StrataGold Corporation #680, 1066 West Hastings Street Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6E 3X2

DUBLIN GULCH, PLACER CLAIM ASSESSMENT REPORT 2010

Title:	**2010 Dublin Gulch Exploration Geology Program**
	LQ00090
Location:	**Mayo Mining District, Yukon, ~85 kilometers**
	North of Mayo and 370km due north of Whitehorse
	7101200N, 458400E (NAD 83, UTM Zone 8N) elevation 838 m
	NTS Maps: 106D04, 105M13
Dates of Work:	**January 1 – December 31, 2010 (Project Planning, Management and Assessment)**
	May 2 – October 21, 2010 (Diamond Drilling and Regional Programs)
Prepared by:	**Miguel Ricardo, B.Sc., Exploration Geologist, Victoria Gold Corp.**
	Allan Jacobs, B.Sc., GIS/Data Management, Victoria Gold Corp.
Supervised by:	**Hugh Coyle, B. H.Sc., Lands & Permitting Manager, Yukon, Victoria Gold Corp.**
	Andy Randell, B.Sc., Project Geologist, Victoria Gold Corp.
	Bill Keats, PhD., P.Geo, Yukon Manager, Victoria Gold Corp.

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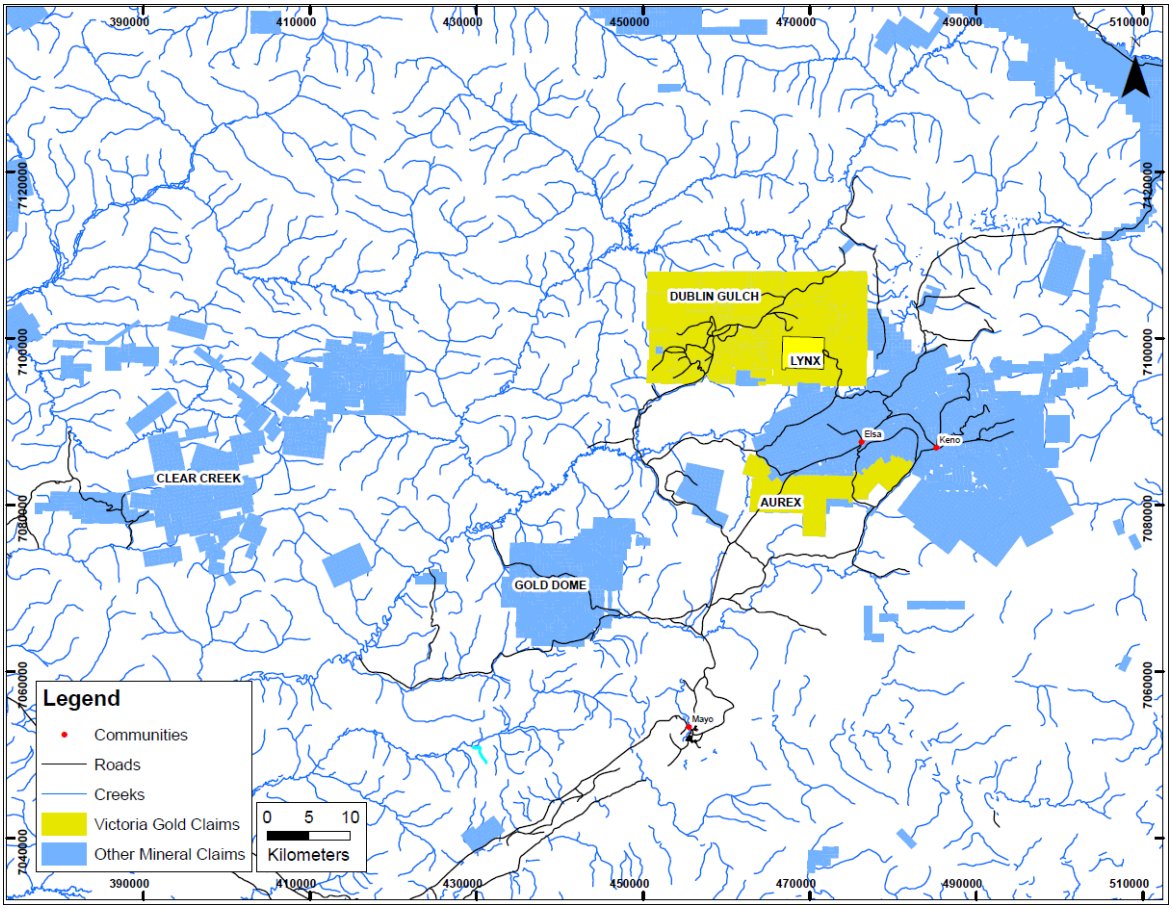
1. INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION

The Dublin Gulch dispositions (**Figure 1**) are located in the Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory, approximately 85 kilometers North of Mayo and 370 kilometers due north of Whitehorse. The property outlined for assessment consists of 125 placer claims which fall within the great Dublin Gulch block. The Dublin Gulch block is comprised of 1922 contiguous quartz mining claims, 10 quartz leases and one federal crown grant covering approximately 34,576 hectares of land. Strata Gold Corporation, a wholly owned-directly held subsidiary of Victoria Gold Corp., is the registered owner and operator for all claims and leases.

This report summarizes the Diamond Drilling activities and Regional Geochemical Sampling and Mapping Programs which were successfully completed in 2010 on the placer claims and a discussion on the results for the entire program.

A map showing all Dublin Gulch placer claims can be found in **Appendix A** of this report. A list of all Dublin Gulch Placer Claims and their status prior to the end of the field season is included in **Appendix E**.

Figure 1: **Dublin Gulch Claims Location Map**



2. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Dublin Gulch Claims group for 2010 assessment consists of 125 claims covering 850 hectares of land.

Planning of the exploration program began on January 1, 2010. The field program related to the placer grouping number GM00094 was managed from ***July 17th to October 5th, 2010***.

During this period, six diamond drill holes were drilled on the placer grouping out of a total of 83 diamond drill holes drilled on the property. Additional drilling took place in the placer claims for Environmental and Engineering purposes. This core was not logged and not measured for its mineral content. In total, 16 engineering and 5 environmental monitoring wells were sunk, mostly in the vicinity of Dublin Gulch (see **Appendix B** for a map of collar locations).

During the course of the entire exploration program in 2010 a total of 10975.96 were drilled and 6950 core samples were taken and sent for geochemical analysis.

Exploration drilling produced a total of 5485 samples, of which 1465 samples were from Eagle, 1760 from Olive (2450.59m), 1265 from Shamrock (1705.05m), 508 from Steiner (753.77m), 326 from Catto (431.60m), and 161 from Popeye (239.88m).

Table 1 summarizes the exploration holes counted in this report, along with their total depths and the depth to fresh (competent) bedrock.

HOLE-ID	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION	DEPTH (m)	DEPTH TO BEDROCK (m)
DG10-386C	462560.25	7101870.6	1243.12	230.12	24.9
DG10-388C	462492.19	7101955.2	1250.73	154.53	31.09
DG10-389C	461881.35	7101782.8	1168.76	93.27	ABANDONED
DG10-390C	462492.19	7101955.2	1250.85	228.9	29.26
DG10-391C	461881.35	7101782.8	1179.41	252.07	35.66
DG10-404C	461248.65	7101646.9	1063.61	239.9	178.9

During the extent of the field season a regional crew collected a total of 12 grab samples on the placer claim grouping (out of 255 rock chip grab and float samples that were taken across the entire Dublin Gulch claim block). The placer sampling was done over a period of three individual days. When possible, lithological and structural data were collected for each sample. All coordinates within this report are given in **UTM Zone 8 (NAD 83)** projection.

Lyncorp drilling demobilized from camp on Oct 21, 2010 to accommodate for construction crew to install a 98 person winterized camp.

3. DESCRIPTION OF WORK – DIAMOND DRILLING

During the period May 2 to October 21, 2010, 83 Diamond Drill holes were drilled on the Dublin Gulch claims. Two CS1000 diamond drills and one D6 Cat, owned by Lyncorp Drilling and one D9 bulldozer and 320B Excavator owned by Hi Grade Holdings Ltd were contracted by StrataGold Corporation to complete the drill program.

The drill program for the entire claim block had a number of objectives. Those related to the advancement of the placer claim grouping were:

1. To obtain initial results for the Shamrock Zone (which falls within the placer grouping).

2. 2. To establish if there is material at surface (which could economically be extracted during the advancement of the quartz claims).

The drill program for the greater block had five main objectives:

1. To determine the potential to extend the pit west of the Eagle Zone.

2. To obtain initial results for the Olive and Shamrock Zones.

3. To acquire geotechnical information for pit wall stability, slope stability of potential heap leach pad, and infrastructure sites.

4. To continue acquiring environmental information for baseline study.

5. To acquire hydrogeological information for the water balance model.

Four main types of drilling took place: Exploration, Engineering, Environmental, and Condemnation drilling. Most of the rock came from exploration drilling to the cumulative length of 7976.61m. Exploration drilling was spread over the whole season and the main areas drilled were West Eagle, Olive, and Shamrock.

Where available, historical roads and drill pads were utilized, minimizing environmental damage. Some new access trails and drill pads were necessary to execute the program. The D9 bulldozer maintained roads and the 320B Excavator cleared and leveled drill pads. The majority of holes were drilled using HQ sized drill bits. PQ was used for a minimal amount of the Engineering infrastructure drilling.

Drill core was delivered to the core processing facility by the drill crew at the end of each shift. The core was first processed for geotechnical characteristics. Drill-run lengths and depth measurements were checked for errors and then recovery and rock quality were measured. Geotechnical data was recorded initially on paper and then input digitally to be stored in the project database. Geotechnical logs were then archived with the other paper documentation for each hole.

Core (**Picture 1**) was logged for lithology, alteration (iron oxide, sericite, chlorite, clay, carbonate or other), veining (number per meter, type, maximum thickness, aggregate thickness, primary and secondary angles), selvage (width, nature and intensity of alteration, intensity), percent of sulfides, type

and degree of oxidation. With the exception of selvage alteration type, all this data was numeric. All logging information was recorded directly onto paper and then transferred to an excel worksheet. The logging information for the drilling completed on the placer grouping is attached as **Appendix H**.

Picture 1: Wet photo of logged core from the top of hole DG10-381C.

Where thick packages of metasedimentary rock were encountered, core was logged but not sampled unless an abundance of quartz veining, sulfides, and/or alteration was observed.

Prior to cutting, core was placed on a photo table to be photographed using a mounted color digital camera. Photos for each hole are archived as electronic files together with other data for each hole.

The core was marked for sampling by stapling a portion of the ALS Chemex sample tag to the core box at the beginning of every interval and by a grease pencil mark where confusion may occur. The core was cut in camp using two diamond bladed core saws then placed in a 6mm, 24”x36” poly ore bag and sealed with a zip tie. Each bag included a duplicate ALS Chemex sample tag with bar code for tracking once in the lab as well as the sample ID written on the outside of the bag with permanent ink. Four to five individual samples were then placed in rice bags (23” x 40”) and sealed with steel wire loop ties. Each rice bag included the address of the intended preparation lab (North Vancouver, BC), and where it

belonged in the sample shipment (example: Bag 11 of 54). Colour coded flagging tape was attached to each bag when more than one shipment was to leave site on one load.

All unshipped core was stored onsite (**Picture 2**). 2010 core was placed on core racks that are in the coreshack and cutshack area. Historic core was palletized, wrapped with a tarp and stored in the core storage yard located approximately 100m away from the coreshack area.

All samples were shipped from site to Whitehorse via contracted expeditor (Small's Expediting Services [**Picture 3**]). Once samples arrive to the prep-lab, in Whitehorse, YT, they are sorted, weighed and entered into the Sample Receiving Log. All samples are then sent to be crushed by CRU-36 method (Fine crushing of rock chip and drill sample to better than 85% -2mm). From Whitehorse all samples were shipped to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver via Byers Transport Services. A Chain-of-Custody form accompanied each shipment to their final destination. An ALS Chemex sample submittal form was also sent with each shipment describing samples being sent and required analytical procedure. Upon reaching final destination ALS Chemex would send a confirmation email to Senior Geologist.

Picture 2: Core storage facility

Once samples arrive to the lab, in North Vancouver, BC, they are sorted, weighed and entered into the Sample Receiving Log. A 1000g split is then made (SPL-21) using a riffle splitter. The entire 1000g split is pulverized using a ring mill pulveriser using a chrome steel ring set (PUL-32) to >85% passing 75µm (-200

mesh). A prepared sample of 0.25 g/t is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and the resulting solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences (ALS Chemex, Geochemical Procedure – ME-ICP61, Revision 03.01, May 2007). This procedure is yields results for 32 elements.

Gold results were analyzed by way of Fire Assay Fusion and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy. A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

Picture 3: Core samples being loaded onto Small's

The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards (ALS Chemex, Fire Assay Procedure and Fire Assay Fusion, Revision 04.00, Aug 2005).

Table 2 displays all effective and non-effective 2010 drill collars located on placer claims that were

drilled after July 17, 2010. On average weathered material would start at the surface and go to a depth of 40m. The total amount of placer material drilled and sampled from these holes was 323m, which was drilled throughout the season over approximately 21 days.

Table 2: 2010 Diamond Drill Holes – (UTM Zone 8 - NAD 83)

Geology Exploration drill holes

HOLE-ID	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION	DEPTH (m)
DG10-386C	462560.25	7101870.6	1243.12	230.12
DG10-388C	462492.19	7101955.2	1250.73	154.53
DG10-389C	461881.35	7101782.8	1168.76	93.27
DG10-390C	462492.19	7101955.2	1250.85	228.9
DG10-391C	461881.35	7101782.8	1179.41	252.07
DG10-404C	461248.65	7101646.9	1063.61	239.9

Note: *Hole DG10-389C was abandoned due to drill difficulties and DG10-404C was weathered to a depth of 178.9m. Hole locations are shown on Maps in* ***Appendix B****.*

4. DIAMOND DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Table 4 displays all significant intervals returned from holes drilled on placer claims in 2010, up to and including the depth of weathered rock. Only DG10-404C returned any significant results in placer material, which was composed of highly clay altered granodiorite.

Table 4: Placer Claim Significant Results

Hole ID		*From*	*To*	*Length*	*Au Grade*
DG10-404C		***25.20***	***34.10***	***8.90***	***6.00***
	including	*27.00*	*29.00*	*2.00*	*19.83*

None of the other holes drilled into placer material returned any results of significance. Placer relevant drilling certificates can be found in **Appendix F**.

5. DESCRIPTION OF WORK – REGIONAL GRAB (ROCK) SAMPLING

The 2010 regional surface sampling program was conducted across the entire area of Dublin Gulch and the areas of the Misquote (Lower Haggart Dome), Nugget and Lynx intrusives. Sampling was done in conjunction with a mapping program, which consisted of gathering lithological, structural, and coordinate data. Lithological data was gathered from observations of a fresh rock surface that was exposed with the aid of a rock hammer and safety glasses. If a structure(s) [**Picture 4**] (veins, foliation, bedding, folding, etc) was/were observed a brunton compass was used to obtain the strike and dip of such a feature. Coordinate data was gathered and stored with the assistance of a GPS. Samples were only taken when rock showed signs of mineralization (quartz veins, alteration halos, scorodite, sheeted veins, high oxidation, etc). The sampler used a rock hammer to obtain a minimum of 500g of rock. Upon return to camp all data was transferred from field books to the project the database and samples gathered were prepared for shipment by being sealed in plastic poly bag with an ALS sample tag.

The program consisted of 255 samples that were located as close as a couple hundred meters away from camp to as far away as the Nugget intrusive, which was only accessibly by helicopter. Of the sample total 12 were gathered after July 17, 2010 and were located on placer claims. 55 samples were gathered in the area of Platinum Gulch to assess the potential of the placer tailings. Refer to **Appendix B** for maps outlining the location of these samples.

Picture 4: Eagle zone vein and jointing structural features

All samples (including QAQC samples) were analyzed for a 33 multi-element suite using inductively coupled atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES). Samples were also analyzed for gold using a 50g fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. The samples that were gathered to test the placer material below the Camp Pad were assayed for Mercury on top of the other tests.

6. REGIONAL GRAB (ROCK) SAMPLING – SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Table 6 below displays all significant results returned from the 2010 regional grab sampling program. A map of the grab samples and a map detailing the information acquired from the mapping program can be seen in **Appendix B**. A full list of grab sample certificates can be found in **Appendix G**.

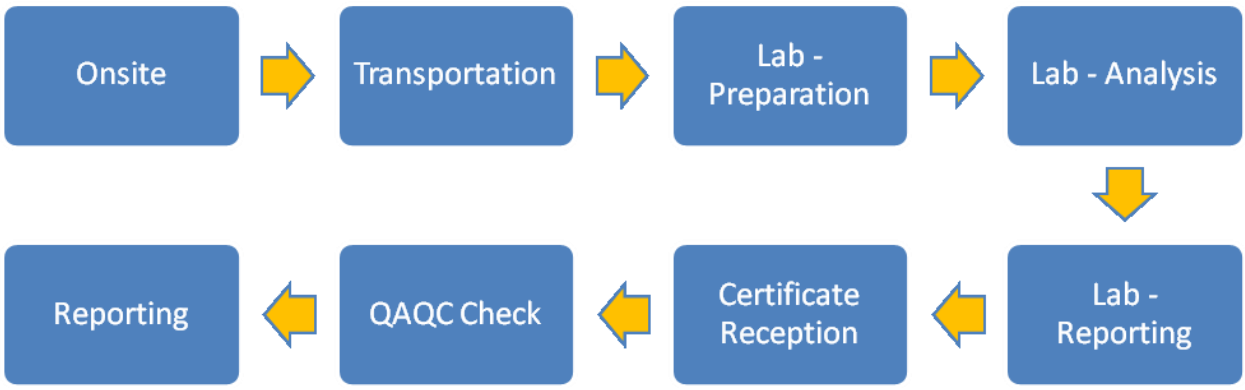
Table 6: 2010 Significant Grab (rock) Results

UTM_Easting	UTM_Northing	Dublin Gulch Zone	Lithology	Au_ppm
462262	7101955	Shamrock	Scorodite	41.4
464131	7102655	Shamrock	Scorodite	25
461747	7101552	Olive	Scorodite	20.3
464122	7102655	Shamrock	Scorodite	15.4
465961	7102582	Dublin	Scorodite	10.6

7. Quality Assurance, Quality Control (QAQC)

An extensive routine of Quality Assurance and Control procedures (QA/QC) were followed during sampling and subsequent assaying of all core samples. An exhaustive procedure that exceeds industry standard was employed. A diagrammatic summary of the QAQC procedure is shown in **Figure 2**. The program consisted of the insertion of prepared standards, blanks, duplicates and lab duplicates. For every 100 samples two field duplicates, two prep duplicates, three prepared standard, and three blank were inserted. A full QAQC report is given in **Appendix D.**

Figure 2: **2010 Diagrammatic QAQC Procedures**



Last 2 digits of sample number	Control Type	Notes
****10	Standard	
****16	Blank	
****22	Field Duplicate	Original sample ends in ****21
****29	Prep. Duplicate	Original sample ends in ****28
****50	Standard	
****56	Blank	
****62	Field Duplicate	Original sample ends in ****61
****69	Prep. Duplicate	Original sample ends in ****68
****90	Standard	
****96	Blank	

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Olive/Shamrock Zones

The 2010 drill season saw a renewed drilling interest in Olive and Shamrock for some years, bolstered by results from surface sampling and mapping. The success of results from these areas means there is a need to focus the drill plan for 2011 to delineate the extent of mineralization in these areas. 2011 drilling in these areas will provide additional information on placer claim material. In conjunction with sampling of placer material this data will allow for further delineation of grade of placer claims.

Just northwest of the Olive Zone lies the Popeye Zone which had one drill hole in 2010. In 2011 more drill holes should be drilled in the Popeye area. The Popeye zone is an isolated small cupola of granodiorite which is mostly located in and beneath placer claims. The strategy for drilling Popeye should be to determine the extent that mineralization is present in the metasediments that bound this zone and the extent of the granodiorite/mineralization at depth. By doing this the grade and depth of placer material will also be determined. A 2011 recommendation map is located in **Appendix C**.

Regional grab sampling program

The success of the regional grab sampling program was due in part to the amount of time that was dedicated to it and the amount of samples that were taken. Samples taken in the placer claim area started to define locations of higher grade. It is also partially responsible for the geological advances that have been made in the area, in particular the discovery of the Potato Hills Trend (PHT). The 2011 season grab sampling/mapping program does not have defined locations but will allow for samples to be gathered when deemed necessary which will further define the grade of material in placer claims.

9. 2010 EXPENDITURES

2010 Expenditures			
Acquisitions		40,000.00	40,000.00
Drilling			
	Operating Hours	326,655.96	326,655.96
	Footage Rate	1,039,831.38	1,039,831.38
	Drill Rig Support	508,770.00	508,770.00
	Mob/Demob	30,000.00	30,000.00
	Supplies - Other	253,378.26	253,378.26
	Drilling Total	2,158,635.60	2,158,635.60
Analytical		320,239.93	320,239.93
Helicopters		12,952.50	12,952.50
Fuel		130,123.37	130,123.37
Maintenance			
	Maintenance	117.60	117.60
	Heavy Equipment	184,569.00	184,569.00
	Warehouse	35,120.40	35,120.40
	Vehicle Insurance	11,553.00	11,553.00
	Maintenance Total	231,360.00	231,360.00
Camp			
	Operation	20,790.66	20,790.66
	Services - Cook	210,012.78	210,012.78
	Services - Maintenance	6,497.45	6,497.45
	Services - Other	11,683.52	11,683.52
	Food	141,203.31	141,203.31
	Expediting	126,365.68	126,365.68
	Camp Total	516,553.40	516,553.40
Payroll			
	Salaries & Wages	1,013,620.81	1,013,620.81
	Payroll Expenses	25,177.50	25,177.50
	Stock Based Compensation	133,962.31	133,962.31
	Accretion Expense	7,797.18	7,797.18
	WCB - BC	173.31	173.31
	WCB - YT	43,308.11	43,308.11

	Payroll Total	1,224,039.22	1,224,039.22
Travel			
	Air	57,283.64	57,283.64
	Hotel	36,743.35	36,743.35
	Meals	10,454.74	10,454.74
	Other	885.94	885.94
	Travel Total	105,367.67	105,367.67
Consultants			
	Office IT	65.00	65.00
	Office HR	589.26	589.26
	Office Other	59.99	59.99
	Consultants Total	714.25	714.25
Marketing			
	Printing & Reproduction	2,668.87	2,668.87
	Website	300.00	300.00
	Other	154.33	154.33
	Marketing Total	3,123.20	3,123.20
Communication			
	Telephone	58,294.88	58,294.88
	Cell Phone	2,532.66	2,532.66
	Fax	730.32	730.32
	Internet	21,910.29	21,910.29
	Other	350.35	350.35
	Communication Total	83,818.50	83,818.50
Exploration Total		4,826,927.64	4,826,927.64

2010 Placer Expenditures

Category	Date	Total Placer Work
Assays	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$1,000.00
Camp - Expediting	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$4,859.06
Camp - Food	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$275.00
Camp - Operation	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$829.98
Camp - Operations	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$5,401.09
Camp - Services - Cook	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$1,350.00
Camp - Services - Maintenance	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$1,608.83

Camp - Services - Other	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$366.71
Cell Phone	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$83.89
Communication - Cell Phone	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$147.41
Communication - Fax	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$14.84
Communication - Telephone	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$64.30
Computer Supplies <$1,000	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$0.00
Consultants - Office HR	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$0.00
Consultants Office - Other	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$0.00
Delivery & Shipping	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$0.00
Drill Rigs - Drill Rig Support	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$16,241.00
Drill Rigs - Footage Rate	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$3,180.00
Drill Rigs - Operating Hours	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$6,463.35
Fuel	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$3,643.65
Heavy Equipment	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$5,131.25
Insurance - Other	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$126.64
Insurnance - CGL	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$0.00
Internet	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$444.47
Office Supplies	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$0.00
Payroll Expenses	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$0.00
Permitting	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$0.00
Postage & Courier	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$0.00
Printing	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$0.00
Rent - Office	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$0.00
Salaries & Wages	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$3,750.00
Supplies - Other	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$5,694.60
Telephone	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$1,949.60
Travel - Air	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$1,771.33
Travel - Hotel	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$1,183.60
Travel - Meals	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$391.05
Travel - Other	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$0.00
Truck Rental	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$1,184.44
Warehouse	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$889.33
WCB - YT	July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010	$0.00
Total	**July 17, 2010 - Sept 30, 2010**	**$68,045.42**

10. CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

William Keats
805-255 Keats Way, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 6N6
Telephone: (519) 888 6849
Email: bkeats@vitgoldcorp.com

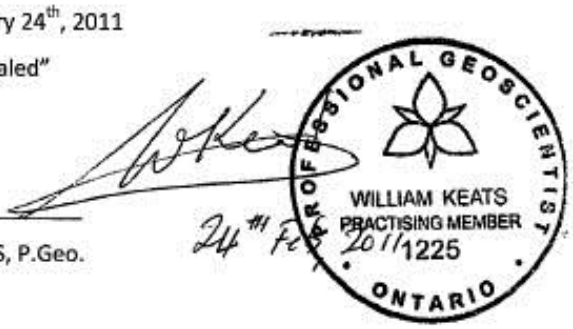
I, William Keats, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist employed by Victoria Gold Corp., 680-1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3X2.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts Honours degree in Natural Sciences, majoring in Geology, from the University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England in 1970. In addition, I obtained a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Ore Mineralogy and Ore Petrography in 1981 from the Camborne School of Mines, Redruth, England, and a Master of Applied Linguistics degree in 2005 from Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia.
3. I am a practicing member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (P.Geo., APGO) and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM).
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 40 years since my graduation from university; this has included work in Guyana, Indonesia, Australia, Canada and Venezuela.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I was present on site from time to time at the Eagle Project from May to October 2010, attached as a geological consultant for StrataGold Corporation (a wholly owned subsidiary of Victoria Gold Corp.), and was involved throughout this period with all aspects of the ongoing exploration program including but not limited to diamond drilling and QA/QC.
7. I was also involved as a consultant to the Eagle Project from September 12th to 30th 2009, but had no involvement with the properties that are the subject of this Assessment Report prior to September 12th, 2009.
8. As at the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Assessment Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Assessment Report not misleading.
9. I am not independent of either StrataGold Corporation or Victoria Gold Corp., as described in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101 as I am employed by Victoria Gold Corp (owner of StrataGold Corporation) as Manager, Yukon Exploration.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Assessment Report has been prepared under my supervision in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Assessment Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Assessment Report.

Dated: February 24th, 2011

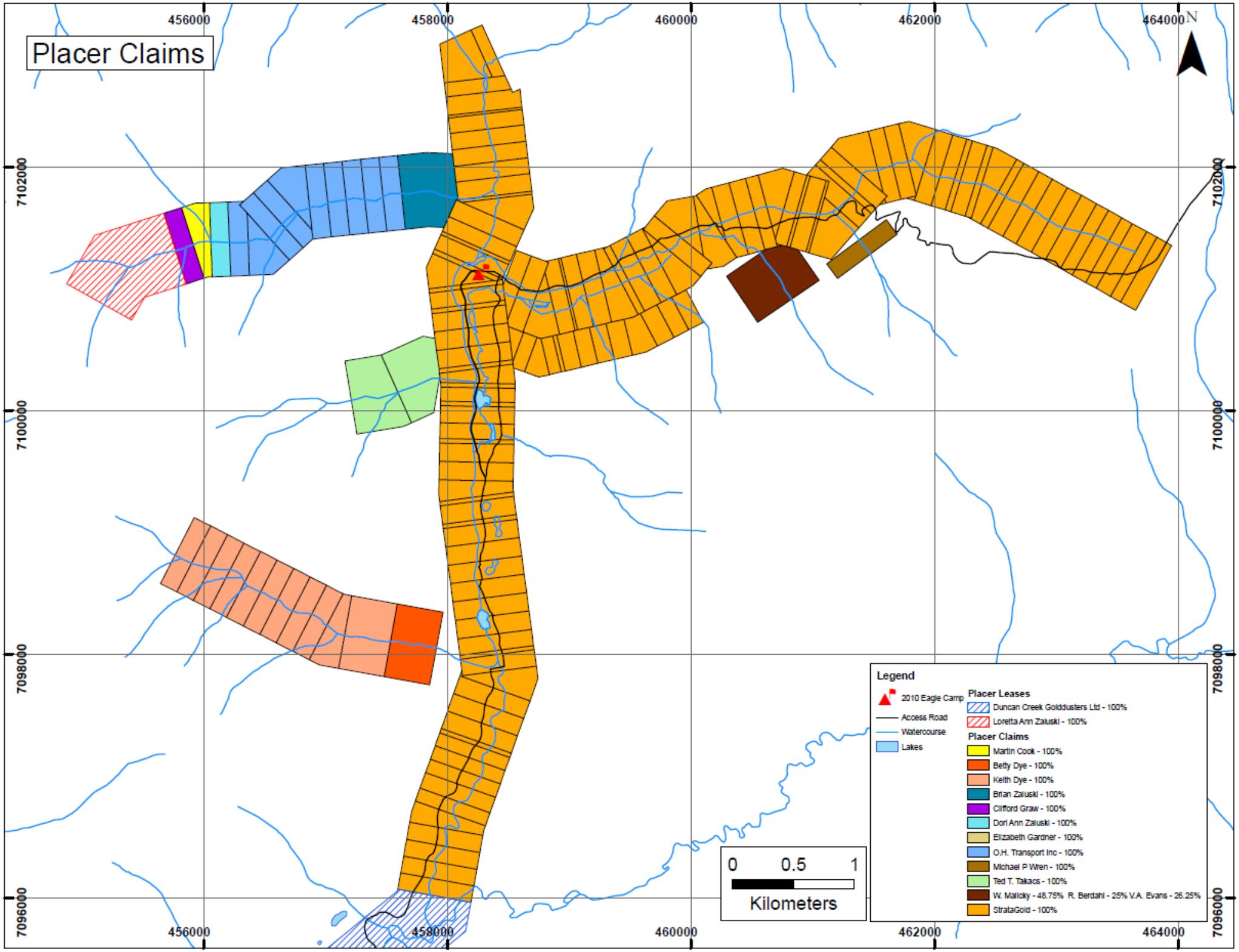
"Signed and Sealed"

WILLIAM KEATS, P.Geo.



APPENDIX A:

Dublin Gulch Claims Map for Assessment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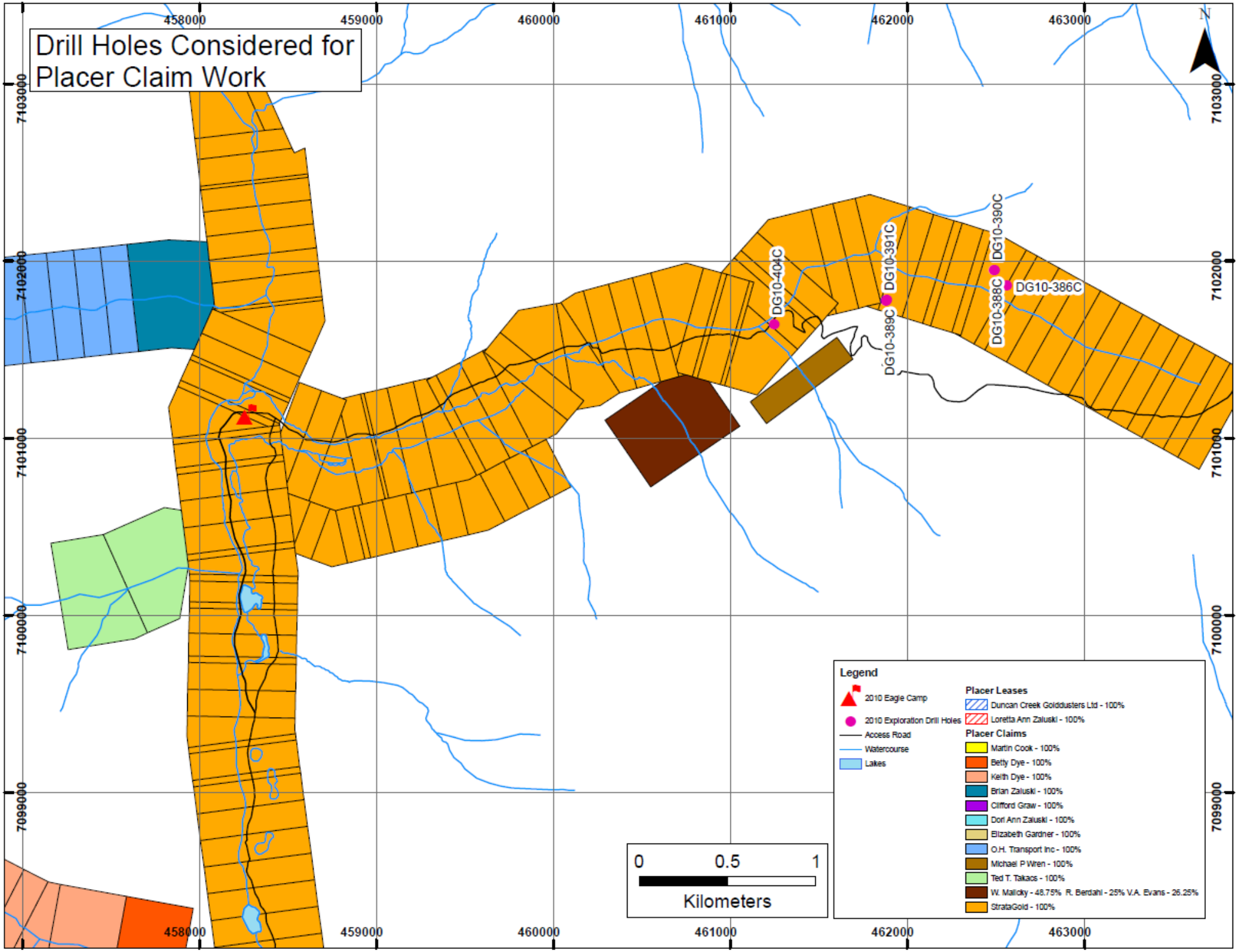
Legend
2010 Eagle Camp
Access Road
Watercourse
Lakes
Placer Leases
Duncan Creek Golddusters Ltd - 100%
Loretta Ann Zaluski - 100%
Placer Claims
Martin Cook - 100%
Betty Dye - 100%
Keith Dye - 100%
Brian Zaluski - 100%
Clifford Graw - 100%
Dori Ann Zaluski - 100%
Elizabeth Gardner - 100%
O.H. Transport Inc - 100%
Michael P Wren - 100%
Ted T. Takacs - 100%
W. Mallcky - 48.75% R. Berdahl - 25% V.A. Evans - 26.25%
StrataGold - 100%

APPENDIX B:

2010 Completed Work Map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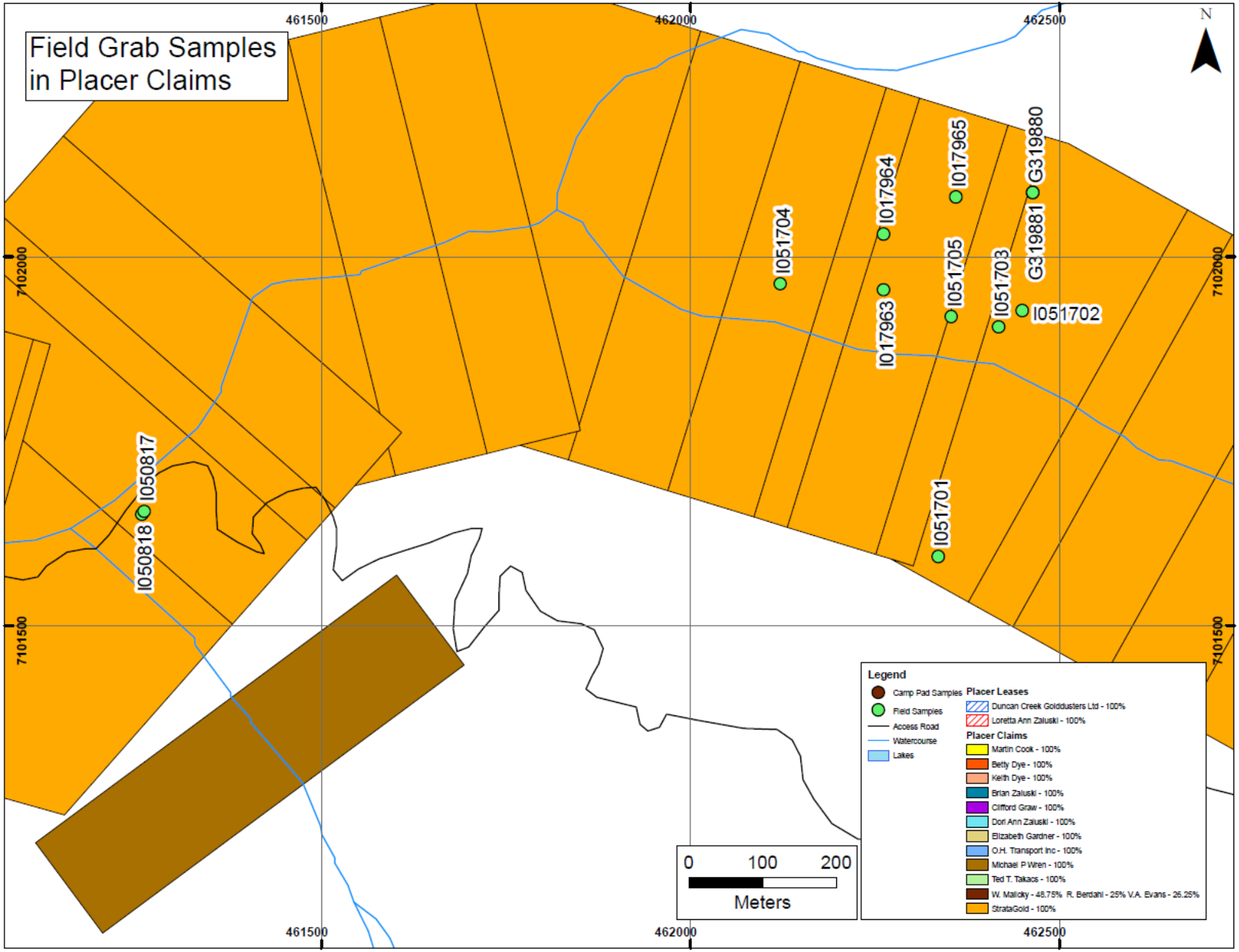
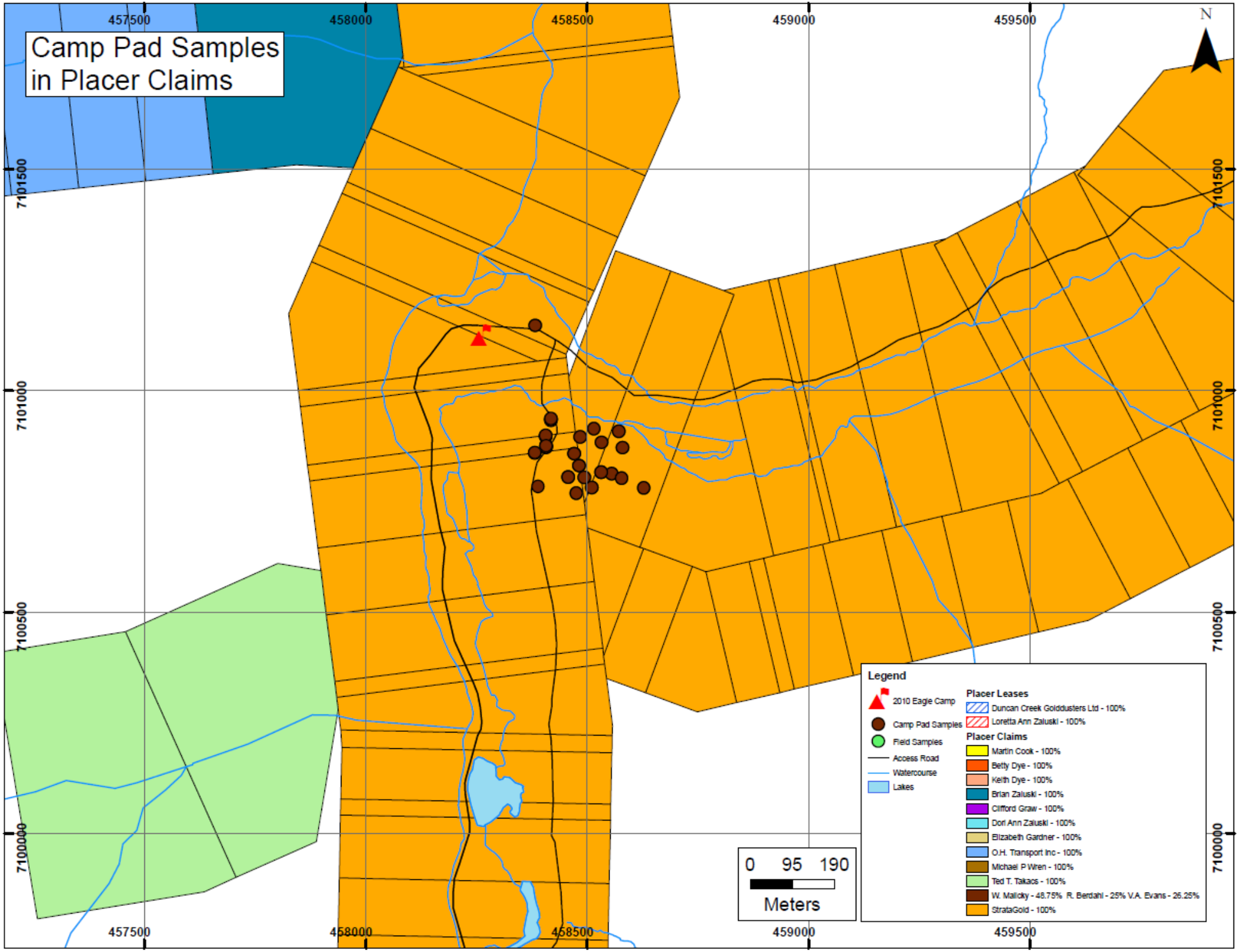
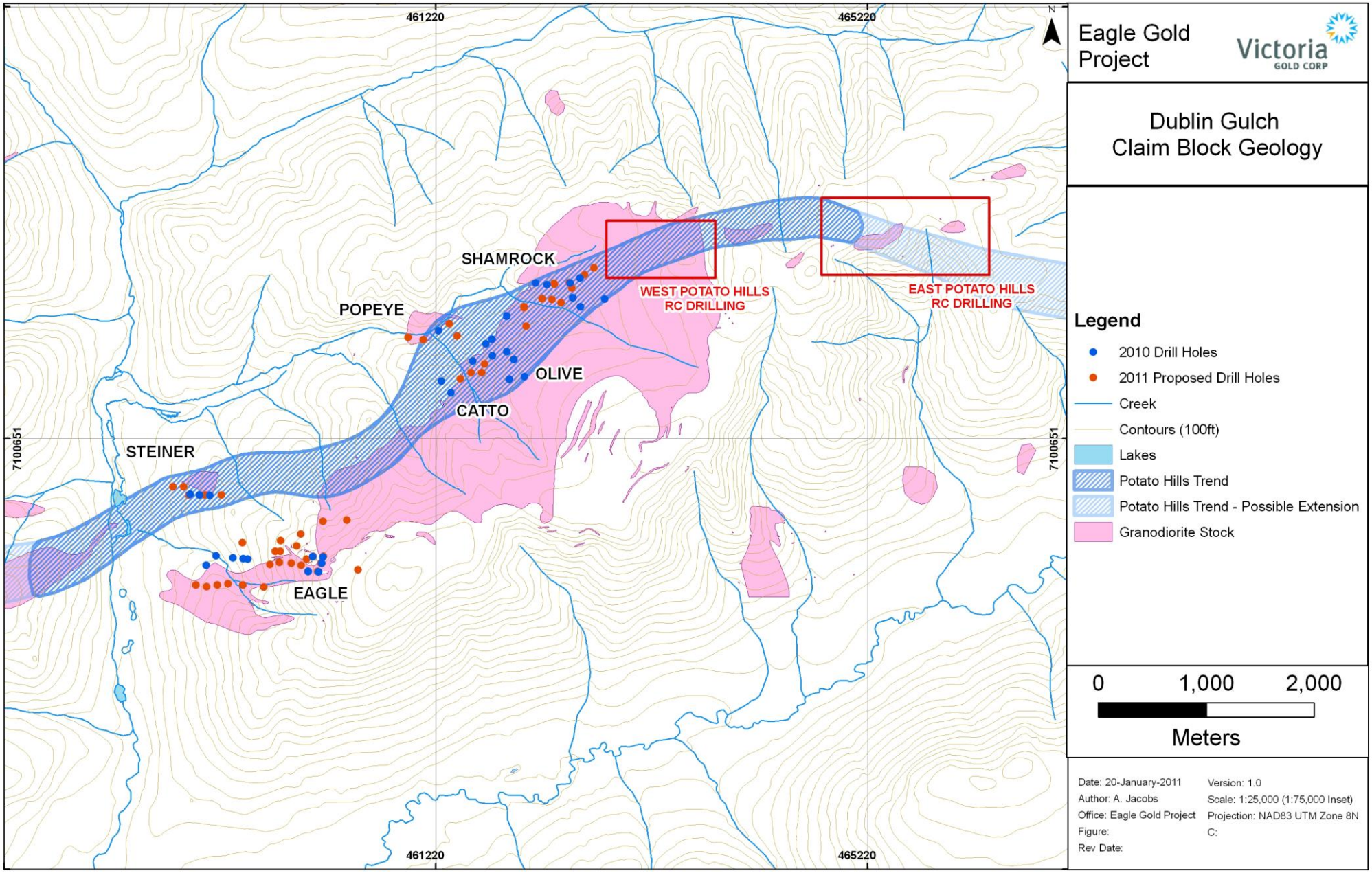
N
DG10-404C
DG10-389C
DG10-391C
DG10-388C
DG10-390C
DG10-386C
0
0.5
1
Kilometers
Legend
2010 Eagle Camp
2010 Exploration Drill Holes
Access Road
Watercourse
Lakes
Placer Leases
Duncan Creek Golddusters Ltd - 100%
Loretta Ann Zaluski - 100%
Placer Claims
Martin Cook - 100%
Betty Dye - 100%
Keith Dye - 100%
Brian Zaluski - 100%
Clifford Graw - 100%
Dori Ann Zaluski - 100%
Elizabeth Gardner - 100%
O.H. Transport Inc - 100%
Michael P Wren - 100%
Ted T. Talkacs - 100%
W. Mallcky - 48.75% R. Berdahl - 25% V.A. Evans - 26.25%
StrataGold - 100%


Field Grab Samples in Placer Claims
461500
462000
462500
7102000
7101500
N
I050817
I050818
I051704
I017964
I017965
G319880
G319881
I051705
I051703
I051702
I017963
I051701
0
100
200
Meters
Legend
Camp Pad Samples
Field Samples
Access Road
Watercourse
Lakes
Placer Leases
Duncan Creek Golddusters Ltd - 100%
Loretta Ann Zaluski - 100%
Placer Claims
Martin Cook - 100%
Betty Dye - 100%
Keith Dye - 100%
Brian Zaluski - 100%
Clifford Graw - 100%
Dori Ann Zaluski - 100%
Elizabeth Gardner - 100%
O.H. Transport Inc - 100%
Michael P Wren - 100%
Ted T. Takacs - 100%
W. Malicky - 48.75% R. Berdahl - 25% V.A. Evans - 26.25%
StrataGold - 100%


Camp Pad Samples in Placer Claims
457500
458000
458500
459000
459500
7101500
7101000
7100500
7100000
N
Legend
2010 Eagle Camp
Camp Pad Samples
Field Samples
Access Road
Watercourse
Lakes
Placer Leases
Duncan Creek Golddusters Ltd - 100%
Loretta Ann Zaluski - 100%
Placer Claims
Martin Cook - 100%
Betty Dye - 100%
Keith Dye - 100%
Brian Zaluski - 100%
Clifford Graw - 100%
Dori Ann Zaluski - 100%
Elizabeth Gardner - 100%
O.H. Transport Inc - 100%
Michael P Wren - 100%
Ted T. Takacs - 100%
W. Mallcky - 48.75% R. Berdahl - 25% V.A. Evans - 26.25%
StrataGold - 100%
0 95 190
Meters

APPENDIX C:

Dublin Gulch Recommendation Maps


461220
465220
7100651
SHAMROCK
POPEYE
OLIVE
CATTO
STEINER
EAGLE
WEST POTATO HILLS
RC DRILLING
EAST POTATO HILLS
RC DRILLING
Eagle Gold
Project
Victoria
GOLD CORP
Dublin Gulch
Claim Block Geology
Legend
2010 Drill Holes
2011 Proposed Drill Holes
Creek
Contours (100ft)
Lakes
Potato Hills Trend
Potato Hills Trend - Possible Extension
Granodiorite Stock
0
1,000
2,000
Meters
Date: 20-January-2011
Author: A. Jacobs
Office: Eagle Gold Project
Figure:
Rev Date:
Version: 1.0
Scale: 1:25,000 (1:75,000 Inset)
Projection: NAD83 UTM Zone 8N
C:

APPENDIX D:

Diamond Drilling QAQC Report

Victoria Gold Corp

QAQC Procedural Documentation

Andy Randell, Project Geologist (Yukon) - 2010

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Index

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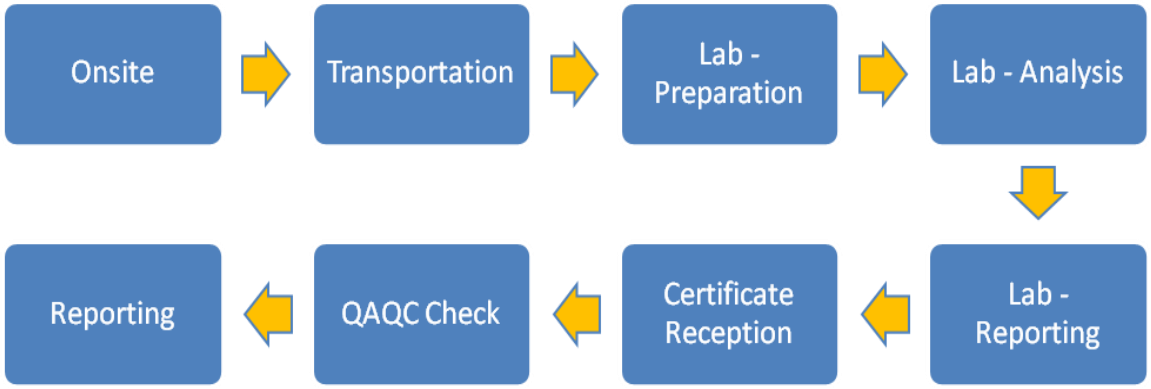
1.0 Introduction: QAQC Process Overview

The QAQC process involves a multi-site procedure whereby it is important to have documented and standard steps at each stage, from initial sample collection in the field through to final integration of results in a central database and quality control testing of said results.

QAQC reporting is required by NI 43-101 guidelines, although there is no official or suggested structure for such a program given, this being at the discretion of the Senior Geologist / Management Team. Once a procedure is adopted, it is wise to continue with the same procedures throughout a program to reduce variance, unless there major issues or program changes occur, or the nature if the program itself calls for it.

The processes described in this document detail the program utilised by Victoria Gold Corp on the Yukon Projects and it is felt that this is the best fit to the field program as well as offering the most secure and reliable data for analysis and reporting.

This is broken out into an eight stage process that is summarised in the flow chart below:



Each of these segments reflects one part of the process that can be split into several individual aspects. These are discussed in the following sections.

2.0 Onsite Procedure

QAQC procedure begins as soon as a sample is collected in the field – thought needs to be given to how samples are collected, recorded, stored and the ensuing insertion of controls. There are three main aspects of Onsite Procedure to be outlined here, from limiting handling of samples to control insertion protocol.

2.1 Core Shed Protocols

Some basic rules are laid out for handling and storing core samples before they are cut for sampling. These are:

- **If core is awaiting logging and is stored outside, it should be covered to prevent fine material blowing away, or rain penetrating the matrix.**
- **When washing core to free it of drillers mud, the wash should be quick and clear off the worst so as not to risk washing away fine material on the core surface or in fractures.**
- **Anyone who will directly handle core MUST NOT wear any type of jewelry whilst working. Rings especially can streak the surface of the core and give a false result. Earrings and necklaces should also be restricted as they could accidently fall into a sample bag during packing and be incorporated into the assay results.**
- **Access to the core should be restricted, i.e. only essential personnel (logging and cutting teams) are allowed to directly handle the core.**
- **The core shed should be locked when not in use to prevent unauthorized access to the samples.**
- **Care should be taken not to drop or crush boxes which could create an issue with the order and quality of the samples.**

2.2 Insertion of Control Samples for Quality Control

There are four types of control used for any QAQC procedure, each designed to test a different aspect of the process, the results or the distributions of assays themselves. These types are described in the following sections/

2.2.1 Blanks:

Composition: A Blank is a sample made up of generally mineral poor material, such as white sand (pure silica) to dolomite (calcium carbonate), that does not contain any elevated concentrations of precious elements (or any element being tested for).

Use: Blanks test for cross-contamination of samples as the lab, most commonly the buildup of residues of high grade samples through a series of pulverising different samples in the same bowl. The preparation facility should be air blasting work stations and tools between each sample to prevent the buildup of contaminants, and an elevated 'blank' assay indicates that this is not being done effectively.

Fail Outcome: The outcome is that entire batches of assays could be cumulatively enriched thus giving a false positive on the overall results.

2.2.2 Standards:

Composition: Standards are made of finely pulverised rock material that contains a known amount of an element, such as gold. These standards are tested in a 'round robin' by several laboratories that then report upper and lower limits in relation to a median assay for the sample. Each type of standard is issued an arbitrary name such as '50Pb' that corresponds with the set limits.

Use: A standard is a calibration test for the labs. It placed in the sample stream and all references to the original code are removed so that the Lab is unaware of the desired assay outcome. It is acceptable for assays to fall within the limits of that specific control, but if they fall outside (usually a factor of standard deviations) then they are deemed to have failed.

Fail Outcome: A failed standard indicates a calibration issue in the lab, either too high or too low, which could affect the rest of the samples. Definition of a fail is described later in this document.

2.2.3 Duplicates

2.2.3.1 Field Duplicates:

Composition: A field duplicate is a second sample split from an original whilst in the field. Different types of samples have differing criteria for duplication.

Rock Chips (Grabs) - this is usually a second sample from the same rock outcrop taken close to the original.

Soils - A duplicate soil sample is usually best taken from a proximal location, such as a second auger 30cm away from the original.

RC Drilling - This should be a riffle split of the original RC sample.

Diamond Core - A duplicate sample will consist of the second half of the split core. The original sample number should always be taken from the same 'side' of the core as the rest of the sample stream.

NOTE: Do not 'quarter' the sample in an attempt to keep core on site – this can introduce distribution variables due to the varied sample size when compared to the normal sample stream.

Trench - Duplicates here should be cut from a separate channel situated usually below the original, ultimately having the same width and length as the original.

Use: Field duplicates are used to test the variability in the deposit and can also be used to test the precision of the sampling process, i.e. how representative is this sample to the mineralisation of the entire area?

Fail Outcome: Field duplicates do not truly have a fail; if they show great variability then it could indicate that the deposit is quite nuggety and not disseminated evenly throughout the rocks. Results should be investigated however to determine how precise the sampling method is.

2.2.3.2 Preparation Duplicates:

Composition: A preparation duplicate is made up of a pulverised sample of original material that is split into two separate samples by the testing laboratory.

Use: Preparation duplicates are an indicator of how well the lab is pulverising the sample, thus homogenising the levels of the gold before the sample is split.

Fail Outcome: Preparation duplicates should have a very similar assay (although rarely exact at the ppm / ppb level) that indicates that the sample was pulverised and mixed sufficiently. A failed duplicate indicates that pulverisation is not effective, and might not be liberating the gold, or that the splitting procedure is naturally sorting the pulp, such as heavy grains of gold being preferentially picked up in a sample when poured manually into a riffle splitter.

Details of how to confirm a 'pass' or 'fail' are laid out later in this document.

2.3 Control Insertion Protocols

Each control will be placed in a stream of samples taken from the field. There are several methods of insertion depending on the type of sample (i.e. soils), although some discretion is allowed and expected when it comes to drill core, particularly that showing potential high grade intervals.

On the Yukon Projects, controls were added systematically in general, determined by the last two digits of the sample number. This was to ensure an even spread and sufficient number of control in the sample stream.

Some leeway was added at the discretion of the geologists to change the insertion protocol should a mineralised section be encountered, usually by adding a standard at the start of the interval (to check calibration) and a blank after the run (to ensure that no contamination occurs thus 'smearing' grade across the core.

Soil, rock chip and trench samples all conformed to the predetermined insertion pattern.

The standard insertion protocols adopted in the Yukon is as follows:

Last 2 digits of sample number	Control Type	Notes
****10	Standard	
****16	Blank	
****22	Field Duplicate	Original sample ends in ****21
****29	Prep. Duplicate	Original sample ends in ****28
****50	Standard	
****56	Blank	
****62	Field Duplicate	Original sample ends in ****61
****69	Prep. Duplicate	Original sample ends in ****68
****80	Standard	
****86	Blank	

By following this pattern, it is ensured that one in every ten samples is a control which provides the best clarity and confidence in results (3 standards, 3 blanks, 2 preparation duplicates and 2 field duplicates for every 100 samples).

2.3.1 Exceptions to the Insertion Protocol

As mentioned above, it is acceptable to change the insertion protocol when encountering high grade mineralization in drill core.

The 'one in ten' method does increase the cost of assaying by 10%, which is necessary for drilling but could be deemed as an unwanted expense during large sampling programs, such as a soil grid. In this case, it is acceptable to reduce this to a 'one in twenty' insertion that would be laid out as suggested in the following table.

Last 2 digits of sample number	Control Type	Notes
****00	Standard	
****20	Blank	
****40	Field Duplicate	Original sample ends in ****39
****60	Prep. Duplicate	Original sample ends in ****59
****80	Blank	

2.4 Selecting Standard Reference Material (SRM's) for Use in QAQC Procedure.

Standard material should be chosen to reflect grades encountered in the deposit, and should also be representative of the type of sample – for example, core will generally be higher grade than a soil program.

As a guideline, at least four standards of differing grade should be utilized in a QAQC program, and these should have roughly the same median values as;

- ***The cut off grade***
- ***An average grade***
- ***The high grade***
- ***A 'no grade' (or ultra low grade)***

Standard Reference Material (or SRM) can come in two forms, either as a bulk quantity or as individual sealed bags with sufficient material for one assay. The latter is preferred as bulk SRM's can be subject to contamination or oxidation of the material which will have a bearing on results over time.

Two of the better known suppliers for SRMs in North America are OREAs and Rocklabs, either of which are acceptable, although preference to date has been given to OREAs.

When Standards are shipped, they will come with a certificate that gives details on the limits and the mean. This also shows that the material has passed the ISO regulations for these limits. Where possible, certificates should be kept on file.

3.0 Transportation of Samples and Chain of Custody

The Chain of Custody (CoC) is a routine 'paper trail' whereby the location of each sample is known from the time it leaves camp to when the final assays arrive back to the company. Each stage should be documented and recorded so that should an audit be performed, the locations of samples can easily be determined.

A typical transportation routine for a sample may look like this:

Collection Site Paperwork

I

Expediting Company (Road, Rail or Air)

I

Sample Preparation Facility

I

Sample Analysis Facility

I

RESULTS RECEIVED

I

Samples (Pulps and Reject Material) in Storage

This procedure is broken down further in the following sections.

3.1 Sample Bagging and Tagging

Samples should be placed in plastic bags that are strong enough not to puncture during transit as this can lead to a loss of material. For core samples, it is acceptable to break the core into small enough pieces to fit in the bag, however this should be done with caution so as to avoid the loss of chips or fines from the core itself.

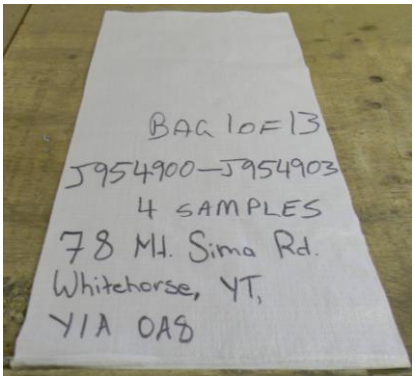
The sample number should first be written on the outside of the bag as a guide to the person packing the sample – writing the number on afterwards can easily lead to a mix up in the numbers.

Once the sample is in the bag, a tag with the sample number from the lab should be included, itself placed into a small zip lock bag to prevent tearing and smearing. It is also recommended that the sample number is also written on a piece of flagging tape which is also placed in the sample bag as a backup in case the tag is somehow destroyed.

Now the bag needs to be tied and closed, either through knotting, tying with flagging tape or sealing with duct tape. Whatever method is used, it should be strong enough to prevent the bag opening and the contents spilling during transit.

Individual sample bags are then grouped into a suitable number, i.e. five or six, and then placed in white rice bags or hessian sacks for transport. Each sack should have the following information written on it:

- ***Bag Number: i.e. Bag 2 of 7 (for that shipment)***
- ***Sample From and To: The first (lowest) sample in the sequence and the last (highest) one.***
- ***Total Number of Samples***
- ***Delivery Address***



The picture to the left shows an example of a rice bag ready for individual samples (from J954900 to J954903 – 4 samples), which is the first bag in a shipment of thirteen. Samples should always be packed in a logical succession, do not change the order.

When shipping samples, it is important to follow these general guidelines:

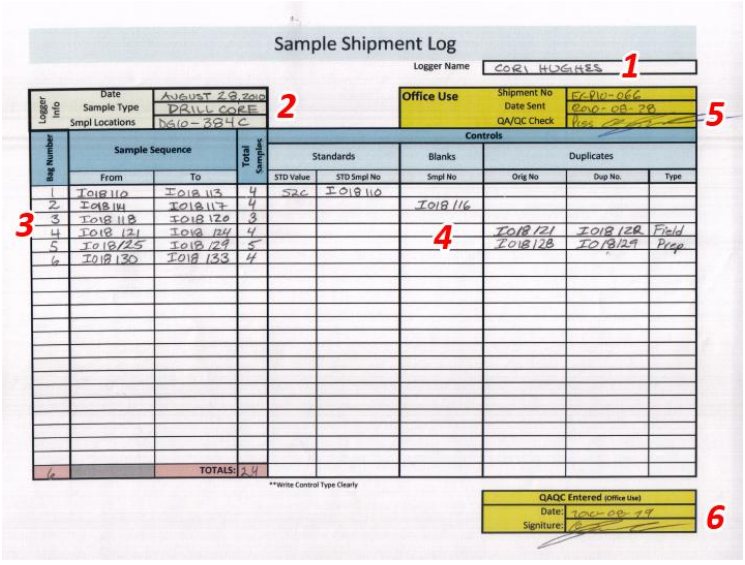
REMEMBER that the sample batch that you send out will ultimately all be reported together on the same certificate / work order.

DO NOT mix sample types, i.e. Soils and Core into the same shipment, as it is likely that they will be assayed under different methods.

DO NOT put more than 80 samples in one shipment as this will often lead to the shipment being split in the laboratory when being dried or processed as often the laboratory rack size is limited. This prevents a batch being split and going into different ovens etc which could have natural variation in temperatures. Also, this lowers the risk of another companies samples being added to the racks which adds a chance of cross contamination.

DO NOT mix different core holes together.

3.2 Sample Shipment Log



Sample Shipment Log

Logger Name: CORI HUGHES 1

Logger Info: Date: AUGUST 29, 2010 | Sample Type: DRILL CORE | Smpl Locations: DA10-384C 2

Office Use: Shipment No: EC-PW-066 | Date Sent: 2010-08-28 | QA/QC Check: Yes 5

Bag Number	Sample Sequence From	Sample Sequence To	Total Samples	Controls: Standards STD Value	Standards STD Smpl No	Blanks Smpl No	Duplicates Orig No	Duplicates Dup No.	Duplicates Type
1	I018110	I018113	4	52c	I018110				
2	I018114	I018117	4			I018116			
3	I018118	I018120	3						
4	I018121	I018124	4				I018121	I018128	Field
5	I018125	I018129	5				I018128	I018129	Prep
6	I018130	I018133	4						
		TOTALS:	24						

3 4

**Write Control Type Clearly

QAQC Entered (Office Use) Date: 2010-08-29 Signature: 6

This form is produced by whoever is packing the samples and collects basic information about the shipment, the quantity and origin of samples and the QAQC controls added to the consignment. This form is then used to populate information in the database and the sample submittal form.

1 – Logger Name: the name of the person who has packed this shipment and completed the paperwork at this stage.

2 – Logging Info: this gives basic information about the shipment, so the date it was made ready for shipping, the sample type and the origin / location of the samples (such as the drill hole number).

3 – Sample Info: This is a list of the rice or hessian sacks which contain the individual sample bag. Each ***bag must be accounted for***, with the first and last sample number filled in. Also, the number of samples in that bag must be entered and totaled at the bottom of the sheet.

4 – QAQC Controls: This details the controls that have been inserted the samples. The information will later be lifted from this form and added to the QAQC database, so it is vital that the information recorded here is accurate.

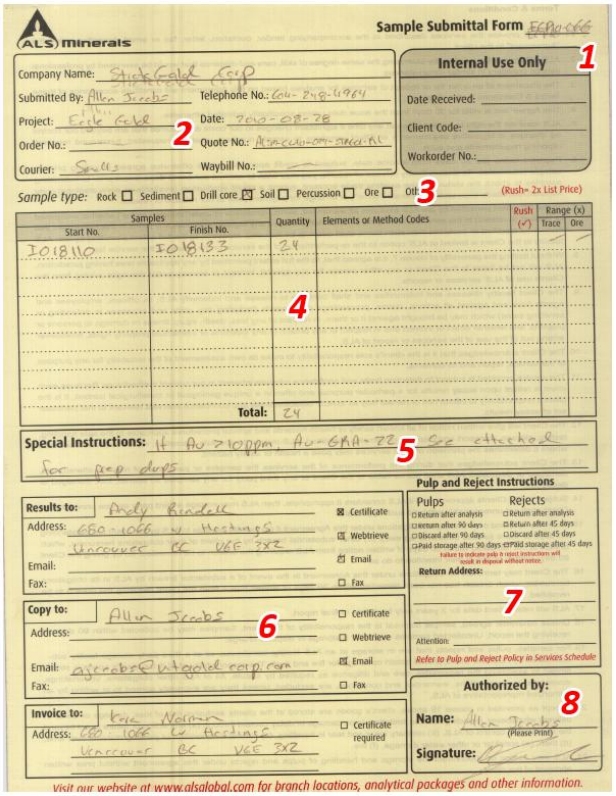
5 – Office Record: This is a space for the person who is completing the Sample Submittal Form to sign off on the data, with the CoC number, the date it was shipped and a QAQC sign off.

6 – QAQC Entered: this is a space for the person who enters the data into the database to sign off.

3.3 Sample Submittal Forms

Sample submittal forms are completed so that the receiving lab will know details about the samples and the work required by the client on them. It is again important to remember that the submittal form will become a work order for the laboratory, which will eventually become the certificate of assay results sent to the client, so again do not mix sample types or generally exceed over 80 samples per submittal.

If you do have multiple sample types, or more than 80 samples, then separate them and send in more than one submittal form to the lab for the different batches. For example, if you have 40 samples but 10 are soils and 30 is drill core, then the soils will be one submittal, and the drill core would go on another. If you have 120 drill core samples, then it is wise to submit two forms, each with 60 samples on them.



To the left is a typical Sample Submission Form that will accompany the samples from the field to the preparation laboratory facility. Each company will have a slightly different form, but the overall information will be similar. Electronic forms are also available but should be printed and added to the CoC paperwork.

1 – Submittal Form Number: this is a number assigned by the site to the shipment to enable tracking before the lab assigns a work order number. It should be made up of a project code, the year and then an ascending number which changes for each submittal. In the case of the Yukon projects, this has been "EGP10-***", so for instance, the first shipment from the Eagle Gold Project in 2010 was named EGP10-001, and the subsequent one is EGP10-002.

2 – General Details: This is the originators and company details. The person completing the paper work should have their name in here, as well as any general details about the project, contact numbers and the courier information.

3 – Sample Type: This is a quick reference for the lab to see what type of samples are coming in, i.e. soils, rock chips, core etc. This is again important to have different sample types on different submittals.

4 – Sample List and Work Required: This is a summary of the samples, where the start number and finish number can either be written in per rice / hessian sack, or if it is a large shipment, it is acceptable to have the starting and last number for the entire shipment (as this is backed up in other paperwork accompanying the shipment). The quantity is summarized on each line also. The method codes issues by the labs for the type of assay should be added, along with any other salient information.

5 – Special Instructions: This reflects any additional or unusual requests to the lab. This could be to perform a second analysis should an element go above a detection limit on the usual method, or to highlight an additional element to be tested for that is again outside of the usual routine, such as mercury, tin or tellurium.

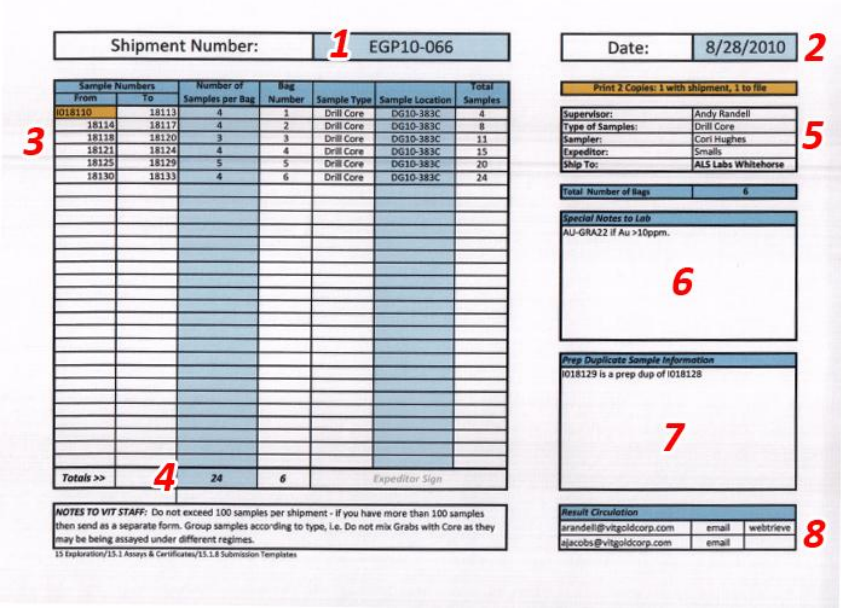
6 – Distribution: This is an indication of who should receive results and invoices and by which methods, i.e. email, post or fax.

7 – Pulp and Reject Instructions: This instructs the lab to store or dispose of the sample rejects and pulps.

8 – Authorisation: This is the signature of the person on site who (usually) put the sample submission together, and is both an indication that the form is complete and correct to that individuals knowledge, as well as giving the lab the go ahead to complete the work requested.

3.4 Chain of Custody Shipment Form

The Chain of Custody Shipment Form is the final piece of paper work from the company that will accompany the samples to the laboratory. Two copies should be produced – the first is packed with the samples and sent to the lab, whilst the second is held on file at site.



The site copy must be signed by the driver who collects the samples.

1 – Shipment Number: This is the CoC reference for the shipment assigned by the camp.

2 – Date: Date the shipment leaves camp.

3 – Sample Information: General information about the samples, listed by rice / hessian bags, with further details on bag number, sample type, sample location and cumulative total of the number of samples in this consignment.

4 – Totals: This is just the total sample and the sample bags.

5 – Issuing Details: general information on the person who raised the shipment, the sampler, the expeditor used and the lab the samples are heading to.

6 – Special Notes to the Lab: This is from the Submission Form and reflects any unusual requests to the lab.

7 – Prep Duplicate Information: This details any preparation duplicates in the sample stream to the lab. As often a duplicate sample will be represented by either two tags in one sample bag, or an empty sample bag with a tag, this just confirms to the lab that there is no error in the packing.

No other QAQC information should be entered and passed to the lab.

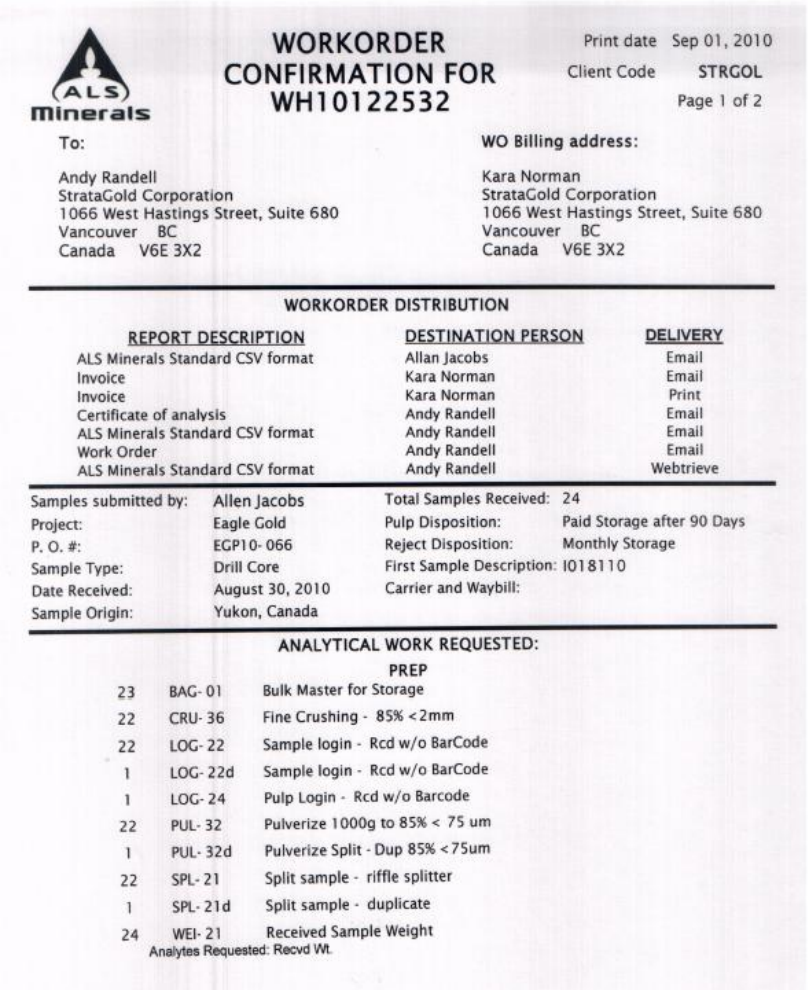
8 – Result Circulation: A reiteration of who the results should be circulated to, and by what methods.

3.5 Laboratory Receipt

This will be issued to the people on the distribution lists once samples have arrived in to the preparation facility, and have been opened, sorted and all samples accounted for. The receipt will contain a work order number that will become the certificate number once results are finalized. The receipt will list the sample numbers and methods etc requested, and should be checked against the original paperwork to ensure there are no errors.

Paperwork should then be printed and filed with the rest of the information produced for that shipment.

An example lab receipt showing the work order number assigned is shown below.



ALS Minerals

WORKORDER CONFIRMATION FOR WH10122532

Print date Sep 01, 2010
Client Code STRGOL
Page 1 of 2

To:

Andy Randell
StrataGold Corporation
1066 West Hastings Street, Suite 680
Vancouver BC
Canada V6E 3X2

WO Billing address:

Kara Norman
StrataGold Corporation
1066 West Hastings Street, Suite 680
Vancouver BC
Canada V6E 3X2

WORKORDER DISTRIBUTION

REPORT DESCRIPTION	DESTINATION PERSON	DELIVERY
ALS Minerals Standard CSV format	Allan Jacobs	Email
Invoice	Kara Norman	Email
Invoice	Kara Norman	Print
Certificate of analysis	Andy Randell	Email
ALS Minerals Standard CSV format	Andy Randell	Email
Work Order	Andy Randell	Email
ALS Minerals Standard CSV format	Andy Randell	Webtrieve

Samples submitted by:	Allen Jacobs	Total Samples Received:	24
Project:	Eagle Gold	Pulp Disposition:	Paid Storage after 90 Days
P. O. #:	EGP10-066	Reject Disposition:	Monthly Storage
Sample Type:	Drill Core	First Sample Description:	I018110
Date Received:	August 30, 2010	Carrier and Waybill:	
Sample Origin:	Yukon, Canada		

ANALYTICAL WORK REQUESTED:

PREP

23	BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage
22	CRU-36	Fine Crushing - 85% <2mm
22	LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
1	LOG-22d	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
1	LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode
22	PUL-32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um
1	PUL-32d	Pulverize Split - Dup 85% <75um
22	SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
1	SPL-21d	Split sample - duplicate
24	WEI-21	Received Sample Weight

Analytes Requested: Recvd Wt.

Initial issues with the shipment, i.e. missing or mislabeled samples, will be notified to you by the Lab. Any correspondence should be printed and filed with the other CoC paperwork to record these changes.

3.6 Final Onsite Filing

All paperwork related to a single submittal should be filed and kept together in the following order:

- Sample Submission Form
- Shipment Log
- Chain of Custody Shipment Form
- Work Order Confirmation / Lab receipt
- Any Lab reported errors or notifications

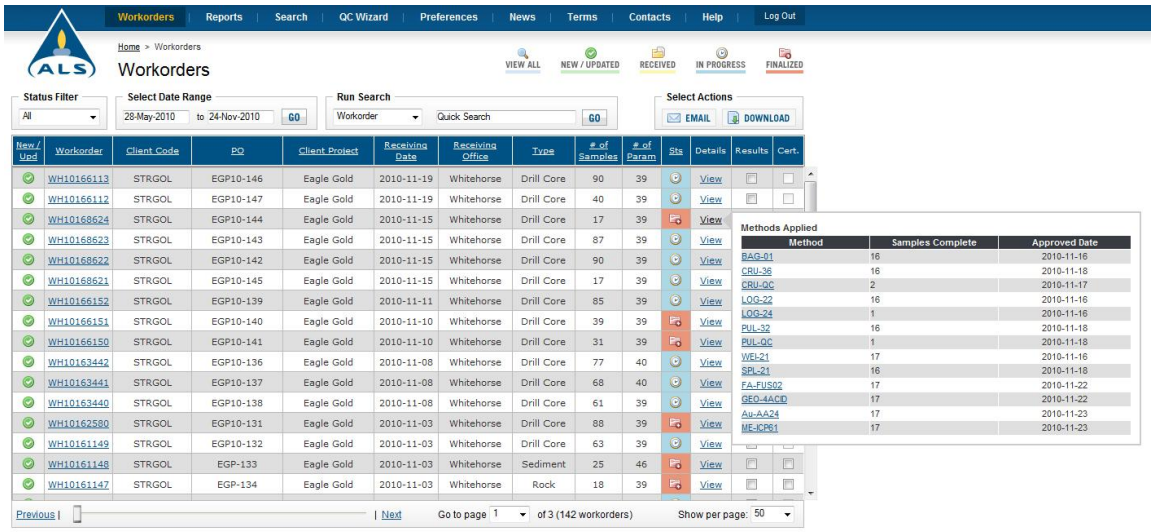
4.0 Result Monitoring and Assay Receipt

4.1 Online Web Services

Many labs now offer online web access to work orders and results. ALS Chemex has a system called 'Webtrieve' which is useful as it logs a paper trail for samples once they are booked in at the preparation facility. This is then stored and available at any time for scrutiny. As such, this paper trail is not required to be printed off and added to the Chain of Custody file.

Webtrieve systems can also be used to view results before they are finalized and signed off for the lab. Although this is useful as an indicator for assay values, *the results should not be downloaded and placed into the dataset* as errors in the preliminary stages could be transcribed. Only the final certificate should be used.

The following image is a screen shot of the ALS Webtrieve system, with a pop up window showing the progress of the samples through the system and the completion date. This example is a fully finalized set of samples, but one with items still open would show incomplete data and highlight the stages remaining.



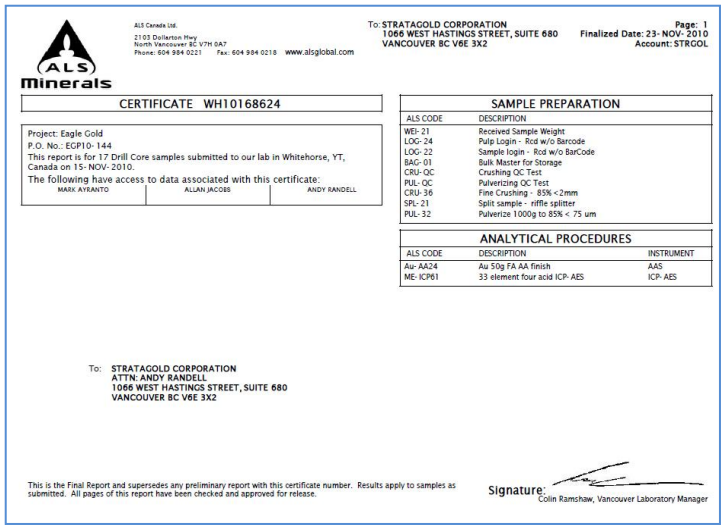
Also note that the Workorder number is listed, and then also the CoC number issued by the camp (here called 'PO'). This helps link samples from the field to the allocated numbers issued from the lab.

Access to a Webtrieve system must be limited to only a few key individuals – generally those involved in the QAQC process. This prevents 'leaking' of data into the company before they have had their QAQC signed off as passing. Ensure that should one of the key individuals leave the company, the lab should be notified immediately and the user name and password cancelled.

4.2 Receiving Finalised Certificates

Certificates are usually sent to the client in two forms, firstly as a excel or csv file and secondly as a certified PDF. The PDF will contain the data in a format that cannot be tampered with, and will also have a cover page with the lab details and an authorized signature scanned in.

4.2.1 PDF Certificates



ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
1066 WEST HASTINGS STREET, SUITE 680
VANCOUVER BC V6E 3X2

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 23- NOV- 2010
Account: STRGOL

ALS Minerals

CERTIFICATE WH10168624

Project: Eagle Gold
P.O. No.: EGP10- 144
This report is for 17 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 15- NOV- 2010.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

MARK AYRANTO	ALLAN JACOBS	ANDY RANDELL

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
BAG- 01	Bulk Master for Storage
CRU- QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL- QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU- 36	Fine Crushing - 85% <2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au- AA24	Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS
ME- ICP61	33 element four acid ICP- AES	ICP- AES

To: STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
ATTN: ANDY RANDELL
1066 WEST HASTINGS STREET, SUITE 680
VANCOUVER BC V6E 3X2

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

An example of the front page of a lab issued PDF is shown here, and details the samples, the methods used, the dates and is signed by the Lab Manager. PDF copies can be stored electronically or printed and attached to the Chain of Custody paperwork. It is advised however not to have this printed as anyone could access it and see results that may usually be restricted (i.e. pre news release etc).

4.2.2 Electronic Certificates

The version of the certificate that is received in Excel / CSV format is fully accessible and is therefore open to alteration. An original copy of this should be saved on the server, but the PDF should be used for all database validation such as current routine spot checks and due diligence audits.

The electronic format is what is taken and incorporated into the database.

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5.0 Incorporating Finalised Certificates into the Master Dataset

How the data is used is very company specific and what is laid out here relates to the database system used on the Yukon Projects.

The database has been constructed 'in-house' using Access and has been designed to suit the needs of the project. It has also been made so that the data, when imported, needs little preparation and therefore reduces the risk of the data being changed by accident. Also, using Access means that data can be directly imported rather than typing in results which eliminates transcription errors.

When a certificate is received, there are several steps to go through in order to prepare the certificate for import to the master database. These are laid out and described in the following sections.

Always ensure that a copy of the original electronic certificate is saved on the central server before following these steps.

5.3.1 Removing Superfluous Data

The certificates will have information in the first few rows that relate to the certificate itself, such as work order, date of processing etc. These rows are deleted from the certificate so only pertinent data is added.

5.3.2 Re-Adding the Work Order Number

The work order number is key to the operation of the database, so a column is added to the left of all the data and the work order number copied down alongside each sample number.

5.3.3 Dealing with assays outside of the detection limits

One shortfall of Access is its current inability to use numbers which contain text elements, such as '<' (less than) or '>' (greater than). This would be seen in the certificate if the assay is outside of the detection

limits for the element in question. For example, gold is usually measured between 0.005ppm and 10ppm, and if a result falls outside of this, it will show on the certificate as <0.005 and >10 respectively.
Standard rules are applied to all samples that fall outside their detection limits:

BELOW DETECTION LIMIT **= Lower Limit / 2 =** **Database Entry**

i.e. As assay <5 = 5 / 2 = 2.5

ABOVE DETECTION LIMIT **= Upper Limit + 1 =** **Database Entry**

i.e. As assay >10000 = 10000+ 1 = 10001

For specific elements that experience overages in the detection limits and the upper limit is breached, then the lab is instructed to analyse the sample again using a different method (gravity etc.) that can detect a higher cut off. In these cases, the certificate will have two columns for the same element, one for the 'normal' assay (which will report '>', and then a new column for the overage assay value.

The Victoria Gold Access database will only read and process data in one column per element. To ensure clarity and accuracy of the data, these overages are stored in separate columns in the database, but the overages should be entered into the main assay column to ensure the correct data is picked up. This can result in up to three columns per element. This is the ONLY time that an assay will be manually manipulated, where the original assay is deleted and the second method result entered. The original certificates remain untouched on the server.

This must be spot checked by another individual to ensure that no typographic errors are entered as this deals exclusively with high grade results. For example, a high grade gold result of 22.5ppm could get accidently re-entered as 225ppm which will have a significant effect on the grades as a whole.

The following table details the elements used in the standard Yukon program, their lower and upper limits, and the standard replacement numbers should the assays fall outside of the detection limits.

Element	Periodic Symbol	Lower Detection Limit (ppm)	Access Below Detection Limit (ppm)	Upper Detection Limit	Access Over Detection Limit
Silver	Ag	0.5	***0.25***	100	***Gravity Finish***
Arsenic	As	5	***2.5***	10,000	***10,001***
Barium	Ba	10	***5***	10,000	***10,001***
Beryllium	Be	0.5	***0.25***	1,000	***1,001***
Bismuth	Bi	2	***1***	10,000	***10,001***
Cadmium	Cd	0.5	***0.25***	1,000	***1,001***
Cobalt	Co	1	***0.5***	10,000	***10,001***
Chromium	Cr	1	***0.5***	10,000	***10,001***
Copper	Cu	1	***0.5***	10,000	***10,001***
Gallium	Ga	10	***5***	10,000	***10,001***
Lanthanum	La	10	***5***	10,000	***10,001***
Manganese	Mn	5	***2.5***	10,000	***10,001***
Molybdenum	Mo	1	***0.5***	10,000	***10,001***
Nickel	Ni	1	***0.5***	10,000	***10,001***
Phosphorous	P	10	***5***	10,000	***10,001***
Lead	Pb	2	***1***	10,000	***10,001***
Antimony	Sb	5	***2.5***	10,000	***10,001***
Scandium	Sc	1	***0.5***	10,000	***10,001***
Strontium	Sr	1	***0.5***	10,000	***10,001***
Thorium	Th	20	***10***	10,000	***10,001***
Thallium	Tl	10	***5***	10,000	***10,001***
Uranium	U	10	***5***	10,000	***10,001***
Vanadium	V	1	***0.5***	10,000	***10,001***
Tungsten	W	10	***5***	10,000	***10,001***
Zinc	Zn	2	***1***	10,000	***10,001***
GOLD	Au	0.005	***0.0025***	10	***Gravity Finish***

Assays are also routinely collected for aluminum, calcium, iron, potassium, magnesium, sodium, sulphur and titanium, but as these are rock forming elements are present in such large volumes in samples, they are measured as a percentage and not parts per million (ppm), and therefore have numerical uppers and lowers of 100 or 0.

Special cases of elements are also assays for on occasion, such as mercury, tin and tellurium and these are dealt with in the same way.

6.0 Running QAQC checks on the data

Although the guide to the database itself is beyond the scope of this document, once assays are imported and the QAQC control information has been inserted from the shipping documents, then a query will produce an automatic report that tests QAQC on the controls.

An example of the output report from the database is shown below.

Sample and Control Detail			Assays	Blanks	Duplicates			Standards			Further Notes and Details
Sample Type	Sample Number	QAQC Control Type	Au Assay (ppm)	Blanks Difference	Duplicate Number	Duplicate Assay	Percentage Difference	Standard Value	Variance from Mean	Outcome	Comments
WH10144961			Date: 23-Oct-10								
Diamond	I017796	Blank	0.0025	0							
Diamond	I017810	Standard	0.344					52c	-0.58	Pass	
Diamond	I017816	Blank	0.0025	0							
Diamond	I017821	Field Duplicate	0.0025		I017822	0.0025	0				
Diamond	I017828	Pulp Duplicate	0.024		I017829	0.034	41.67				Prep Duplicate
Diamond	I017850	Standard	0.887					50c	6.1	Pass	
WH10144960			Date: 19-Oct-10								
Diamond	I017856	Blank	0.301	0.2985							
Diamond	I017861	Field Duplicate	0.0025		I017862	0.0025	0				
Diamond	I017868	Pulp Duplicate	0.0025		I017869	0.0025	0				Prep Duplicate
Diamond	I017890	Standard	0.357					52c	3.18	Pass	
Diamond	I017896	Blank	0.005	0.0025							

The report is sorted by certificate / work order number, and has the sample submission date next to that. Each sample that was a control in the certificate is then listed, along with the control type. The yellow column represents the gold assay found for that sample, which is then followed by various results for each type of control:

Blanks: this lists the difference between the assay received and the expected amount for a blank.

Duplicates: Shows the difference between the original and duplicate assay as a percentage for both field and prep duplicates.

Standards: Shows the standard value, the variance from the mean and then calculates a pass or fail based on the received results and the acceptable limits as defined by the SRM certification program.

Notes can then be added to each sample to back up any fails etc.

6.1 What constitutes a pass or fail response?

6.1.1 Blanks

A blank should be as close to the lower detection limit as possible, although if it falls within five to ten times the lower limit it may still be passed. If there are several blanks that are over the lower detection limit on one certificate, or a standard that fails as too high (in the same work order), then a reassay may be called for.

6.1.2 Field Duplicates

It is hoped that field duplicates are as similar in value as possible, as this indicates homogeneity in the deposit / samples. A wide variation is generally an indicator of gold that is not evenly distribution, known as 'nugget effect'. This is not a fail as such, but an indicator as to the nature of the source rocks.

6.1.3 Pulp Duplicates

These determine the homogeneity of the pulped sample after it has been processed by the preparation facility. It is hoped that the sample has been pulverised and mixed enough that the gold is evenly distribution through the split that makes up the two samples. A wide variation could mean that the samples are biased and it could require a reassay. Generally this is more important for drill core than other sample types, but should not be overlooked.

6.1.4 Standards

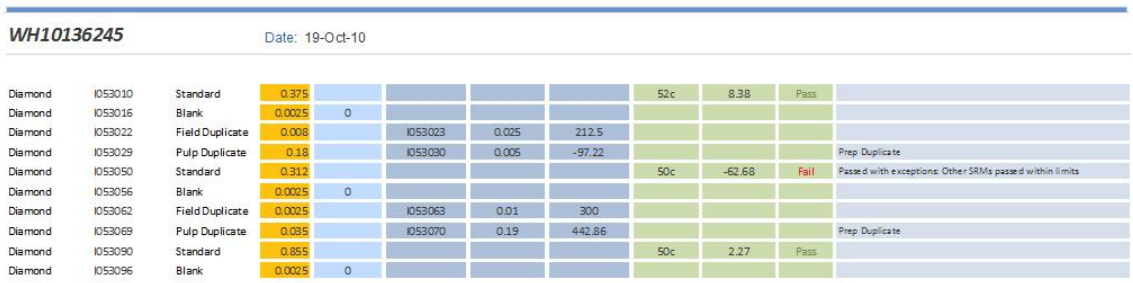
Standards assays should fall within certain boundaries as determined by the standard type and the Round Robin certification from the supplying company. There are degrees of accuracy applied here, but on the Yukon projects a limit of two standard deviations from the mean was used (as calculated by the supplying laboratory). This is quite tight and the industry usually adopts a three standard deviation rule, and this was intended to add further robustness to the results.

Some standards can fall outside the two standard deviation rule but be 'passed as an exception'. These are generally narrow fails in grab or soil samples; narrow fails where other standards on the same certificate have passed (and blanks are acceptable also); and where known issues with a standard has been identified but the assays were too far into processing to be changed. Other standards should have passed on this certificate for it to have resulted in a 'pass with exception'.

6.2 Recording a Fail or Pass With Exception

If a fail is encountered then the actions taken to rectify it will be recorded in the database. As the system is a 'live' one, problems are identified immediately, as are trends, and therefore can be rectified. The details are entered into the QAQC portion of the database, which then shows up in the QAQC report output.

The following image shows an excerpt record from the QAQC report where a standard has failed. This has been allowed to pass for two reasons: firstly that the other standards and blanks passed, and secondly that at the time there was a known issue with the '50c' standard that meant that many were failing below the threshold (a trend that was identified and led to the disposal of the 50c standard from the sample stream thanks to the live monitoring system). You can see the notes that have been added in the final column explaining the fail and the reasons no reassay was requested.



WH10136245 Date: 19-Oct-10

Diamond	I053010	Standard	0.375					52c	8.38	Pass	
Diamond	I053016	Blank	0.0025	0							
Diamond	I053022	Field Duplicate	0.008		I053023	0.025	212.5				
Diamond	I053029	Pulp Duplicate	0.18		I053030	0.005	-97.22				Prep Duplicate
Diamond	I053050	Standard	0.312					50c	-62.68	Fail	Passed with exceptions. Other SRMs passed within limits
Diamond	I053056	Blank	0.0025	0							
Diamond	I053062	Field Duplicate	0.0025		I053063	0.01	300				
Diamond	I053069	Pulp Duplicate	0.035		I053070	0.19	442.86				Prep Duplicate
Diamond	I053090	Standard	0.855					50c	2.27	Pass	
Diamond	I053096	Blank	0.0025	0							

6.3 Requesting a Reassay of Data

If a failed certificate is encountered, then a reassay should be requested from the lab (although if it is found that the wrong SRM was shipped in error, then no reassay is required). Generally this is initiated by email to the lab / account manager (no forms exist), and a copy of this email needs to be added to the Chain of Custody paperwork.

New standards will also need to be added to the sample stream to replace the ones originally used (and perhaps failed). The entire certificate should be reassayed as it is likely that whatever caused the fail affected the entire dataset, this also reduces any doubt in the results.

A blank or a preparation duplicate fail requires the coarse reject to be re-pulverised and re-assayed.

A standard failing only requires the pulp to be reassayed.

On the Yukon projects, we have replacement standards at the lab that are ready to be used in a reassay scenario. These have had their reference numbers removed and a new code added, which has been recorded for correlation. We named our replacement samples EGPSRM-****, i.e. Eagle Gold Project Standard Reference Material and then an ascending number. A table of the replacement SRM's is held onsite and then when a fail is encountered, the lab is directed which EGPSRM to insert into the stream. An example of the table used is shown below.

Replacement Number	OREAS Number	Date Used	Original Workorder	Original Sample Number	Reason
EGPSRM-001	5Pb	29th June 2010	WH10075168	I016090	QAQC Fail on Cert
EGPSRM-002	6Pc	29th June 2010	WH10075168	I016110	QAQC Fail on Cert
EGPSRM-003	60b	20th November 2010	WH10111553	I016890	QAQC Fail on Cert
EGPSRM-004	15Pb	28th June 2010	WH10078773	H236790	QAQC Fail on Cert
EGPSRM-005	60b				
EGPSRM-006	5Pb	28th June 2010	WH10078773	H236690	QAQC Fail on Cert
EGPSRM-007	52c	28th June 2010	WH10075169	H236710	QAQC Fail on Cert
EGPSRM-008	60b				

Replacement SRMs that are still blank are still held in the lab and can be used when required.

Remember to update the new OREAS Number in the QAQC inputs so that the reassayed data will work for that standard.

6.4 Integrating Reassayed Data

Whenever reassayed data is received, the original certificate will be removed from the database and the new dataset imported according the guidelines given previously. This is then rerun through the QAQC report to ensure that the new data passes.

The following image shows an entry from the QAQC report where an original assay had failed and now the reassayed data had been entered and passed. The notes column records the details of the original fail.

WH10075169 Date: 26-Jun-10

Diamond	H256690	Standard	0.095					5Pb	-5.06	Pass	Original Cert Failed: Used 15Pb/ Assayed 0.754 / -26.04from mean
Diamond	H256696	Blank	0.0025	0							
Diamond	H256710	Standard	0.544					52c	-0.56	Pass	Original Cert Failed: Used 30c/ Assayed 0.674 / -19.36 fromm ean
Diamond	H256721	Field Duplicate	0.047		H256722	0.055	12.77				
Diamond	H256728	Pulp Duplicate	0.036		H256729	0.042	16.67				Prep Duplicate
Diamond	H256750	Standard	0.095					5Pb	0	Pass	
Diamond	H256756	Blank	0.0025	0							
Diamond	H256768	Pulp Duplicate	0.026		H256769	0.026	0				Prep Duplicate

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Original and reassayed certificates need to be kept on the server in both PDF and Excel / CSV formats. Often, the lab will issue the reassayed certificate under the original work order number. In this case, the certificate number should be suffixed with an 'R' to indicate that it is the reassayed data. For example, a failing certificate of WH10075169 would be reassayed and called WH10075169R on the server.

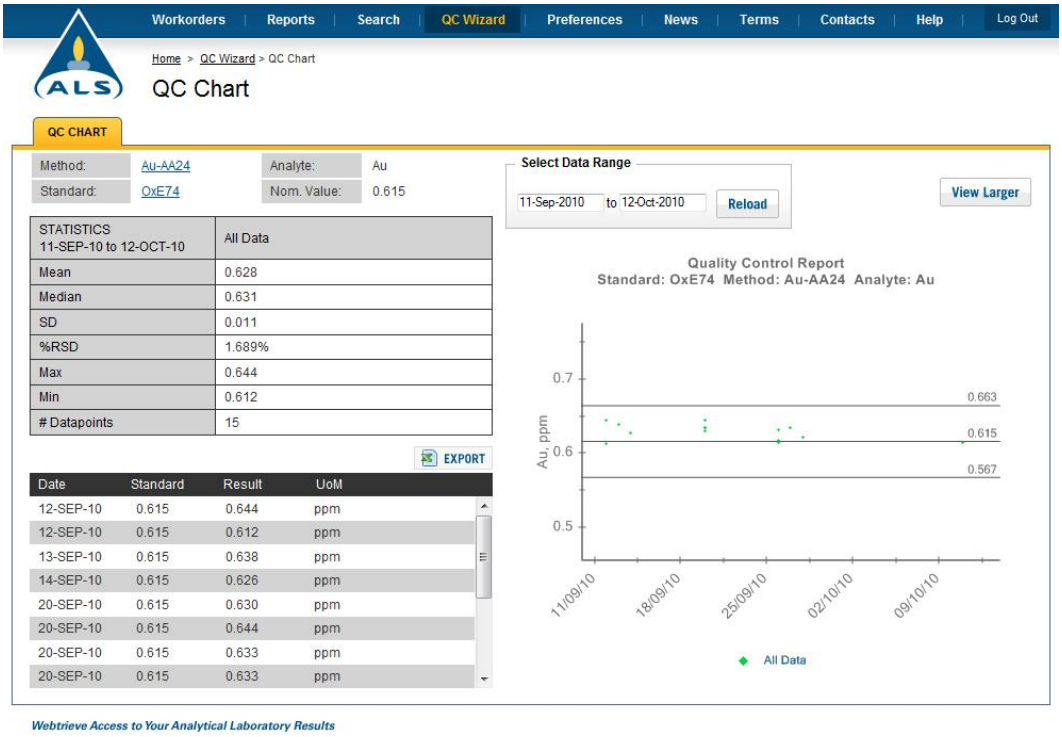
NEVER OVERWRITE THE ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE!

6.5 Internal Laboratory QAQC

Assaying labs will also have their own internal QAQC procedures, and will insert extra samples (blanks and standards) into the batch in order to ensure that their equipment is clean and calibrated.

This information is presented to the client in several ways. In the case of ACME Labs, it is on the bottom of the certificate, and with ALS Chemex (who Victoria uses in the Yukon) has theirs available on their Webtrieve system.

The Lab also has to make the results available, including the standard material used. The Webtrieve system has a major merit in the fact that the client can instantly review the present and historic performance of a particular control. The image below is an example of the Webtrieve informational page regarding one of their standards regularly used in Victoria's program.



Other reports are available, including blanks and the crushing phases (to ensure the required amount is passing).

6.6 Internal Auditing of All Data

Data should be 'spot checked' on a regular basis to ensure that integrity is sound. This should be done by a peer within the company, such as a senior geologist or member of the management team.

Regular checking includes, but is not limited to:

- Rechecking of all high grade samples that are over the usual detection limit (i.e. for Au and Ag) where a transcription error is most likely.
- Spot check of at least 5% of the results for the period against the PDF version of the results to ensure all results are accurately transferred.

- Beyond the assays, regular peer review of the results versus the core logs to check that the intervals have also been transcribed without error. This can obviously have negative effects on grade if the actual strike length is longer or shorter than recorded.

6.7 Release of Data

All assay results should be restricted to as few key personnel as possible before QAQC has passed. This ensures that the data that could then be passed into the public domain is of sufficient quality before circulation.

Although under some circumstances it may be called for the early release of results, it should be clearly stipulated at that time that results could change and were pending QAQC checks. This course of action should be a rare exception though and it is always best to finalise the assays before release.

7.0 Umpire Labs

An Umpire Lab is a second assaying lab who has the ability to test samples for the element of interest under the same program as used through the rest of the program.

Sample selection is generally easier towards the end of a season or when sufficient samples from the year have been collected. Selection criteria varies, although it is often the top 5% of assays, the bottom 5% and 5% of those in between, chosen randomly.

Once sample numbers have been chosen, the list is presented to the original lab who will send the original analysed pulps to the Umpire lab. The second lab will analyse the material and provide results.

All Umpire Lab samples should have Standard SRM's inserted into the pulps to ensure QAQC standards are upheld during the reassay process. No other controls are required.

These results are then plotted against their original values, and should fall along the same linear trend. A scattering of points could indicate accuracy issues with the main labs process.

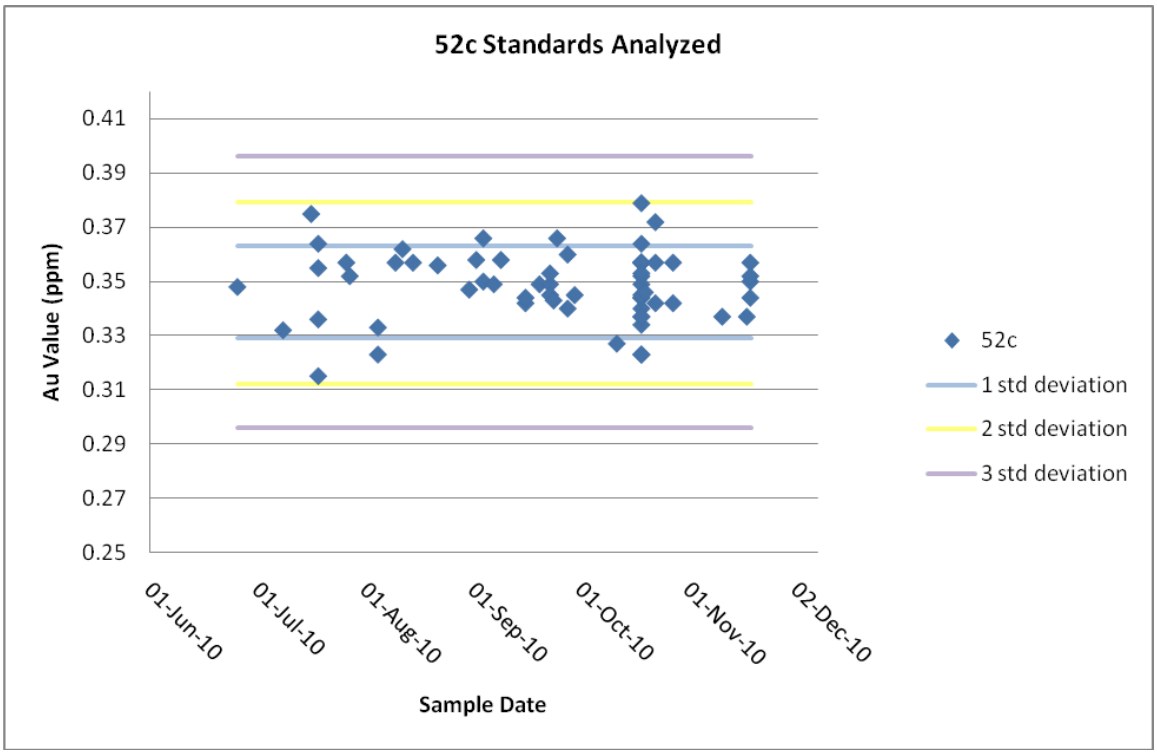
8.0 Regular Reporting of QAQC

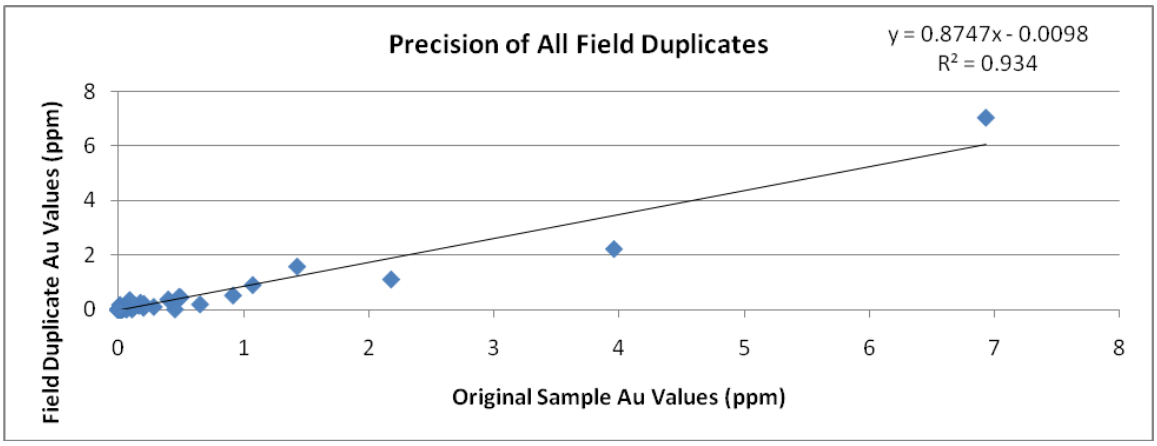
The QAQC should be regularly reviewed to identify any issues that are occurring during the assay process and this is achieved using the QAQC report which is created automatically after each certificate is entered to the master database.

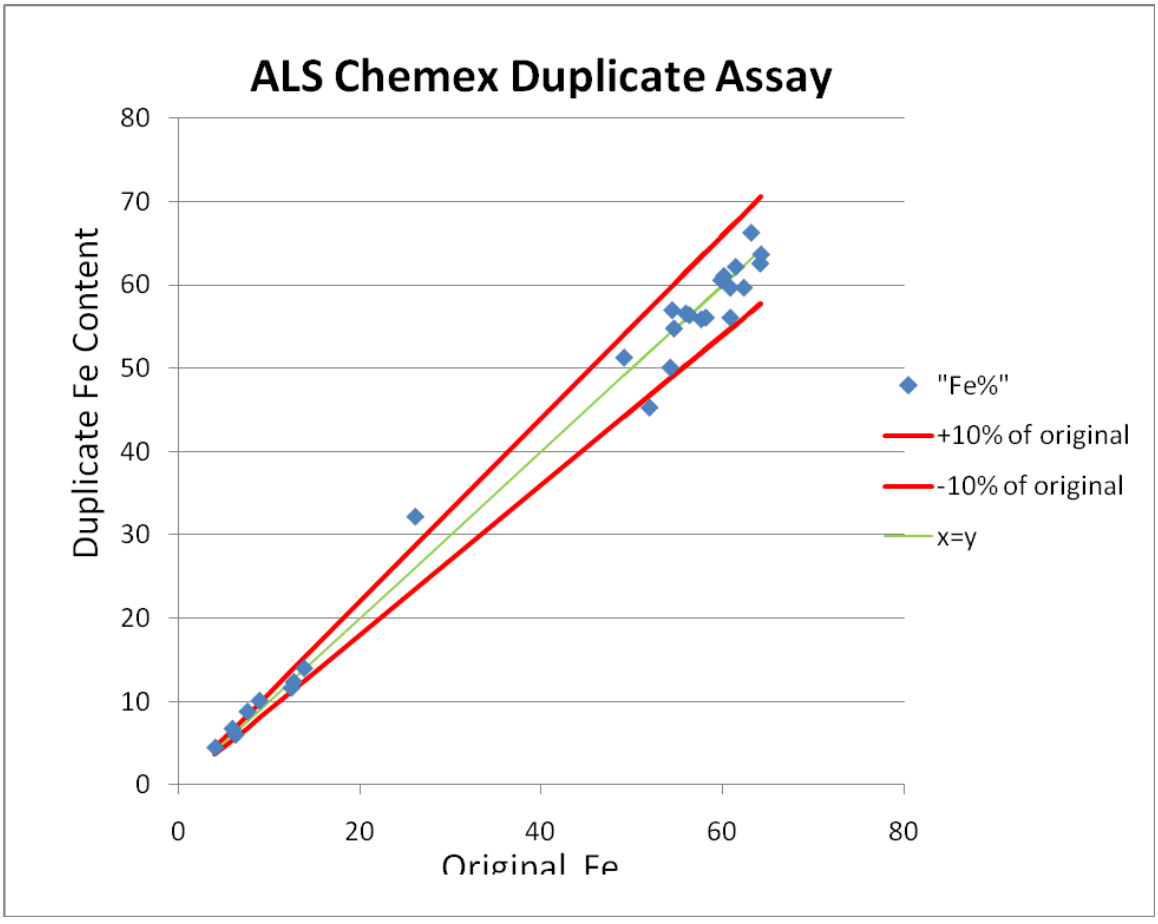
Annual reporting is also recommended (or more frequently, such as quarterly) that includes plots of the blanks, duplicates and standards, along with any major issues encountered and a summary explanation of passes with exceptions or outright fails.

Graphical representation of the samples should be included; original samples should be plotted against their duplicates; standards between their upper and lower acceptable limits and blanks against an upper acceptable limit.

The following are examples of the kind of plots that should be seen in a regular report.







(It is good practise to create two graphs for duplicates, one like that above with the 10% boundaries, and a second to focus in on the lower, more clustered values to enable easier viewing)

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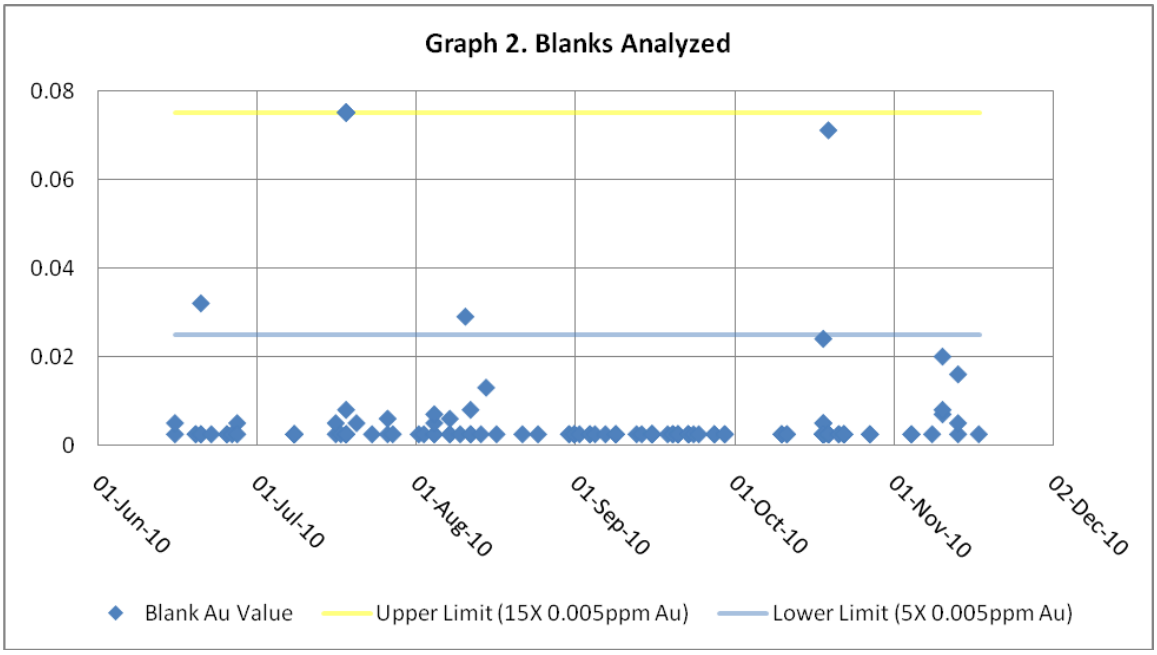

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9.0 Conclusions

QAQC is an intensive program that is absolutely necessary in order to have faith in results. Although there are many steps in the work, the fact that it is a regular feature in an exploration program means that the stages become second nature. It is also apparent that by checking QAQC on each certificate as it is processed, issues can be caught early on, preventing issues later in the program.

APPENDIX E:

Dublin Gulch List of Claims for Assessment and Claims renewed in 2010

Project	District	Grant Number	Reg Type	Claim Name	Claim Nbr	Claim Owner	Operation Recording Date	Staking Date	Claim Expiry Date	Status	Quartz Lease	Total Excess Credit	NTS Map Number	Non Std Size	Ops Number
Eagle	Mayo	GR1054	Grant	Olive Crown Grant		STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%. of 7/8 interest				Active					
Eagle	Mayo	P 04827	Placer	BJ	1	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		1	106D04		1500028025
Eagle	Mayo	P 04828	Placer	BJ	2	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	20/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		1	106D04		1500028026
Eagle	Mayo	P 04829	Placer	BJ	3	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	20/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		1	106D04		1500028027
Eagle	Mayo	P 04830	Placer	BJ	4	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	20/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		1	106D04		1500028028
Eagle	Mayo	P 04831	Placer	BJ	5	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	20/10/1980	08/10/1980	20/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500028029
Eagle	Mayo	P 04832	Placer	BJ	6	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	20/10/1980	08/10/1980	20/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500028030
Eagle	Mayo	P 04809	Placer	BJ	7	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500028009
Eagle	Mayo	P 04810	Placer	BJ	8	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500028010
Eagle	Mayo	P 04811	Placer	BJ	9	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500028011
Eagle	Mayo	P 04812	Placer	BJ	10	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500028012
Eagle	Mayo	P 04813	Placer	BJ	11	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500028013
Eagle	Mayo	P 04814	Placer	BJ	13	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500028014
Eagle	Mayo	P 04815	Placer	BJ	14	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500028015
Eagle	Mayo	P 04816	Placer	BJ	15	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	09/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500028016
Eagle	Mayo	P 04817	Placer	BJ	16	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	09/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500028017
Eagle	Mayo	P 04818	Placer	BJ	17	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	09/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500028018
Eagle	Mayo	P 04819	Placer	BJ	18	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	09/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500028019

Eagle	Mayo	P 04820	Placer	BJ	19	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	09/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		0	106D04	1500028020
Eagle	Mayo	P 02991	Placer	BJ	20	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	04/10/1980	16/10/2012	Active		0	106D04	1500028000
Eagle	Mayo	P 02992	Placer	BJ	21	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	04/10/1980	16/10/2012	Active		0	106D04	1500028001
Eagle	Mayo	P 02993	Placer	BJ	22	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	04/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		0	106D04	1500028002
Eagle	Mayo	P 02994	Placer	BJ	23	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	06/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		1	106D04	1500028003
Eagle	Mayo	P 02995	Placer	BJ	24	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	06/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		1	106D04	1500028004
Eagle	Mayo	P 04833	Placer	BJ	25	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	20/10/1980	08/10/1980	20/10/2013	Active		1	106D04	1500028031
Eagle	Mayo	P 04821	Placer	BJ	27	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		1	106D04	1500028021
Eagle	Mayo	P 04822	Placer	BJ	28	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		1	106D04	1500028022
Eagle	Mayo	P 04834	Placer	BJ	30	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	20/10/1980	08/10/1980	20/10/2013	Active		1	106D04	1500028032
Eagle	Mayo	P 04835	Placer	BJ	31	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	20/10/1980	08/10/1980	20/10/2013	Active		1	106D04	1500028033
Eagle	Mayo	P 04836	Placer	BJ	32	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	20/10/1980	08/10/1980	20/10/2013	Active		1	106D04	1500028034
Eagle	Mayo	P 04837	Placer	BJ	33	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	20/10/1980	08/10/1980	20/10/2013	Active		1	106D04	1500028035
Eagle	Mayo	P 04838	Placer	BJ	34	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	20/10/1980	08/10/1980	20/10/2013	Active		1	106D04	1500028036
Eagle	Mayo	P 02996	Placer	BJ	35	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2013	Active		2	106D04	1500028005
Eagle	Mayo	P 02997	Placer	BJ	36	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2012	Active		2	106D04	1500028006
Eagle	Mayo	P 02998	Placer	BJ	38	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2012	Active		2	106D04	1500028007
Eagle	Mayo	P 02999	Placer	BJ	41	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	16/10/1980	08/10/1980	16/10/2012	Active		2	106D04	1500028008
Eagle	Mayo	41555	Placer	Creek Claim	1	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04	1500020382
Eagle	Mayo	P 02050	Placer	Creek Claim	1	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		2	106D04	1500027461

Eagle	Mayo	P 02060	Placer	Creek Claim	1	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027471
Eagle	Mayo	41556	Placer	Creek Claim	2	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020383
Eagle	Mayo	P 02051	Placer	Creek Claim	2	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		2	106D04		1500027462
Eagle	Mayo	P 02061	Placer	Creek Claim	2	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027472
Eagle	Mayo	41557	Placer	Creek Claim	3	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020384
Eagle	Mayo	P 02052	Placer	Creek Claim	3	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		2	106D04		1500027463
Eagle	Mayo	P 02062	Placer	Creek Claim	3	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027473
Eagle	Mayo	41558	Placer	Creek Claim	4	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020385
Eagle	Mayo	P 02053	Placer	Creek Claim	4	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027464
Eagle	Mayo	P 02063	Placer	Creek Claim	4	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027474
Eagle	Mayo	P 02054	Placer	Creek Claim	5	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027465
Eagle	Mayo	41559	Placer	Creek Claim	5	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020386
Eagle	Mayo	P 02064	Placer	Creek Claim	5	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%			29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027475
Eagle	Mayo	41560	Placer	Creek Claim	6	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020387
Eagle	Mayo	P 02055	Placer	Creek Claim	6	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027466
Eagle	Mayo	P 02056	Placer	Creek Claim	7	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027467
Eagle	Mayo	41561	Placer	Creek Claim	7	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020388
Eagle	Mayo	41562	Placer	Creek Claim	8	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020389
Eagle	Mayo	P 02057	Placer	Creek Claim	8	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027468
Eagle	Mayo	41563	Placer	Creek Claim	9	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020390

Eagle	Mayo	P 02058	Placer	Creek Claim	9	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027469
Eagle	Mayo	P 02059	Placer	Creek Claim	10	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027470
Eagle	Mayo	41564	Placer	Creek Claim	10	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020391
Eagle	Mayo	41565	Placer	Creek Claim	11	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020392
Eagle	Mayo	41566	Placer	Creek Claim	12	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020393
Eagle	Mayo	41567	Placer	Creek Claim	13	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020394
Eagle	Mayo	41568	Placer	Creek Claim	14	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020395
Eagle	Mayo	41569	Placer	Creek Claim	15	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020396
Eagle	Mayo	41570	Placer	Creek Claim	16	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020397
Eagle	Mayo	41571	Placer	Creek Claim	17	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020398
Eagle	Mayo	41572	Placer	Creek Claim	18	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020399
Eagle	Mayo	41573	Placer	Creek Claim	19	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020400
Eagle	Mayo	41574	Placer	Creek Claim	20	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/06/1971	10/06/1971	29/10/2013	Active	2838	0	106D04		1500020401
Eagle	Mayo	P 02107	Placer	DG	1	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	17/09/1976	17/09/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027495
Eagle	Mayo	P 02108	Placer	DG	2	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	17/09/1976	17/09/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027496
Eagle	Mayo	P 02109	Placer	DG	3	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	17/09/1976	17/09/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027497
Eagle	Mayo	P 02110	Placer	DG	4	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	17/09/1976	17/09/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027498
Eagle	Mayo	P 02111	Placer	DG	5	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	17/09/1976	17/09/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027499
Eagle	Mayo	P 02362	Placer	GM	1	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	24/08/1978	16/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	106D04		1500027710
Eagle	Mayo	P 02363	Placer	GM	2	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	24/08/1978	16/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	106D04		1500027711

Eagle	Mayo	P 02364	Placer	GM	3	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	24/08/1978	16/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	106D04	1500027712
Eagle	Mayo	P 02365	Placer	GM	4	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	24/08/1978	16/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	106D04	1500027713
Eagle	Mayo	P 02366	Placer	GM	5	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	24/08/1978	16/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	106D04	1500027714
Eagle	Mayo	P 02367	Placer	GM	6	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	24/08/1978	16/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	106D04	1500027715
Eagle	Mayo	P 02368	Placer	GM	7	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	24/08/1978	16/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	106D04	1500027716
Eagle	Mayo	P 02369	Placer	GM	8	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	24/08/1978	16/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	106D04	1500027717
Eagle	Mayo	P 02370	Placer	GM	9	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	24/08/1978	16/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	106D04	1500027718
Eagle	Mayo	P 02504	Placer	Hag	1	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/08/1979	18/08/1979	29/10/2013	Active	4210	0	106D04	1500027819
Eagle	Mayo	P 02505	Placer	Hag	2	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/08/1979	18/08/1979	29/10/2013	Active	4210	0	106D04	1500027820
Eagle	Mayo	P 02506	Placer	Hag	3	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/08/1979	18/08/1979	29/10/2012	Active	4210	0	106D04	1500027821
Eagle	Mayo	P 02507	Placer	Hag	4	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/08/1979	18/08/1979	29/10/2012	Active	4210	0	106D04	1500027822
Eagle	Mayo	P 02508	Placer	Hag	5	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/08/1979	18/08/1979	29/10/2012	Active	4210	0	106D04	1500027823
Eagle	Mayo	P 02509	Placer	Hag	6	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/08/1979	18/08/1979	29/10/2012	Active	4210	0	106D04	1500027824
Eagle	Mayo	P 02510	Placer	Hag	7	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/08/1979	18/08/1979	29/10/2012	Active	4210	0	106D04	1500027825
Eagle	Mayo	P 02511	Placer	Hag	8	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/08/1979	18/08/1979	29/10/2012	Active	4210	0	106D04	1500027826
Eagle	Mayo	P 02512	Placer	Hag	9	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/08/1979	18/08/1979	29/10/2012	Active	4210	0	106D04	1500027827
Eagle	Mayo	P 02513	Placer	Hag	10	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	22/08/1979	18/08/1979	29/10/2012	Active	4210	0	106D04	1500027828
Eagle	Mayo	P 02351	Placer	Q	1	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	18/08/1978	17/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	106D04	1500027699
Eagle	Mayo	P 02352	Placer	Q	2	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	18/08/1978	17/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	106D04	1500027700
Eagle	Mayo	P 02353	Placer	Q	3	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	18/08/1978	17/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	105M13	1500027701

Eagle	Mayo	P 02354	Placer	Q	4	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	18/08/1978	17/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	105M13		1500027702
Eagle	Mayo	P 02355	Placer	Q	5	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	18/08/1978	17/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	105M13		1500027703
Eagle	Mayo	P 02356	Placer	Q	6	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	18/08/1978	17/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	105M13		1500027704
Eagle	Mayo	P 02357	Placer	Q	7	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	18/08/1978	17/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	105M13		1500027705
Eagle	Mayo	P 02358	Placer	Q	8	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	18/08/1978	17/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	105M13		1500027706
Eagle	Mayo	P 02359	Placer	Q	9	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	18/08/1978	17/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	105M13		1500027707
Eagle	Mayo	P 02360	Placer	Q	10	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	18/08/1978	17/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	105M13		1500027708
Eagle	Mayo	P 02361	Placer	Q	11	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	18/08/1978	17/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	105M13		1500027709
Eagle	Mayo	P 02350	Placer	Queen	1	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	18/08/1978	06/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	106D04		1500027698
Eagle	Mayo	P 02372	Placer	Queen	2	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	24/08/1978	22/08/1978	29/10/2012	Active		2	106D04		1500027719
Eagle	Mayo	3745	Placer	Taylor	1	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	29/10/1964	28/10/1964	29/10/2013	Active	2381	0	106D04		1500019495
Eagle	Mayo	3746	Placer	Taylor	2	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	29/10/1964	28/10/1964	29/10/2013	Active	2381	0	106D04		1500019496
Eagle	Mayo	3747	Placer	Taylor	3	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	29/10/1964	28/10/1964	29/10/2013	Active	2381	0	106D04		1500019497
Eagle	Mayo	3748	Placer	Taylor	4	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	29/10/1964	28/10/1964	29/10/2013	Active	2381	0	106D04		1500019498
Eagle	Mayo	3749	Placer	Taylor	5	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	29/10/1964	28/10/1964	29/10/2013	Active	2381	0	106D04		1500019499
Eagle	Mayo	3750	Placer	Taylor	6	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	29/10/1964	28/10/1964	29/10/2013	Active	2381	0	106D04		1500019500
Eagle	Mayo	41479	Placer	Taylor	7	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	29/10/1964	28/10/1964	29/10/2013	Active	2381	0	106D04		1500020374
Eagle	Mayo	P 02039	Placer	Tin	1	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027450
Eagle	Mayo	P 02040	Placer	Tin	2	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027451
Eagle	Mayo	P 02041	Placer	Tin	3	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active		0	106D04		1500027452

Eagle	Mayo	P 02042	Placer	Tin	4	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active	0	106D04	1500027453
Eagle	Mayo	P 02043	Placer	Tin	5	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active	0	106D04	1500027454
Eagle	Mayo	P 02044	Placer	Tin	6	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active	0	106D04	1500027455
Eagle	Mayo	P 02045	Placer	Tin	7	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active	0	106D04	1500027456
Eagle	Mayo	P 02046	Placer	Tin	8	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active	0	106D04	1500027457
Eagle	Mayo	P 02047	Placer	Tin	9	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active	0	106D04	1500027458
Eagle	Mayo	P 02048	Placer	Tin	10	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active	0	106D04	1500027459
Eagle	Mayo	P 02049	Placer	Tin	11	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%	12/07/1976	28/06/1976	29/10/2013	Active	0	106D04	1500027460

APPENDIX F:

ALS Chemex & ACME Assay Certificates (Drilling)

APPENDIX G:

ALS Chemex Assay Certificates (Rocks)

APPENDIX H:

2010 Diamond drill logs

DrillHoleID	Sample Number	Interval	From	To	Au_FA_ppm	Ag_ppm	Weathering	Comments	Location
DG10-386C	I018297	5.20	0	5.2	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Low recovery (~1m). Weathered, chlorite + sericite + silicified altered MGND. Numerous clear (0.5cm) quartz veins with 0.5cm silica +/- chlorite selvages. Hematite staining on fractures. Sheeted (not mineralized) quartz + chlorite veins.	Shamrock
DG10-386C	I018298	1.50	5.2	6.7	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Shamrock
DG10-386C	I018299	1.50	6.7	8.2	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Shamrock
DG10-386C	I018300	1.60	8.2	9.8	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Shamrock
DG10-386C	I018301	1.50	9.8	11.3	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Shamrock
DG10-386C	I018302	1.30	11.3	12.6	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Shamrock
DG10-386C	I018303	1.70	12.6	14.3	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Shamrock
DG10-386C	I018304	1.60	14.3	15.9	0.175	0.7	WTH	6cm quartz vein with arsenopyrite and pyrite vein. Chloritized, very weathered, increased clays.	Shamrock
DG10-386C	I018305	1.50	15.9	17.4	0.0025	0.25	WTH	10cm quartz vein - barren. 1cm quartz vein with pyrite selvage (1mm)	Shamrock
DG10-386C	I018306	1.50	17.4	18.9	0.006	1.1	WTH	Alteration = sulfur colour/sulfur + clays. Fractures also at 15°. Regularly spaced 0.5-1cm quartz vein's with 10-15cm space between each vein. Altered to mustard yellow/scorodite green colour. Black pyrite + pyrite + graphite + quartz + ankerite 3cm vein.	Shamrock
DG10-386C	I018307	1.50	18.9	20.4	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Selvages of vein is yellow clays	Shamrock
DG10-386C	I018308	1.50	20.4	21.9	0.0025	1.1	WTH		Shamrock
DG10-386C	I018309	1.60	21.9	23.5	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Other fracture angle 15°	Shamrock
DG10-386C	I018311	1.40	23.5	24.9	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Less yellow scorodite. Orange oxidation + more green chlorite alteration around veins. Big pits (0.5x0.3cm) in quartz vein's (from weathered sulfides)	Shamrock
DrillHoleID	Sample Number	Interval	From	To	Au_FA_ppm	Ag_ppm	Weathering	Comments	Location
DG10-388C		9.75	0	9.75			OVB	No recovery or triconed	Shamrock
DG10-388C	I017501	1.53	9.75	11.28	0.0025	0.6	FSH	Granodiorite- massive, slightly altered, 10-20% biotite	Shamrock
DG10-388C	I017502	1.52	11.28	12.8	0.0025	0.6	WTH	Oxidized rubbly clay zone from 11.65-12.34m	Shamrock
DG10-388C	I017503	1.53	12.8	14.33	0.0025	0.7	WTH	Selvages not visible	Shamrock
DG10-388C	I017504	1.52	14.33	15.85	0.0025	0.5	WTH		Shamrock
DG10-388C	I017505	1.52	15.85	17.37	0.0025	0.6	WTH	Green greasy mineral in and around selvages. Calling it chlorite, possibly some kind of clay	Shamrock
DG10-388C	I017506	1.52	17.37	18.89	0.0025	0.6	WTH	Green greasy mineral in/on fracture surfaces	Shamrock
DG10-388C	I017507	1.53	18.89	20.42	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Vuggy quartz veins and alrge crystals	Shamrock
DG10-388C	I017508	1.52	20.42	21.94	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Large crystals, highly silicified towards end of interval. Scheelite in veins	Shamrock
DG10-388C	I017509	1.53	21.94	23.47	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Large veins in the middle of the interval containing large crystals of chlorite and scheelite	Shamrock
DG10-388C	I017511	1.53	23.47	25	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Large crystals in veins and selvages decresing	Shamrock
DG10-388C	I017512	1.52	25	26.52	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Smaller veins, crystals, and selvages	Shamrock

DG10-388C	I017513	1.50	26.52	28.02	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Shamrock
DG10-388C	I017514	1.55	28.02	29.57	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Highly silicified at 29.07m	Shamrock
DG10-388C	I017515	1.52	29.57	31.09	0.0025	0.25	FSH	Small selvages, low alteration	Shamrock
DrillHoleID	**Sample Number**	**Interval**	**From**	**To**	**Au_FA_ppm**	**Ag_ppm**	**Weathering**	**Comments**	**Location**
DG10-390C		7.62	0	7.62			OVB	No recovery to casing. Casing at 7.62m.	Shamrock
DG10-390C	I017609	2.74	7.62	10.36	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Medium grained granodiorite. Bleached and oxidized.	Shamrock
DG10-390C	I017611	1.80	10.36	12.13	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Shamrock
DG10-390C	I017612	1.80	12.16	13.96	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Oxidation through parts of the interval.	Shamrock
DG10-390C	I017613	1.80	13.96	15.76	0.0025	0.25	WTH	35cm of rubbly clay at beginning of interval. Hard to tell vein type.	Shamrock
DG10-390C	I017614	1.20	15.76	16.96	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Veins obscurred. Oxidation makes vein determination difficult.	Shamrock
DG10-390C	I017615	1.54	16.96	18.5	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Highly silicified for 1st 95cm. Fractured and obscurred for rest of interval.	Shamrock
DG10-390C	I017617	1.62	18.5	20.12	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Veins partially obscurred. Large vein contains ~0.2% scheelite. Calcite veinlets. Heavily fractured and clay for first 35cm.	Shamrock
DG10-390C	I017618	0.88	20.12	21	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Shamrock
DG10-390C	I017619	0.95	21	21.95	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Veins almost completely obscurred. Large irregular calcite vein.	Shamrock
DG10-390C	I017620	1.22	21.95	23.17	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Shamrock
DG10-390C	I017621	1.52	23.17	24.69	0.0025	0.25	WTH	~0.2% scheelite in vein.	Shamrock
DG10-390C	I017623	1.52	24.69	26.21	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Shamrock
DG10-390C	I017624	1.55	26.21	27.76	0.0025	0.25	WTH	37cm rubbly zone at beginning of interval containing mostly calcite veins.	Shamrock
DG10-390C	I017625	1.50	27.76	29.26	0.054	0.25	WTH	70cm at beginning of interval with all chlorite and sericite alteration . ~0.1% scheelite in veins.	Shamrock
DrillHoleID	**Sample Number**	**Interval**	**From**	**To**	**Au_FA_ppm**	**Ag_ppm**	**Weathering**	**Comments**	**Location**
DG10-391C		4.57	0	4.57			OVB	No recovery	Olive
DG10-391C	I051577	0.61	4.57	5.18	0.0025	0.25	WTH	GND is moderately weathered with intermittent zones of light to medium brown clay and granular material	Olive
DG10-391C	I051578	1.32	5.18	6.5	0.0025	0.25	WTH	GND is moderately weathered with intermittent zones of light to medium brown clay and granular material	Olive
DG10-391C	I051579	1.73	6.5	8.23	0.0025	0.6	WTH	GND is moderately weathered with intermittent zones of light to medium brown clay and granular material	Olive
DG10-391C	I051580	1.61	8.23	9.84	0.0025	0.25	WTH	GND is moderately weathered with intermittent zones of light to medium brown clay and granular material	Olive
DG10-391C	I051581	1.44	9.84	11.28	0.0025	0.25	WTH	48cm thick zone of Silicification at 10.32m in association with 0.3cm thick, dark grey quartz vein	Olive
DG10-391C	I051582	1.70	11.28	12.98	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-391C	I051583	1.35	12.98	14.33	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Interval becomes carbonate rich with small sections of granular rock on the perimeter of a 0.7cm thick carbonate vein and proximal fractures. Occurs over 55cm zone which begins at 12.43m	Olive

DG10-391C	I051584	1.56	14.33	15.89	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-391C	I051585	1.48	15.89	17.37	0.0025	0.25	WTH	At 15.02m interval becomes yellowish in color due to introduction of moderate sericitization and minor silicification	Olive
DG10-391C	I051586	1.53	17.37	18.9	0.0025	0.25	FSH		Olive
DG10-391C	I051587	1.52	18.9	20.42	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Core exhibits moderate oxidation throughout interval. A zone of intense silicification and oxidation is present at19.63m over 16cm	Olive
DG10-391C	I051588	1.65	20.42	22.07	0.0025	0.25	WTH	12cm zone of highly silicified and oxidized granodiorite at 21.84m	Olive
DG10-391C	I051589	1.40	22.07	23.47	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Core exhibits moderate oxidation as well as zone of moderate to intense silicification and chloritization associated with a 22cm zone of planar equally spaced carbonate veins which cross-cut the core @ 50º angles. Zone begins at 22.07m	Olive
DG10-391C	I051591	1.68	23.47	25.15	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-391C	I051592	1.37	25.15	26.52	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Sericitization becomes present within the core at 26.29m	Olive
DG10-391C	I051593	1.54	26.52	28.06	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-391C	I051594	1.51	28.06	29.57	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-391C	I051595	1.51	29.57	31.08	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Core becomes pervasively and intensely oxidized and sericitized at 29.59m	Olive
DG10-391C	I051597	1.53	31.08	32.61	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Oxidation and sericitization dies out at 32.34m. At this depth minor chloritization becomes present.	Olive
DG10-391C	I051598	1.49	32.61	34.1	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Chloritization is the most prominent alteration throughout the interval. Three short (7-9cm) zones of intense oxidation are present @ 33.06m, 33.42m and 33.59m.	Olive
DG10-391C	I051599	1.56	34.1	35.66	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Chloritization dies out at 34.37m	Olive
DrillHoleID	**Sample Number**	**Interval**	**From**	**To**	**Au_FA_ppm**	**Ag_ppm**	**Weathering**	**Comments**	**Location**
DG10-404C	I051751	20.40	0	20.4	0.0025	0.25	FSH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051752	1.50	20.4	21.9	0.0025	0.25	FSH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051753	1.60	21.9	23.5	0.0025	0.25	FSH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051754	1.70	23.5	25.2	0.017	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051755	1.80	25.2	27	1.625	8.4	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051757	1.00	27	28	24.5	36	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051758	1.00	28	29	15.15	11.2	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051759	2.00	29	31	0.103	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051760	1.60	31	32.6	0.1	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051761	1.50	32.6	34.1	6.93	3.4	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051763	1.50	34.1	35.7	0.017	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051764	1.50	35.7	37.2	0.005	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051765	1.50	37.2	38.7	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051766	1.50	38.7	40.2	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051767	1.60	40.2	41.8	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive

DG10-404C	I051768	1.50	41.8	43.3	0.027	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051770	1.50	43.3	44.8	0.436	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051771	1.60	44.8	46.4	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051772	1.50	46.4	47.9	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051773	1.50	47.9	49.4	0.014	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051774	1.50	49.4	50.9	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051775	1.50	50.9	51.4	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051776	1.50	51.4	53.9	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051777	1.60	53.9	55.5	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051778	1.50	55.5	57	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051779	1.50	57	58.5	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051780	1.50	58.5	60	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051781	1.50	60	61.5	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051782	1.60	61.5	63.1	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051783	1.50	63.1	64.6	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051784	1.50	64.6	66.1	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051785	1.50	66.1	67.6	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051786	1.60	67.6	69.2	0.013	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051787	1.50	69.2	70.7	0.009	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051788	1.50	70.7	72.2	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051789	1.50	72.2	73.7	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051791	1.50	73.7	75.3	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051792	1.50	75.3	76.8	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051793	1.50	76.8	78.3	0.0025	0.6	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051794	1.50	78.3	79.8	0.005	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051795	1.60	79.8	81.4	0.044	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051797	1.50	81.4	82.9	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051798	1.50	82.9	84.4	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051799	1.50	84.4	85.9	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051800	1.60	85.9	87.5	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051801	1.50	87.5	89	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051802	1.50	89	90.5	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051803	1.50	90.5	92	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051804	1.50	92	93.5	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051805	1.60	93.5	95.1	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive

DG10-404C	I051806	1.50	95.1	96.6	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051807	1.50	96.6	98.1	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051808	1.60	98.1	99.7	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051809	1.50	99.7	101.2	0.006	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051811	1.50	101.2	102.7	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051812	1.50	102.7	104.2	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051813	1.50	104.2	105.7	0.203	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051814	1.50	105.7	107.2	0.134	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051815	1.60	107.2	108.8	0.014	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051817	1.50	108.8	110.3	0.055	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051818	1.60	110.3	111.9	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051819	1.50	111.9	113.4	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051820	1.50	113.4	114.9	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051821	1.50	114.9	116.4	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051823	1.60	116.4	118	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051824	1.50	118	119.5	0.029	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051825	1.50	119.5	121	0.06	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051826	1.50	121	122.5	0.015	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051827	1.60	122.5	124.1	0.013	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051828	1.50	124.1	125.6	0.006	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051830	1.50	125.6	127.1	0.032	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051831	1.50	127.1	128.6	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051832	1.50	128.6	130.1	0.014	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051833	1.50	130.1	131.6	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051834	1.60	131.6	133.2	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051835	1.50	133.2	134.7	0.139	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051836	1.50	134.7	136.2	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051837	1.50	136.2	137.7	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051838	1.60	137.7	139.3	0.046	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051839	1.50	139.3	140.8	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051840	1.50	140.8	142.3	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051841	1.50	142.3	143.8	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051842	1.60	143.8	145.4	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051843	1.50	145.4	146.9	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051844	1.50	146.9	148.4	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive

DG10-404C	I051845	1.60	148.4	150	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051846	1.50	150	151.5	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051847	1.50	151.5	153	0.032	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051848	1.50	153	154.5	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051849	1.50	154.5	156	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051851	1.60	156	157.6	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051852	1.50	157.6	159.1	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051853	1.50	159.1	160.6	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051854	1.50	160.6	162.1	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051855	1.60	162.1	163.7	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051857	1.50	163.7	165.2	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051858	1.50	165.2	166.7	0.0025	0.25	WTH		Olive
DG10-404C	I051859	1.50	166.7	168.2	0.0025	0.25	WTH	Same as above (S.A.A.)	Olive
DG10-404C	I051860	1.60	168.2	169.8	0.0025	0.25	WTH	S.A.A.	Olive
DG10-404C	I051861	1.50	169.8	171.3	0.0025	0.25	WTH	S.A.A.	Olive
DG10-404C	I051863	1.50	171.3	172.8	0.0025	0.25	WTH	S.A.A.	Olive
DG10-404C	I051864	1.50	172.8	174.3	0.0025	0.25	WTH	S.A.A.	Olive
DG10-404C	I051865	1.60	174.3	175.9	0.0025	0.25	WTH	S.A.A.	Olive
DG10-404C	I051866	1.50	175.9	177.4	0.0025	0.25	WTH	S.A.A.	Olive
DG10-404C	I051867	1.50	177.4	178.9	0.0025	0.25	WTH	S.A.A. Rutile minerzlization in selvage of chlorite and quartz vein. 1-2mm tabular crystals. Orange-pink colour.	Olive