YMEP Application 22-028
Report for the 2022 Exploration Activities on the Golden Culvert/Little Hyland/Rubus and Win Properties, Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory

Yukon, Canada
Dates Worked: July 28 – August 6, 2022
NTS Sheet: 105I-01, 105I-02, 105H-15, 105H-16
UTM: Zone 9N 531277E 6868616N
Location: 61° 57' N, 128° 25' W

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January 25, 2023

2022 EXPLORATION WORK PROGRAM UNDER YMEP GRANT 22-028

On Little Hyland /Rubus Quartz Claims 100% owned by Stratabound Minerals Corp. and Golden Culvert Claims 40% owned by Stratabound Minerals Corp. Grouped under Grouping Certificate #HL12555;

Claim Name	Grant No.	Claim Name	Grant No.
Culvert 47-48	YC73365-YC73366	Rubus 61-78	YD31316-YD31333
Culvert 63-64	YC73427-YC73428	Glen FR 106	YE36706
Culvert 71	YC73863	Glen 107-112	YE36707-YE36712
Scheer 1-10	YC93581-YC93590	Glen FR 113	YE36713
LH 1-37	YC94943-YC94979	Glen 114-150	YE36714-YE36750
LH 38-41	YC94981-YC94984	NT 1-10	YE48037-YE48046
Swag 1-10	YD17383-YD17392	NT 15	YE48051
Swag 11-14	YD17377-YD17380	NT 17	YE48053
Rubus 1-50	YD29576-YD29625	HT 1-2	YE48060-YE48061
Rubus 51-60	YD31301-YD31310		

And on Win Quartz Claims 100% owned by Alex McMillan Grouped under Grouping Certificate #HL12581 of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory under an option agreement to acquire 100% to Stratabound Minerals Corp.

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NO.
WIN 84	YF39298
WIN 102-104	YF39316-YF39318
WIN 109-114	YF39323-YF39328
WIN 136-144	YF39350-YF39358
WIN 164-174	YF39378-YF39388
WIN 191-204	YF39405-YF39418
WIN 239-272	YD03480-YF27180

All operated by:

Stratabound MINERALS CORP.

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

SUMMARY

This report describes and summarizes the work completed as submission for YMEP Grant 22-028 on the contiguous Golden Culvert/Rubus/Little Hyland claim blocks grouped under Grouping Certificate #HL12581, (collectively "Golden Culvert"), and the nearby Win Claim Group, (collectively the "Properties") during the 2022 summer field season. The Properties are under several separate option agreements to acquire 100% ownership by Stratabound Minerals Corp., ("Stratabound"). The Golden Culvert property is fully permitted under a 10-year Class 3 Land Use Approval No. LQ00456 until November 16, 2026, which allows for a camp, fuel storage, road and trail building. The Little Hyland, Rubus and Win claim groups operate under Class 1 Notification No. Q2022_0169 until July 14, 2023.

The Golden Culvert property is located in the southeast Yukon Territory within the Little Hyland River Valley, some 250 kilometres north of Watson Lake. The Robert Campbell Highway and all-weather Nahanni Range Road provide direct access to the Property from Watson Lake. The Win property boundary is located about 12 km southeast of Golden Culvert and less than 1 km northeast of the Nahanni Range Road.

In 2021 property wide soil sampling grids over the Rubus and Little Hyland North properties covered a large extent of the previously unexplored property and on Rubus Property six anomalous gold values were collected. The anomalous gold values trend to the southeast along a strike length of 1,200 metres and are supported by copper and arsenic anomalies. A new anomaly in the northwest corner of the property of polymetallic nature was also discovered.

The Little Hyland North sampling extended the Camp anomaly to the southeast and to the northeast over the shoulder of a hill, potentially identifying a parallel structure. A significant gold-in-soil anomaly striking over nine sample lines for 1600m with a high of 234 ppb Au was defined in the southern portion of the property. The gold-in-soil anomaly is strongly supported by elevated arsenic results. In addition, another new gold-in-soil anomaly in the northeast corner of the property, with a high of 74.4 ppb Au with elevated levels of arsenic, copper, and antimony was found through the soil sampling grid.

A combination reconnaissance and locally detailed soil and stream sediment sampling program was also conducted at Win in 2021. A total of 119 soil samples were collected and analysed for multi-elements. A small grid area (eastern boundary grid) was selected to be sampled in an alpine cirque of the Win area, following up anomalous samples from the 2012 rock sampling programs. In addition to the soil samples, 72 stream sediment samples were collected and submitted for analysis. Gold-in-soil anomalies were concentrated in the east boundary soil grid, with highs up to 426 ppb Au and within a broader gold-in-soil anomaly values between 5 and 35 ppb (mean Au for the grid = 19.5 ppb, n=57). This coincides with the discovery of arsenopyrite rich gold bearing quartz veins (up to 522 ppb Au) in this area in 2012 (Gruenwald, 2012).

In the spring of 2022 Axiom Exploration carried out a satellite data acquisition and analysis over the Properties, resulting in numerous prospecting targets. The 2022 exploration field program consisting exclusively of prospecting was designed to follow up on the results of the satellite analysis and the 2021 program results. Twenty-three person days were spent prospecting on the Little Hyland North property and six person days on the Rubus property. Geochemistry analysis carried out on both the 2021 soils and the 2022 grab samples conclude that gold and arsenic mineralization are closely related.

Prospecting on the newly discovered Golden Dragon ridgeline at Little Hyland resulted in float samples up to 10.65 g/t Au. Outlining two possibly parallel structures with a potential strike length of 150m, both on trend with the property wide strike to the northwest. Follow up of three highly anomalous 2021 soil samples in the Quartz Cirque failed to find the source of the anomaly and further prospecting in this area is proposed.

Sampling traverses along the Little Hyland Plateau converging on the Camp Showing successfully identified the mineralization to the northeast of the Camp Showing in the Camp extension zone. This includes samples SRC108 grading 485 ppb Au and SRC286110 which is weakly anomalous with 30 ppb Au and a high arsenic assay of 5,640 ppm. Sampling along the western edge of the plateau, identified several anomalous samples up to 0.386 ppm Au extending the strike of the Camp zone 840 meters along the ridgeline.

Prospecting at Rubus was successful in identifying two anomalous veins, grading up to 0.228 g/t Au. It is recommended that these veins be followed up with additional sampling and prospecting along strike. Due to time constraints, the 2022 program was unable to prospect the vicinity of a 145 ppb Au soil sample from 2021 in the central part of the claims.

Work at Win in 2022 included 17 km of prospecting traverses with 46 rock samples and 2 soil samples collected from 54 geo-stations. Follow up on the eastern boundary grid led to the discovery of a series of mineralized quartz veins grading up to 8.53 g/t Au, several mineralized boulders, and resampling of 2021 soil samples confirmed strongly anomalous gold-in-soils (up to 1785 ppb Au). Prospecting also confirmed anomalous results associated with the Hyland Stock Boundary that will require further follow up. In total 10-person days were spent prospecting on the Win property.

Further recommendations for work on the Little Hyland and Rubus properties include:

- Further follow up south of the Camp Zone along the western plateau edge allowing for more time to sample the numerous quartz float train that appeared unmineralized and were not sampled.
- Resampling of the significant 2012 samples in the Camp Zone extensional area to verify the results is also suggested. Understanding of the area would also benefit from detailed structural mapping.

- Golden Dragon and Quartz Cirque area: understanding of the controls of the mineralization would be benefited by detailed outcrop mapping to develop a better knowledge of the associated structures, lithologies and alteration.
- The 2012 outcrop mapping identified numerous areas that were identified as "float of interest" (Potts, 2012) follow up prospecting should be planned for these locations.
- There remains through the central portion of the Little Hyland North property a gap which was identified as a target in the satellite analysis prospecting should be carried out over this area. This area in part coincides with a larger alteration halo identified by the 2021 sampling and several satellite interpreted lineations.
- On the Rubus property, infill soils in the central part of the claims would further resolve the orientation and position of any buried mineralization. This area and another to the east were identified as satellite targets to be followed up by prospecting. The area upslope of the main Rubus anomaly requires further prospecting to determine the potential of this area.
- Regional soil sampling over the Little Hyland South property is suggested to provide a complete property picture and to further expand on the sampling that has been done to date which includes areas with anomalous copper values. Satellite analysis has identified several prospective targets on the south property that are excellent targets for follow-up. The southern half of the Little Hyland South block is extremely rugged, scree covered, and would be most effectively sampled by ridge-and-spur sampling.
- If further drilling is conducted at Golden Culvert, it is recommended that 1-3 diamond drill holes be drilled at the Camp Zone to:
    a. Provide a stratigraphic reference for this part of the property.
    b. Test if significant gold and arsenic soil anomalies constitute primary drill targets
    c. Collect downhole geophysical (magnetic susceptibility) and petrophysical data (SWIR analysis) to aid in interpretation of regional geophysics and satellite spectral analysis

Recommended follow up work at Win includes:

- Continued investigation through a prospecting program with focus on the Hyland Stock boundary
- Field mapping at 1:5,000 scale of mineralized zones identified by prospecting
- Staking claims in the NWT to cover for potential extension of the mineralization to the north and east and to the south over the Hyland stock to include the known showings
- LIDAR topographic and photogrammetry surveys for high quality topography of the rugged area

- Hyperspectral and magnetic susceptibility analysis of mineralized zones to determine the feasibility of these techniques at a property scale.
- Extension of the eastern WIN soil grid, both to the SW and NE

- Win East Boundary Grid:
- Detailed mapping and channel sampling of mineralized outcrop (SRC286127/128 area)
- Mapping of lineation's identified by spectral analysis in the area
- Continued detailed prospecting with focus on area of repeat soil samples and around the location of samples SRC286159/160

A total of $101,394.48 were expended in the 2022 exploration programs on the Rubus/Little Hyland North and Win claims.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Golden Culvert/Little Hyland/Rubus properties are located approximately 250 kilometres north of the community of Watson Lake. The property lies within the Little Hyland River Valley in the Watson Lake Mining District in the southeast Yukon.

The Win property boundary is located about 12 km southeast of Golden Culvert and less than 1 km northeast of the Nahanni Range Road.

Axiom Exploration Group was contracted to carry out the 2022 prospecting program. The program was planned and carried out under the supervision of Mary Anderson, P. Geo who is co-author of this report. The work reported herein relates only to work conducted in 2022 on the Rubus, Little Hyland North and Win claim groups under Class 1 Exploration Notification Q2022-0169 and was conducted under the requirements of Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources Mining Land Use Authorization. This report is submitted to fulfill requirements to obtain funding under YMEP Grant No. 22-028.

The camp for the 2022 season was located along the Nahanni Range Road, approximately 3 km north of the Golden Culvert access road. The camp area is permitted under the Golden Culvert property permit a 10-year Class 3 Land Use Approval No. LQ00456 valid until November 16, 2026, which allows for a camp, fuel storage, road and trail building, clearing, trenching, drilling, and all forms of sampling.

The Golden Culvert property includes 431 contiguous, un-surveyed mineral titles that cover an approximate area of 83.8 square kilometres. Stratabound concluded the option to acquire Golden Culvert in December 2017 pursuant to two separate option agreements to reflect the different ownership of the Golden Culvert/Rubus and Little Hyland properties. In February 2018 all three properties were grouped for work assessment purposes under Grouping Certificate #HL12555. Upon completion of certain terms under the option agreements the Golden Culvert mineral titles are now jointly owned 40% by Stratabound and 30% each to Gary Lee and Robert Scott ("Lee and Scott"). Having fulfilled and completed the terms of the respective option agreements concluded on December 12th, 2022 the Little Hyland and Rubus mineral titles are now 100% owned by Stratabound at the time of filing of this report.

The Win property consists of 78 unsurveyed mineral titles under Grouping certificate #HL12581 covering an area of 1,567.34 hectares or 15.67 km^2. The property is 100% owned by Alex McMillan of Watson Lake, YT and is also optioned to Stratabound under an option to acquire agreement concluded in 2021.

The Golden Culvert/Little Hyland property contains auriferous arsenopyrite-pyrite+/-sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite mineralization, as well as placer gold occurrences and numerous gold and arsenic anomalies in stream sediments and soils. Mineralization consisting of gold, arsenic, sphalerite, and copper occurs in quartz veins and enveloping

country rock. The quartz veins are hosted in grey-green phyllites, presumed to be of the Vampire Group volcano-sedimentary package of rocks.

The Win property is a mineral prospect located in southeastern Yukon bordering the Northwest Territories and lies within the Watson Lake Mining District. The property area is underlain by the upper Precambrian age Vampire formation comprised of sandstone, phyllite, slate and argillite and intruded by two large later stage intrusions, the Boundary and Hyland Stocks, of the Tungsten Suite. Economic mineralization being explored for includes both orogenic and intrusive related styles.

The 2022 field program consisted of a prospecting campaign covering the Little Hyland, Rubus and Win properties. The field team mobilized from Saskatoon, SK on July 26th and began prospecting on July 29th. Prospecting was completed August 5th, 2022, and the team demobilized and returned to Saskatoon by August 8th. The prospecting team consisted of 6 geologists and a total of 39 person-days with helicopter support were spent on the properties collecting samples, plus 36 workdays from mobilization and demobilization from Saskatoon to site and camp set up. A total of 75 person days was spent on the project (Appendix D).

2.0 DISCLAIMER

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

Reliance on Other Experts

The Authors may have relied on technical data and interpretations found in various sources cited throughout the report. The Authors may not have verified this information and takes no responsibility for its accuracy or completeness. Reference to the compliance or non-compliance with NI 43-101 standards of historical information and data referred to in this Report are made where appropriate. The Authors do not offer any opinion concerning legal, title, environmental, political, or other non-technical issues that may be relevant to the Report. The Report may contain links to several websites. The Authors take no responsibility for the functionality or content of these websites. It is believed that the information contained in this document is reliable under the conditions and subject to the limitations of this document.

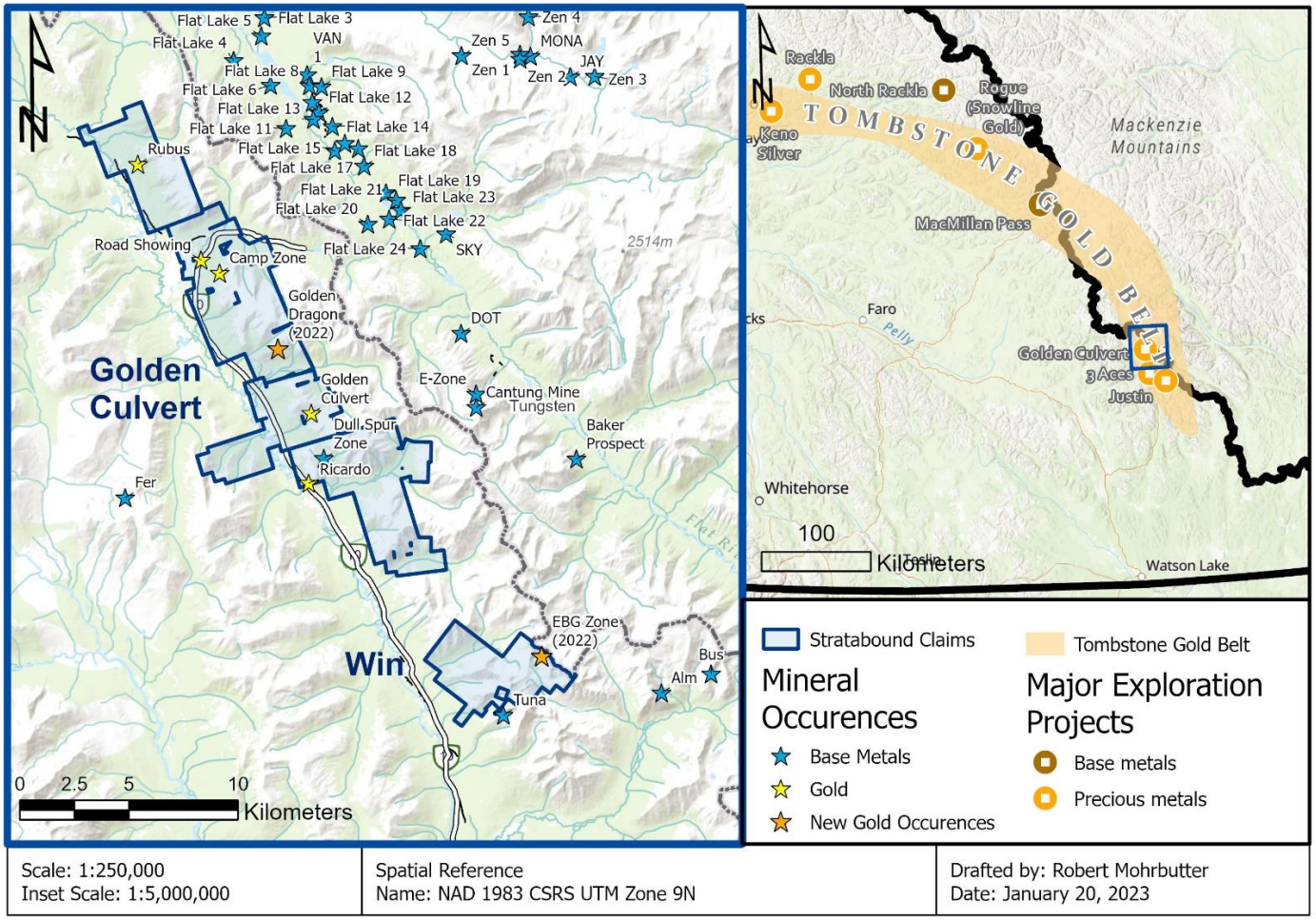
3.0 PROPERTY LOCATION and ACCESS

The Golden Culvert/Little Hyland property covers an approximate area of 83.8 km^2 within the Watson Lake Mining District in the southeast Yukon. It is located within the Little Hyland River Valley, some 250 kilometres north of Watson Lake and 10 kilometres west of the mining community of Tungsten in the Northwest Territories (Figure 1). The property occurs on parts of NTS Sheets 105H15, 105H16, 105I01 and 105I02 and centred on UTM: Zone 9N 531277E 6868616N, location: 61^o 57' N, 128^o 25' W. The property is most easily accessed via the all-season, gravel surface, Nahanni Range Road from kilometre 110 of the Robert Campbell Highway. At kilometre 165, a new road access near a former ATV trail leaves the range road to gain access to the Golden Culvert claim block. A temporary exploration camp, permitted under the Class 3 Permit is situated in a road maintenance pit on the east side of the road, 3 kilometres north of the ATV trail and new site access road.

The Win property covers 15.7 km^2 on NTS map sheets 105H16 and located approximately 1 km east of the Nahanni Range Road. The property is best accessed by helicopter due to the rugged topography.

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

Golden Culvert and Win Projects
Property Overview



Scale: 1:250,000 Inset Scale: 1:5,000,000	Spatial Reference Name: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 9N	Drafted by: Robert Mohrbutter Date: January 20, 2023

Figure 1 - Property Location

4.0 CLAIM INFORMATION

The Golden Culvert/Rubus/Little Hyland property includes 431 contiguous, unsurveyed mineral titles totaling 83.8 square kilometres. The Golden Culvert property is jointly recorded to Stratabound (40%), Gary Lee (30%) and Robert Scott (30%). The two gentlemen are residents of Whitehorse, Yukon. Having completed the option agreement terms on the respective properties, Stratabound has now acquired 100% interest in the Little Hyland and the Rubus claim groups. A complete list of claims is provided in Table 1, below, and are shown in Figure 2.

Table 1 – Golden Culvert/Little Hyland/Rubus Claim Information

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

Stratabound acquired the option agreement rights to all the mineral claims in December 2017. In February 2018, all the above properties were grouped for work assessment purposes under Grouping Certificate #HL12555. Stratabound has earned a 40% interest in the Golden Culvert claim group and 100% interest in the Rubus and Little Hyland groups in December 2021 and December 2022 respectively.

The Win property consists of 78 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 1567.34 hectares (15.67 km^2). Table 2 summarizes the claims that make up the property. The Win

claims were first staked by the current owner Alex McMillan in 2012 and have been optioned to Stratabound Minerals Corp in 2021. The Win claim block is displayed on Figure 3.

Table 2 - Win Claim Information

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NO.
WIN 84	YF39298
WIN 102-104	YF39316-YF39318
WIN 109-114	YF39323-YF39328
WIN 136-144	YF39350-YF39358
WIN 164-174	YF39378-YF39388
WIN 191-204	YF39405-YF39418
WIN 239-272	YD03480-YF27180

The Win claims are currently not bound by any other claims. Two separate and individual claims (Tuna A and B) are found within the Win claim block (Figure 3). These are owned by Gary Lee and have expiry dates of March 30, 2025, and April 26, 2025, respectively.

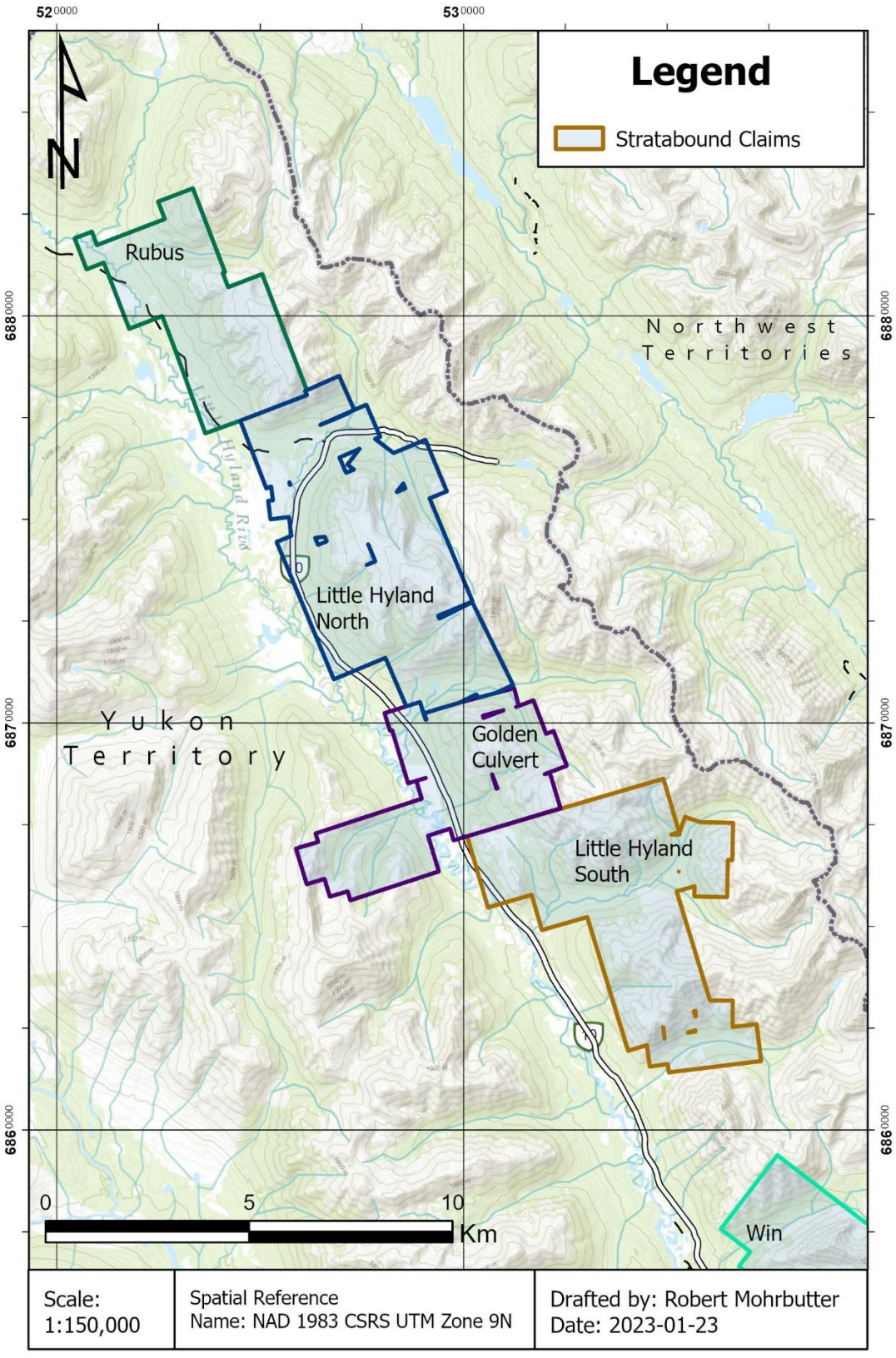


Figure 2 - Outline of the Golden Culvert and Little Hyland Properties

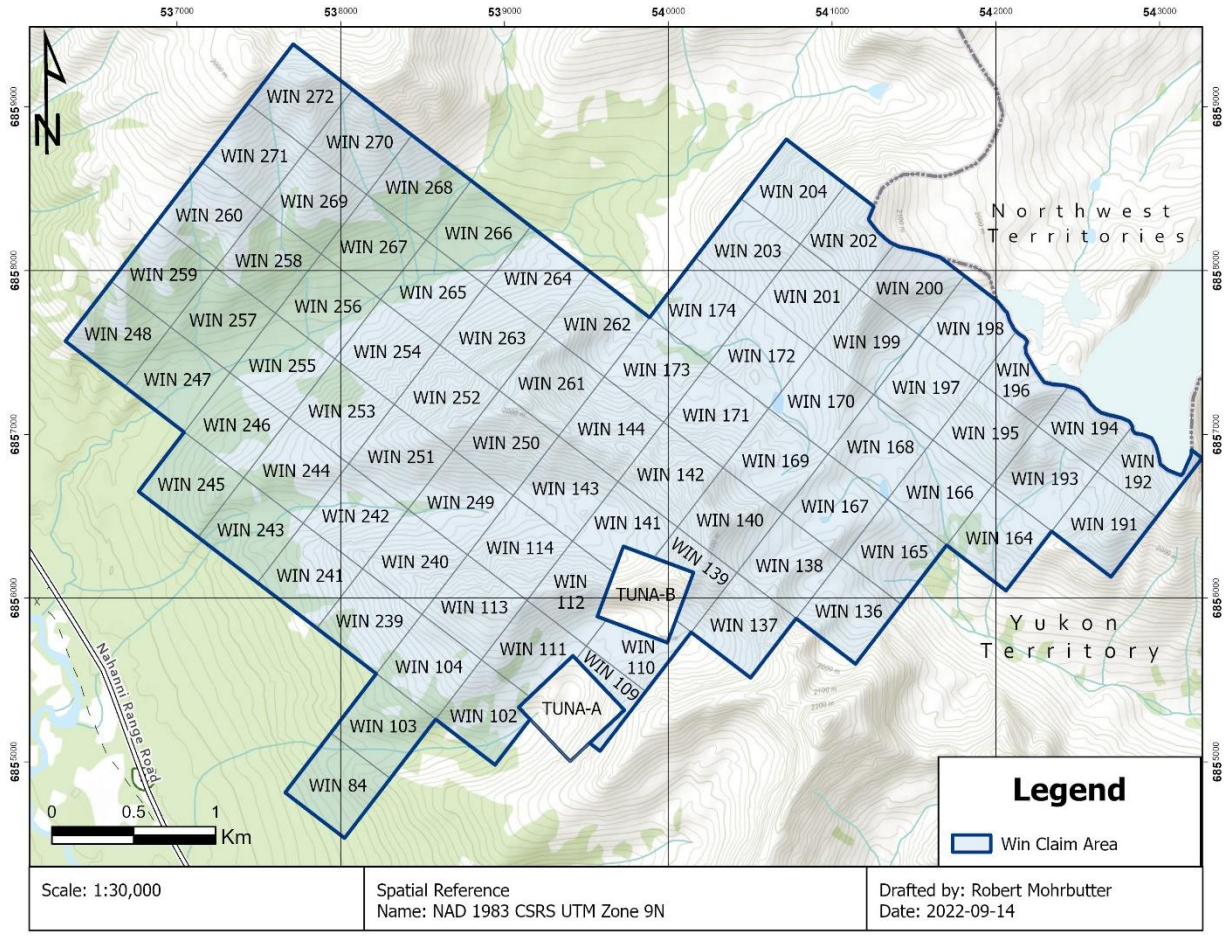


Figure 3 - Win Property Claims

5.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY, VEGETATION and CLIMATE

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

The area receives generally high annual precipitation (approximately 450 millimetres) as compared to the Yukon average. Snow generally begins accumulating in alpine areas in late September, while the snowpack starts to recede in late April to early May, allowing fieldwork to commence at lower elevations in late-May. Temperatures range from +30^{o}, in the summer months, to -50^{o} Celsius, in the winter months.

6.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

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

The YGS MINFILE database lists two mineral occurrences within the Property including the "Golden Culvert" and "Ricardo" showings (Table 3). There are also several undocumented showings located on the Little Hyland Property including "Road", "Camp" and "Dull Spur" (Figure 9). There has also been some work done on the Rubus claim block. Total documented expenditures on the Property prior to 2022 amount to $3,372,426.14 (Table 4).

Table 3 - MINFILE Showings on Property

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

Table 4 - Details of previous assessment work reported on the Golden Culvert Property

						Geochemistry					Geophysics (km)		
Year	Claim Group	Operator	Road Building (km)	Diamond Driling (meters)	Trenching (meters)	No. Soils	No. Streams	No. Rock	No. Trench	No. Core	Mag	VLF	Total Expense
2007	Golden Culvert	Owners				5	23						$ 5,469.78
2009	Golden Culvert	Owners				29	15	44					$ 42,113.88
2009	Golden Culvert	Owners				73		21			19.4	18.5	$ 94,529.89
2010	Little Hyland	Owners				46	40	23			0.8	0.8	$ 29,486.35
2011	Golden Culvert	Stakeholder				1,768							$ 112,879.70
2011	Little Hyland	Commander				1,369		159					$ 252,269.07
2012	Little Hyland	Commander				401	10	15					$ 57,154.83
2013	Little Hyland, Rubus	Owners				119	14	13					$ 20,675.65
2017	Golden Culvert	Stratabound						14					$ 16,412.27
2018	Golden Culvert	Stratabound	3.2	1,350	1,140			60	151	738			$ 699,043.91
2019	Golden Culvert	Stratabound	1.2		629			39	291				$ 159,528.26
2020	Little Hyland	Stratabound				21		11			1.0	1.0	
2020	Golden Culvert	Stratabound		3,217				151		2,526	2.1	2.1	$ 1,731,180.55
2021	Little Hyland, Rubus	Stratabound				1,638							$ 151,682.00
		Total:	**4.4**	**4,567**	**1,769**	**5,469**	**102**	**550**	**442**	**3,264**	**23.3**	**22.4**	**$ 3,372,426.14**

6.1 Golden Culvert

Placer gold was first found on the Golden Culvert property by Robert Scott in 1984 at a culvert under the Nahanni Range Road. The first Golden Culvert quartz claims were staked in 2005. From 2006 to 2008 additional stream sediment, soil and rock sampling were

completed (Casselman, 2007 and Casselman, 2008). This work and subsequent prospecting led to the discovery of the Golden Culvert main showing in 2008 (Casselman, 2008). The showing, consisting of quartz vein-hosted gold mineralization, is located in the creek draining the southeastern corner of the Property approximately 2.5km east from the Nahanni Range Road. This was followed in 2009 by line cutting, limited ground magnetic and VLF-type electromagnetic surveys, pop-hole blasting, stream sediment, soil and rock sampling (Casselman and Halle, 2010a).

Geophysical work reported in 2009 concluded that in the vicinity of the main showing, the magnetic and VLF response support the orientation of the soil anomaly trend, shown to be parallel to the majority of known, mineralized quartz veins to the northwest. Possible northeast-trending structures shown by the magnetics may also mimic the emerging conjugate vein set on the property. Unexplained broad magnetic gradients may be representing differences in lithology/alteration, or a buried intrusion.

In 2010, the Golden Culvert property was optioned to Stakeholder Gold Corp. by Lee and Scott and work concluded in 2011. Stakeholder completed an extensive soil survey which essentially blanketed the entire Golden Culvert claim package on 100-metre lines with 50-metre sample intervals. Although most of the previous work completed by Lee and Scott was to the north of the Main Showing, Stakeholder outlined a well-defined "gold-in-soil" anomaly that showed strong indications that surface prospecting could find additional surface gold showings to the southeast of the main Golden Culvert showing, (Figure 4), (Fekete and Huber, 2011).

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

The 2019 program identified four new interpreted gold-bearing parallel structures across a 130-metre-wide corridor associated with gold bearing phyllite host rock haloes. The six in total interpreted gold-bearing structures occur sub-parallel to axial planar foliation along either side of the axial hinge of a large scale antiform feature that appears to conform to the regional northwesterly structural trend. The six gold-bearing veins contain significant gold mineralization in every case where they were sampled either by diamond drill hole or trench. The maximum intersection encountered was 95.0 g/t Au over 1.5 metres within a 6 metres interval grading 24.24 g/t Au in trench TR1923.

The 2019 work concluded that exploration potential therefore remained excellent beyond the Main Discovery area and recommended more work to confirm grade and structural continuity of the mineralization to determine geometries, volumes, grades, and other factors that would lead towards a maiden NI 43-101 resource estimation within the area of the Main Discovery Zone.

In 2020, Stratabound completed soil sampling, rock sampling, and ground geophysics along the strike of the main Discovery Zone. This work extended the 2019 vein discovery along strike. A gold mineralized boulder field was delineated along either side of the Main Discovery outcrop and linked to mineralized quartz veins structures.

During 2020, 3217 metres of HQ and NQ diamond drilling was completed at Golden Culvert's Main Discovery Zone. Intersects in the drillholes included 10.51 g/t Au over 6.8 metres including 86.6 g/t Au over 0.6 metre down-hole in GC20-16, and 2.47 g/t Au over 7.5 metres including 10.31 g/t Au over 1.0 m in hole GC20-01.

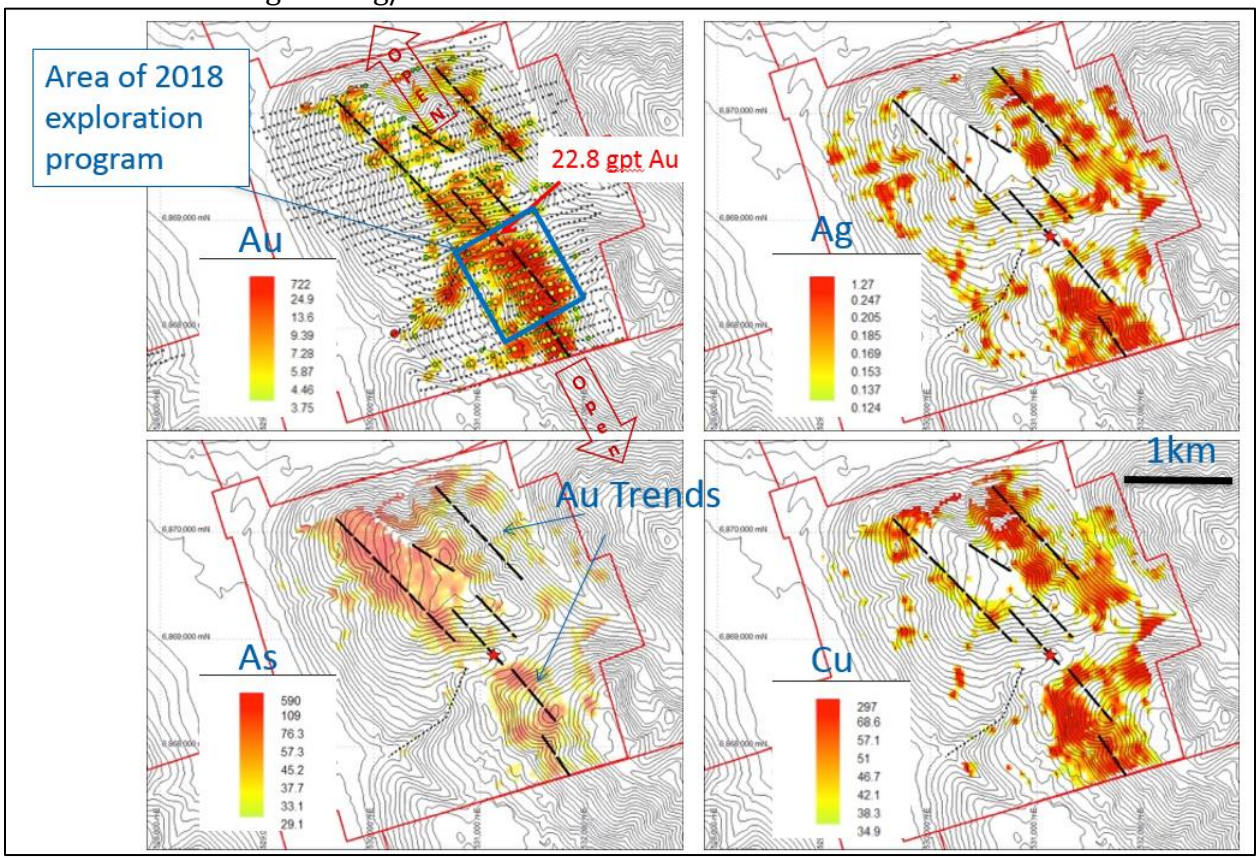


Figure 4 - 2011 Soil Geochemistry Multi Element Results – Main Zone Detail (Fekete, Huber 2011)

6.2 Little Hyland/Rubus

The bulk of the Little Hyland claims, LH cl 1-41 (YC94943), Swag cl 1-10 (YD17383), and Scheer cl 1-10 (YC93583), were staked during the summer of 2009. During the 2009 work program, reconnaissance-style rock, soil, and stream sediment sampling, was performed in an area along a 30-kilometre stretch of the Nahanni Range Road (Casselman and Halle, 2010). The program identified four areas of interest, including 0.748 g/t Au (Road showing) and 1.485 g/t Au (now the Camp Zone).

The Rubus claims were subsequently staked in 2010, as Rubus cl 1-50 (YD29576) and cl 51-60 (YD31301). The 2010 work program was comprised of regional stream sediment sampling, reconnaissance rock and soil sampling at Rubus, and follow-up rock sampling, magnetic field surveying, and VLF-EM surveying at the Road showing. Stream sediment sampling at Rubus revealed the area is strongly anomalous for arsenic.

In May 2011 Commander Resources Ltd surrounded the LH, Scheer, and Swag claim blocks with Glen cl 83-150 (YE36683). Additional Glen claims (Glen 1-82 (YE36604) located south of the Golden Culvert property were concurrently staked. The Glen and Little Hyland claims were combined in an option agreement Commander Resources signed with Gary Lee and Robert Scott on June 2, 2011. Commander Resources renamed the property the Glenmorangie project. The option agreement covers all of the ownership group claims which encompassed the Little Hyland property except for those claims which encompass the Golden Culvert and Rubus (northern Rubus claims) properties (Yukon Geological Survey, 2017).

Commander Resources completed a significant soil sampling program in 2011 which identified the Dull Spur (Little Hyland South property) and Camp Zone anomalies. Geological mapping, rock sampling and stream sediment sampling were also completed at this time. Gold mineralization, up to 4.5 g/t Au, was detected in subcrop and outcrop samples 400 m east of the Camp Zone (Potts, 2012) (Figure 5).

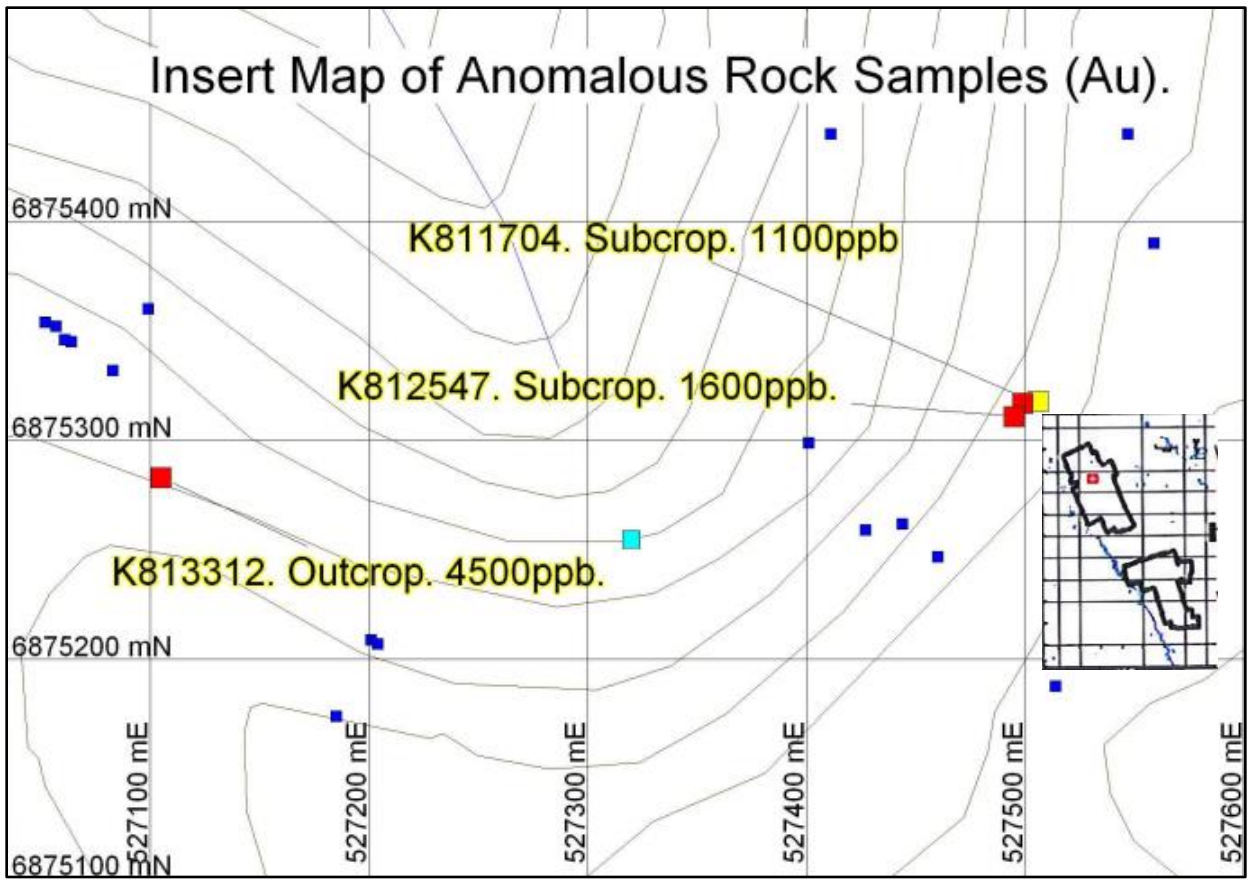


Figure 5 - 2011 Rock Sample Au results east of the camp zone (Potts, 2012)

Also in 2011, Gary Lee completed rock, soil, and stream sediment sampling on the Little Hyland and Rubus claims which were not included in the Commander Resources option agreement. During this work program, VLF surveying was completed on the Rubus and Zanzibar claims. Soil samples collected during this program identified a strong coincident gold and arsenic in soil anomaly, which is now the Yukon Minfile Rubus Occurrence (Lee, 2012).

Commander completed additional soil, rock, and stream sediment sampling during the 2012 field season (Potts and McKenzie, 2013). The 2012 soil sampling expanded on the existing grids at Camp and Dull Spur and extended or infilled the footprint of each soil anomaly respectively. A quartz float sample 700 metres southeast of the Camp Zone anomaly returned 1.1 g/t Au.

Gary Lee completed additional work in 2012 on the Rubus and NT Claims. The NT claims are a northwest extension of Rubus, staked in 2012. Claims NT 1-10, NT 15 and NT 17 remain active in 2022. The 2012 program consisted of the collection of 7 rock samples, 150 soil samples, and 7 stream sediment samples. As well, 2,360 m of grid was established for soil sampling. Soil and stream sediment sampling extended the footprint of anomalous gold and arsenic another 2 km further north (Lee, 2012).

In 2013, Gary Lee completed exploration on the Rubus, NT, and HT claims, focused again on precious metal mineralization along airborne magnetic trends. The 2013 program consisted of the collection of 13 rock samples, 119 soil samples and 14 stream sediment samples. Detailed work in 2013, on the Rubus, HT, and NT claims continued to yield anomalous gold values. These anomalous values continued to occur on or near the government airborne mag. (first derivative) contacts east of both the Little Hyland River and the interpreted March Fault. This, plus previous programs (2011 and 2012) confirmed the geophysical lineaments (high-low magnetic contrasts from government airborne survey) are weakly anomalous in gold and arsenic for over 6 km striking in a northwest direction.

In 2019 and 2020, Stratabound Minerals conducted reconnaissance soil and rock sampling on Rubus and Little Hyland properties. During the 2019 field program a new vein occurrence, grading up 1.16 g/t Au was discovered 350 m southeast of the Camp Zone and termed the "Discovery" vein. During the 2020 program, an outcropping quartz vein returned 0.14 g/t Au and >1% As from Little Hyland South (sample ID R322542).

The 2021 work confirmed three new gold anomalies on the Little Hyland North property and several other areas of interest. The results further strengthen and extend the northwest-southeast strike of the mineralization on the property. The soil sampling grid over the Rubus property covered a large extent of the previously unexplored property and six anomalous gold values were collected. The anomalous gold values trend to the southeast along a strike length of 1,200 metres and are supported by copper and arsenic anomalies. A new anomaly in the northwest corner of the property of polymetallic nature was also discovered.

The Little Hyland North sampling extended the Camp anomaly to the southeast and to the northeast over the shoulder of a hill, potentially identifying a parallel structure. A significant Au in soil anomaly striking over nine sample lines for 1600m with a high of 234 ppb Au was defined. The gold anomaly is strongly supported by elevated arsenic results. Further supporting and suggesting a longer strike an extensive envelope of elevated copper and antimony in the southeast corner of Little Hyland was discovered. In addition, another new gold-in-soil anomaly in the northeast corner of the property, with a high of 74.4 ppb Au with elevated levels of arsenic, copper and antimony was found through the soil sampling grid.

6.3 Win

Early work in what is now identified as the Win property commenced with the adjacent Tuna occurrence in the Hyland Pluton area. Investigation by Union Carbide personnel as part of several Selwyn Basin reconnaissance programs between 1971 to 1976 (Archibald, James, & Toohey, 1981). Compilation work by Union Carbide prior to 1981 determined the Hyland Pluton to be a possible target area for Mo-W porphyry type deposits. Regional

stream sediment sampling identified Mo, Cu, W and Ag anomalies in the area. Additionally, a study of government aeromagnetic data by J. Boniwell identified a possible porphyry-type anomaly in the area (Archibald, James, & Toohey, 1981).

Field work on the property in June of 1981 discovered quartz- tourmaline veins near an intrusive – phyllite contact and in several small, localized skarns. Following the discovery of mineralization, the Tuna claim group was staked in late June – early July of 1981 (Archibald, James, & Toohey, 1981). Further geological work was conducted in August 1981, which led to the discovery five mineralized zones hosted within or near the granitic Hyland Stock and thirteen mineralized talus samples. Union Carbide also carried out colour aerial photography in August 1981. After the field season, K-Ar age dating of the Hyland Stock and thin section petrography were conducted for Union Carbide at Queen's University (Archibald, James, & Toohey, 1981).

In 1989, the Hyland Stock was partially re-staked by Noranda Exploration Company Limited however little work was carried out in the year the property was held (Yukon Geological Survey, 2022).

In November 1991, the Tuna property area was re-staked by Gordon Clark. Kokanee Explorations Ltd.[1] subsequently completed prospecting, soil sampling, and silt sampling near the original Union Carbide showings in 1992 and 1993. This work was in part assisted by Placer Dome Inc. The 1992-1993 exploration programs were designed to test for granite hosted, low grade, bulk tonnage gold ± molybdenum ± tungsten type deposits (i.e., Fort Knox and Dublin Gulch).

Kokanee's field work was limited with only 54 samples being collected over the two field programs. Rock samples collected in and around Union Carbide's Area 2 were the most anomalous from 1992 work. Sampling of variably mineralized megacrystic granite yielded up to 170 ppb gold, 3.4 ppm silver, 126 ppm copper, 841 ppm arsenic, 36 ppm antimony, 2140 ppm bismuth, and 213 ppm tungsten (Hulstein, 1992). Sampling in 1993 returned a best gold result of 210 ppb Au from a quartz-tourmaline vein within a 3 x 4 m granite boulder. This same sample returned a coincident bismuth high of 1265 ppm, >1000 ppm tungsten, and 101 ppm molybdenum (Doherty & vanRanden, 1993).

Overall, the sample results showed a positive correlation between anomalous gold and bismuth values. Sampling of pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralized hornfels adjacent to the intrusive returned low or background level values for elements of interest (Doherty & vanRanden, 1993).

There is then no record of work done in the property area until 2011 when AuraRoss contracted All-In Exploration to carry out soil sampling over several targets in the area.

[1] Kokanee Explorations Ltd. changed its name to Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation between the 1992 and 1993 field seasons

During the summer of 2012, Auraross Resources conducted a reconnaissance stream sediment, soil, and rock sampling program. The program was successful in identifying arsenopyrite-rich gold bearing quartz veins, up to 0.522 g/t gold (Gruenwald, 2012). Auraross Resources additionally defined four areas of "geochemical significance" based on the presences of elevated gold, arsenic, bismuth, molybdenum and tungsten in rock and soil anomalies. These areas occurred proximal to the Hyland and Boundary stocks. Area's designated B & C are located on the current Win property (Figure 6)

Auraross Resources dissolved in 2014 and their claims on the Win Property subsequently reverted to Alex McMillan. Stratabound optioned the remaining Win claims from Alex McMillan in 2018. Stratabound Minerals completed site visits in 2019 and 2020 prior to the completion of the 2021 soil sampling program.

In 2021, Stratabound completed a soil and stream sediment sampling program on the Win property. A total of 191 samples were collected and analysed for multi-elements. Three targets were identified for follow up in 2022, the approximately east-west stream sediment traverse across the Little Hyland stock in the northern portion of the property that was anomalous in copper, cobalt, molybdenum, and arsenic; the ridgeline soil sampling leading up the contact with the Hyland stock which returned anomalous soils and is up slope from the 1981 area 1 molybdenum-tungsten stockworks; and lastly the east boundary soil grid which coincides with the 2012 area B and produced several anomalous gold-in-soil results up to 426 ppb Au (sample SRC124046).

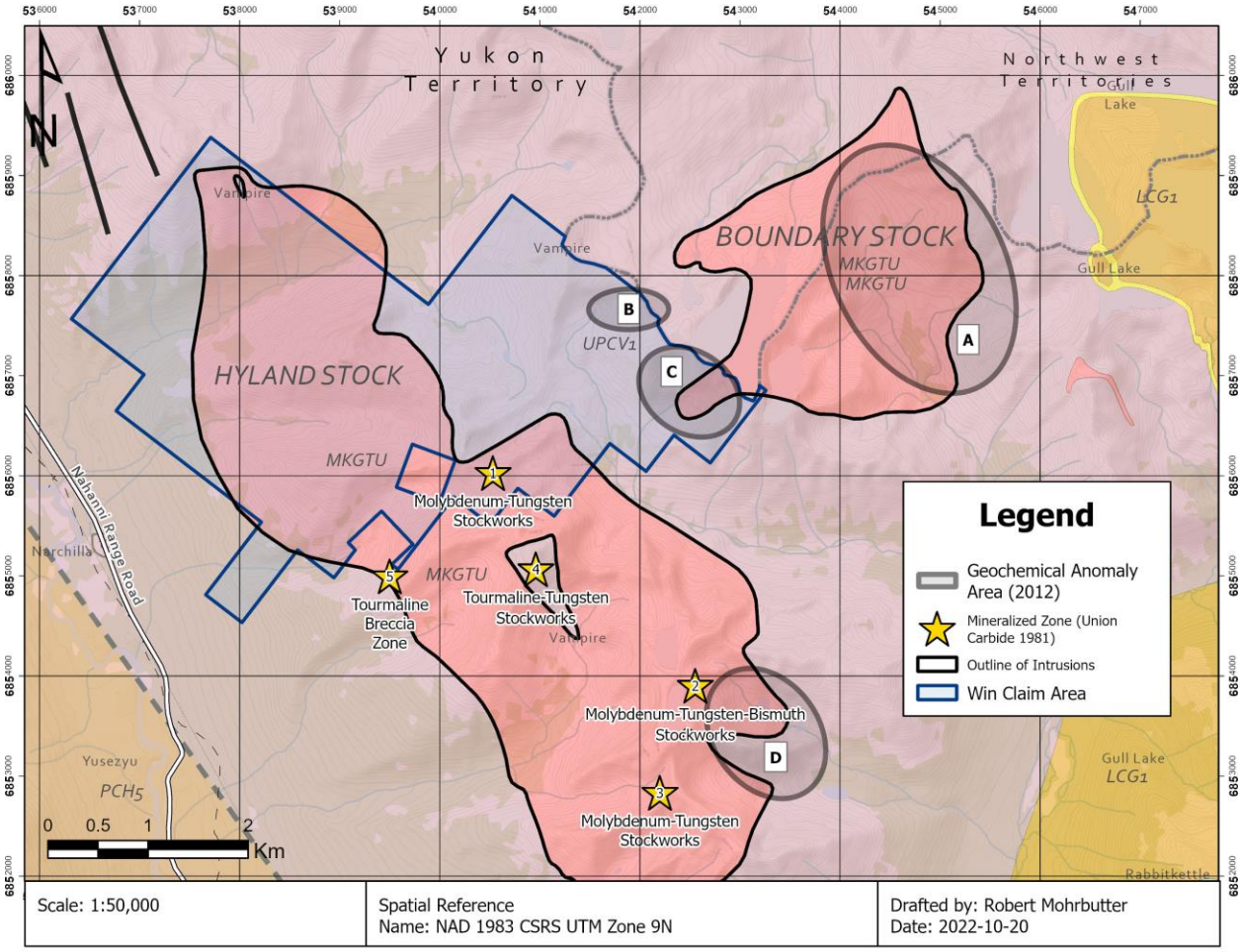


Figure 6 - 1981 and 2012 Target Areas

6.4 Other Properties

The Yukon MINFILE (2002) lists one mineral occurrence within 5 km of the property: the Ricardo Showing. It occurs approximately 3 km south of the Culvert Property and is described as an unmineralized ferricrete gossan occurring within an area underlain by Cretaceous granodiorite that intrudes Cambrian slates and phyllites. The gossan was originally staked by Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Ltd in 1961.

6.4.1 Three (3) Aces

The most significant property in the area is the 3 Aces Project owned by Seabridge Gold located approximately 20km south of the Golden Culvert Property. Gold mineralization at 3 Aces is documented within high grade quartz veins that contain coarse visible gold and a low sulphide content (<1%) mainly arsenopyrite and pyrite (TechnicalReport). Lower grade stockwork mineralization consisting of quartz stockworks and quartz flooding in

siliciclastic rocks has also been intersected in drilling (TechnicalReport). An orogenic model of mineralization was first proposed for the region by Craig Hart (Hart, 2006) and the recent work supports this model (TechnicalReport).

In late summer 2003, Alex McMillan sampled a mineralized quartz vein from the Main Zone (Ace of Hearts) occurrence which assayed 5,401.1 g/t gold (~157.53 Oz/ton gold) (McMillan et al., 2005) (Yukon MINFILE Occurrence 3 Ace – 105H 066). Subsequent drilling in 2010 returned an intersection of 4.3 g/t Au over 30.3 metres including 145.2 g/t over 1.05 metres with visible gold (Buchanan et al. 2011). While significant drilling and multiple bulk test samples have been completed at 3 Aces since 2011, a maiden mineral resource estimate has yet to be released. In May 2020, the 3 Aces Property was acquired by Seabridge Gold from Golden Predator Mines.

Both the 3 Aces and Golden Culvert Properties gold mineralization are interpreted to focus around parallel anticlinal structures which may be a structural control to mineralization. A distinct difference between the two showings is that 3 Aces gold mineralization occurs in the mid-Yusezyu Formation which stratigraphically underlies the Vampire/ Narchilla Formation that hosts the Golden Culvert Property (Figure 8, Figure 9).

6.4.2 Justin Property

The second most significant property in the vicinity is the Justin Project located immediately southeast of 3 Aces and about 35 kilometres south of Golden Culvert. Justin is 100% owned by Aben Resources Ltd. This section heavily references a 2022 Technical Report prepared by C. Shulze.

The property is host to both intrusion related gold systems (IRGS) and orogenic gold mineralization (Aben Resources, 2022). There are three different styles of mineralization including epithermal, skarn, replacement style, and orogenic gold mineralization (Shulze, 2022).

The Justin Property is underlain by sedimentary rocks assigned to the Yusezyu Formation. A porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite stock, and its' associated coeval dykes, are termed the Justin Pluton. The pluton has been dated at 100.1 ± 0.6 Ma (Shulze, 2022). Mineralization is interpreted to be younger or coeval than the core Justin pluton (Shulze, 2022).

The Main Gold Zone hosts gold-bearing pyritic mineralization which occurs within a quartz monzonite dyke and adjacent calcareous siltstone. Historic chip sampling across this zone returned an average grade of 2.38 g/t Au over 22.5 metres (Schulze, Justin Claims Progress Report, 1997). The Confluence Gold Zone consists of a 600 metre by 250-metre area of course clastics hosting considerable fracture controlled chalcedonic veining (Schulze, 2011). Historic grab samples from the zone returned gold values as high as 59.25 g/t Au in addition to historic chip sampling averaging 4.24 g/t Au over 4.5 metres.

The Kangas Gold Zone consists of a 75 metre by 400-metre zone of skarn and replacement style mineralization within calcareous siltstone, which has returned widespread anomalous values of up to 3.46 g/t gold (Shulze, 2022). The POW Zone, consists of a calc-silicate skarn system as well as chalcedonic and quartz veining with arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite in coarse clastic sediments (Shulze, 2022).

The Lost Ace Zone, discovered in 2017, may represent a composite setting with a distal intrusive-related signature, similar to the Confluence Zone (Shulze, 2022). Alternatively, it may represent orogenic mineralization belonging to the auriferous settings identified at the neighbouring 3-Aces property as it shares many similar characteristics with these prospects. Channel sampling in 2017 at Lost Ace returned 1.44 g/t Au over 5 metres including 4.77 g/t Au over 1 metre in addition to a bulk soil sample that contained 1135 visible gold grains, the majority of which were termed 'pristine' indicating a proximal bedrock source for the gold.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

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

7.1 Regional Geology

The Golden Culvert and Little Hyland properties are located in the Selwyn Basin in the southeastern Yukon (Figure 7). The Selwyn Basin is part of the cordilleran miogeosyncline and is characterized by thick accumulations of clastic sediments, with a significant component of deep-water black shales and cherts (Héon, 2007). These basinal rocks interfinger with and are bound by shallower water platformal carbonates. The Selwyn Basin is bound to the north by the Dawson Fault, grades into platformal facies to the east (Mackenzie Platform) and southwest (Cassiar Platform), may be bound by a Mesozoic thrust fault separating it from Yukon-Tanana Terrane in the Anvil district, and is offset to the southwest by the Tintina Fault. The sediments range in age from Precambrian to Jurassic (Héon, 2007) and lie within the Omineca Belt of the Northern Cordillera (Hart, 2002). The Hyland Group is the thickest sequence in Basin and occupies the core of Selwyn fold-thrust belt.

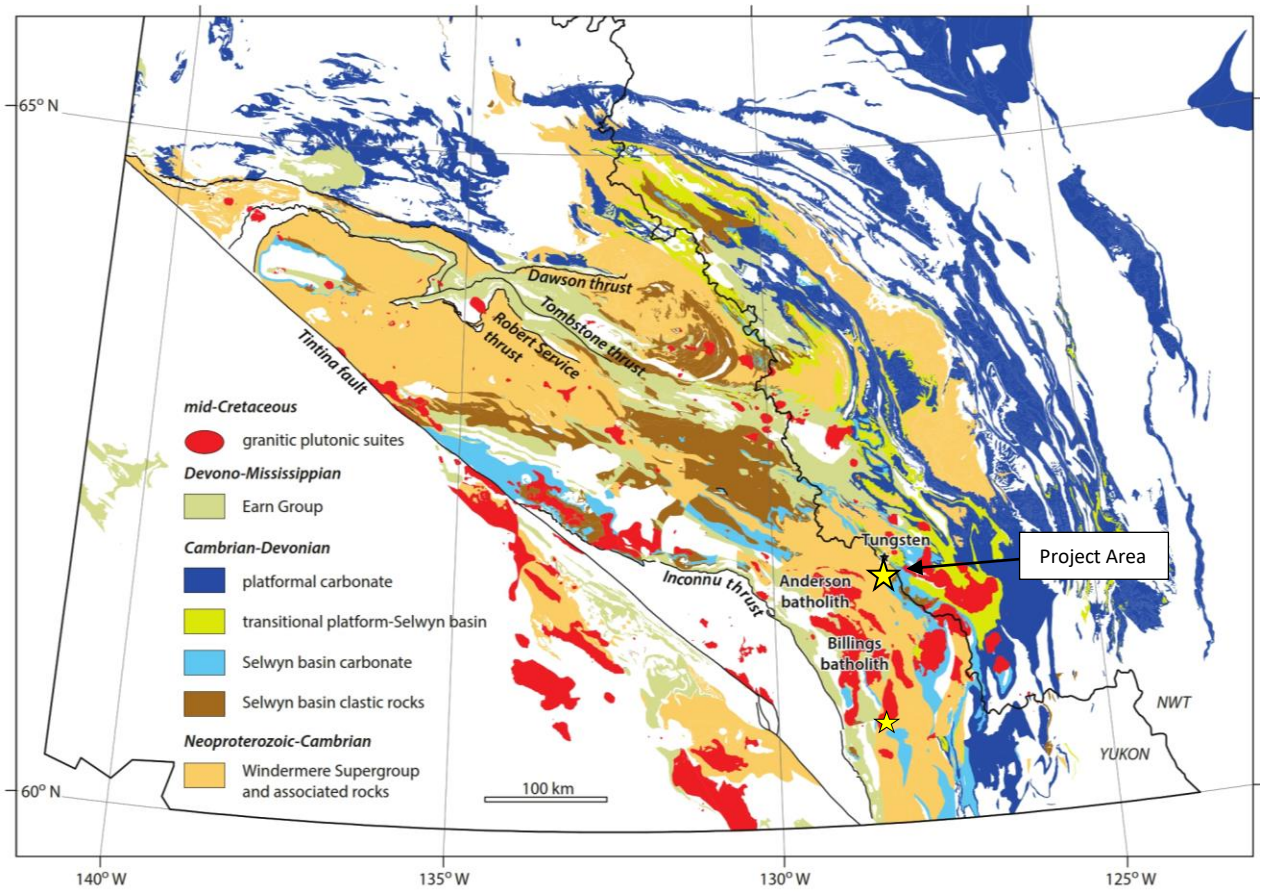


Figure 7 - Regional Geology Selwyn Basin, Gold-bearing veins around structural culminations (modified from Moynihan and Sack, 2018)

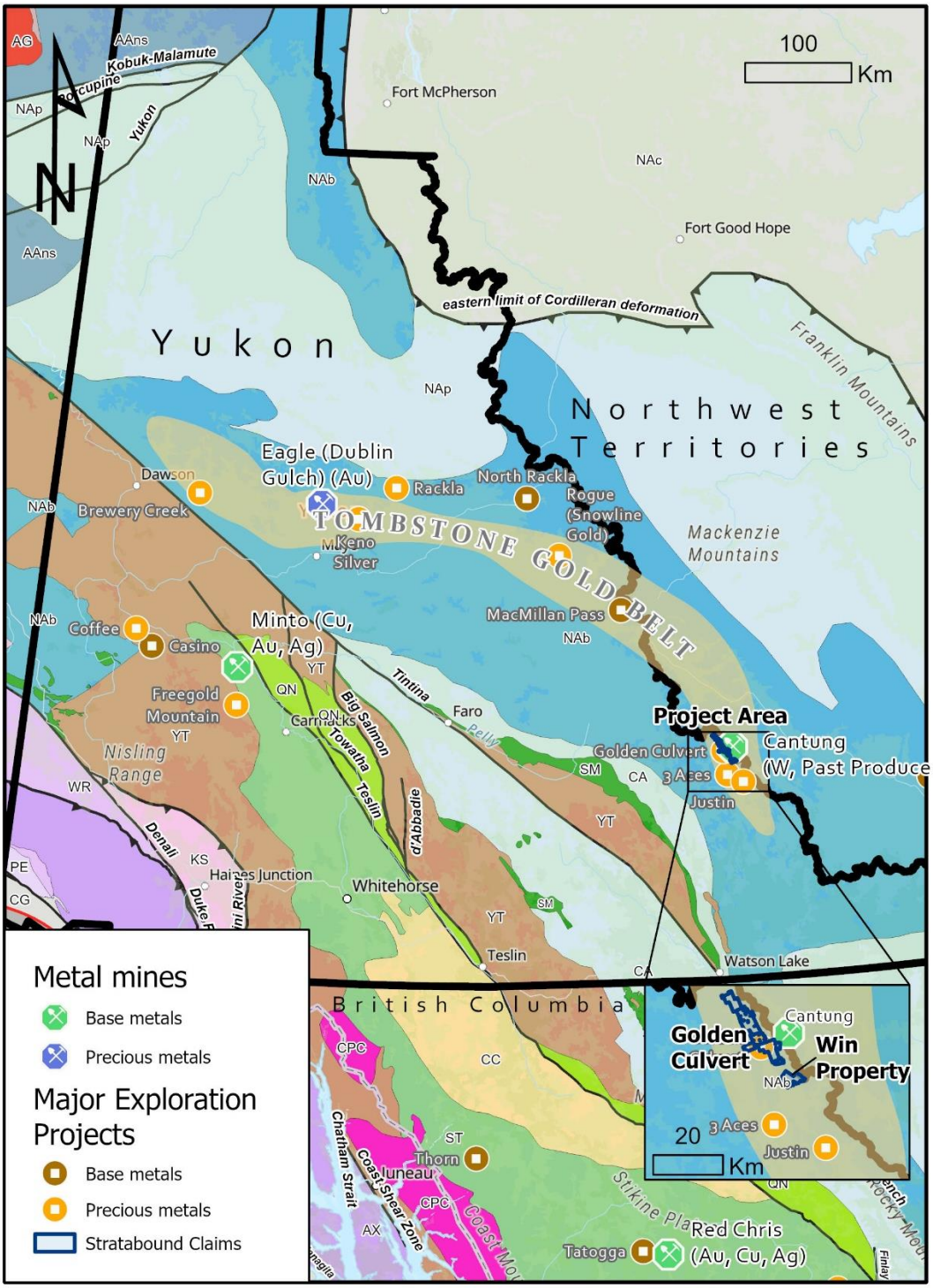


Figure 8 – Terrane Map of Yukon and Surrounding Area. Terrane Legend – Outboard: YA=Yakutat, CG=Chugach; Insular: BC=Bear Creek, WR=Wrangellia, AX=Alexander; N Alaska: Aans= Arctic Alaska (North Slope); Intermontane: KS=Kluane, Windy, Coast, CC=Cache Cree

7.2 Local Geology

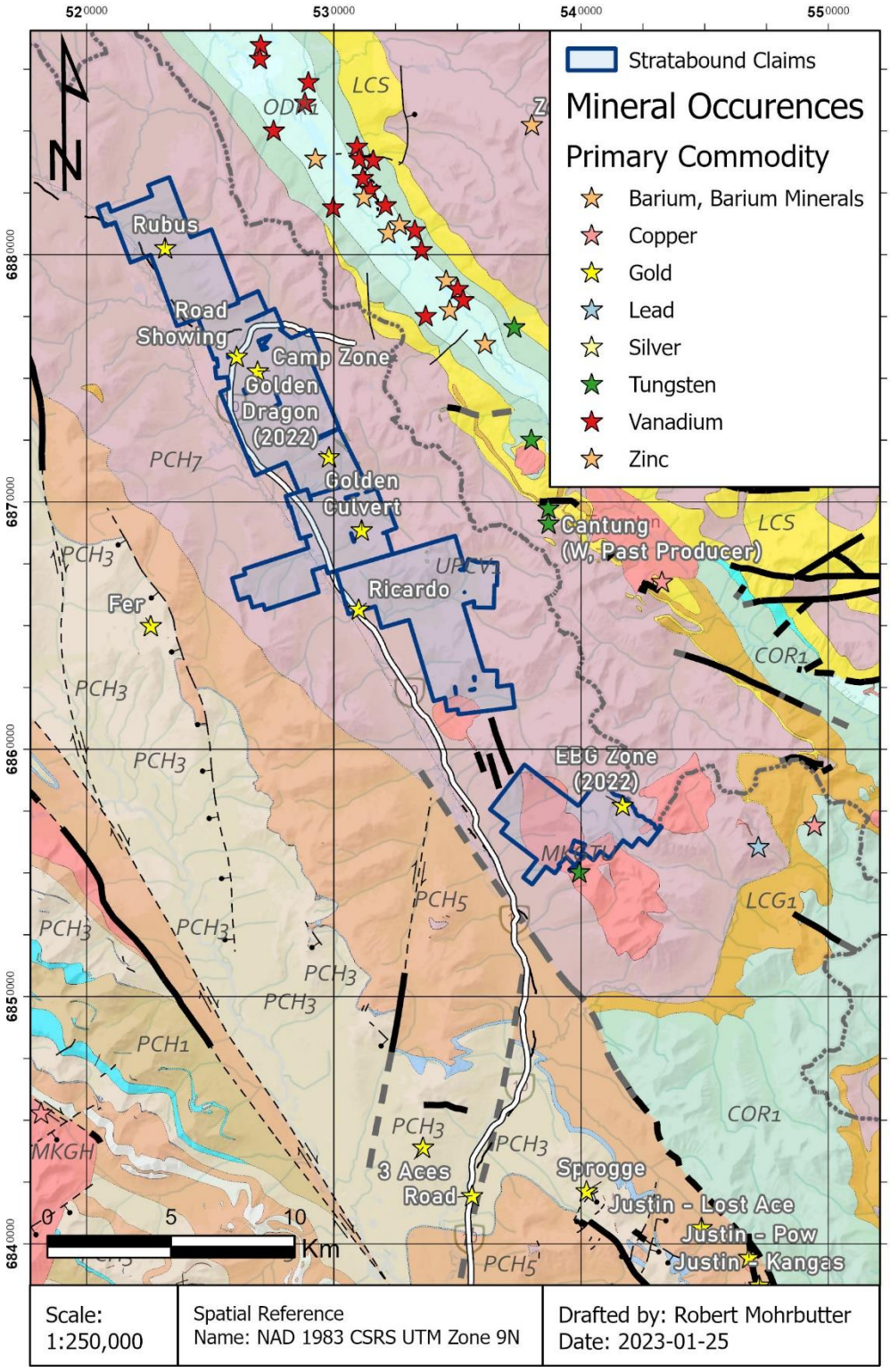


Figure 9 - Local Geology and Golden Culvert area showings

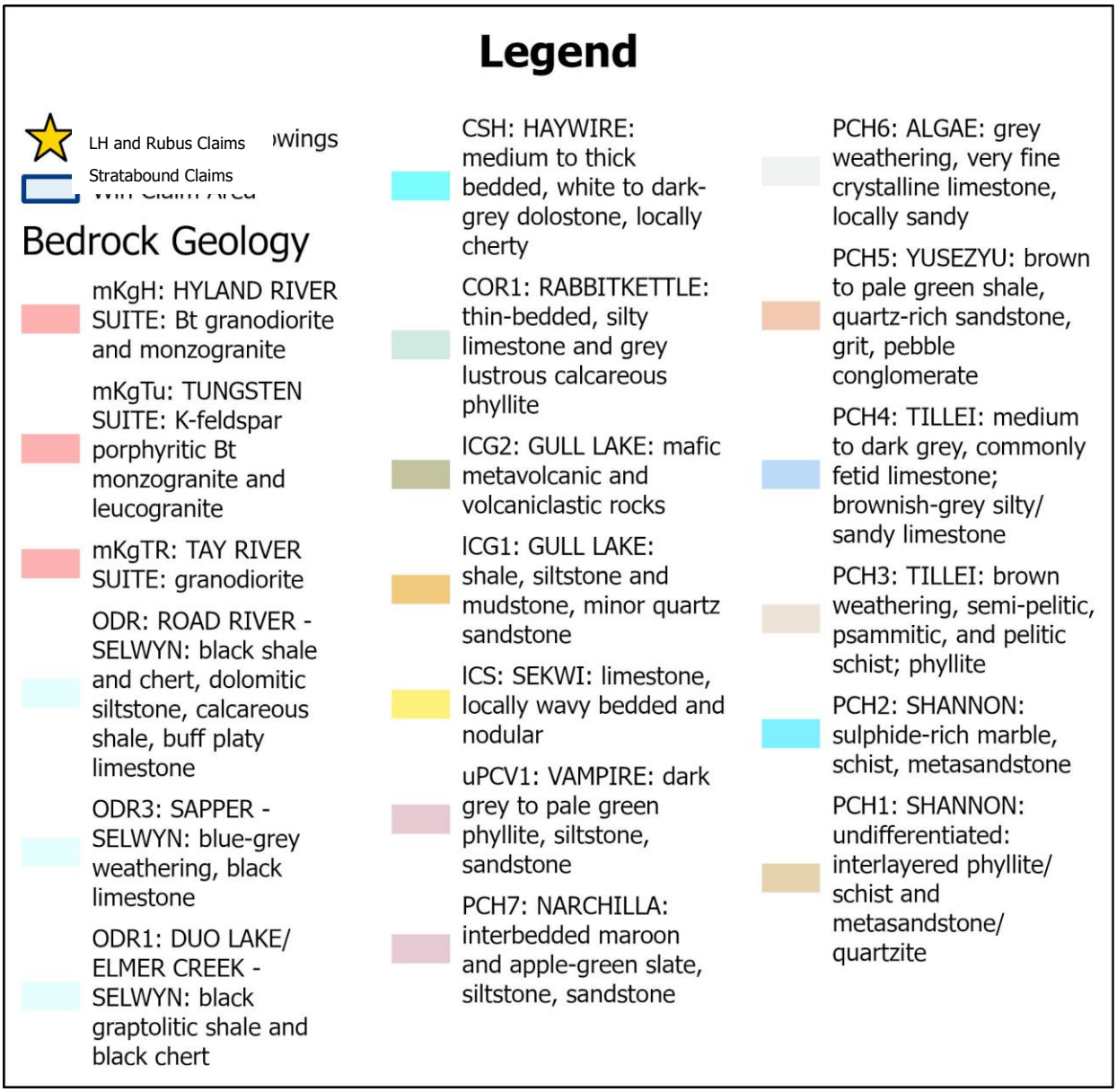


Figure 10 - Local Geology Legend

7.2.1 Stratigraphy

The Little Hyland River valley is entirely underlain by Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group clastic sedimentary rocks. The Hyland Group is the thickest sequence in the Selwyn Basin and shows the largest areal extent. The eastern part of the valley (Figure 7 thru 11) is underlain by dark brown, fine-grained, and thinly bedded, argillaceous sandstone and siltstone with minor, interbedded, medium- to coarse-grained, white to light grey orthoquartzite, phyllite, slate and argillite of the Vampire Formation (uPCV1). The western part of the valley is underlain by thinly to thickly bedded maroon and green argillites, grey shales and lesser grits and sandstone of the dominantly Lower Cambrian Narchilla Formation (PCH3). Further to the west the Narchilla is underlain by brown to

pale green shale, quartz-rich sandstone, grit, and pebble conglomerate of the dominantly Neoproterozoic Yusezyu Formation (PCH1).

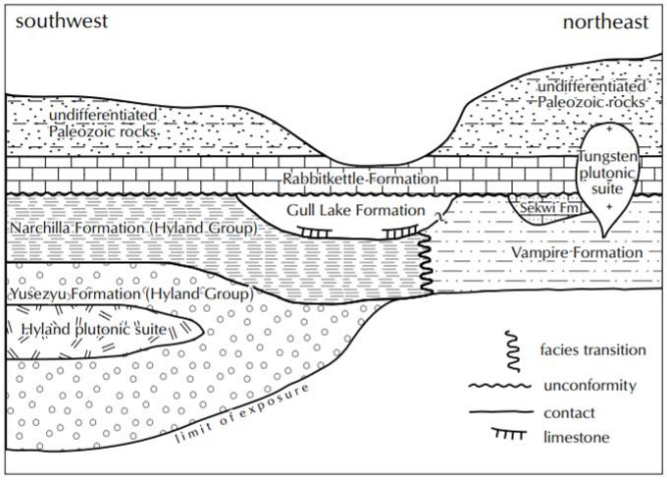


Figure 11 - Generalized Stratigraphic column for the Upper Hyland River area (Hart and Lewis, 2006)

The eastern claims of the Golden Culvert property are underlain by Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian dark brown, fine-grained and thinly bedded, argillaceous sandstone and siltstone with minor, interbedded, medium- to coarse grained, white to light grey orthoquartzite, phyllite, slate and argillite of the Vampire Formation (uPCV). The western claims of the Golden Culvert property are thinly to thickly bedded brown to pale green shales, fine- to coarse-grained quartz-rich sandstones, quartz-pebble conglomerates, minor argillaceous limestones, phyllites, quartzo-feldspathic and micaceous psammites, gritty psammites, and minor marbles of the Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group (PCH) (S.P. Gordy, 2000).

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

weathering of medium to thinly bedded, light grey to black, greenish grey, or turquoise cherts; and minor argillaceous limestones of the Road River Formation.

The Win claims are underlain by Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Vampire Formation (uPCV). The Vampire formation is described as dark brown, fine-grained and thinly bedded, argillaceous sandstone and siltstone with minor, interbedded, medium- to coarse grained, white to light grey orthoquartzite, phyllite, slate and argillite (S.P. Gordy, 2000).

7.2.2 Intrusive Rocks

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

The most significant mineralization in the area are the ore bodies of the Tungsten Mine. The ore was formed in carbonate-bearing sedimentary rocks by tungsten-bearing fluids of mid-Cretaceous Selwyn Suite intrusions. The result was tungsten-rich, pyrrhotite skarns along the margins of the intrusions. The original, pre-production resource at the Tungsten Mine was 9 Mt with a grade of 1.42% WO_3.

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

7.2.3 Structural Geology

Structurally the Hyland Group occupies the core of the Selwyn Fold-Thrust Belt, it is deformed into a series of moderately shallowly southwest-dipping overturned folds locally cut by thrust faults (Figure 12). This regional deformation gives rise to an overall phyllitic to weakly micaceous rock fabric that is generally northwest-trending and shallowly to moderately steep-dipping. The fabric is more intense in the southwest but gradually gives way to more slaty cleavages to the northwest.

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

Hart and Lewis (2006) proposed the presence of the March Fault along the western boundary of the Property parallel to the 40km-long Little Hyland River valley based on extrapolation of this structure from previous mapping done further north (Gordey and Anderson, 1993), interpretations in Gordey and Makepeace (2003) and limited reconnaissance mapping (Figure 12). They suggested the March Fault as a northeast-directed thrust placing the Narchilla formation to the west over the time equivalent Vampire formation to the east and cited the distinctive lithological difference of coarse-clastic strata in the Narchilla Formation as evidence for this. Moynihan (2017) concludes that the March Fault may instead be a dextral strike-slip fault of limited displacement and is truncated before reaching the Little Hyland Valley. Moynihan (2017) has mapped two sub parallel faults the Upper Hyland Fault and the Little Hyland Fault that roughly parallel the river valleys in the Golden Culvert area.

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

Hart and Lewis (2006) and Moynihan and Sack (2018) emphasize that gold-bearing quartz veins within the Hyland Group rocks crosscut the regional metamorphic fabric and are relatively late in structural history. These veins are likely to be adjacent to large strike-slip features, and are located at the boundary between upper crustal, upright folded sequences and deeper, highly deformed orogenic core zones. Rheological differences at lithologic contacts that juxtapose coarse-grained sequences (e.g., grits, sandstones, and conglomerates) against fine-grained sequences (e.g., phyllites) appears to be another important control of gold mineralization.

The discovery of Golden Culvert in 2008 post-dated the publishing of the report by Hart and Lewis in 2006, it therefore subsequently became a revelation that gold occurs higher up in the stratigraphic column at least as high as the Narchilla/Vampire Formation in the locale.

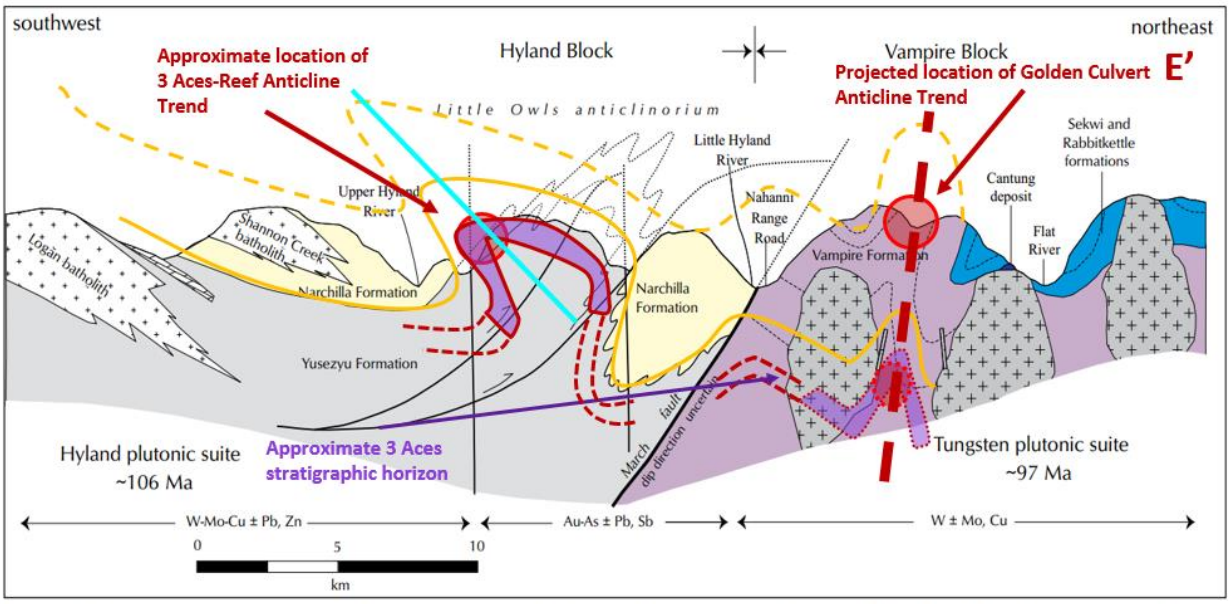


Figure 4. *Schematic cross-section of the upper Hyland River valley area near the latitude of the Hy and Fer properties. Vertical scale is exaggerated such that dips are apparently steeper than actual. Late, steep northerly trending faults that cut the area are not shown.*

Figure 12 - Schematic Cross Section of the Upper Hyland River Valley – after Hart and Lewis, (2006)

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

7.3 Property Geology

7.3.1 Golden Culvert

The Golden Culvert property has not been geologically mapped in any significant detail. The earliest known mapping in the area conducted by Blusson in 1967 was focussed on tungsten, (Blusson, 1967). Sample descriptions of rocks collected by the previous workers outlined in assessment reports indicate that the Property is generally underlain by interlayered phyllites, schists and argillites (Casselman and Halle, 2010a and Potts, 2013). Locally grits (sandstone) have been identified as well as mafic and felsic intrusive rocks. Strong sericite, carbonate, and phyllic (muscovite) alteration is often noted in the wall rocks adjacent to quartz-carbonate veins such as at the Golden Culvert showing. Other quartz veins noted in outcrop and talus appear to be bull white quartz with minimal mineralization and possibly associated with metamorphic events.

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

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

7.3.2 Win Property Geology

The Win property geology comprises a thick succession of metasedimentary rocks intruded by mid-Cretaceous granitic intrusive known as the Hyland (also known as the Tuna Stock) and Boundary stocks (Figure 9, Figure 11). The property area is underlain by the Vampire formation which is comprised of sandstone, phyllite, slate and argillite. The author, Mary Anderson, observed that the most rocks are predominately grey and brown, fine grained phyllite. Substantial areas such as the eastern boundary soil grid area (Figure 13) are gossanous, and limonite stained. Hornfels and locally intense limonite staining was observed in 2012, occurring within several hundreds of meters of the granitic contacts (Gruenwald, 2012).

The Hyland Stock measures approximately 3 x 9 kilometers and is elongated in a northwest direction. This and the nearby Boundary stock outline are shown on Figure 6. These are among several stocks and plutons comprising the Selwyn Plutonic Suite. In 1981, Union Carbide as part of the assessment of the property put a considerable amount of work into analysis the Hyland stock including a detailed petrography study of the Hyland stock (D. Archibald, 1981). The Hyland stock is a two-phase quartz monzonite intrusive consisting of an equigranular marginal phase and a megacrystic core. Union Carbide collected two samples for potassium-argon dating. One sample was collected from an alteration zone cut by potassium feldspar-quartz-sericite-tourmaline veins near the apical zone of the intrusive. Muscovite from the alteration zone dated 94.3 +/- 1.6 Ma. The second was from the megacrystic core zone and the biotite dated 92.4 +/- 1.6 Ma. Later dating (U-Pb monazite) produced an older age of 97.1 +/- 2.0 Ma. (Heffernan, 2004).

The Hyland Pluton was intruded into the Precambrian phyllites of the Hyland group. Archibald lays out the series of events as: the equigranular marginal phase was intruded coeval with the megacrystic quartz monzonite. The quartz monzonite underwent several injections of similar magma leading to well defined contacts between the pulses and marginal foliation (Gruenwald, 2012). Around the margin of the pluton late stage aplitic and porphyritic leucocratic dykes were emplaced. The density of these dykes is seen to increase in the area considered to be the apical zone of the pluton. The 2012 assessment report describes the aplite dykes as containing equigranular albite, perthite, and quartz with biotite, sericite, tourmaline, and garnet as accessory phases. The quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes consist of rounded quartz phenocrysts, perthite, and zoned plagioclase with biotite, zircon, apatite, and tourmaline as accessory phases. The dykes are usually nearly perpendicular or sub parallel to the contact and are seldom >2 metres wide (Gruenwald, 2012).

Also abundant in the apical zone of the pluton are late-stage quartz and quartz tourmaline veins, breccia, and stockwork zones. These late quartz/quartz-tourmaline veins cross-cut earlier dykes and carry mineralization including gold, silver, and sulfides. Potassic and sericitic alteration are found along the margins of the veins and in association with the quartz flooding. Following this a pyrrhotite-scheelite-chalcopyrite skarn formed by metasomatic fluid formed in the central roof pendant of the sedimentary rocks. Lastly lamprophyre dykes intruded the pluton (D. Archibald, 1981). Examination of the Boundary stock in 2012 confirmed the geological similarity to the Hyland stock (Gruenwald, 2012).

7.3.3 Alteration

The metamorphic grade in the Little Hyland area is considered to by sub-greenschist to lower greenschist facies. The exception to this is immediately adjacent to the intrusive bodies where narrow amphibolite facies contact metamorphism has been observed. The contact aureole is comprised of 2 zones; the outer phyllitic zone which as proximity to the (Moynihan D. , 2013) pluton increases chlorite disappears, and increasingly cordierite, andalusite and biotite crystals become larger and more abundant. In the inner zone of the alteration aureole are hornfels which have a yellow-brown appearance and preferentially weathered to a knobby surface (Moynihan D. , 2013).

Historically, three alteration types that are characteristic of porphyry type mineralization were identified on the Tuna claims: Sericitic, potassic, and argillic alteration. Alteration is developed along vein margins or associated with breccia units. Sericitic alteration can occur as selvages along veins or dykes, in several locations an intense pervasive, sericitic alteration is observed. Potassic alteration and argillic alteration occur only as selvages adjacent to veins or breccias (Gruenwald, 2012).

The phyllites observed in the eastern boundary area (Figure 13) are commonly gossanous and yellow brown with strong limonitic alteration.

7.3.4 Structure

The dominant regional structure is a major northwest-trending synclinal fold, the *Flat River Syncline*, which is roughly five kilometres wide with an axis close to the Flat River (Gruenwald, 2012). Structurally the Hyland Group occupies the core of the Selwyn Fold-Thrust Belt, it is deformed into a series of moderately shallowly southwest-dipping overturned folds locally cut by thrust faults (Figure 12). This regional deformation gives rise to an overall phyllitic to weakly micaceous rock fabric that is generally northwest-trending and shallowly to moderately steep-dipping. The fabric is more intense in the southwest but gradually gives way to more slaty cleavages to the northwest (C.J.R. Hart, 2006).

In the area of the Win property, a series of steeply dipping SW trending normal faults with downthrow to the NW are found along the Hyland pluton – Vampire contact (Moynihan D. , 2013) Archibald et al., (1981) reported that in the contact zone and in the apical zone of the stock the quartz monzonite has a well-developed, steeply dipping foliation generally trending NE/SW or roughly parallel to the long axis of the stock. In the southeast part of the stock the foliation has a more easterly trend. The phyllitic country rock has a well-developed cleavage. In the Win area, the pluton contact dips at an angle of 30°-50° to the NE conforming with the local cleavage in the country rock (Moynihan D. , 2013).

Joints are numerous and well developed in the Hyland Stock and are varied in their spacing and attitude. Prominent joint sets are nearly parallel or perpendicular to the contact (Gruenwald, 2012). Compilation work by Gordey and Makepeace (2003) indicates that the Property is underlain by two main lithological units separated by the regional northwest trending Little Hyland Fault/March Fault that follows the Little Hyland Valley (Figure 12).

Figure 13 - after Photo 1, 2012 Win Assessment report – view looking south-southwesterly from northeast central border of the Win Property (Gruenwald, 2012)

Intrusive rocks belonging to the mid-Cretaceous Tungsten Suite are exposed mainly in the southern portions of the Property. These rocks include K-feldspar porphyry, biotite monzonite, and granodiorite. Regional airborne magnetic data suggests that these intrusive rocks may be more extensive and may underlie much of the layered rocks in the area. The

magnetic data also shows that numerous moderate to strong, northwest-trending magnetic features transect the Property. Casselman and Halle (2010a) suggest that these may be caused by sharp lithological, alteration, or structural contacts.

7.3.5 Regional Mineralization

Gold Mineralization

Gold mineralization belt in the upper Hyland River is part of the larger Tombstone Gold Belt (TGB) a 550-km-long belt across central Yukon. According to Hart, mineralization in the belt is coincident with the distribution of mid-Cretaceous aged plutons (C.J.R. Hart, 2006), however gold mineralization found at both 3 Aces and Golden Culvert have no such association and are considered to be of orogenic origin. On the Win property plutons exist that are part of the Tungsten suite of plutons and as such the intrusive-related model, such as found at Dublin Gulch and Fort Knox in the northern part of the belt, as well as orogenic gold models should also be considered.

3 Aces

The 3 Aces property is located 15km to the southwest of the Win Property (Figure 9) along the Nahanni Road. The 3 Aces Property's gold mineralization is interpreted to focus around parallel anticlinal structures which may be a structural control to mineralization. The 3 Aces' gold mineralization occurs in the mid-Yusezyu Formation which stratigraphically underlies the Vampire/ Narchilla Formation that hosts the Golden Culvert, Win and Justin properties. The following is excerpted from the 2018 NI 43-101 3 Aces Technical Report (Dessureau, 2018):

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

Golden Culvert/Little Hyland

Gold mineralization at Golden Culvert/Little Hyland is similar to that at 3 Aces with distinct differences being that 3 Aces' gold mineralization occurs along the Little Owls Anticlinorium in the mid-Yusezyu Formation whilst the Golden Culvert/Little Hyland and Win and Justin mineralization lie stratigraphically above 3 Aces in the overlying Vampire/ Narchilla Formation in a parallel anticlinal feature approximately 10km to the east. Higher-grade gold values including visible gold occur with near-vertical dipping quartz veins along cleavage planes perpendicular to the antiformal axis whilst lower grade sulphide-

replacement style gold associated with pyrite and pyrrhotite occurs as penetrative disseminations in vein wall rock.

The following is excerpted from Huber, 2018:

"*The Golden Culvert showing located in the creek draining the central portion of the Property approximately 2.5km from the Nahanni Range Road, is the most significant gold occurrence found on the Property to date. This showing consists of a series of primary, northwest-trending, quartz-carbonate veins, each up to one metre wide, hosted in intensely altered phyllites. Historical grab samples from the quartz-carbonate veins at the showing have returned values up to 2.8gpt Au (Casselman and Halle, 2010a). The gold appears to be related to arsenopyrite mineralization that ranges from semi-massive, fine-grained fracture fillings to medium-grained disseminations to local clusters of euhedral needles and medium to coarse-grained euhedral pyrite. Casselman and Halle (2010a) also reported gold values up to 1.28gpt Au from mineralized outcrops of phyllite that lack quartz-carbonate veins. Structurally, the quartz-carbonate veins at the Golden Culvert showing are typically subvertical and show at least two main orientations generally striking at 260° and 305°. The Author also observed shallow dipping, sheeted extension veinlets that strike parallel to the main veins mentioned above. A third set of veins approximately perpendicular to above mentioned orientations was noted by Stratabound personnel but not observed by the Author. Together these various vein sets form a sort of quartz-carbonate stockwork within a zone of phyllites marked by strong, pervasive silica alteration and disseminated sulphide mineralization, that is at least 30 metres wide over 10 metres of exposed strike length.*

Elsewhere a grab sample collected by the Author returned an assay of 7.16gpt Au from an outcrop of silicified phyllite with quartz veinlets and disseminated sulphides situated approximately 100 metres south of the showing (Figure 30). This suggests that there is a least some strike extent to the Golden Culvert mineralization. The Golden Culvert showing is marked in a broader sense by a northwest-trending, "gold-in-soil" anomaly outlined by previous workers (Casselman and Halle, 2010a, and Fekete and Huber 2011). The anomaly is defined by values greater than 30ppb Au with maximum values up to 791ppb Au. It is up to 250 metres wide and extends 3,000 metres northwest rom the southern boundary of the Golden Culvert property but remains open in both directions Figure 35). The gold anomaly shows various correlations and is sometimes coincident with arsenic, copper and silver patterns. Casselman and Halle (2010a) concluded that gold-bearing structures exposed at the Golden Culvert showing had more potential to continue to northwest, based on the available soil geochemical, prospecting and geophysical data. Fekete and Huber (2011) suggested hat the area southeast of the showing was more prospective, based on the stronger, more continuous geochemical trend outlined in 2011." (Huber, 2018)

Justin

The Justin property is host to numerous styles of intrusive-related and sediment hosted orogenic style gold mineralization located within several main bulk-tonnage target areas. There are three different styles of mineralization including epithermal, skarn and sediment-hosted gold mineralization.

he Win Property, as does the Justin Property immediately to the south, have compelling characteristics to host both intrusive-related and orogenic styles of gold mineralization found elsewhere in the Tombstone Gold Belt.

Tungsten and Molybdenum Mineralization

The region's most well-known such mineral occurrences are the Cantung skarn tungsten deposits (Figure 9) located approximately 20 kilometres north of the Win property. The following description is largely taken from the reports by Blusson (1968) and Hodgson (2003):

The Cantung mineralization comprises skarn replacements within limestone and lower grade replacements in an underlying chert unit. Open pit mineralization comprises scheelite and minor chalcopyrite disseminated in a gangue of pyrrhotite, diopside, garnet, and actinolite. "E" Zone ore differs from Open Pit ore as it typically contains massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite and, in addition to pyroxene and garnet, contains abundant hydrated calc- silicates actinolite and biotite. Hydrated silicates are particularly characteristic of the West Extension Zone.

The scheelite content of the skarn-hosted mineralization in the two ore bodies was similar (1.64% WO_3 at the Open Pit versus 1.54% WO_3 at the "E" Zone). Copper content in the Open pit ore averaged 0.5%, and in the "E" Zone approximately 0.25% Cu. Accessory minerals in the "E" Zone include apatite, epidote, and tourmaline.

Union Carbide (Doyle, 1982) discovered five mineralized showings and thirteen mineral occurrences over the Hyland Stock. Figure 6 marks the location of the five showings on the Hyland Stock.

Union Carbide described rusty weathering quartz + tourmaline+ pyrite veins in the apical portions of the Hyland stock. Quartz-tourmaline veins were observed by the 2012 assessment report author to be locally common at several localities near the Boundary stock in the northeastern corner of the property.

8.0 2022 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

8.1 Summary

The goal of the 2022 prospecting was to explore anomalies identified by the 2021 soil sampling and potential targets identified by the 2022 satellite analysis. Results of the sampling included the identification of several new occurrences of gold mineralization, up to 10.65 g/t Au in float samples at the new Golden Dragon occurrence and up to 8.53 g/t in outcrop on the Win Property on the eastern boundary grid (EBG).

The prospecting team mobilized from Saskatoon, SK on July 26th, and returned on August 8th, 2022. The program was completed by the Axiom personnel identified in Appendix D. R. Kim Tyler of Stratabound Minerals Corp. visited the property on July 31. Tyler conducted prospecting at Little Hyland on July 31.

The prospecting program was designed by the Axiom team under guidance from the client. The primary objective of the prospecting program was to follow-up soil anomalies from the 2021 soil sampling program. A total of 40.5 kilometres of traverses were completed across the project area (Figure 14). 196 samples (including QAQC) were collected from 199 geo-stations. The number of samples collected from each project area are outlined in Table 5.

Table 5 - Prospecting Summary

Project Area	*Number of Samples*	*Geo-stations*	*Line Km*
Little Hyland North	112	114	26.5
Rubus	26	24	14
Win	46+2 soil	61	17

Little Hyland and Rubus Sample Locations

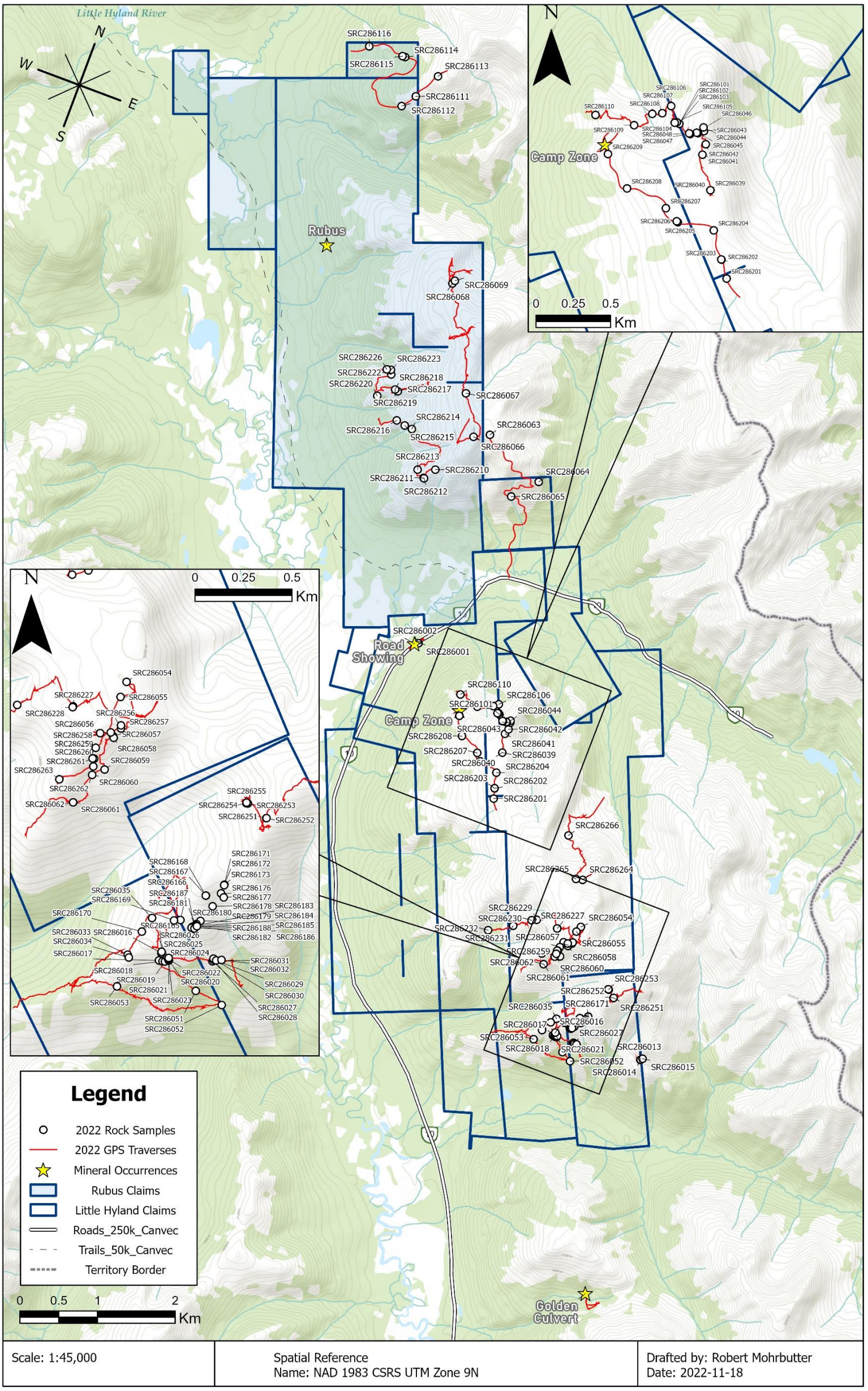


Figure 14 - Little Hyland North and Rubus: Sample and Traverse Locations

8.1.1 Little Hyland North Property Sampling

The Little Hyland North claims are located in the central portion of the project area, 2 km NNW of the Golden Culvert showing (Figure 9 & Figure 15). The Little Hyland North claims host the Camp and Road showings. The "Road" zone reported in the 2010 filed assessment report yielded float values of 0.44 and 0.74 g/t. An open gold-in-soil anomaly was reported in the in the 2013 filed assessment report dubbed the "Camp" Zone, with values up to 106 ppb Au, it is described as a 2 km by 1.5 km soil anomaly with highly anomalous gold and arsenic values. Past outcrop and float sampling reported values of 0.924, 1.485 and 1.60 g/t Au in the area as well. A brief one-hour follow-up visit in 2019 identified an arsenopyrite and gold-bearing quartz vein in outcrop exposed approximately 85m upslope that average 0.92 g/t Au over 2 m wide and extended for at least 16 m before the exposure was covered.

In 2020 a traverse up the steep slope towards the "Camp" Zone included two soil samples, both of which were anomalous in gold up to 510 ppb Au as well as silver, arsenic, bismuth, cobalt, iron, manganese, molybdenum, lead, sulphur, antimony, strontium, and zinc. The results confirmed the highly anomalous results reported in soils surveys completed in 2011 and 2012.

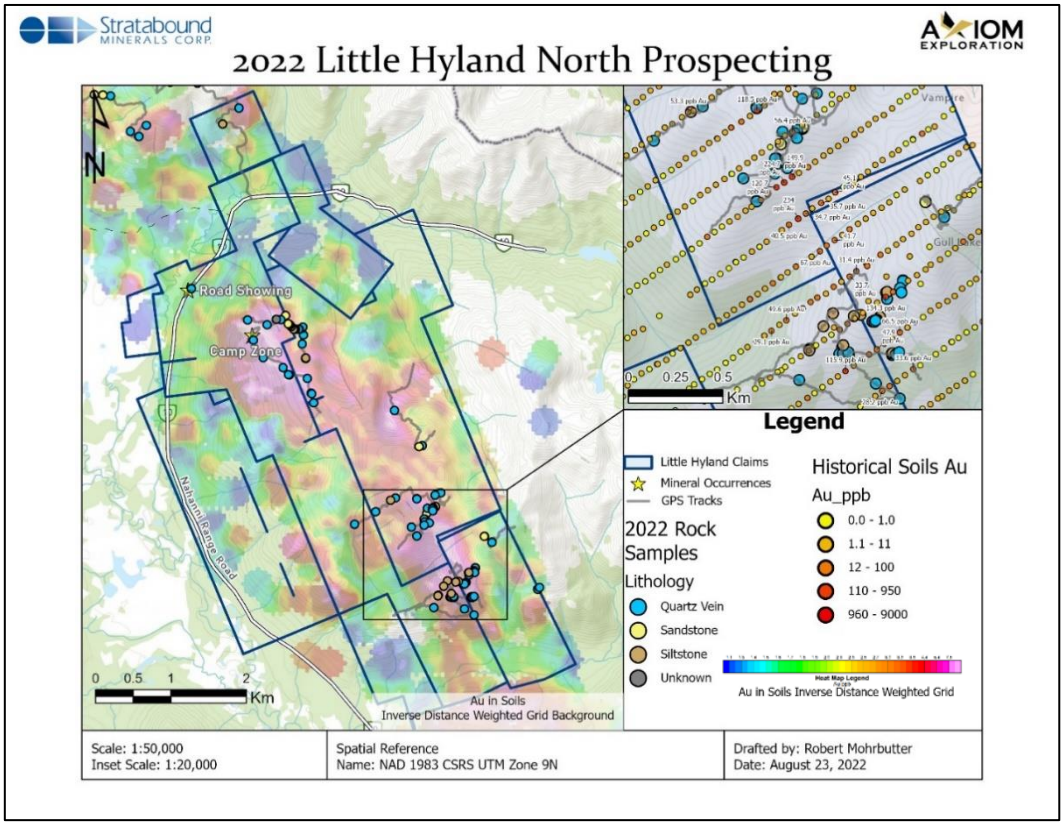


Figure 15 Little Hyland North claim map showing access, historic soil sampling sites, known Au showings and campsite

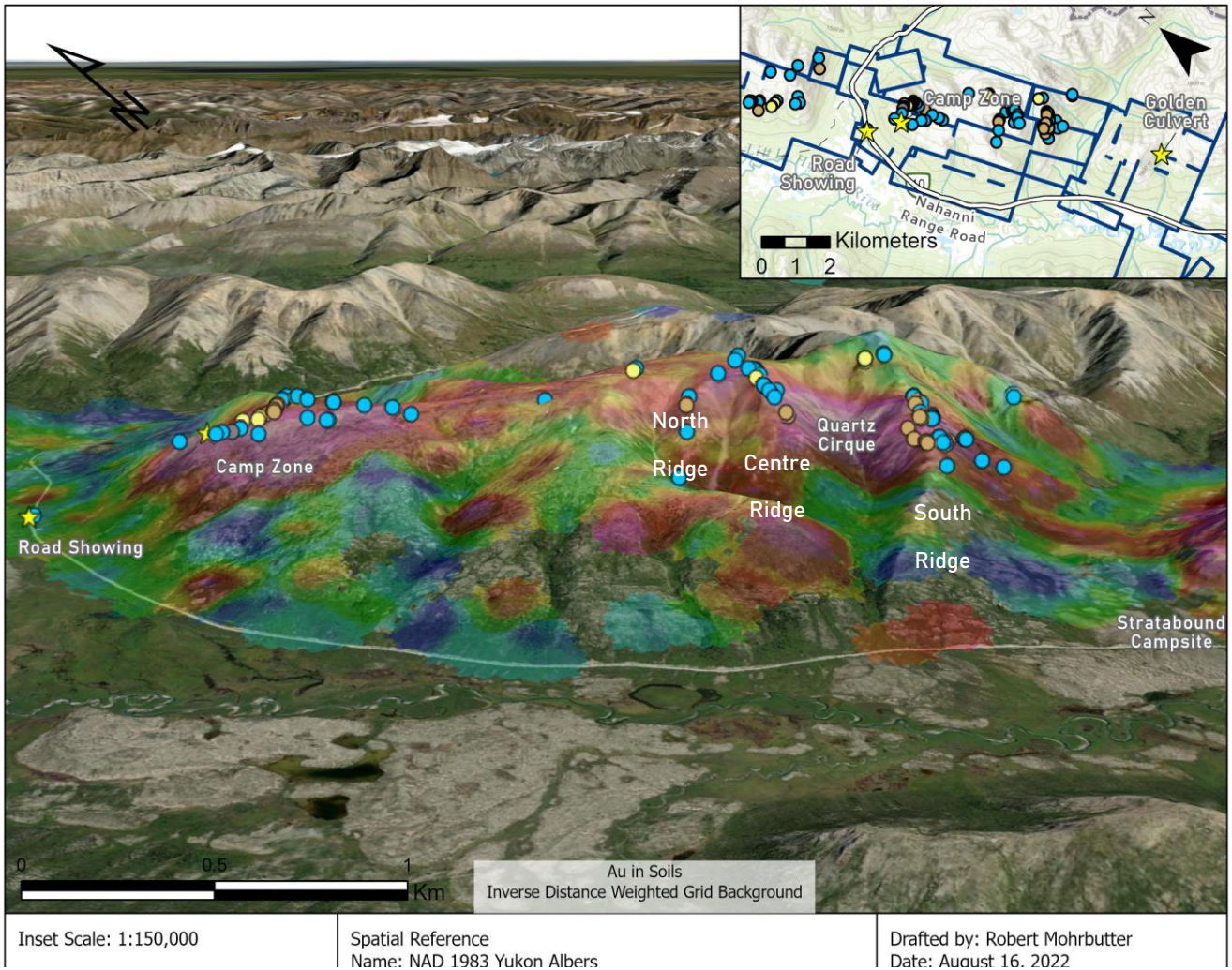


Figure 16 – 3D Overview of Little Hyland North showing Nahanni Range Road and campsite location

The 2021 soil sampling program successfully extended the Camp Zone soil anomaly to the north, east and south. The Camp Zone soil anomaly has been extended to an approximately 2 km by 2 km footprint, extended to the east by 200 to up to 700 m locally. The Camp Zone anomaly has been identified to be the northern tip of a longer semi-continuous 5.5 km, NW trending, gold-in-soil anomaly.

At the southern end of this trend, another strong gold-in-soil anomaly has been newly identified. This anomaly has been termed the "Quartz Cirque" anomaly, due to the presence of a prominent spire of bull quartz veining with an associated white scree slope at the centre of the anomaly. The Quartz Cirque anomaly is NW trending (~330°) and measures approximately 2 km long by 1 km wide. The anomaly contains elevated gold values up to 149.9 ppb Au and elevated arsenic up to 1221 ppm As. In addition, at the north end of the property, an isolated 75 ppb Au soil anomaly was identified on the south flank of Rubus Mountain, 1.2 km north of the Nahanni Range Road.

During the 2022 prospecting program, 112 samples were collected from Little Hyland North over 22 person days (Table 5 & Appendix D). Traverses totalling ~10.5 km was planned for the Little Hyland claims. Seven traverses were planned to investigate the Quartz Cirque anomaly, four were planned to cover the Camp and Road showings (and the Camp Extension), and one was planned to cover a weak soil anomaly on "Rubus Mountain". The Quartz Cirque anomaly contains three sub-parallel ridgelines which descend to the SW (Figure 16). Prospecting investigated primarily the southern flank of the south most ridge and the southern flank of the Centre ridge, as well as the ridgelines themselves. Secondary prospecting was also completed along the ridgeline of the North ridge of this area. All planned traverses in this area were completed. The Camp Zone and Camp East extension were investigated by two traverses covering the strongest gold-in soil anomalies of the anomaly. Weaker anomalies at the southeast margin of the Camp Zone anomaly remain to be prospected. One traverse was conducted to investigate the soil anomaly on the south flank of Rubus Mountain. It is the authors opinion after visiting the property and observing the juvenile mountainous terrain that transportation of material is minimal in most of the property and is primarily down hill, making prospecting an effective tool in the exploration of mineralization.

8.1.2 Rubus Property Sampling

The Rubus claims are the northernmost claims of the project area, 9 km NNW of the Golden Culvert showing (Figure 17). The historic Rubus anomaly identified in 2011 is located in the northern part of the Rubus claims. The 2021 soil sampling identified a gold-in-soil anomaly (up to 145 ppb Au), with associated arsenic and copper along the western flank of the mountain which dominates the Rubus claims ("Rubus Mountain"). The upper plateau of "Rubus Mountain" also contained sporadic weak gold-in-soil anomalies up to 8.8 ppb Au, and up to 400 ppm As in soils. An additional multi-element anomaly was identified in the northeastern most corner of the Rubus claims (HT claim). Elevated levels of copper,

antimony, lead, barium, cadmium, mercury, molybdenite, nickel, selenium, strontium, thallium, vanadium, and zinc occur in this area.

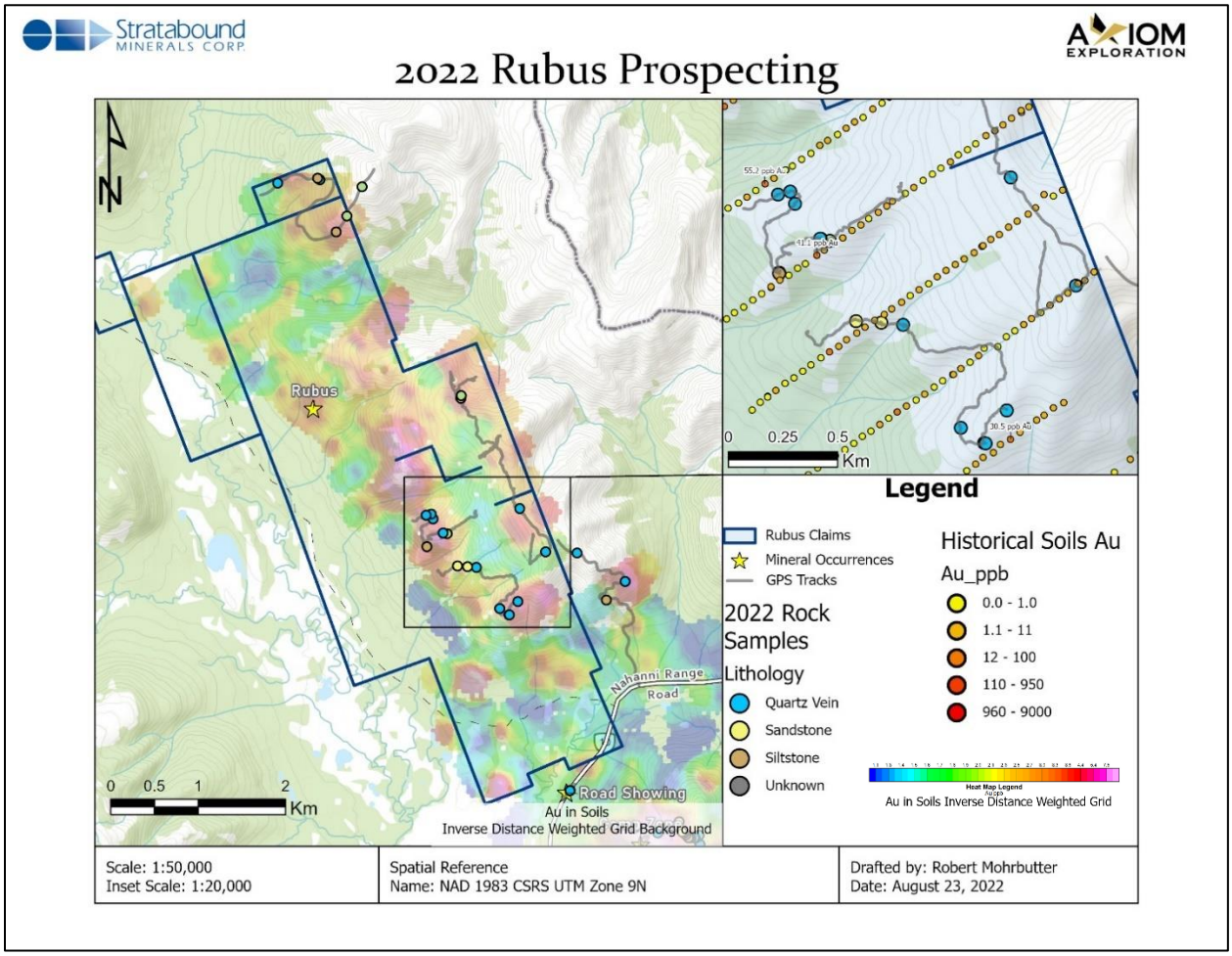


Figure 17 – Rubus Sample Locations

During the 2022 prospecting program, 24 samples were collected from Rubus over 6 man-days. Prospecting was focused on new soil anomalies identified by the 2021 soil sampling program. Five traverses totalling 13 km were planned for Rubus in 2022. Three of five planned traverses were completed during the summer 2022 program. The western flank anomalies were partially prospected; however, the strongest gold-in-soil anomalies require further work. The upper plateau anomalies were prospected completely. The northeastern corner multi-element anomaly was prospected; however, outcrop was limited in this area due to dense vegetation.

8.1.3 Win Property Sampling

The Win prospecting program was also designed to follow up on the 2021 soil and stream sediment sampling. The 2022 Satellite Analysis (Appendix E) provided further information including a digital elevation model, inferred geological structures, vegetation density, and spectral target definition which were also used in planning traverses. A total of 11.8-line km of traverses were initially planned for the area with three targets. The primary area of interest was to follow up on gold-in-soil anomalies detected in the eastern boundary grid. Secondary prospecting was planned for a central ridgeline which intersects the contacts of the Vampire formation with the Hyland stock. Tertiary target areas included anomalous stream sediment samples in the northern portion of the property. A total of 17-line km of prospecting was completed, with 46 rock and 2 soil samples collected across multiple traverses (Figure 18). The number of samples collected, and the line km traversed are summarized in Table 5.

In addition to the sample locations, QA/QC samples were included in the sampling process. Sample standards and blanks were inserted at regular intervals throughout the program, leading to an 6% QA/QC. A total of seven standards and five blanks were inserted into the sample stream.

2022 Win Prospecting Traverses and Sample Locations

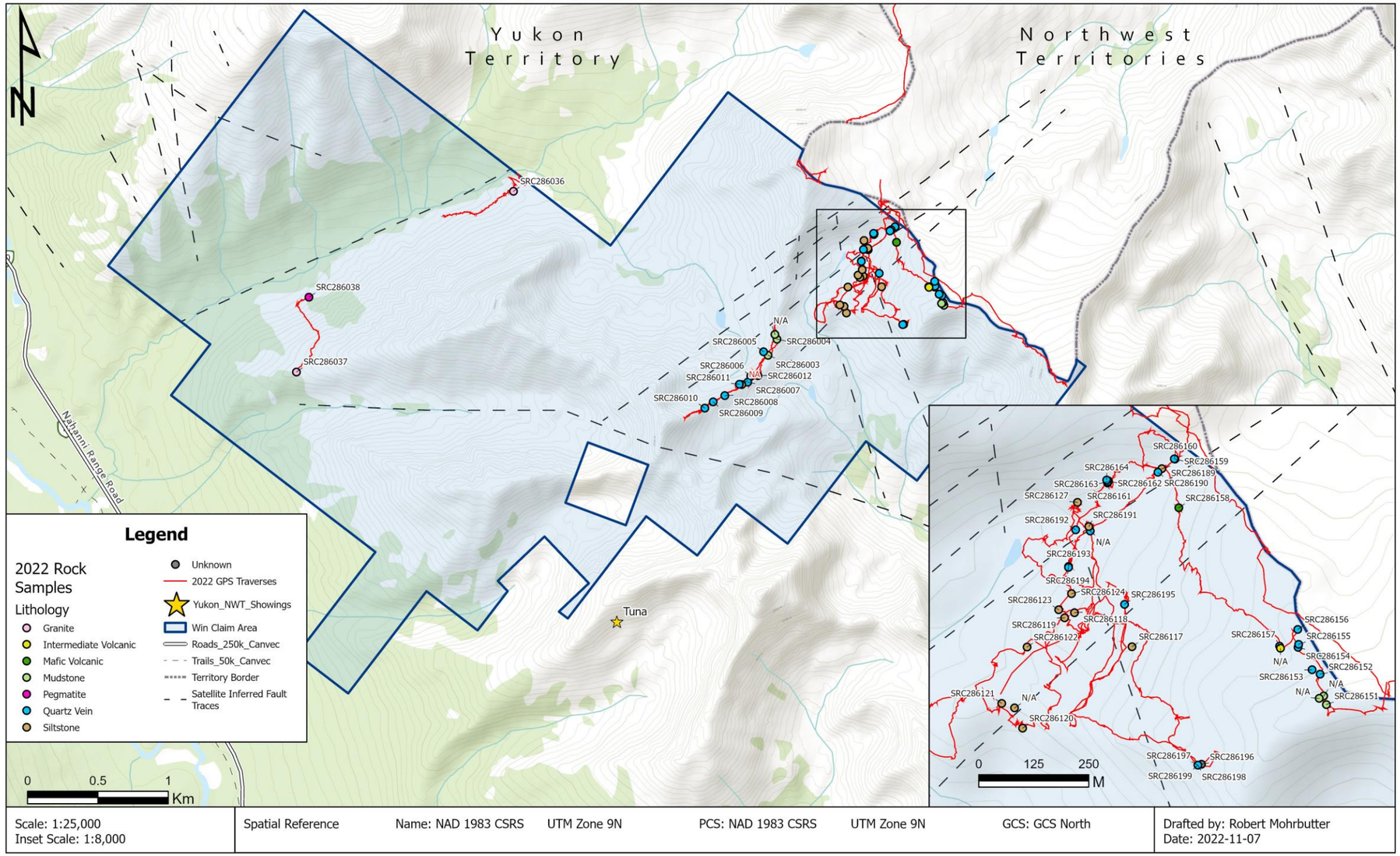


Figure 18 - 2022 Prospecting traverses and sample locations.

8.2 Results

8.2.1 Little Hyland North

Little Hyland North property hosts two historic showings: the Road showing and the Camp Showing (Figure 19). Both showings are in the north part of the claim block, roughly 8 km NE of Golden Culvert. Previous grab samples on Little Hyland North are clustered around the two showings and in the valley to the north along the road. The 2022 prospecting program was successful in identifying gold mineralization at the Camp Zone, the Camp Zone extension anomaly and the newly discovered Golden Dragon showing (Figure 20). A summary of mineralized samples is included below in Table 6. Gold is intimately associated with arsenopyrite at Little Hyland North with 9 out of 11 samples grading >0.1 g/t Au containing >1000 ppm As. Float is interpreted to be dominantly scree transported by colluvial processes. Most of the material on alpine and subalpine slopes in the project area is interpreted to be derived from immediately upslope. Prospecting in 2022 was able to locate mineralized outcrop <50 m upslope at several locations.

Table 6 – Little Hyland North Assay Results Summary

SAMPLE	X	Y	Prospect	Type	Au g/t	As ppm
SRC286028	529828.3	6871825	Golden Dragon	Float	10.65	>10000
SRC286018	529566.1	6871816	Golden Dragon	Float	2.76	>10000
SRC286016	529560.5	6871858	Golden Dragon	Subcrop	1.265	3840
SRC286029	529827.6	6871826	Golden Dragon	Float	0.477	>10000
SRC286027	529823.4	6871817	Golden Dragon	Float	0.424	>10000
SRC286030	529828.5	6871830	Golden Dragon	Outcrop	0.344	>10000
SRC286022	529597.9	6871827	Golden Dragon	Float	0.277	705
SRC286170	529459.2	6871970	Quartz Cirque	Outcrop	0.198	2240
SRC286035	529512.7	6872040	Quartz Cirque	Float	0.12	>10000
SRC286108	527242.3	6875500	Camp	Float	0.485	2820
SRC286207	527332.7	6874867	Camp	Float	0.386	192
SRC286208	527071.3	6875000	Camp	Float	0.103	1515

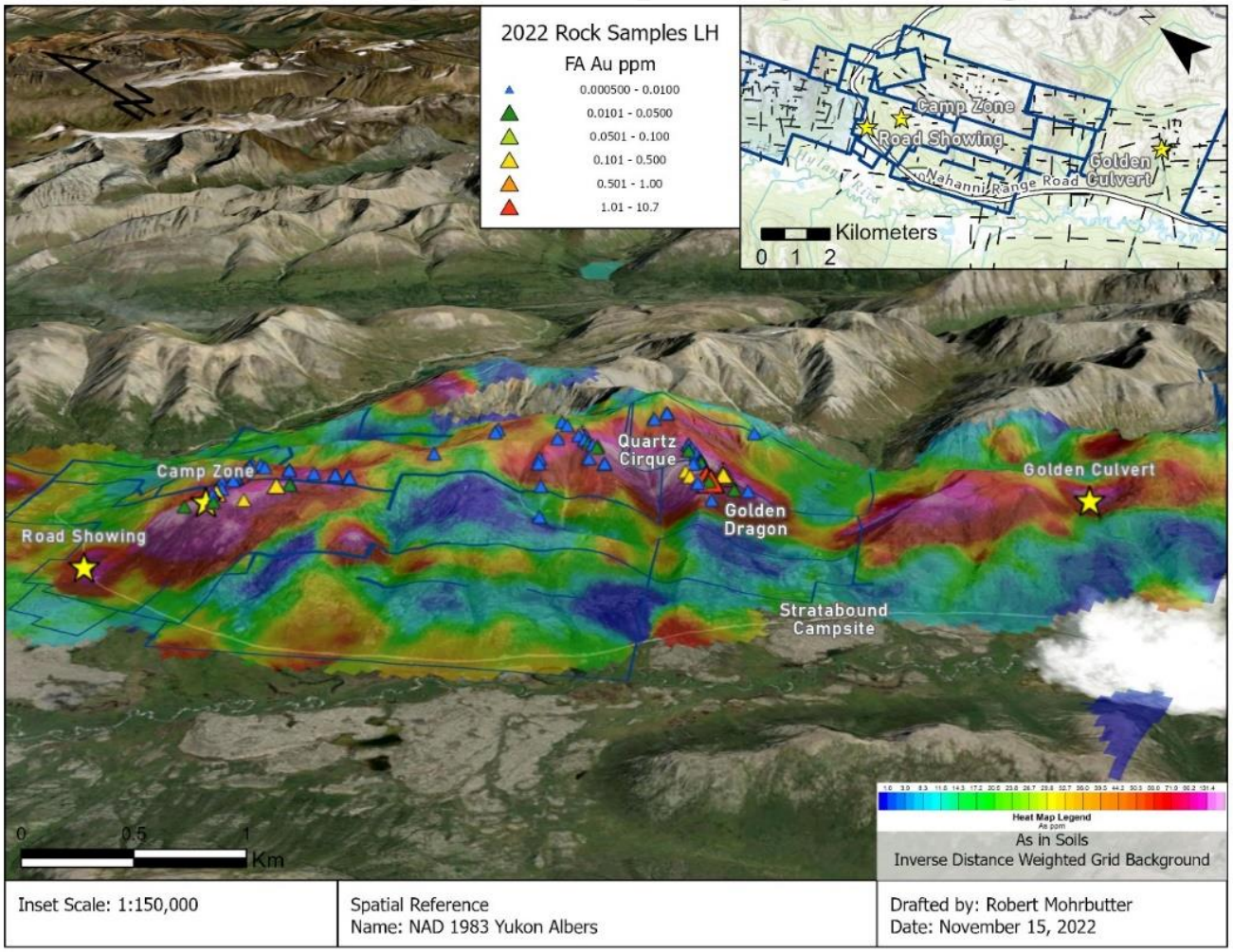


Figure 19 – 3D Overview of Little Hyland North Results

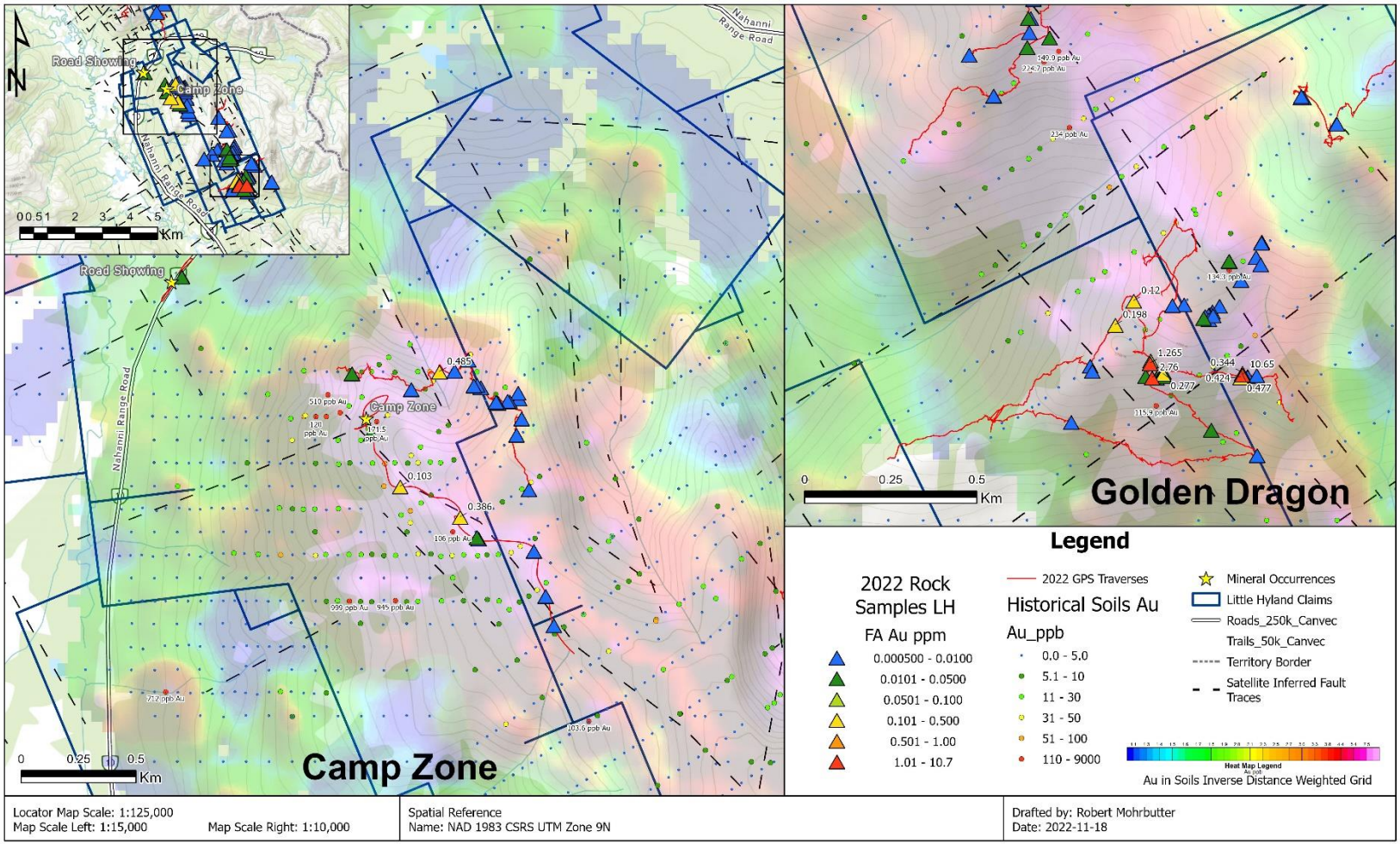


Figure 20 – Camp and Golden Dragon Au Results

8.2.1.1 Camp and Road Showings

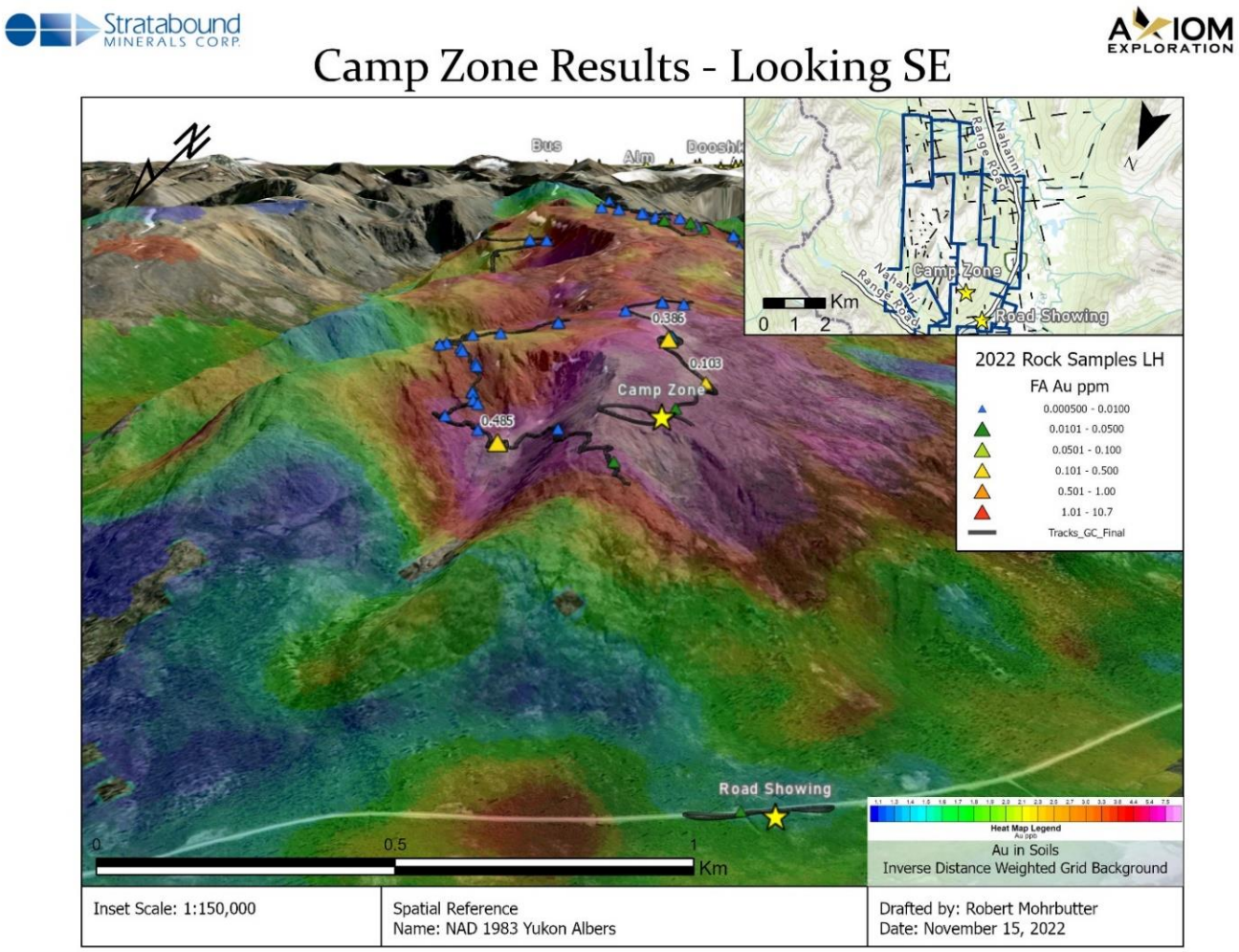


Figure 21 – Little Hyland Prospecting looking Southeast at the Camp and Road Showings

Around the Road showing the widely spaced regional grid sampling shows little in the way of anomalous results. The Road showing was briefly visited in 2022. Two rock samples were collected in the area. SRC286001 a boulder found along the road edge containing massive sulfides identified as pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite graded 12 ppb Au and is notable for its elevated cobalt, copper nickel and lead (Table 7, Figures 27 to 31). A second float sample of quartz was in close proximity to SRC286001 and resulted in similar elevated elements. Due to the boulder's location at the road edge dislocation is possible. Panning the small creek running along the south side of the road only returned a few colors of small sized grains only visible with a hand lens.

Table 7 – Road Showing Assay Highlights

SAMPLE*	FA Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	S (%)	Zn (ppm)
286001	0.012	3.72	6.8	3.95	106.5	825	37.3	280	365	>10	53
286002	0.017	4.22	4.8	3.68	78	1060	29.9	195.5	625	8.84	36

* All Sample prefixed by SRC

Historic soil sampling at Camp showing returned strongly anomalous results with a up to 1050 ppb Au. The 2021 soil sampling grid extends the anomaly 300 metres from the Camp showing to the northeast. This anomaly is over the mountain crest and may represent a separate anomaly. A secondary gold-in-soil anomaly exists south of the Camp showing. 2021 soil sampling extend this anomaly increasing the overall footprint of the Camp anomaly to the southeast. Two prospecting traverses were completed to follow up on these anomalies (Figure 20 & 21).

The first traverse was carried out to the north and east of the historic Camp zone anomaly, on the Camp showing extension (Figure 20). One sample proved to be anomalous on this traverse, SRC286108 a float sample collected uphill from two anomalous historical soil samples (Q023374 – 67 ppb Au, 123989 – 49.2 ppb Au). Sample SRC108 graded 485 ppb Au and is described in the field notes as a strongly altered gossanous cobble with disseminated euhedral pyrite and weak colloform quartz. This sample lies close to a lineation defined by the satellite analysis in the topographic low. Furthermore, this sample is on trend at 334° with historic sample RS36 which located at the head of the valley and graded 1.486 ppm (Figure 27). On the other side of this lineation sample SRC286110 is weakly anomalous with 30 ppb Au and a high arsenic assay of 5,640 ppm (Table 8 and Figures 25, 27). Overall, this area looks perspective, geological mapping in 2012 (Potts, 2012) identified in proximity to these samples a fault that aligns with the satellite analysis and to the east felsic intrusive outcrops.

The second traverse followed the plateau along its western edge, this traverse followed up on a satellite identified target, paralleled a satellite identified lineation and also followed up on soil anomalies (Figure 23). The traverse was successful in confirming 650m of mineralization along the northwesterly strike. It was observed along the plateau edge there were frequent runs of bull quartz in the talus slopes that appeared to be unmineralized. A key decider in sample determination in addition to hematite alternation was the presence of arsenopyrite or scorodite (a green, chalky alteration). From previous geochemistry and reconfirmed by the prospecting geochemistry arsenic is a pathfinder element for gold in the Little Hyland area with a correlation calculated at R2=0.71 (Figure 22). Sample results are detailed in Table 8. Sample SRC286207 assayed at 386 ppb Au and was collected from a quartz train running down the side of the hill. Field notes describe the sample as orange to red hematite altered white quartz vein with 0.5% arsenopyrite occurring within the rock (all sample descriptions are found in Appendix C). Other samples collected along this traverse assayed as high as 103 ppb Au. Sample SRC286209 (24 ppb Au) was a resample of

a historic sample found in the field, the original sample id was no longer legible on the flagged sample, but the location coincides with historic sample RS25 (0.067 ppm Au).

Table 8 – Camp Showing and Camp Showing Extension Assay Highlights

SAMPLE*	FA Au ppm	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
286108	0.485	0.05	2820	0.58	2.9	14.1	4.32	209	0.96	11.4	32.1	0.9	49
286110	0.03	0.55	5640	0.85	2	4	1.08	57	1.27	2.8	38.5	1.2	13
286206	0.03	0.01	669	0.02	1.1	2.2	0.64	149	1.57	2.1	1.2	0.27	7
286207	0.386	0.09	192	0.16	17.7	17.9	2.03	1545	0.93	27	13.2	0.21	51
286208	0.103	0.04	1515	0.03	1.1	4.7	0.64	93	3.2	17.6	1.3	0.67	6
286209	0.024	0.03	278	0.07	4.4	7.4	0.8	62	1.72	14.1	7	0.16	16

*All samples prefixed by SRC

The upper northeast corner of the Little Hyland property hosts a small gold-in-soil anomaly that consists of a sample containing 74.4 ppb Au along the sample grid in both directions is elevated levels of arsenic, copper, and antimony. A traverse followed up this soil sampling anomaly and several satellite identified lineations, two samples were taken but the returned no positive results (Figure 27, 28 - 32).

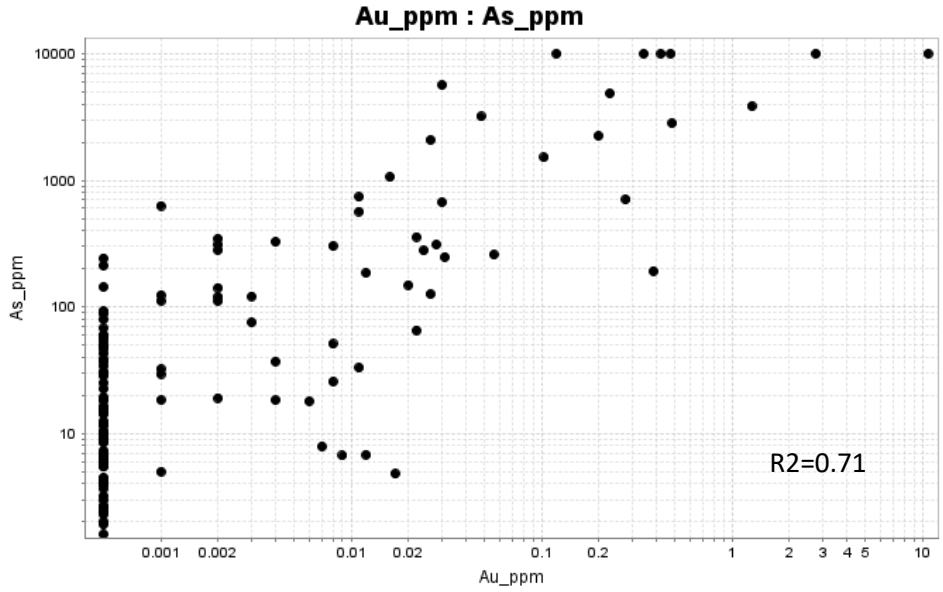


Figure 22 – regression plot for gold and arsenic showing a strong correlation (Spearman method)

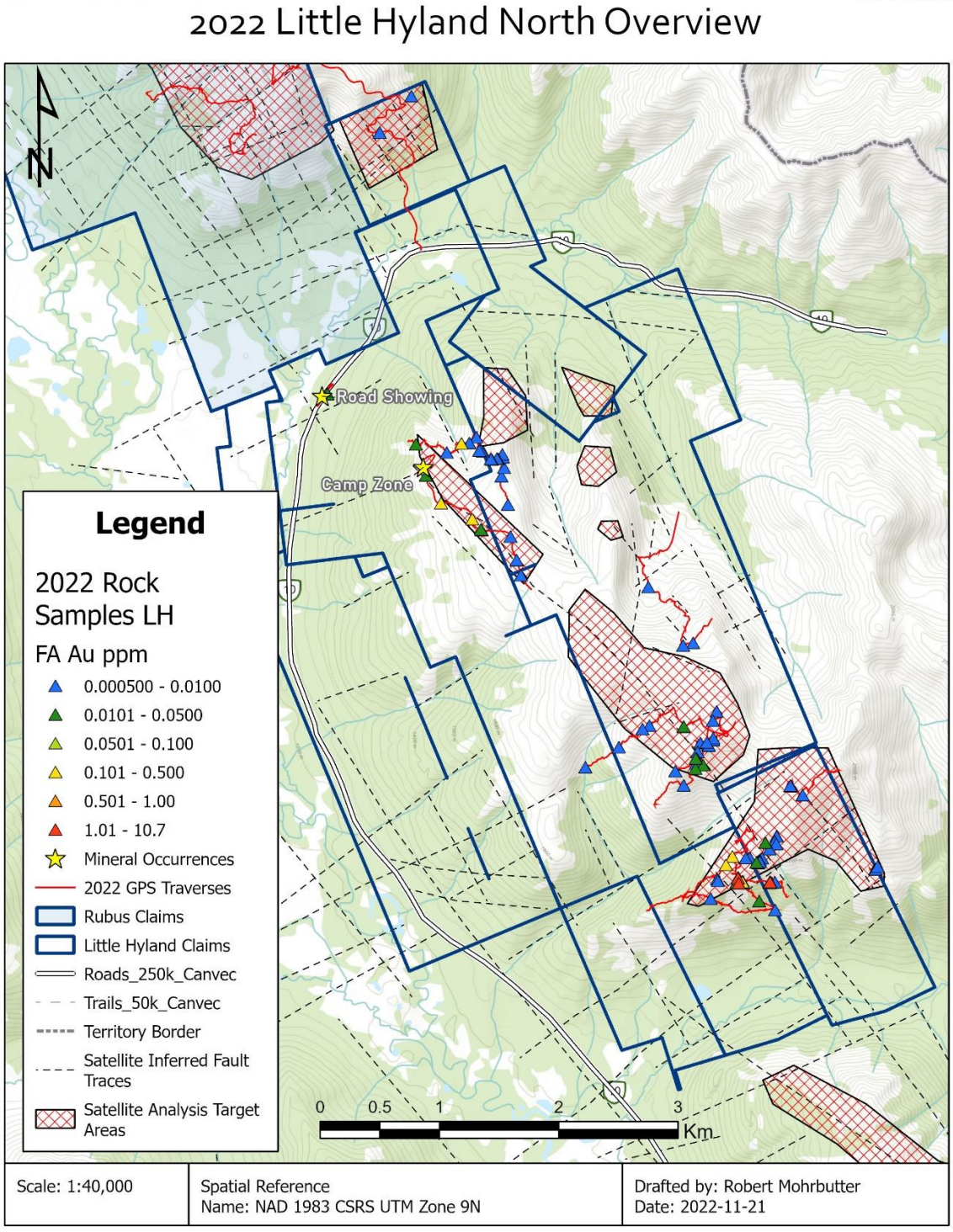


Figure 23 – Little Hyland North illustrating satellite targets, satellite defined fault traces and prospecting traverses

8.2.1.2. Golden Dragon Showing and Quartz Cirque

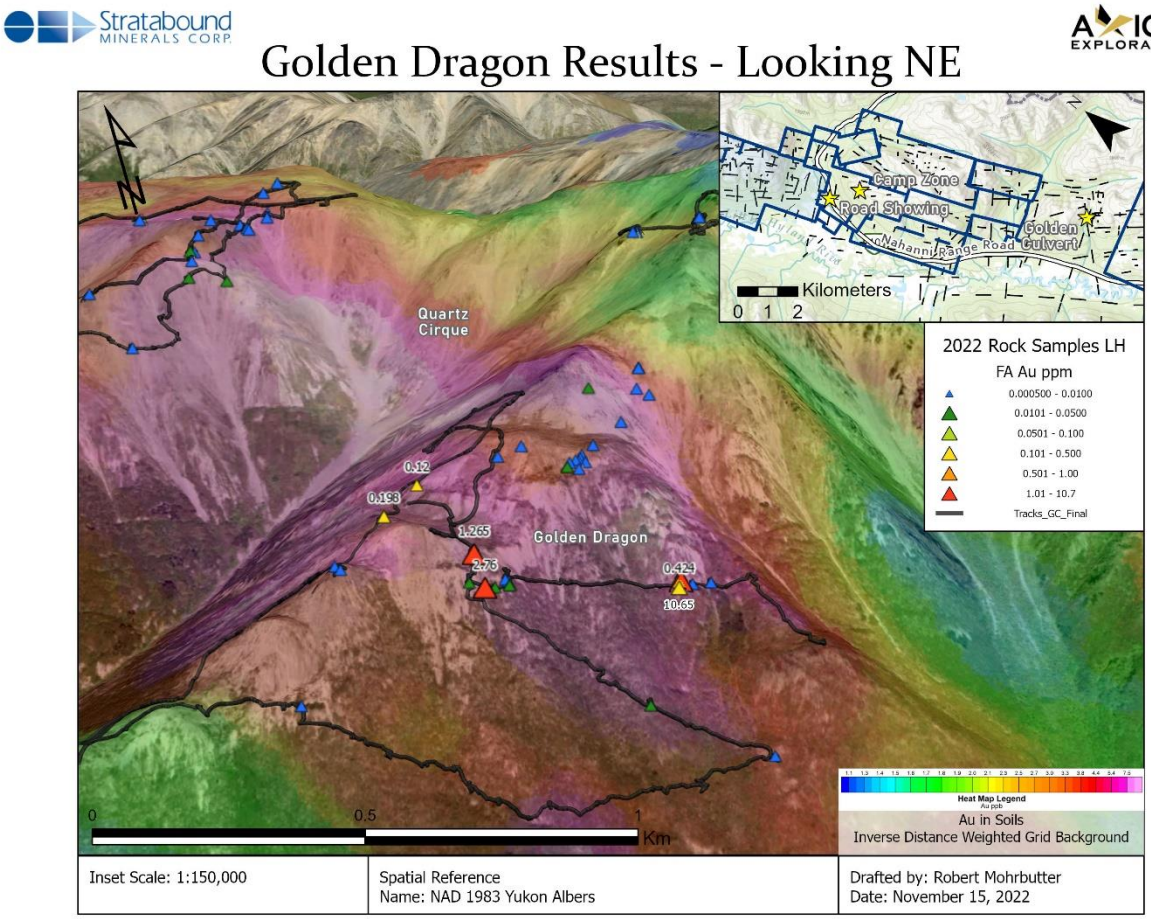


Figure 24 – 3D view looking NE of mineralized samples at Golden Dragon

The focus of the Little Hyland prospecting was on the southern portion of the property. In 2021 the southern portion of the soil grid uncovered a significant Au in soil anomaly. The anomalous samples strike to the northwest-southeast following the existing trend in the greater area. The anomaly extends over for 1600m. In addition to anomalous gold values up to 234 ppb Au, several pathfinder elements have strong traces. Elevated levels of arsenic are closely spatially related to the high gold values. Surrounding this area is an alteration halo with elevated copper and antimony elements which clearly outlines and northwest-southeast strike. 16 person days were spent prospecting this anomaly and its alteration halo. The best prospecting results were found in the Golden Dragon zone up to 10.65 g/t Au in float (Figures 26-B & 27). The Golden Dragon zone is located on the southern end of the property on the flank of the ridgeline looking southward (Figure 24).

On the north side of the ridge is a valley dubbed the Quartz Cirque due to a massive quartz vein and train that is visible from the neighboring ridges. On the north side of the Quartz Cirque three consecutive high grade soils samples were taken in 2021 (122936 – 149.9 ppb Au; 1223937 – 224.7 ppb Au; 122938 – 120.7 ppb Au). The three samples lie on a steep slope of scree, while two sampling traverses followed up on these three samples paralleling the samples up slope the source of these anomalous soil samples wasn't conclusively found. Two samples taken directly upslope of the anomaly were weakly anomalous SRC286059 graded 0.02 ppm (20 ppb Au) and SRC286060 returned 0.031 ppm Au (31 ppb Au). Other prospecting samples taken at individual anomalous soil samples failed to grade anything beyond weakly anomalous. This area is on strike with the larger property trend and remains an area of interest.

A short traverse was done to sample the peak of the Quartz Cirque, three samples were taken in this area (SRC286253-255). Sample SRC286255 is of interest, the field notes describe the sample as an outcrop sample of quartz pebble conglomerate with mm scale veinlets and trace arsenopyrite. This sample had elevated levels of chromium (183 ppm), gallium (18.35 ppm), lithium (165 ppm), scandium (11.1 ppm, vanadium (165 ppm) relative to the samples in the area (Table 9). It is also of interest because quartz pebble conglomerates of a lower stratigraphic layer host mineralization on neighbouring properties and is also found at the Road showing (Figure 25 A & B).

Figure 25 – A. Sample SRC286255 Quartz pebble conglomerate B. close to peak of Quartz Cirque looking westward

The ridgeline south of the Quartz Cirque (now called the Golden Dragon Zone) was prospected thoroughly with five traverses to follow up on anomalous gold-in-soil samples from 2021. Quartz veining in outcrop (SRC286170) and prospective samples (SRC286016) were identified on the first day of prospecting and prompted the additional scrutiny of the ridge (Figure 24).

The highlight of the prospecting is sample SRC286028 which graded 10.65 ppm Au (Table 9, Figure 26- B and Figure 27). In the field notes for this sample, was described as scree with an odd extremely weathered exterior, the rock is of unknown type with scaly weathering and a brecciated texture. Ground mass is intensely chloritized with 10% disseminated arsenopyrite. The sample is part of a cluster of samples all composed of siltstone and containing arsenopyrite. Sample SRC286030 found 5 meters upslope is outcrop described as strongly altered siltstone with 5% of arsenopyrite as clots. The foliation of the outcrop was measured as 290° strike and dipping 28°. One hundred- and ninety-five-meters upslope and along a strike of 325° is a weakly anomalous sample from a subcrop composed of quartz veining. This lines up with the trend of mineralization on the property and may be related.

A second area of mineralization is located 262 meters to the west of SRC286028 and includes sample SRC286018 a rusty quartz float that graded 2.76 ppm. Moving up slope 43m at 352° is sample SRC286016 a sub-cropping sample grading 1.26 ppm (Table 9). The field notes indicate that the quartz train continues up slope from SRC286016. On the other side of the ridge, sample SRC286170 was taken from outcrop (Figure 26-C). The sample graded 0.198 ppm Au from quartz veining (up to 40 cm in width) hosted in a siltstone with hematite and silicious alteration and trace pyrite as subhedral cubes. Elevated As in this sample (2240 ppm) indicates there is likely arsenopyrite present as well. The quartz vein was measured as striking at 248°. Rock sampling in 2009, collected 4 samples in the vicinity of SRC286170 from an outcrop described as a 35 ft wide series of 20-60 cm wide quartz veins in folded phyllite, with arsenopyrite in altered phyllite host. The 2009 samples graded 0.083 to 0.43 g/t Au (Casselman and Halle, 2010a). Sample SRC286170 is located 150 meters on a strike of 318° from sample SRC286016, further prospecting needs to be completed to determine if the structures are related but the alignment agrees with the larger trends observed in the Golden Culvert property.

Table 9 – Assay highlights from the Quartz Cirque and Golden Dragon zones

SAMPLE*	FA Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Ga (ppm)	La (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	S (%)	Sb (ppm)	Sc (ppm)	V (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
286059	0.02	0.46	149	0.86	1.1	1.8	23	4.5	0.65	0.2	0.4	1.8	3.26	2.9	142	0.02	0.15	0.2	1	5
286060	0.031	0.02	248	0.03	1.78	1.7	14	5.3	0.88	0.14	0.7	1.2	1.46	3.8	2.8	0.01	0.22	0.7	<1	11
286261	0.028	0.06	311	0.05	14.6	4.2	13	16.2	1.96	0.68	6.1	5.6	1.37	7.9	26.1	0.03	0.41	4.3	2	37
286016	1.265	0.23	3840	0.64	16.35	10.8	6	9.3	1.94	0.46	6.4	4.9	0.77	17.7	139.5	0.08	5.33	1.8	1	54
286017	0.026	0.01	2080	0.03	1.24	1.9	13	2.7	0.76	0.19	0.6	2.4	1.58	3.3	1.5	0.05	0.49	0.2	1	12
286018	2.76	0.23	>10000	0.71	12.5	1.5	13	7.6	1.61	0.24	4.9	1.9	2.12	5.4	88	0.35	14.8	0.6	1	12
286019	0.022	0.16	358	0.38	11.35	5	12	7.6	1.3	0.91	4.9	5.3	2.12	8.2	208	0.03	0.25	0.8	2	23
286020	0.016	0.02	1060	0.04	2.41	3	11	6.4	0.72	0.18	1	1.4	1.37	4.7	5.4	0.02	0.32	0.4	<1	16
286021	0.011	0.01	568	0.02	1.31	7.1	34	4.5	1.19	0.77	0.5	6.3	3.23	15	7.2	0.02	0.27	0.5	2	34
286022	0.277	0.02	705	0.08	20.3	3	7	2.8	0.86	0.58	8.3	4.6	0.66	5.1	25.7	0.02	0.56	1.6	2	18
286027	0.424	0.06	>10000	0.2	22.1	8.4	15	4.1	3.58	0.68	11.6	4.1	2.64	13.2	11.2	1.3	10.7	0.9	2	24
286028	10.65	0.45	>10000	2.07	2.37	19.1	<1	3.1	23.7	0.21	1.2	0.8	1	4.7	32.3	9.08	286	0.3	2	5
286029	0.477	0.1	>10000	0.38	104.5	5.4	12	3.3	3.06	1.64	53.5	11.4	0.89	12.8	34.7	0.14	4.3	2	5	39
286030	0.344	0.04	>10000	0.14	90.4	10.4	18	3	3.55	2.55	46.1	24.3	1.96	17.4	8.8	0.34	6.66	2.2	7	58
286035	0.12	0.01	>10000	0.14	93.4	3.4	19	3.3	3.6	4.33	50.9	45.8	0.59	18.2	5.9	0.28	4.78	1.6	9	33
286170	0.198	0.03	2240	0.13	5	1.5	18	4	0.86	0.32	2.3	2.1	2.87	4.3	10.8	0.04	1.32	0.7	1	15
286165	0.056	0.15	258	0.69	8.8	7.2	17	18	1.11	0.7	3.7	8.6	1.95	15.5	124.5	0.02	0.31	0.7	2	38
286255	<0.001	0.04	54.2	0.07	13.15	31.6	183	38.6	8.92	18.35	6	165	2.14	87.6	2.9	0.04	0.16	11.1	165	98

*All samples prefixed by SRC

Figure 26 – A. collecting sample SRC286016 – 1.265 ppm Au B. Sample SRC286028 – 10.650 ppm Au C. Sample SRC286170 (0.198 ppm Au) outcrop D. Sample SRC286018 (2.76 ppm Au) collected downslope and along strike to SRC286016

2022 Little Hyland North Results

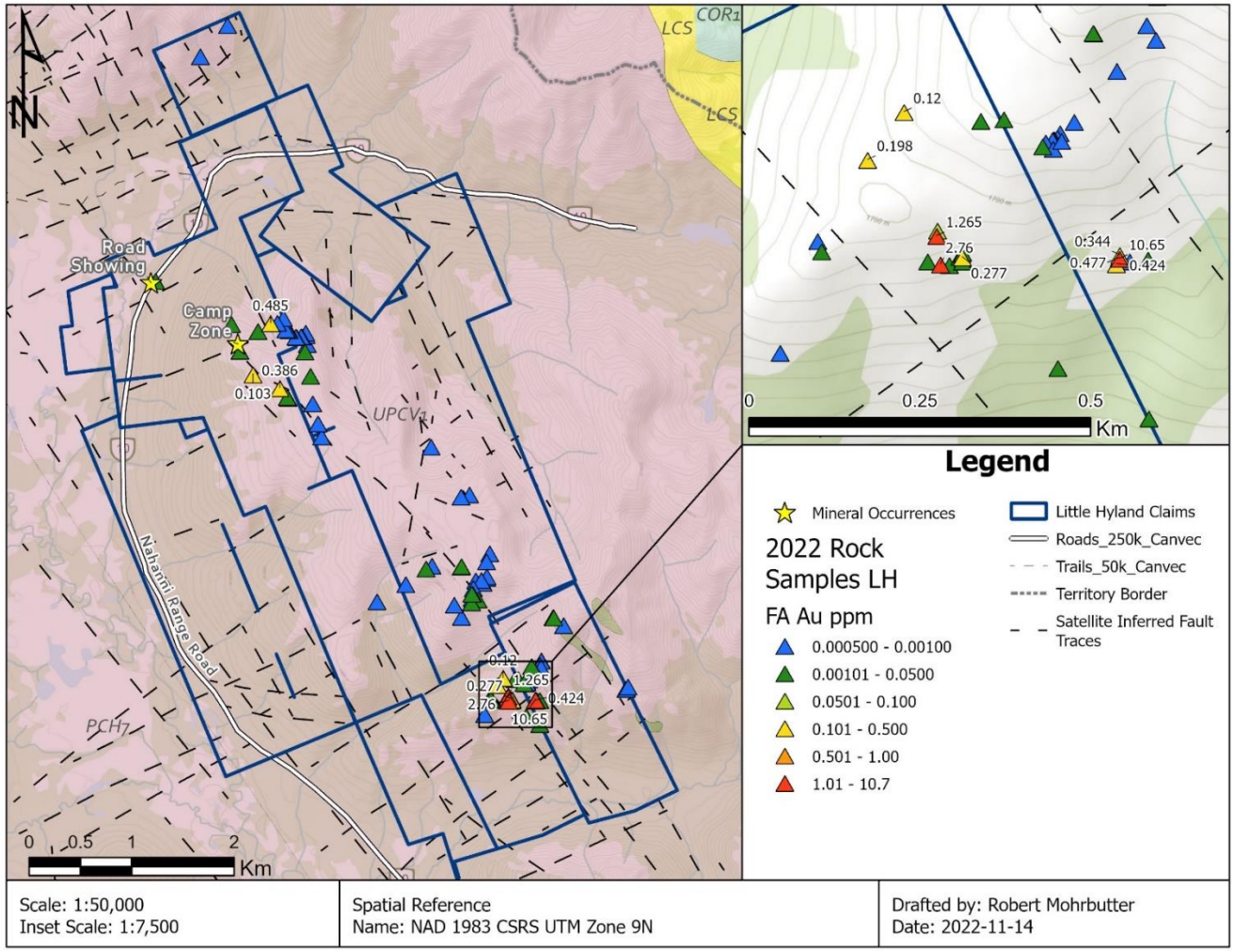


Figure 27 – Plan View of Au Grab Sample Results at Little Hyland North

Camp Zone - Historical and 2022 Rock Samples

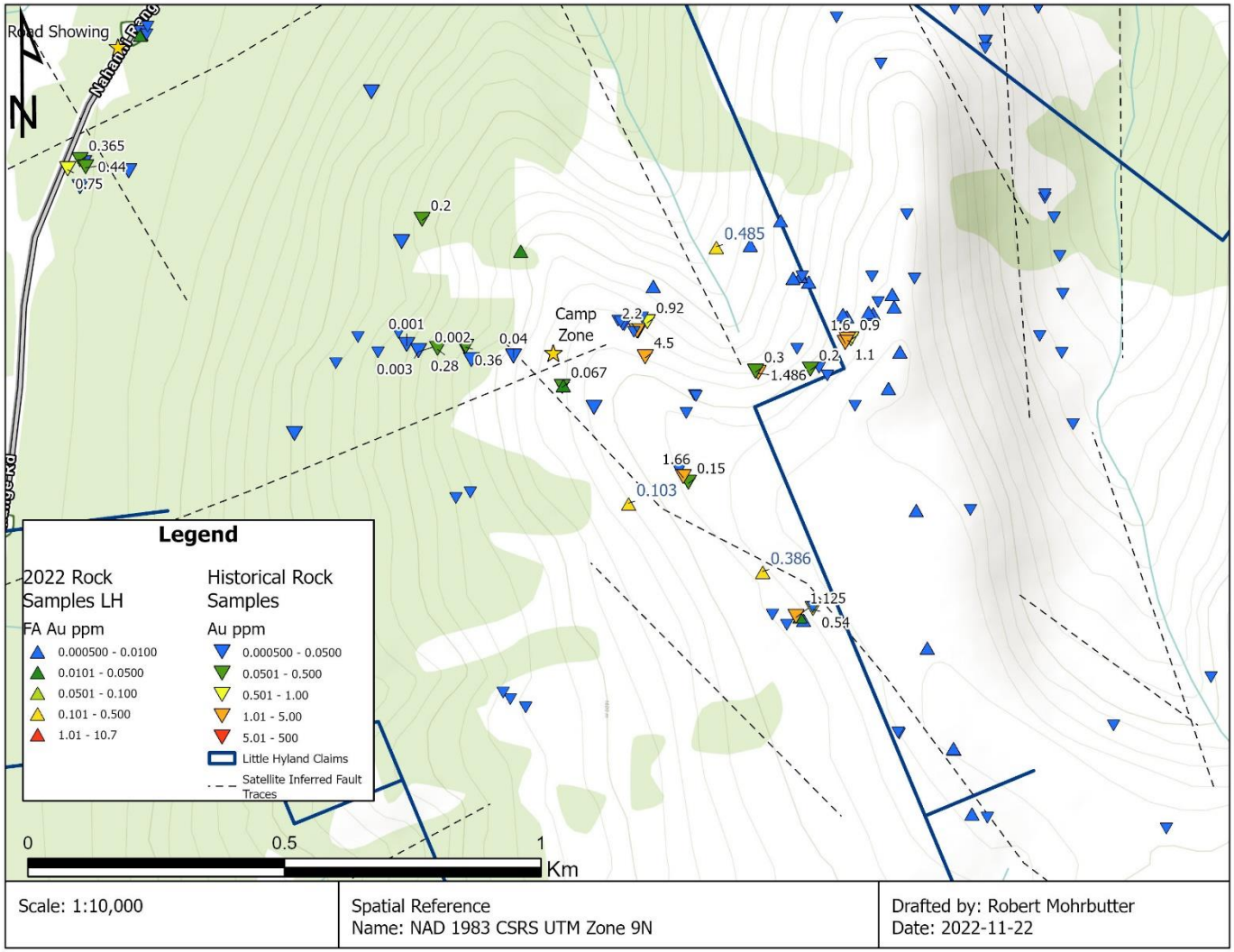


Figure 28 – Camp Zone historical and 2022 sample results (ppm Au)

2022 Little Hyland North Results

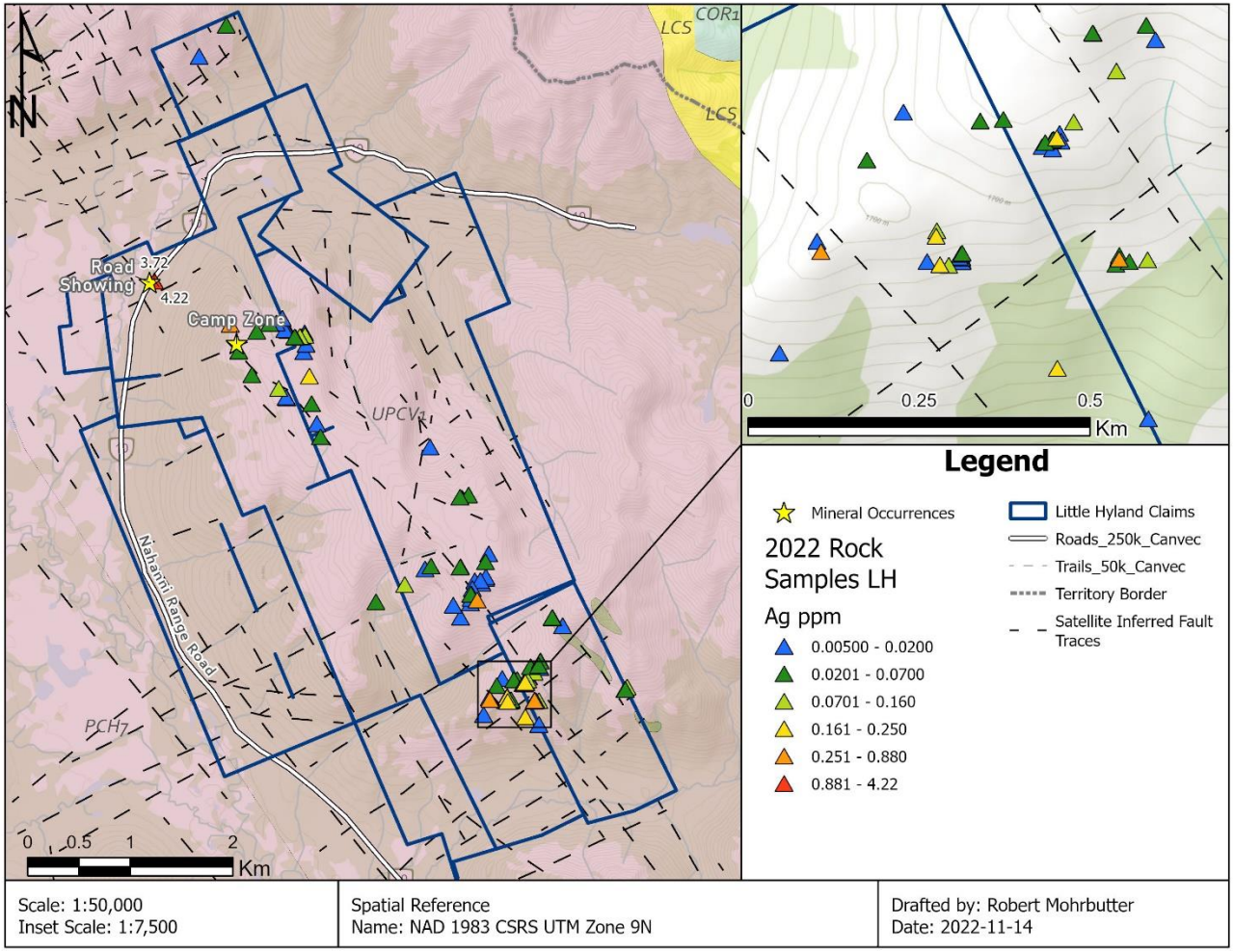


Figure 29 – Little Hyland North summer prospecting results for silver (ppm Ag)

2022 Little Hyland North Results

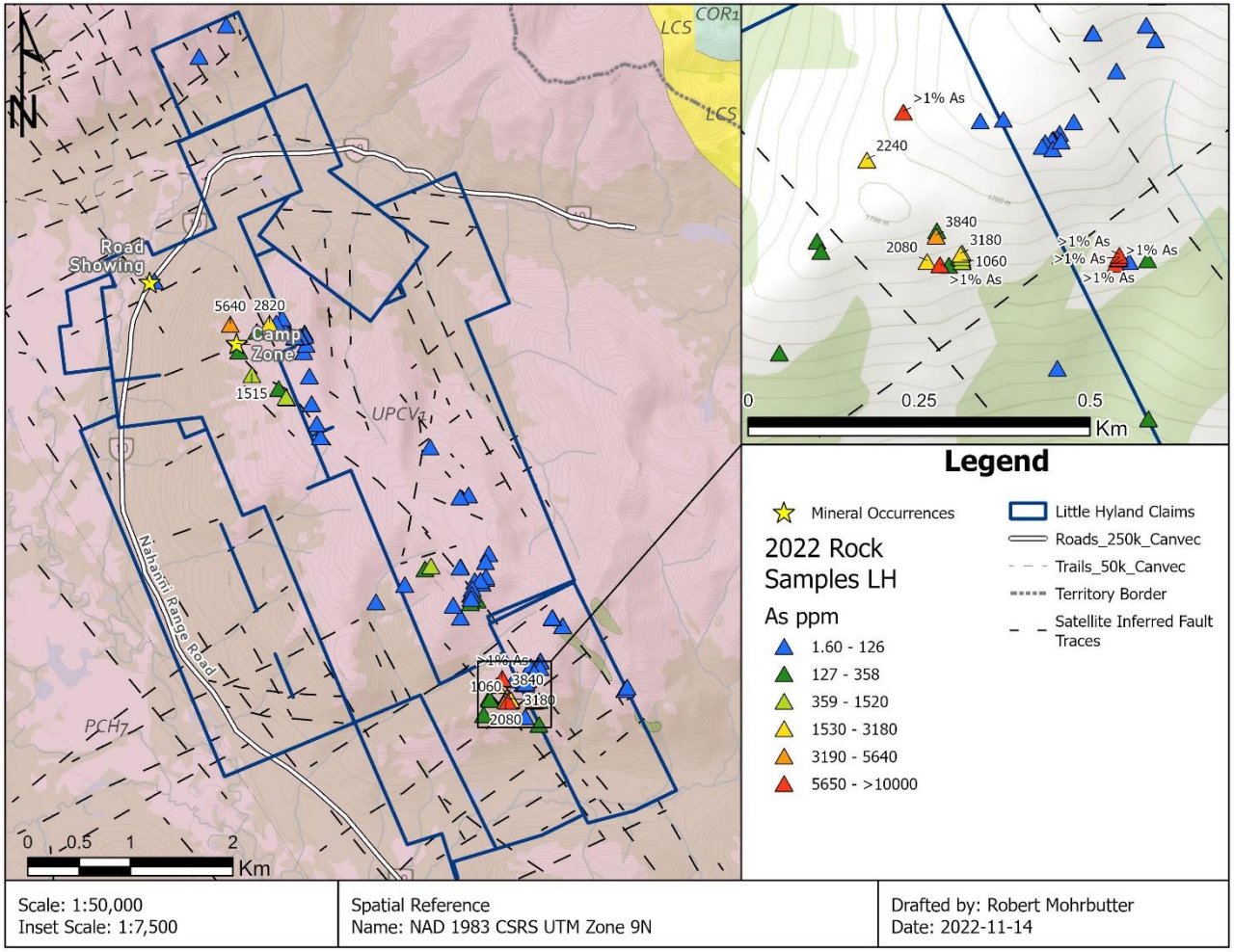


Figure 30 - Little Hyland North summer prospecting results for arsenic (ppm As)

2022 Little Hyland North Results

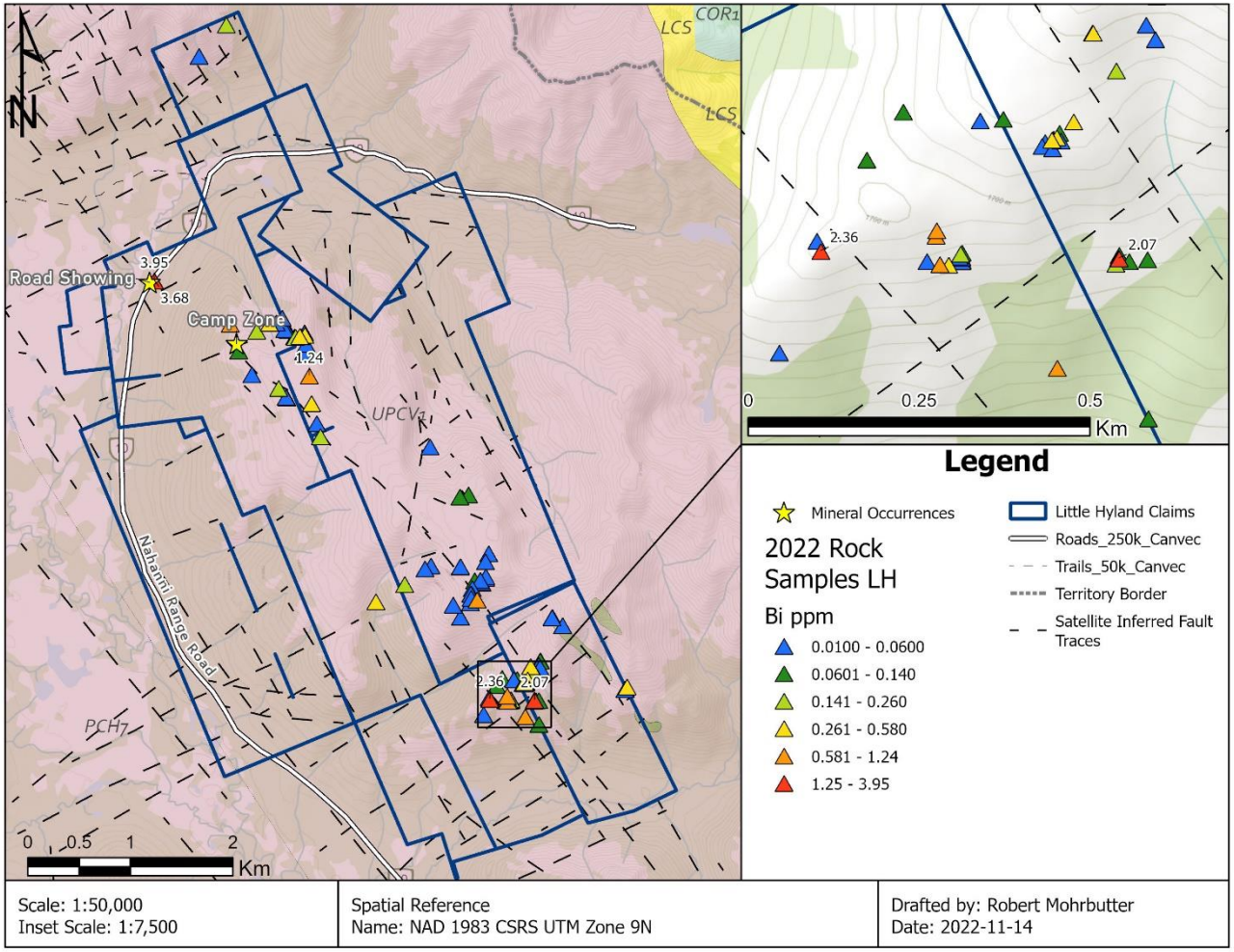


Figure 31 - Little Hyland North summer prospecting results for bismuth (ppm Bi)

2022 Little Hyland North Results

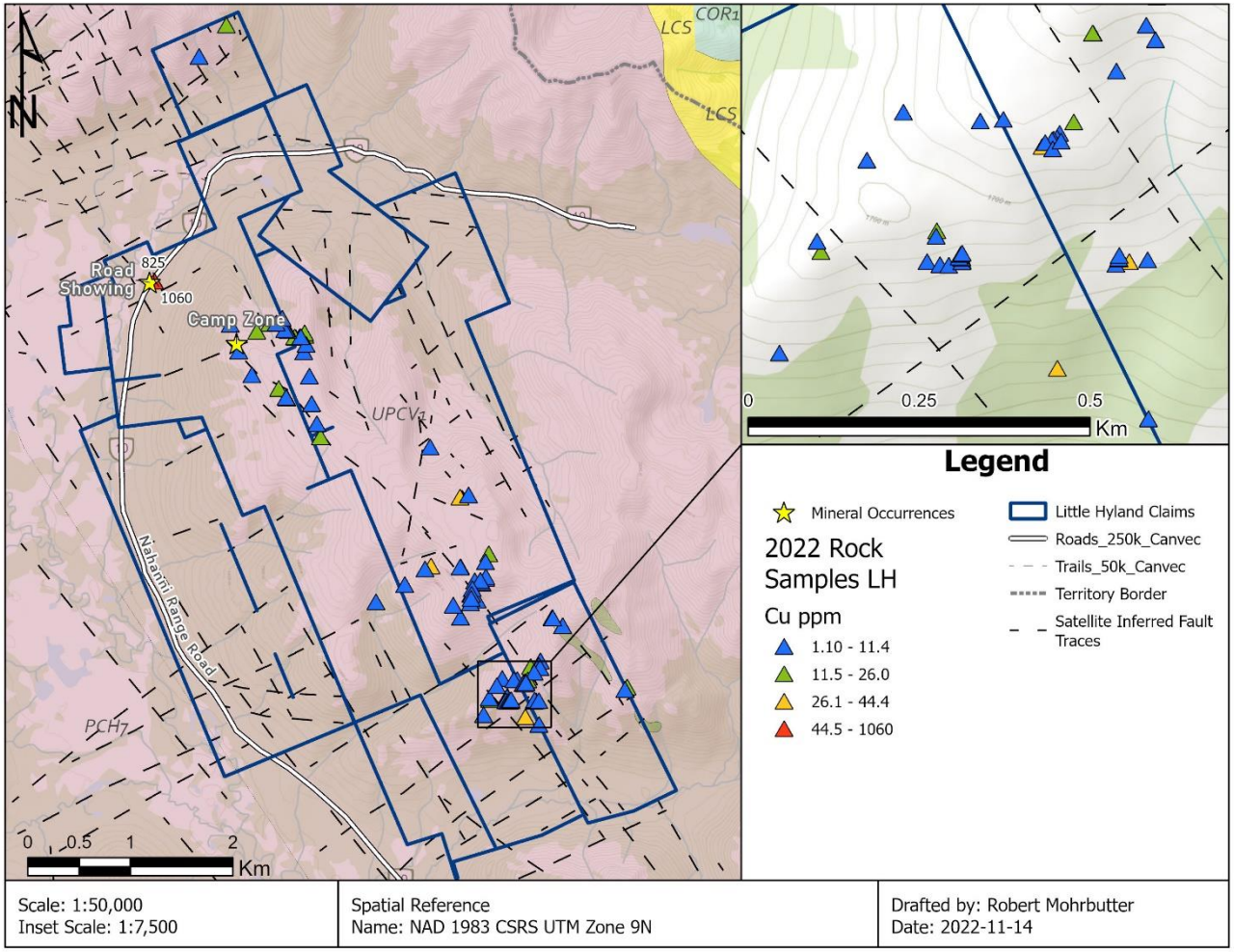


Figure 32 - Little Hyland North summer prospecting results for copper (ppm Cu)

8.2.2. Rubus Property

The 2022 prospecting program at Rubus was successful in following up several anomalous areas identified in 2021 and by earlier field work. Quartz veins were encountered on all traverses completed at Rubus; two traverses encountered massive quartz veining in outcrop. Gold mineralization was detected in one sample, located 3.2 km SE of the Rubus showing, which returned an assay of 0.228 g/t Au and 4850 ppm As (Sample SRC286212) (Table 10, Figures 33 - 38). Gold mineralization was associated with fine grained pyrite and arsenopyrite along the margin of a 15 cm wide, SW striking, hematite-stained quartz vein (Figure 33). This vein remains untested along strike. Results from the 2010 stream sediment sampling found the drainage to the immediate north of the ridge this sample was collected from was found to be strongly anomalous in As and moderately anomalous in Au (Casselman, 2010).

Table 10 – Rubus Assay Highlights

Sample ID*	X	Y	Type	FA Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Pb ppm	Te ppm
286212	525425	6877923	Outcrop	0.228	0.03	4850	0.06	3	0.01
286220	524481	6878699	Outcrop	<0.001	26.3	79.9	64.7	1730	1.56
286215	524950	6878469	Subcrop	0.001	0.64	32.2	2.85	332	0.05

*Samples prefixed by SRC

Figure 33 – SRC286212 showing fine grained arsenopyrite along vein margin. Field of view is approximately 4 cm.

Additional results of interest include SRC286220: 26.3 ppm Ag, 64.7 ppm Bi and 1730 ppm Pb from a 60 cm wide massive quartz vein bearing traces of pyrite and arsenopyrite

(Figure 35, Figure 37, and Figure 38). This vein outcropped 230 m SW and downslope from a 2010 float sample described as a rusty fine grained rock containing pyrite, minor quartz and yellowish green scorodite stain returned 315 ppb gold, 0.4 ppm silver and 5,060 ppm arsenic (Casselman, 2010). No significant results were detected in the NE corner or along the NE edge of the Rubus claims during prospecting in 2022.

2022 Rubus Prospecting

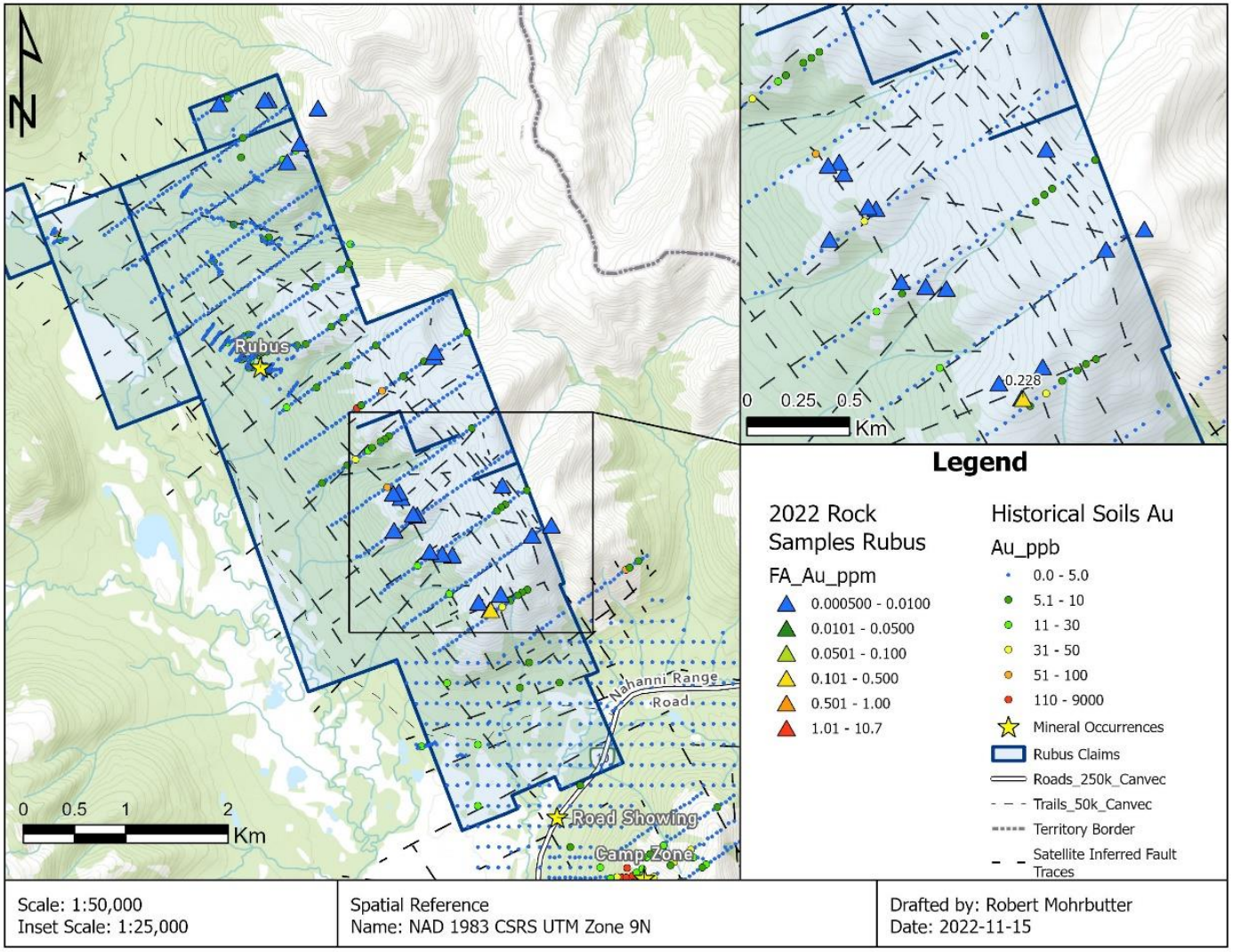


Figure 34 – 2022 Au Results overlain on historical soil results

2022 Rubus Prospecting

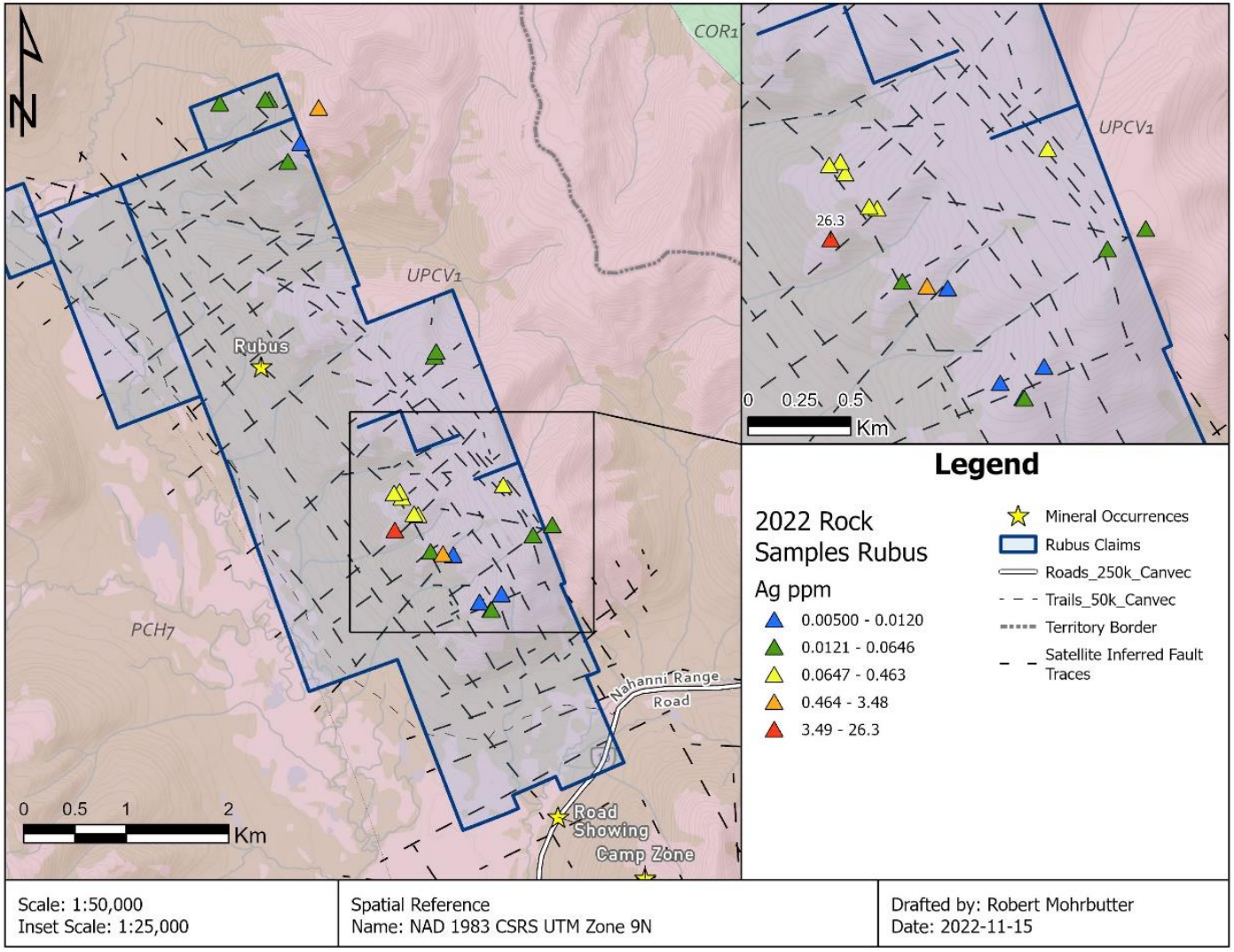


Figure 35 – Rubus summer prospecting results for silver (ppm Ag)

2022 Rubus Prospecting

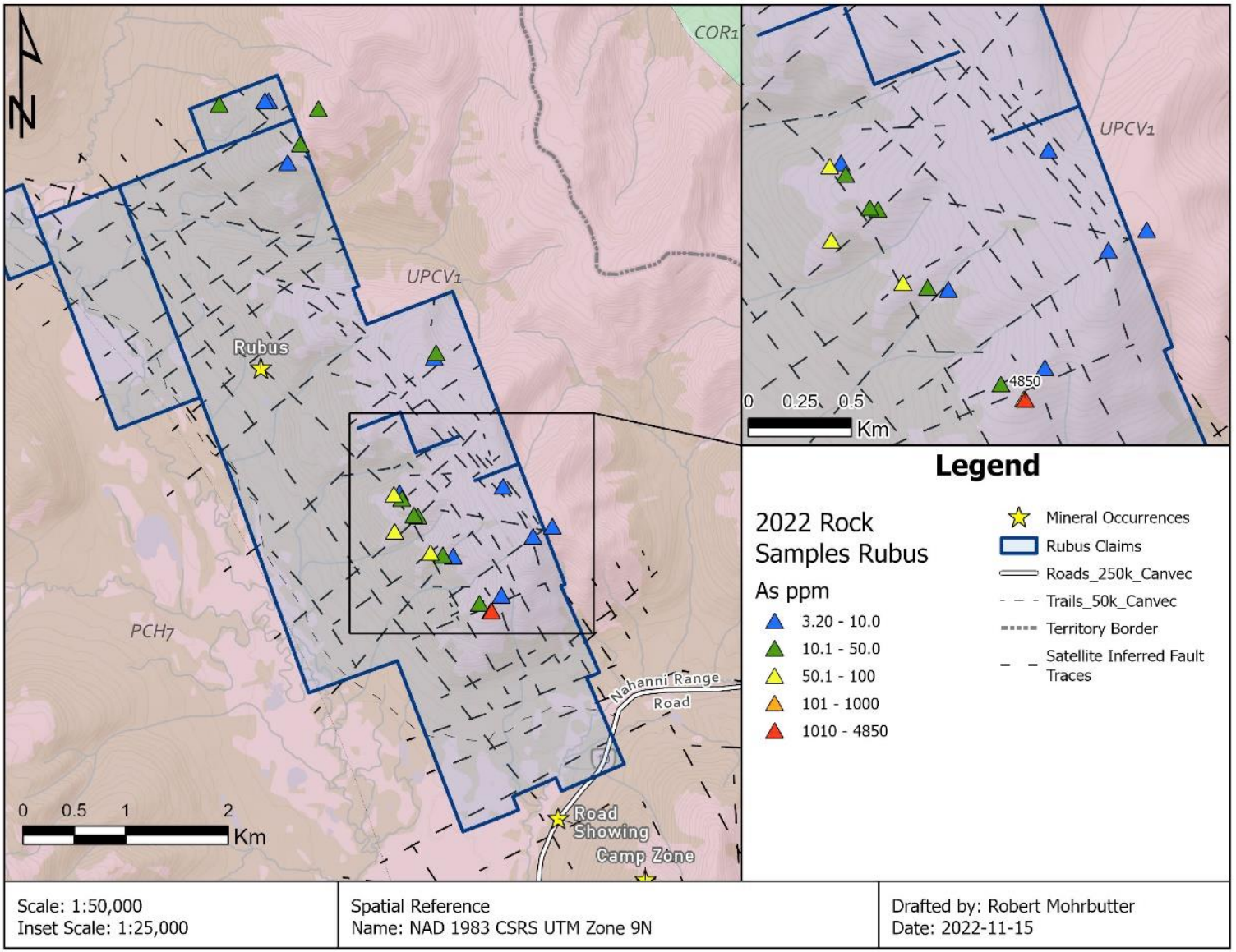


Figure 36 - Rubus summer prospecting results for arsenic (ppm As)

2022 Rubus Prospecting

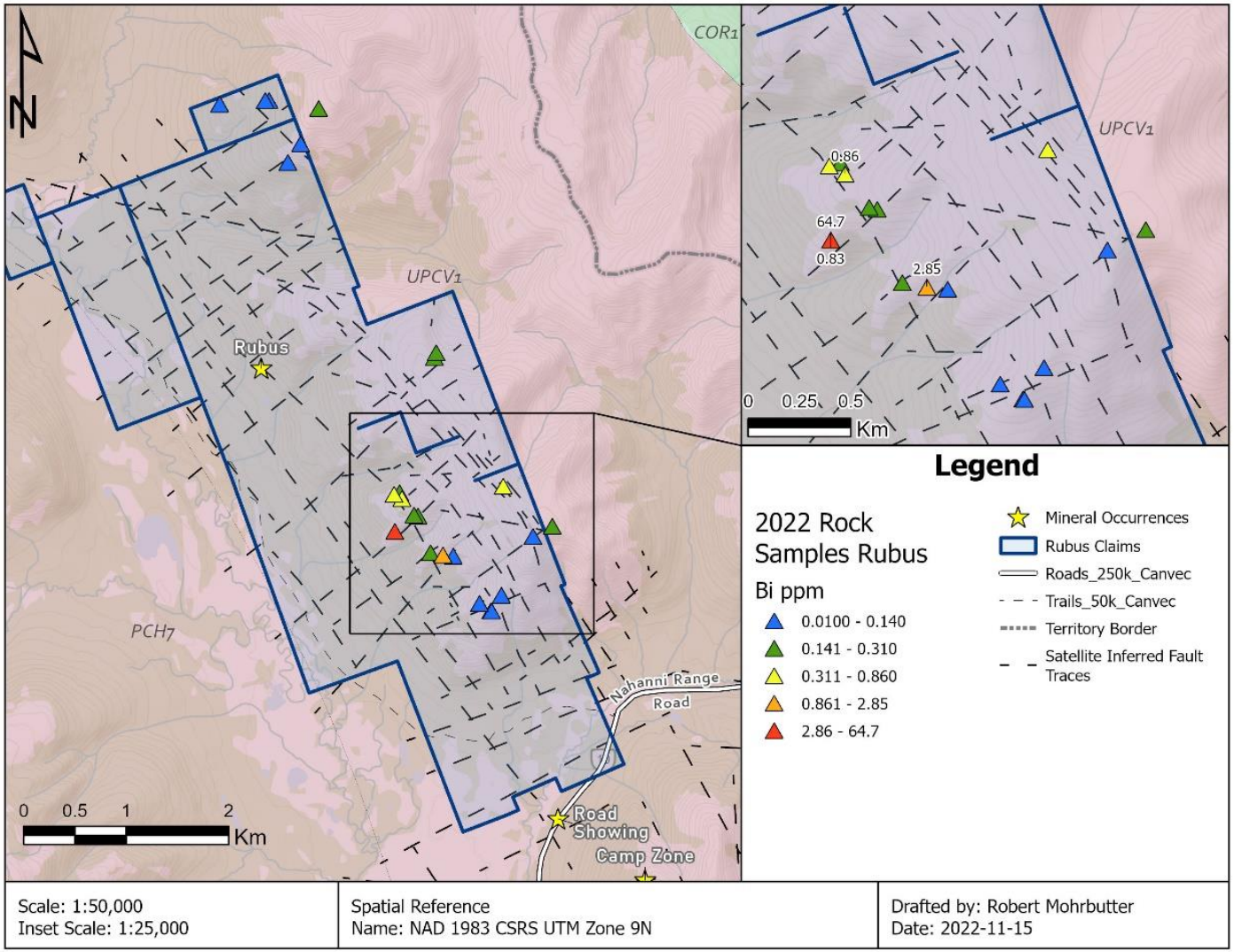


Figure 37 - Rubus summer prospecting results for bismuth (ppm Bi)

2022 Rubus Prospecting

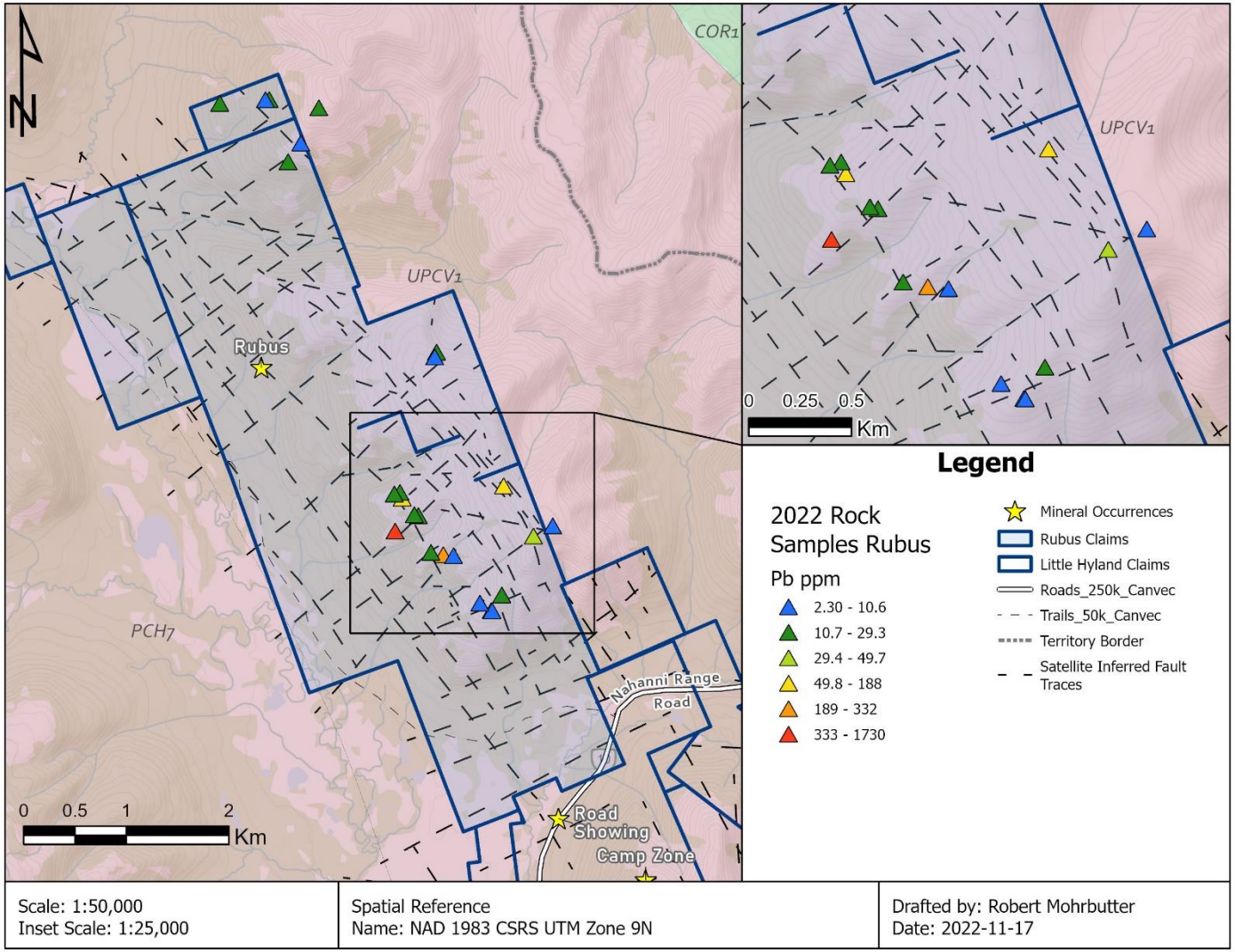


Figure 38 - Rubus summer prospecting results for lead (ppm Pb)

8.2.3 Win Property Results

A total of 50 samples were collected and submitted for analysis from the Win Property (46 rock, 2 soils and 2 QA/QC samples). Three target areas were prospected based on the results of the 2012 and 2021 sampling programs. Samples were analyzed for 51 elements using Aquia Regia - ICPMS and fire assay, all assay results are listed in appendix B, sample descriptions and pXRF results are presented in Appendix C.

The primary target area was in the east central cirque of the Win area, this was previously designated area "B" in 2012 and the east boundary soil sampling grid in 2021. Both programs detected several anomalous results. Prospecting in 2022 focused on finding the sources of these anomalies. A single highly anomalous 2021 soil sample (SRC124046) was also verified during the program. The east boundary area is where the bulk of the prosecting time was spent and was successful in identifying gold mineralized quartz veins in outcrop.

The second prospecting target was to follow up anomalous results of 2021 ridgeline soil sampling that crossed the Hyland stock boundary. In 2021, a copper, bismuth, molybdenum, and weak tungsten anomaly was recognized along the ridgeline, which was followed up by prosecting in 2022 resulting in the collection of nine rock samples. The prospecting samples were weakly anomalous in bismuth, copper, tungsten, and molybdenum. All anomalous samples were collected from scree, but field notes consider them to be locally derived (see Appendix C for full sample descriptions).

Stream sediment samples collected in 2021 across the northern portion of the Hyland Stock were found to be anomalous in cobalt and copper. A prospecting traverse was carried out on the slope to the south of the stream and three samples were collected, all were composed of Hyland stock monzonite and one was contained anomalous gold. All samples are discussed below in section 5.4.3.

Summaries of economic and pathfinder elements' distributions and correlations are presented below along with a brief discussion of the results of the pXRF scanning.

8.2.3.1 Eastern Boundary Grid Area

Gold-in-soil anomalies from the 2021 program were concentrated in the east boundary grid area coincident with 2012 area of interest "B" (Figures 6, 42 & 43). Area "B" was historically reported to host arsenopyrite rich gold bearing quartz veins (up to 522 ppb Au and 100 g/t Ag in sample WR12-09) (Gruenwald, 2012). Gold-in-soils anomalies from 2021 included highs of 426 ppb Au (sample SRC124046), 302 ppb Au (sample SRC123429) and 78.5 ppb Au (sample SRC124064) and numerous samples with low grade anomalous gold values between 5 and 35 ppb. Prospecting in 2022 was successful in finding both mineralized float and outcrop near the centre of the 2021 soil grid area. Mineralization is associated with quartz veins, hematite/limonite alteration and sulphides including galena and arsenopyrite (Figure 44 -D).

Structural measurements taken (Appendix C) at sample site SRC286191 indicates phyllitic cleavage is parallel with the bedding and oriented to the southwest with a near vertical dip. Mineralized quartz veining at this site crosscuts bedding and strikes northwest (288°) and dips moderately to the northeast. Mineralized quartz veining at sample sites SRC286127/128 strike at 300°. The satellite analysis identifies a northeast-southwest topographic lineation (local topographic low) in this area (Appendix E). Along strike of this lineation numerous samples were collected and show a general trend of mineralization (galena, arsenopyrite, ± chalcopyrite) and gossanous alteration.

The most anomalous soil sample of the 2021 program, SRC124046, assayed 426 ppb Au, 3.6 ppm Ag, 6584.8 ppm As, 4.9 ppm Bi, 3283 ppm Pb, 0.68% S, 9.7 ppm W and 322 ppm Zn was resampled with the two soil samples in 2022. One sample was collected in the exact location of the 2021 sample and a second sample was collected approximately 10 metres upslope. Two rock samples were also collected in the area, all samples (soils SRC286196 and SRC286197; rocks SRC286198 and SRC286199) contained >0.4 g/t Au (Table 11). Figure 44 (A – C) shows three pictures of the soils and rock sampling in this area, which is on a talus slope above a saddle on a ridgeline. South of the ridge is a sharp near vertical drop off, while the slope is more gentle north of the ridge. Prospecting was also conducted up the ridgeline to the northeast and along the crest. Permanent snow cover in the area, somewhat hampered prospecting efforts. Bedrock mineralization was not discovered in this locale, however mineralized float samples (up to 1.1 g/t Au) and highly anomalous soils (up to 1.8 g/t Au) confirmed the prospectively of this area. Float samples are described as rusty quartz veins with traces of arsenopyrite mineralization. Further detailed prospecting is recommended to locate the source of the mineralization.

Statistically, gold in samples from the Eastern Boundary area displays weak correlations with arsenic (r=0.45), iron (r=0.44), sulfur (r=0.48), and antimony (r=0.65). This corresponds with the mineralogy of known gold bearing veins containing arsenopyrite +/- galena +/- chalcopyrite. However, gold and arsenic also have a regression value of r^2=0.45 suggesting there is a moderate link between the two elements at low concentrations (Figure 39 & 46).

Galena was visually identified in several samples and up to 1.6% Pb (SRC286160) was returned in the assay results, a link has been made between the Pb and Au mineralization (Figure 40). In sample SRC286159, which was collected in the same location as SRC286160, is not only anomalous in it's Pb content but is also the only sample in the grid area to be anomalous in tungsten with an assay of 131 ppm W. Both samples are also anomalous in zinc and silver content with a strong statistical correlation between Pb and Ag (Figure 41). Further prospecting needs to be concentrated on the sample's location to identify their source as both are scree samples and as discussed, they lie along the lineation defined in the satellite analysis.

New Mineralized Quartz Vein Discovery

The most significant rock sample results of 8.35 g/t Au, 1.5 g/t Ag, >10,000 ppm As, 863 ppm Pb and 18.53 ppm Sb (SRC286128), and 0.183 g/t Au, 11 g/t Ag, >10,000 ppm As, and 8,370 ppm Pb (SRC286127) were derived from an outcropping quartz vein within a "swarm" of multiple cm-scale parallel crack-seal quartz ribbons over several metres of width described as rusty quartz veins with the largest vein hosting massive arsenopyrite in the wall contact with galena in blebs and ribbons as euhedral to subhedral crystals. (Figure 44 "D"). This new discovery fortuitously occurred on the very last day of the program. Follow up here is a high priority in future exploration planning.

The 2021 soil sampling extended the known strike mineralization to the northeast and southwest in the eastern boundary area from the 2012 prospecting area "B". The 2022 prospecting was successful in that it confirmed this extended strike and found mineralized outcrop sources of mineralization.

Table 11 - Win 2022 prospecting assay highlights

SAMPLE	Type	FA Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	W (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
SRC286003	Float	0.047	0.42	0.5	101	0.01	2	278	2.3	74	1.3	2.2	12.8	0.1	0.11	12
SRC286037	Subcrop	0.052	0.2	14	143.5	0.01	1.7	11.6	21.9	125	16.1	1.8	6.3	0.11	0.25	13
SRC286120	Outcrop	0.068	0.11	124	15.7	0.01	2	44.3	10.8	151	1.6	1.6	8.4	0.17	0.08	20
SRC286124	Float	0.186	0.58	>10000	5.98	0.14	78.8	8.9	51.2	360	1.13	29.3	47.2	11	0.16	70
SRC286127	Outcrop	0.183	**11**	>10000	15.7	2.43	2.6	8	10.6	200	2.84	4	**8370**	6.54	0.12	131
SRC286128	**Outcrop**	**8.53**	1.55	>10000	2.38	1.2	13.8	20.5	14.8	234	3.22	10.6	863	18.35	0.42	99
SRC286155	Outcrop	0.723	2.24	>10000	98.6	0.35	5.7	59.5	38.2	300	2.36	10.4	262	2.97	0.22	72
SRC286159	Scree	0.248	**6.63**	1190	6.91	42.3	5	164	20.1	271	1.09	5.3	**6710**	3.08	**131**	**1820**
SRC286160	Scree	0.077	**17.15**	3050	19	48.4	6.6	189	24	309	1.38	3.4	**16050**	7.36	**4.03**	**3320**
SRC286161	Scree	0.392	**6.6**	6050	1.11	11.6	3.3	93.1	19.6	333	2.21	5.6	**8120**	7.07	0.56	737
SRC286162	Scree	0.151	1.45	30.5	14.75	0.68	9.6	70.7	74.7	444	0.94	19.6	116.5	0.13	0.35	131
SRC286163	**Scree**	**1.075**	**9.63**	2320	23.8	0.61	21.1	122.5	62.1	560	1.92	8.2	2610	0.49	0.18	92
SRC286164	Scree	0.046	**5.96**	7510	15.05	21.8	13.9	78.9	12.2	227	2.5	5.6	2510	1.74	0.56	**1295**
SRC286191	Outcrop	0.636	0.43	>10000	1.51	0.32	16.1	15.8	4.8	97	1.59	7.2	123.5	17.5	0.1	37
SRC286194	Float	0.089	1.97	267	47.7	0.22	**158**	**805**	5.6	71	1.5	217	48.9	0.63	<0.05	76
SRC286198	**Scree**	**1.125**	0.16	>10000	5.88	0.17	21.4	3.4	5.4	67	2.32	7.8	34.4	8.68	**1.64**	11
SRC286199	Scree	0.467	0.39	>10000	3.67	0.34	9.7	10.1	6.1	72	1.55	6.6	81.7	6.73	**4.26**	24
SCR286196	**Soil**	**1.785**	**9.03**	7240	6.46	1.21	7.5	148	37	349	1.12	16.9	**7740**	8.5	0.93	462
SCR286197	Soil	0.464	2.46	7490	3.71	2.41	3.2	129	32.3	370	0.72	9.9	1920	5.14	**26.6**	320

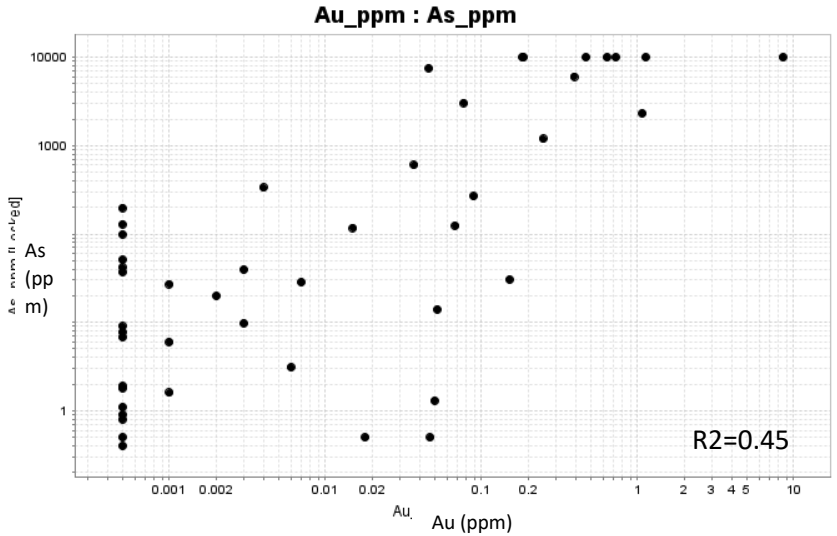


Figure 39 - Au (ppm) vs As (ppm) plot showing minimal regression (Spearman Method)

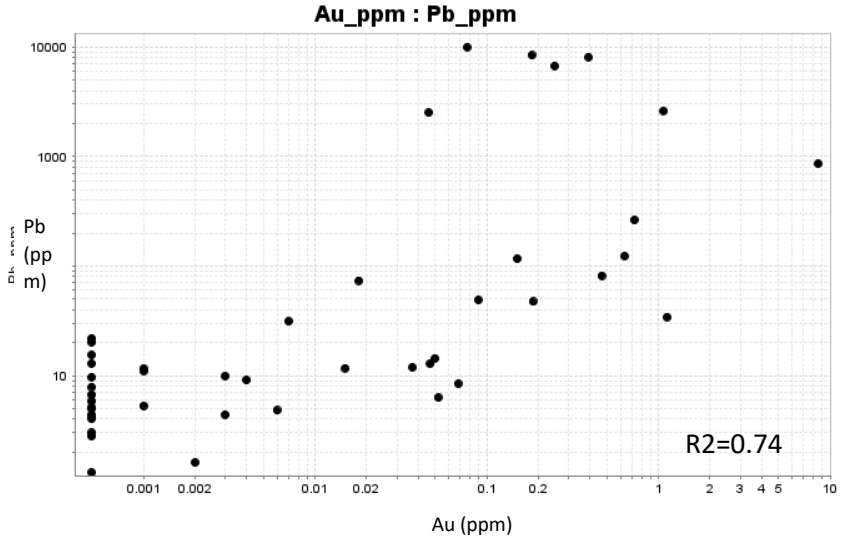


Figure 40 - Au (ppm) vs Pb (ppm) showing a strong relationship (Spearman Method)

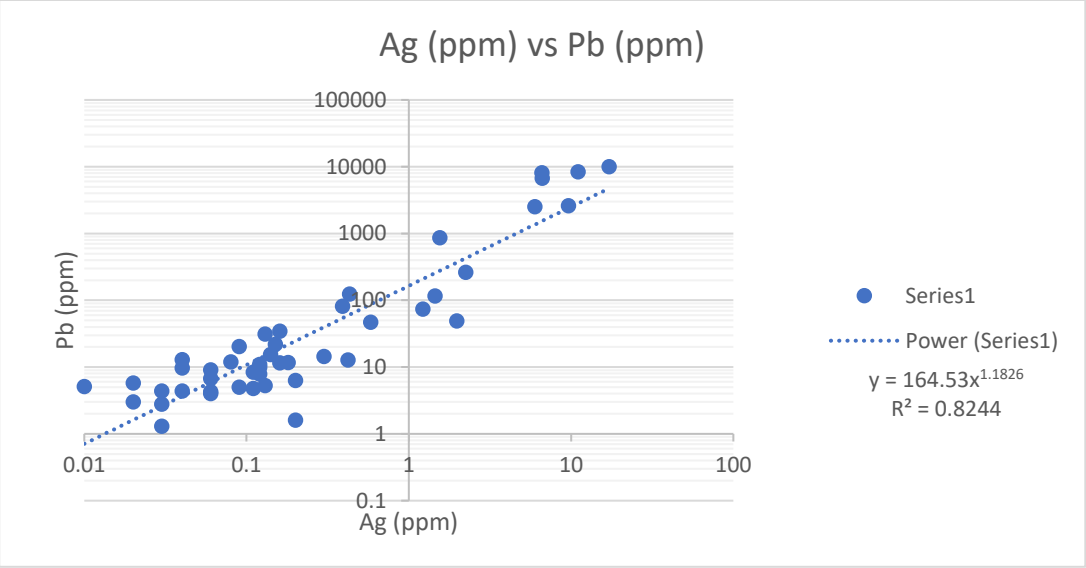


Figure 41 - Ag (ppm) vs Pb (ppm) plot showing strong regression (Pearson Method)

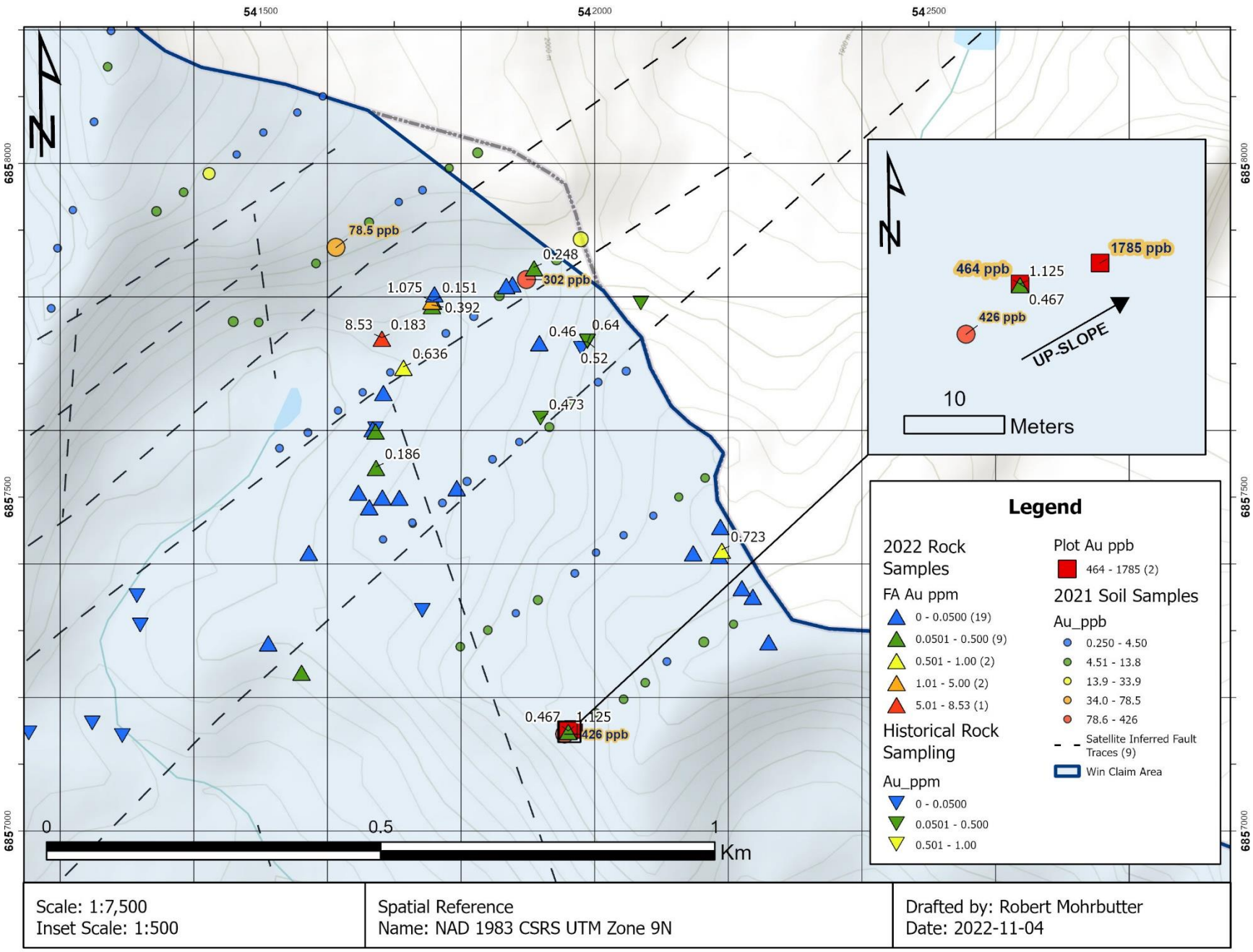


Figure 42 - Gold in Soils and prospecting samples Eastern Boundary Area

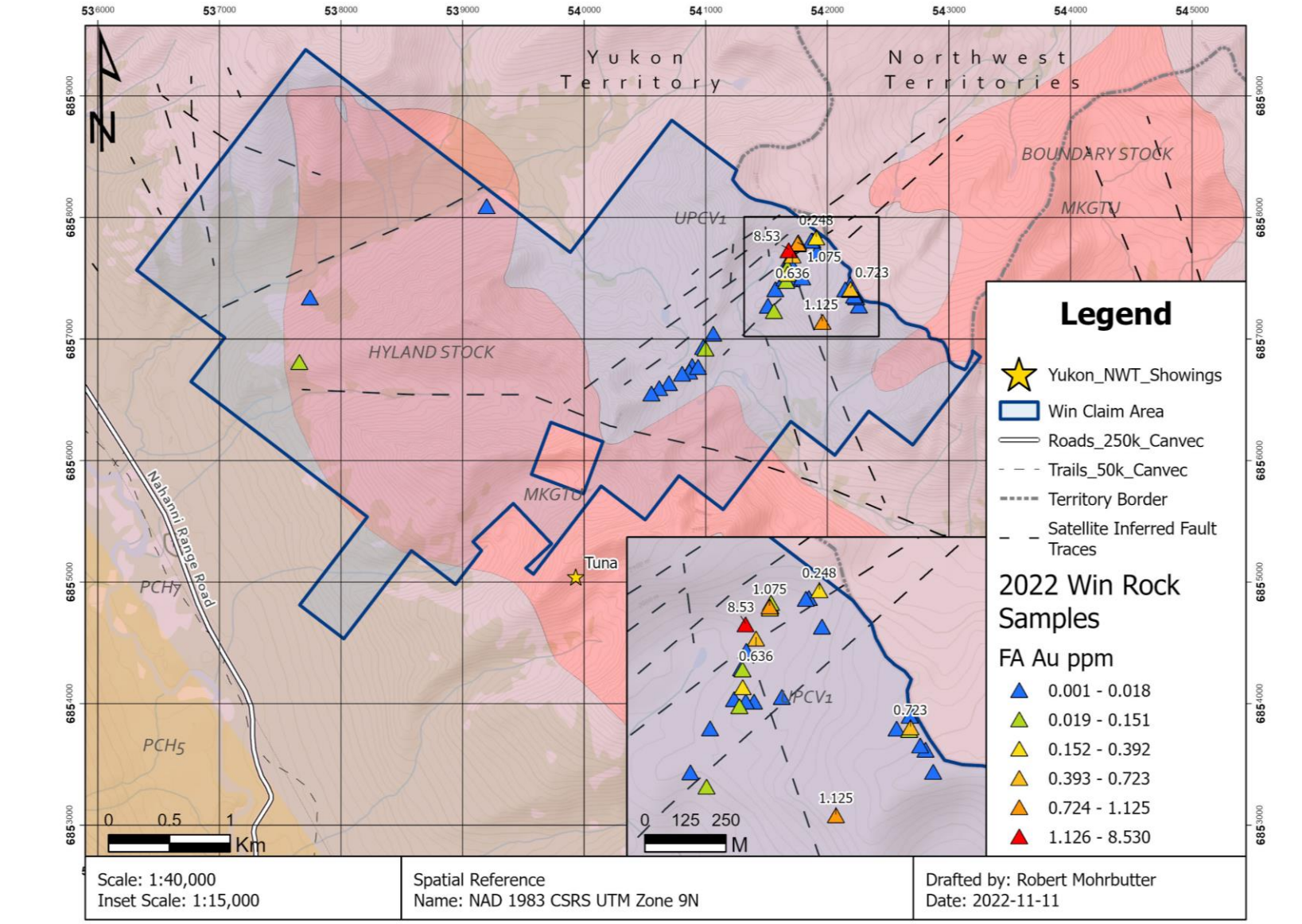


Figure 43 - Win property 2022 prospecting results for Au (ppm)

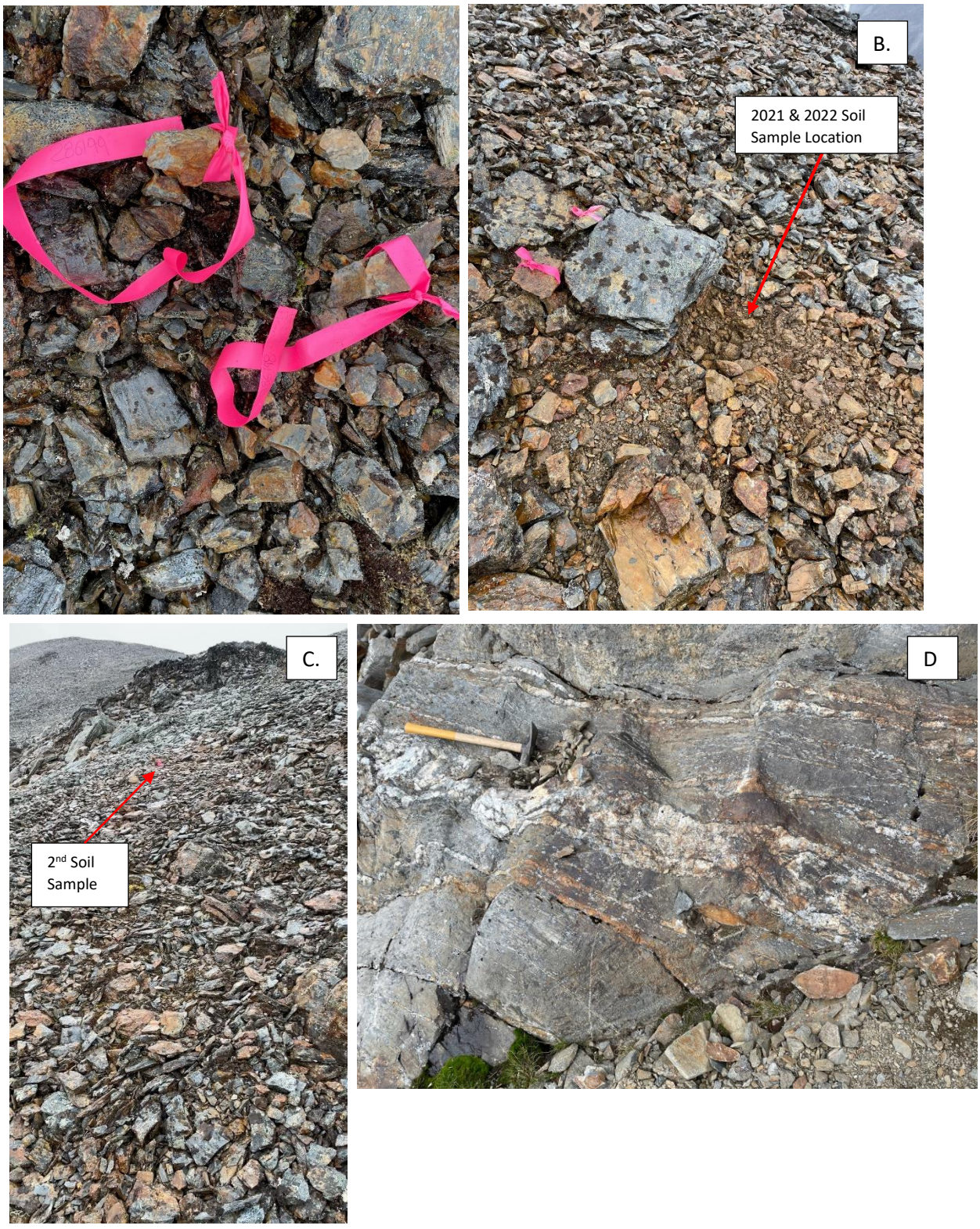


Figure 44 - Clockwise from top Left – A. Anomalous rock samples SRC286198 and SRC286199; B. 2021 soil pit resampled; C. 2022 second soil sample looking up hill from 2021/2022 pit; D. Quartz veining in outcrop with arsenopyrite and galena samples SRC286127/128 (refer to Table 11 for assay results)

8.2.3.2 Other Areas of Interest

A prospecting traverse was carried out on the slope to the south of the stream and three samples were collected. All three of the samples collected are of Hyland stock monzonite. Two of the samples were float and a sample further uphill is subcrop. Float sample SRC286038 is described as a white to light grey, coarse grained pegmatite and was anomalous relative to other samples in the area in lithium (113.5 ppm), cesium (11.65 ppm), rubidium (104.5 ppm), tin (3.5 ppm), titanium (0.093%), thallium (0.65 ppm). All three samples are relatively elevated in thorium. Subcrop sample SRC286037 is described a granite, with hematite alteration and hosting quartz vein with trace pyrite. This sample returned an anomalous gold assay of 0.052 ppm and was elevated in bismuth (143.5 ppm) (Figure 30) and molybdenum (16.1 ppm) (Figure 31). Bismuth and tellurium have a strong correlation and a moderate regression, this relationship can be important indicator for gold mineralization. (P. Acosta-Gongora, 2015) It is recommended that further follow up prospecting in the area of the subcrop in addition to prospecting the other side of the stream as the source of the elevated cobalt and copper was not discovered (Figure 32).

Prospecting carried out on the central ridgeline as follow up to the 2021 soils located numerous float, subcrop and outcrop samples of interest. A locally derived, gossanous slate floatstone with quartz veining and trace pyrite graded 47 ppb Au (sample SRC286003) a high for the ridgeline sampling. SRC286003 was also elevated in bismuth, copper and phosphorus. Other samples along the ridge were elevated in molybdenum, titanium and tungsten. (Figures 30, 31, 32 & 33). The contact area with the Hyland Stock along the ridgeline remains an area in interest and a future target of prosecting and mapping.

Statistical analysis of the Win property geochemistry resulted in some strong relationships overall. Gold and silver have a strong relationship (r^2 = 0.81) despite the lower silver concentrations in the samples (Figure 34). Both bismuth and telluride have moderate to strong correlation with gold mineralization (r^2 = 0.65 and r^2 = 0.78 respectively). Arsenic as discussed above has a moderate to strong relationship with the gold mineralization, antimony (r^2=0.79) and lead (r2=0.74) also are strong pathfinder elements for gold mineralization (Figures 35 & 36).

Jones and Caulfield (1999) discuss three distinct mineralization regions for the Hyland River area. To the west associated to the Tay River suite of intrusions is tungsten-molybdenum-copper ±lead, zinc signature; in the Win area a tungsten ±molybdenum, copper signature associated with the skarns of the Tungsten suite of intrusions. These are

bisected with a gold mineralization zone with a gold-arsenic ±lead, antimony signature that is hypothesised to be of orogenetic origin and not intrusion related (C.R. Hart, 2005). Collectively, the results of the Win property do not fall clearly into one of these three groupings. An intrusion related, epithermal deposit type is supported by both the mineralogy and the proximity to two intrusive bodies. This is reinforced by both historical and current results for the Win area.

8.2.4 Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Results Discussion

A portable XRF unit (pXRF) was used onsite to scan all samples collected in the field. The purpose for scanning all the samples with the pXRF is to develop a baseline understanding of the geochemistry and pathfinder minerals associated with mineralization for the area. The pXRF results have been considered as a whole for the larger project area. Ideally the pXRF can then to be used for immediate, real-time decision making in the field especially in respect to the samples collected daily to direct and focus the immediate follow up work.

For each sample collected three scans were preformed on the sample. For our analysis of the pXRF results the results of the three scans were averaged for each sample. This was then compared to the aqua-regia multi-element analysis results. Several elements were found to have a moderate to strong correlation between the pXRF results and the assays. Selective examples if this includes:

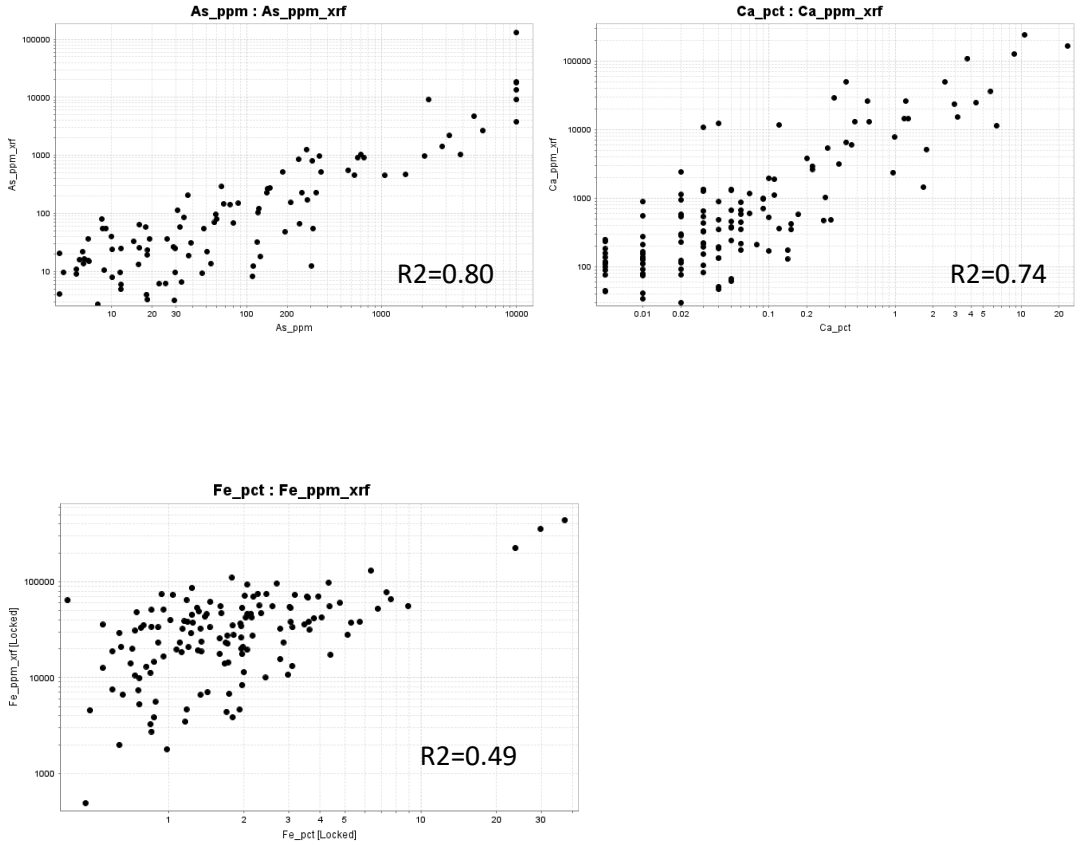


Figure 45 - Aquia Regia multi-element analysis vs pXRF analysis for Arsenic, Calcium, and Iron

Figure 45 while highlighting the strong correlation between the Aquia regia analysis and the pXRF analysis also demonstrates the data cannot be compared on a 1:1 basis because of the partial digestion the results favor the pXRF side.

The pXRF cannot reliably detect gold in the samples it can be used reliably to recognize associated pathfinder elements. Arsenic for example is an excellent pathfinder element for gold mineralization (Figure 22) and with a regression of 0.80 (Figure 45) between the lab results and the pXRF results makes a viable measurement that can be collected in the field for immediate decision making. Using the pXRF can provide easier targets to focus on whether it be ground truthing or a drill program with less wait time or redirecting a soil program to better utilize and generate efficient sampling programs.

Additional accuracy can be achieved in the field with mesh sieving and various acids to do basic lab preparations to avoid organic material contamination. Grinder attachments and simple rock mills are also optional to create pucks of homogenous rock material which will improve the pXRF accuracy.

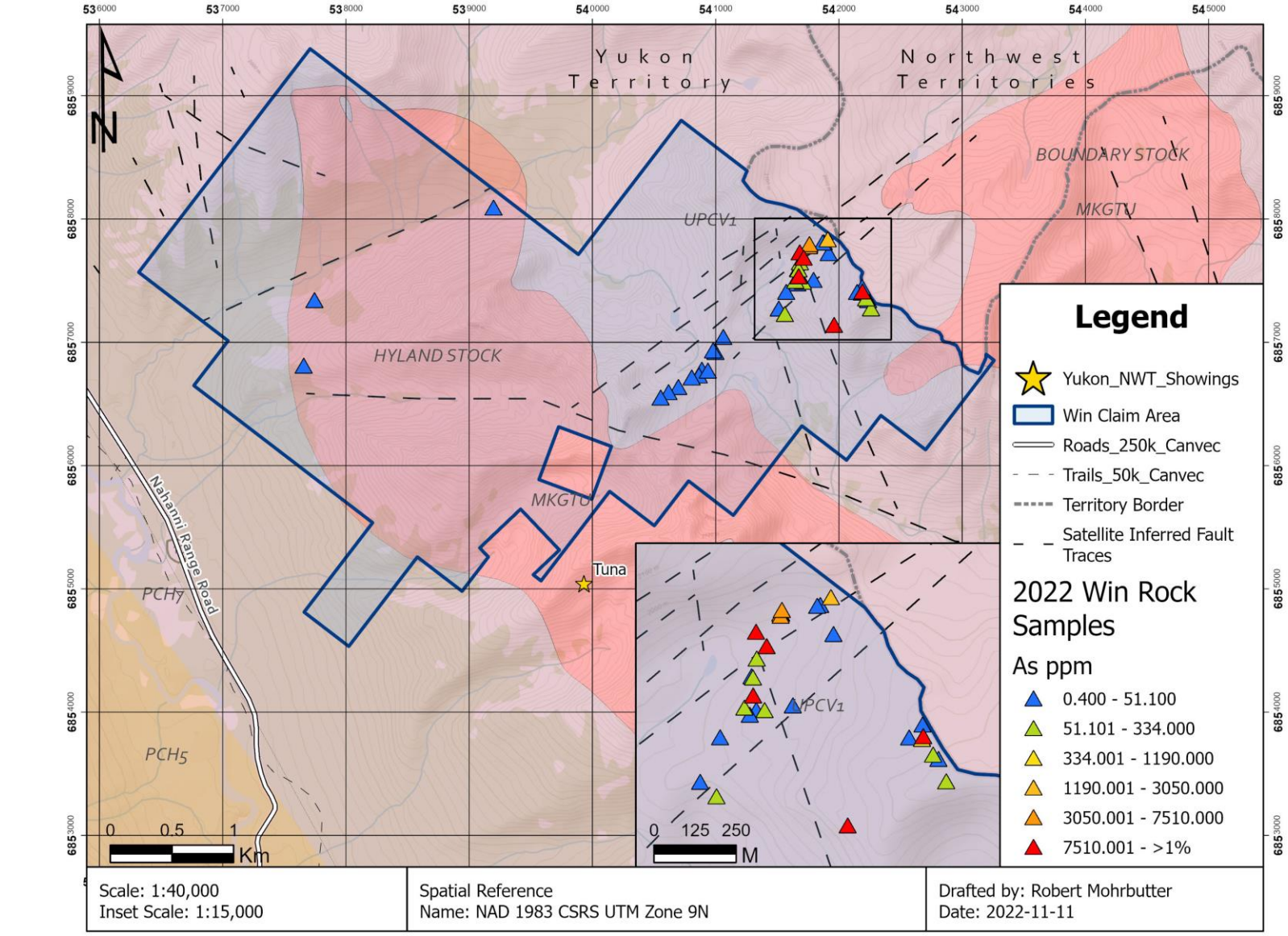


Figure 46 - Win property 2022 prospecting results for arsenic (As ppm)

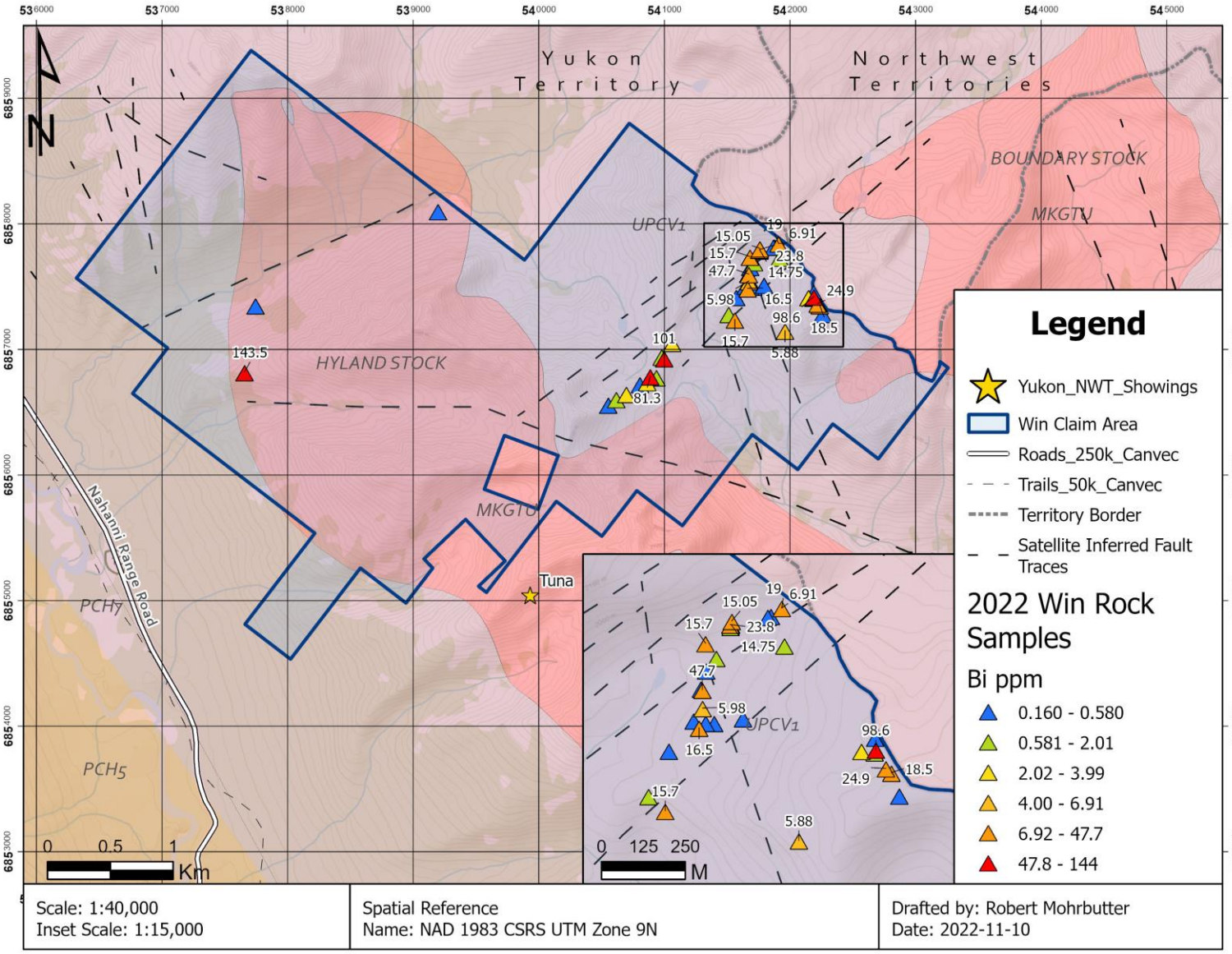


Figure 47 – Win property 2022 prospecting results for bismuth (Bi ppm)

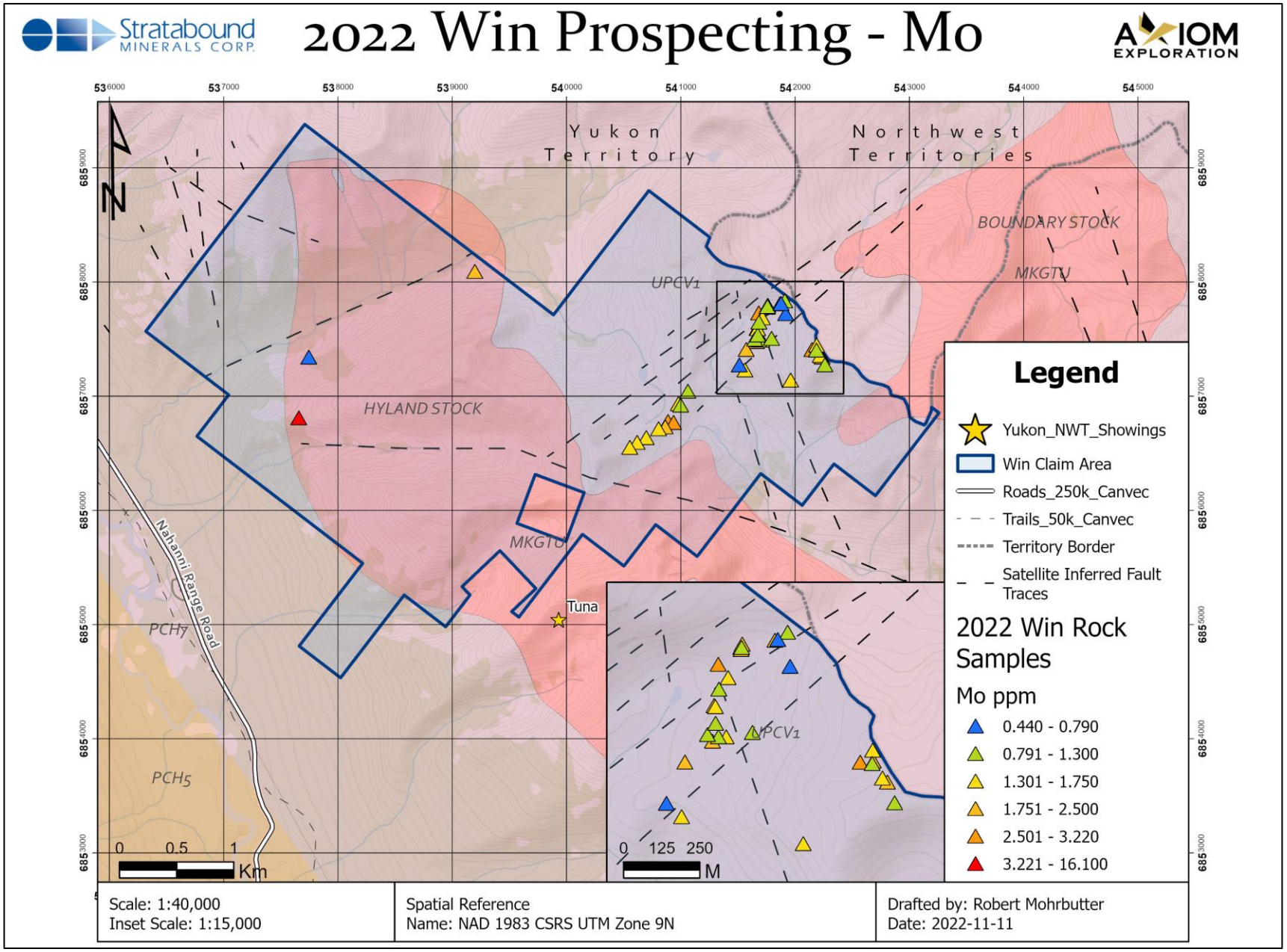


Figure 48 – Win property 2022 prospecting results for molybdenum (Mo ppm)

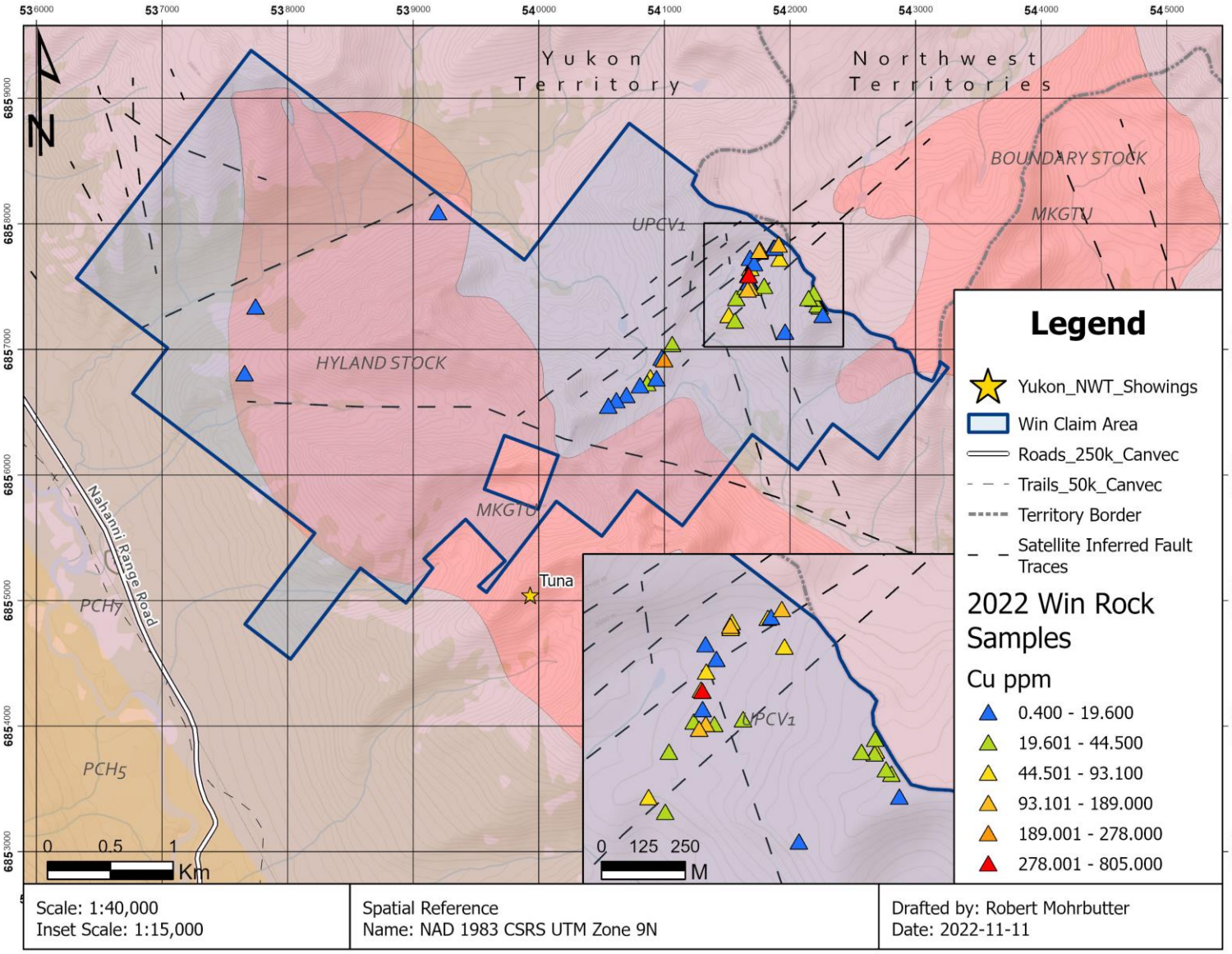


Figure 49 – Win property 2022 prospecting results for copper (Cu ppm)

2022 Win Prospecting - W

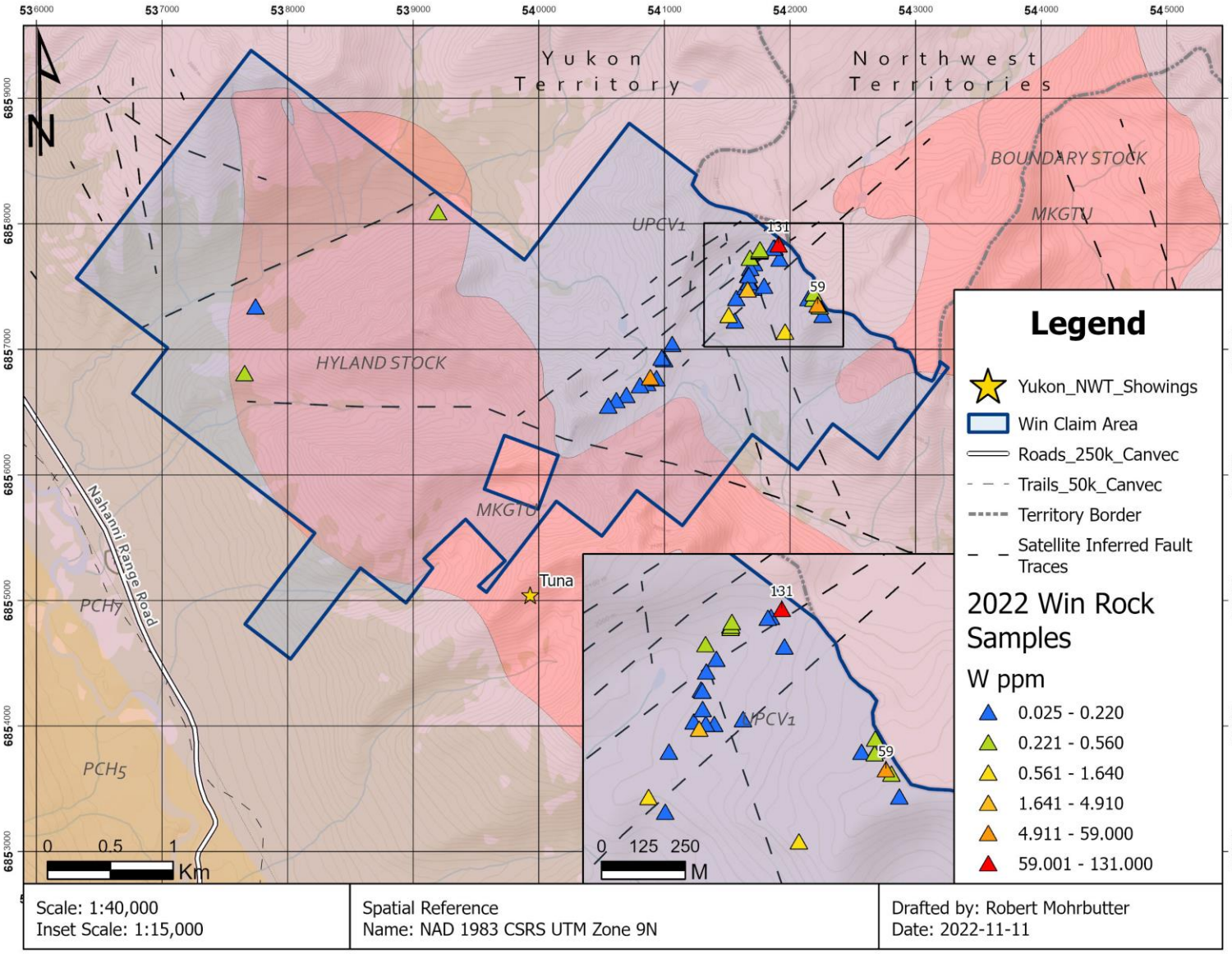


Figure 50 – Win property 2022 prospecting results for tungsten (W ppm)

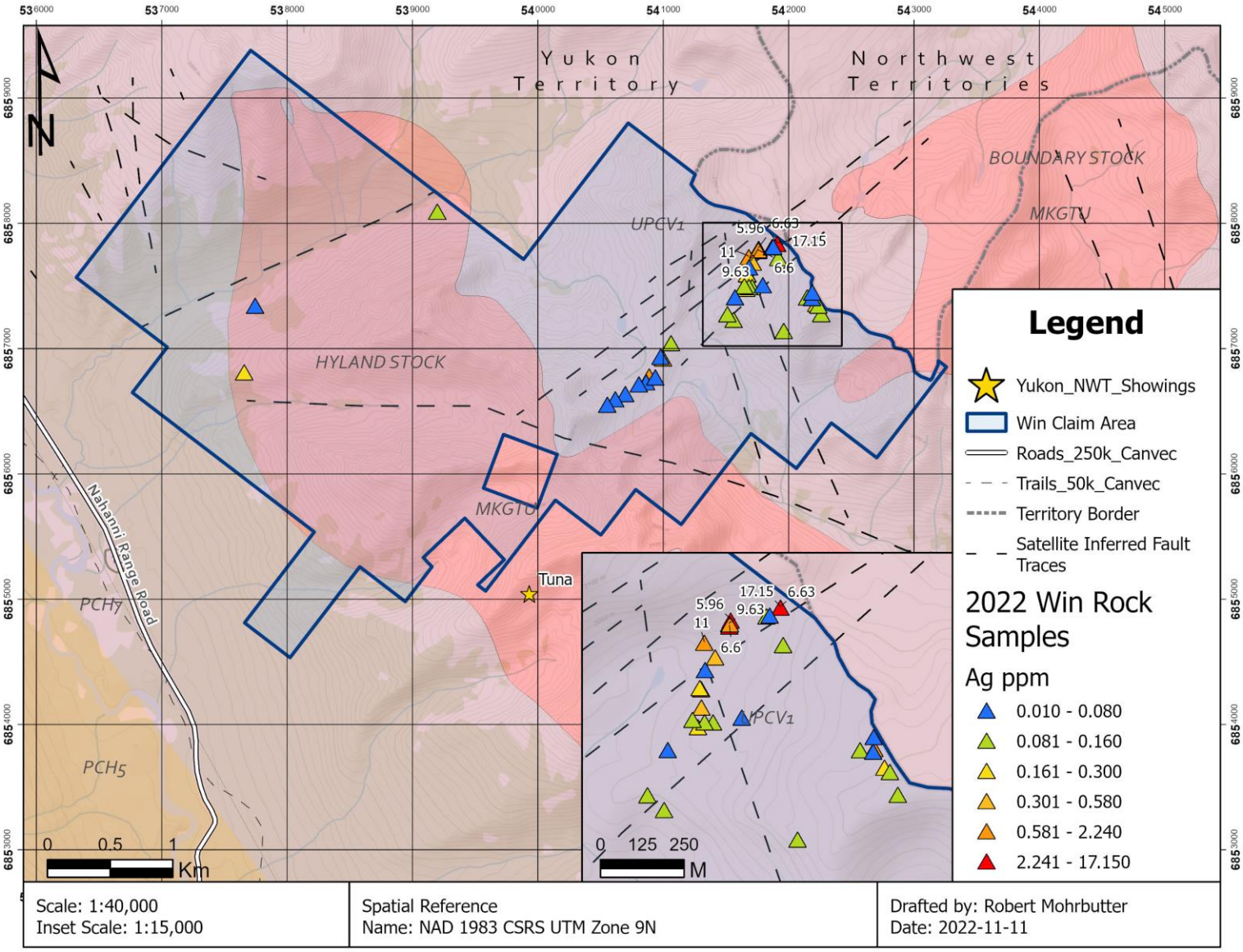


Figure 51 - Win property 2022 prospecting results for silver (Ag ppm)

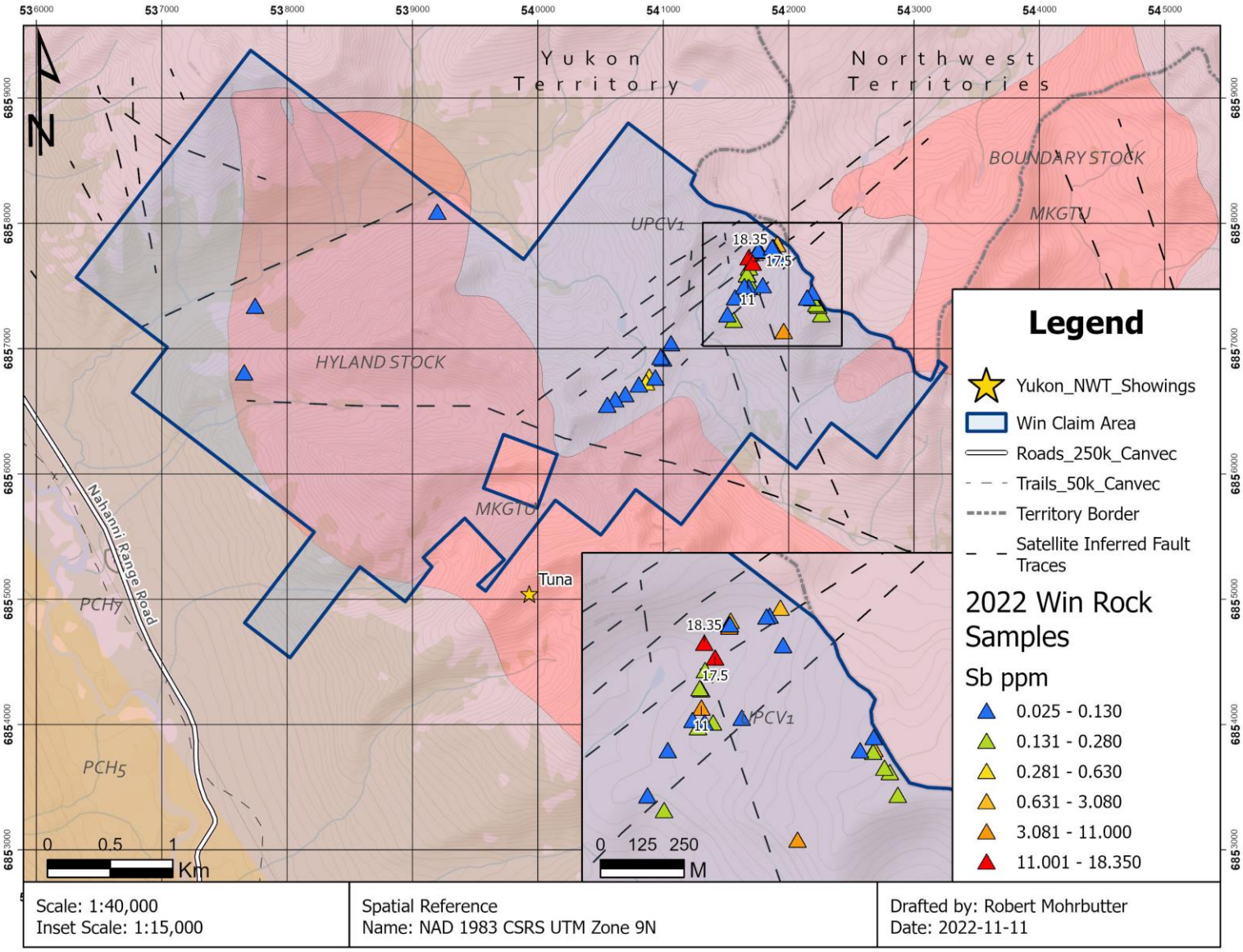


Figure 52 – Win property 2022 prospecting results for antimony (Sb ppm)

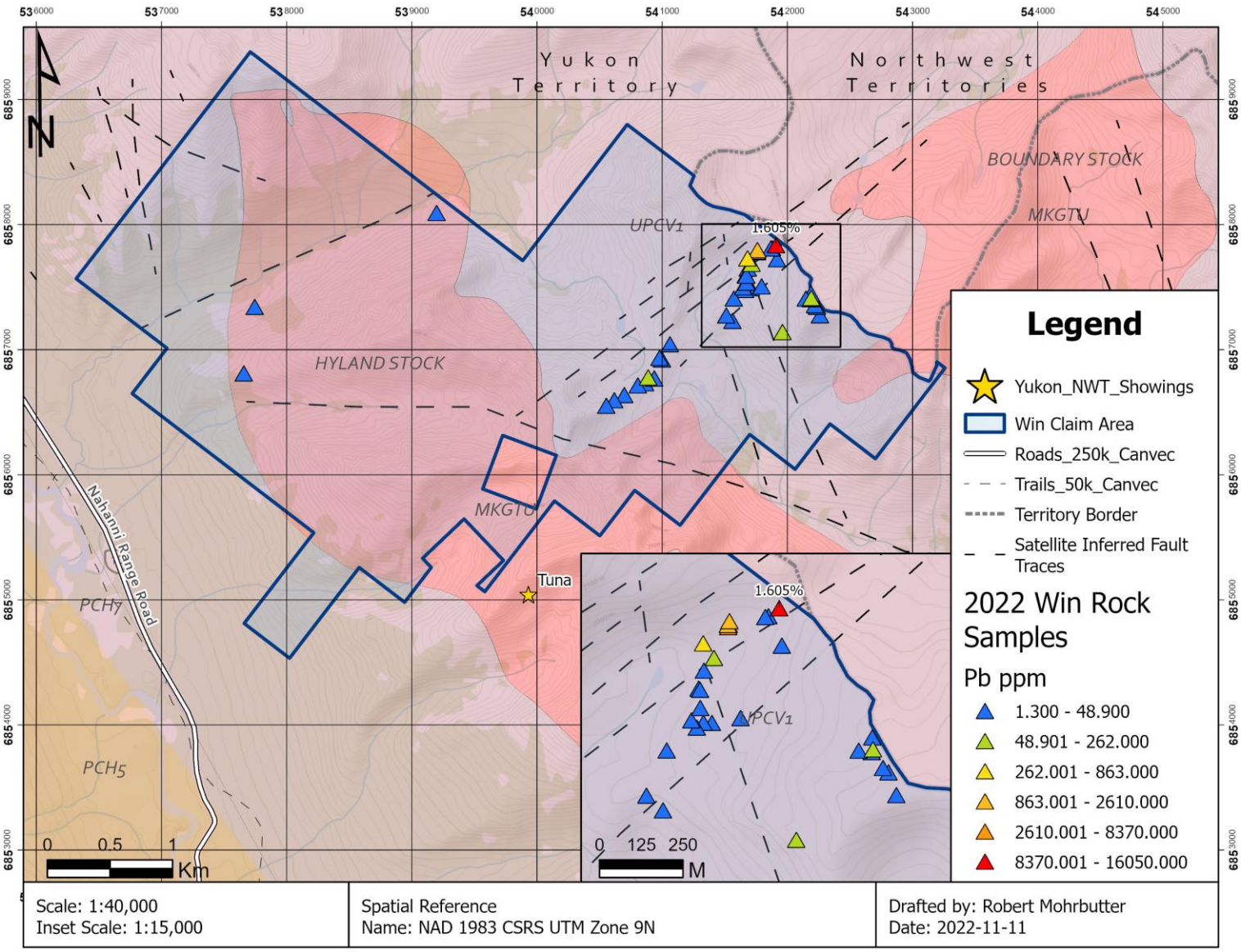


Figure 53 – Win property 2022 prospecting results for lead (Pb ppm)

9.0 SAMPLE METHODOLOGY, SECURITY, ANALYTICAL AND QA/QC PROCEDURES

9.1 Prospecting & Sampling Methodology

Prospecting has been a key strategy for assessing mineralization potential on the Property. Directed prospecting transects were planned across or in the vicinity of (but not limited to): soil anomalies, satellite analysis areas of interest, geophysical anomalies, lithologies of interest, structures of interest, and stream sediment anomalies.

Prospecting was carried out by teams of two for safety. Traverses were planned to follow up the 2021 soil sample anomalies and 2022 spectral analysis targets efficiently and thoroughly. A helicopter was used to bring the prosecting crews as close as possible to the start of their traverses. The teams navigated to the predetermined start point and then proceeded along planned traverse points toward a predetermined end point. Traverse lengths were planned to account for challenging terrain with the intent the prospecting teams could have ample time to explore the geology of the traverse. A handheld Garmin GPS unit was used for navigation and marking sample locations. The sample locations were recorded in datum NAD83, UTM Zone 09N.

Rock samples were collected using geo-tools, rock hammers and chisels. Potential samples were broken apart and inspected for composition, alteration, and mineralization. If it was determined to take a sample, a generous fist size sample was retained in a polybag (minimum of 0.25 kg) with a unique sample tag. The sample bag was labeled with the sample number and temporarily closed with flagging tape. In the sample tag book, the date, sample location, geologist name and a brief description was recorded. A second portion of the sample was securely wrapped with a piece of flagging tape, labelled with the sample number, and left at the sample site for future follow up and verification.

At each location a detailed description was collected using the ArcGIS Field Maps app on field phones (example below in Figure 54). The information included the sample location, sample number, sample source, sample characteristics such as alteration, and mineralization, space for a description of the sample and other relevant information. The field phone was used to collect a picture of the sample (with sample bag) and if relevant a picture of the sample area (Figure 55). Appendix C contains a complete table of the samples and descriptions collected.

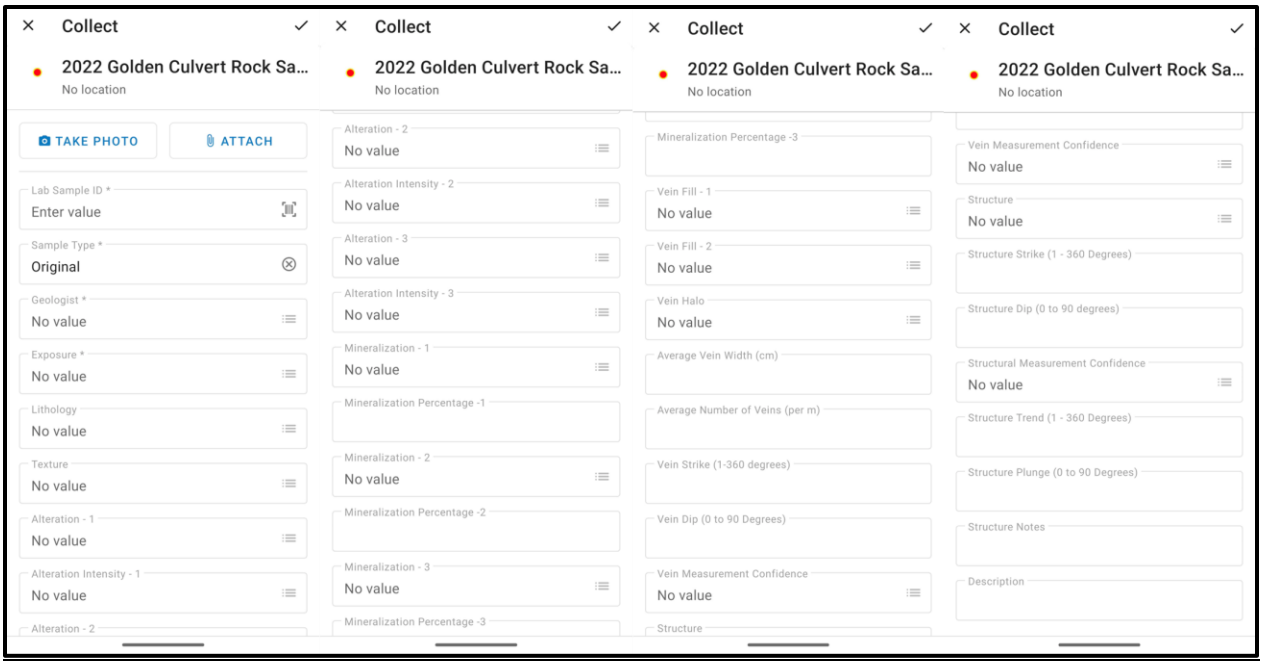


Figure 54 – ArcGIS Field Maps data collection application

Figure 55 – Geologist capturing sample information in the field with the use of an iPhone

9.2 Sample Collection and Shipping

9.2.1. Portable X-Ray Florescence (pXRF) Analysis

A portable XRF (pXRF) device can be used in the field to collect immediate lithogeochemical information (Appendix C). A pXRF can be used in two ways: it can be taken out into the field to immediately analyze bedrock, soils, and tills in situ or it can be set up with a stand and used in camp for analysis, likely after the samples have dried. The pXRF does not determine absolute chemical amounts and replace assay by a lab, it can determine relative abundance between samples. In a new exploration area, this can be useful in planning follow up work in real time. During the 2022 prospecting program, a Thermo Scientific Niton XL5 handheld was used for the XRF analysis.

The following procedure was developed from the methods used by Sarala et. al. (2016) and Arne et. al. (2014). Moisture found in "wet" samples will have some effect on the analysis as water is known to inhibit the penetration of the XRF beams. Notes should be recorded as to the state of the sample and accounted for in analysing the results. A thin plastic protector will be used on all samples and will remain consistent through out the sampling so the influence of the sheet will be constant.

- Samples collected from the field were organized by sample number and left to dry for approximately two days (soils and till samples), rock samples were analysed same day.
- Sample number recorded in pXRF device to cross reference with sample notes.
- Soil and till samples were scanned using the pre-set soil mode scan found on the Niton XL5 for 90 seconds
- Grab Samples – user should be aware of bias when spot sampling grab samples, a multiple spot approach should be employed. Three spots should be scanned on grab samples; scan -1 host rock; -2 mineralization; -3 alteration (i.e., rhyolite; quartz vein; hematite)
- Grab samples were scanned using the Niton XL5 pre-set mining mode scan for 60 seconds
- Sample was photographed at XRF station after scanning using an external digital camera

QA/QC:

- The handheld unit was allowed a warmup time of ~15 minutes everyday and a system check was completed at start up.
- Periodically, the pXRF was checked with known CRM a silica blank. Standards were sampled with same plastic cover as used during the day.
- At the end of the field season the pXRF samples were screened and any irregular results (for example – incomplete scan times; errors etc.) were removed from the sample set.

Data Processing:

- Samples were exported into excel daily and checked for any typos immediately. Any sample less than LDL (lower detection limit) is to be assigned values of half the LDL. Results are linked to their spatial location and can be imported and plotted in QGIS, pathfinder mineral concentrations can be mapped and gridded out for a simple overview. A more complete analysis of geochemical relationships can be obtained by analysis using popular analytical software such as ioGas.

Portable XRF units have some limitations in that they cannot identify lighter elements, specifically elements with atomic numbers less than magnesium (12). They also are unreliable in their analysis of gold in part due to the gold occurring in low concentrations and an effect known a spectral overlap in which the pXRF is unable to correctly resolve the gold x-ray counts from other, potentially more abundant elements of similar characteristic x-ray energy spectra. The XRF can provide excellent qualitative information and for gold assessment useful information about associated pathfinder elements.

9.2.2. Sample Chain of Custody

Samples were organized in ascending sample ID and securely closed using zip ties. Then these poly bags were then placed into larger rice bags which were labeled with client information on one side, and sample range, number of samples and bag number on the other side. Once accounted for, all rice bags were zip tied as to ensure nothing was added or removed from the bags. All samples were transported back to Saskatoon, SK, and shipped to ALS Laboratories (ALS). Assay certificates are contained in Appendix B.

9.3. Assay Analytical Methods

All samples were submitted for analysis to ALS Laboratories in Vancouver, British Columbia. Upon receipt samples were dried and weighed. The sample was then crushed to 70% less than 2mm, 250g is riffle split off and pulverized better than 85% passing 75 microns. Samples were then analyzed using ultra- trace aqua regia ICP-MS a 51-element package that uses an aqua regia partial digestion, utilizing ICP-MS methodology. On the Win property overlimit results for lead (>10,000 ppm Pb) triggered an over limit analysis with an analytical range of 0.001-20% using a 0.4g sample. A 0.5g sample is digested for the aqua regia analysis, gold determinations because of the small sample size are only semi-quantitative. Due to this samples were also analyzed for gold using a standard fire assay with a 30g sample (FA/ICP-AES). Gold assays returning greater than 10 g/t (10 ppm) were analyzed using gold fire assay with gravimetric finish. Reject and pulps are discarded after 45 and 90 days respectively.

9.4. Sample QA/QC

Quality assurance and control (QA/QC) is an integral part of any geochemical analysis. QA/QC will vary from program to program with the type of samples collected and their intended purpose. The Win property samples were submitted as part of a larger sample consignment for Stratabound's properties in the Yukon and the QA/QC results are discussed in context of the entire project. A regional prospecting program, such as this, can rely on basic QA/QC because of the nature of the samples being intended for the delineation of perspective areas and not contributing to a resource. In this case known standards (7) and blanks (5) were submitted to the lab for QA/QC. ALS Laboratories also runs their own set of certified reference material and blanks, discussed below. (Appendix B – each assay certificate lists the results of the standards and blanks run in each batch on a separate document labeled with QCDOC and certificate number).

Seven CM-27 standards were submitted as part of the larger project QA/QC. CM-27 is produced by CDN Resource Laboratories a widely used and respected producer of standard material. The assay certificate for CM-27 is included in Appendix B with the assay results. Table 12 provides the certified values for CM-27 and the acceptable between lab standard deviations.

Table 12 - CM-27 Certified values

Gold	0.636 g/t	±	0.068 g/t	Certified value	30g FA / ICP or AA
Copper	0.592 %	±	0.030 %	Certified value	4-acid / ICP or AA
Copper	0.593 %	±	0.026 %	Certified value	Aqua regia / ICP or AA
Molybdenum	0.051 %	±	0.004 %	Certified value	4-acid / ICP or AA
Molybdenum	0.051 %	±	0.004 %	Certified value	Aqua regia / ICP or AA

As seen below in Figure 56 all samples fell with in the acceptable range of variation with only one sample falling into the 3rd standard deviation and the rest remaining within one standard deviation of the recommended value.

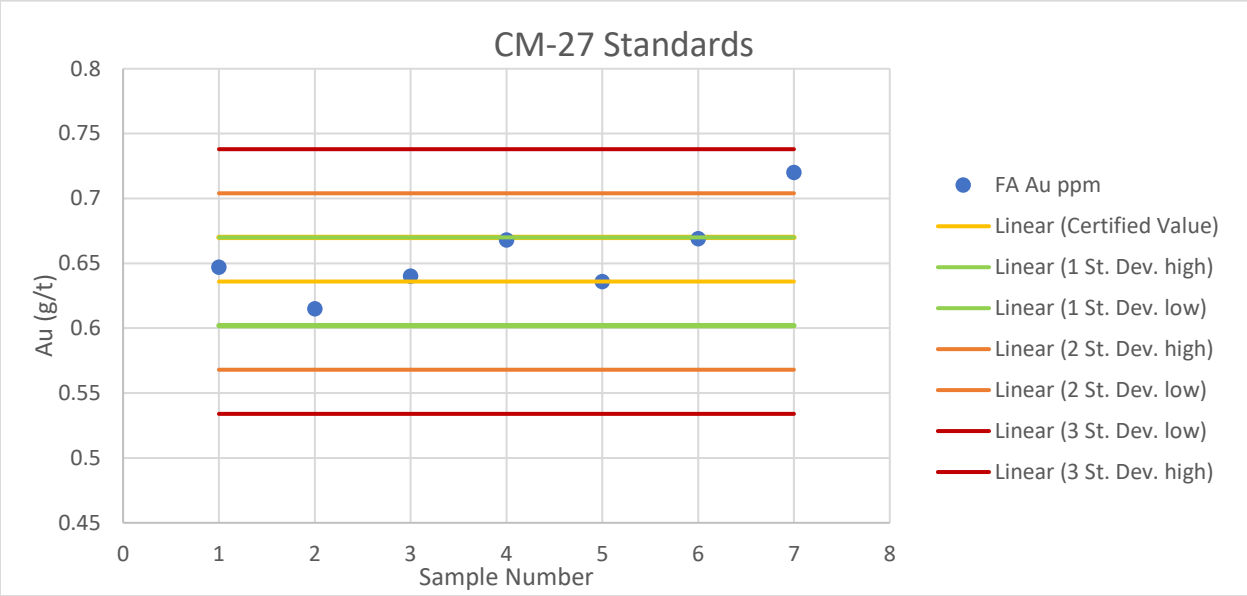


Figure 56 - CM-27 Standard analysis

Standard CM-27 is also certified for Cu and Mo analysis (Table 12). Review of the standards of Cu and Mo found that all Cu standards fell with in one standard deviation of the certified value, however, Mo values collectively were all low with 6 of the 7 falling just in the second standard deviation and one sample falling into three standard deviations. When compared with the standards ran by ALS as part of their QAQC some variation was noted with the internal standards with some results for Mo nearing the threshold of three standard deviations but none failing. All Cu standards run by ALS passed. ALS's full QAQC report can be found in Appendix B.

As part of their QAQC ALS ran fourteen multielement standard assays consisting of four different certified materials. Two standard materials were run four times with the over limit Pb assay. And twenty-nine gold standards assay consisting of nine different standard material accompanied the fire and gravimetric assays. One run for the over limit Pb assay failed being just over the upper limit by 0.01% (100 ppm).

Into the sequence of samples, blanks are inserted primarily to check for equipment contamination in the assay lab. Five blanks in total were used in the larger program. BL-10 is a certified blank material produced by CDM Resource Laboratories and the certificate is appended in appendix B. BL-10 is certified to contain less than <0.01 ppm Au, four of five blanks assayed at below the LDL (lower detection limit) of 0.001 ppm and one which assayed at 0.004 ppm Au is well below the certified value (Figure 57).

ALS inserted 16 blanks into the consignment sample stream, eight with the gold fire assays, seven into the multielement analysis and one with the overlimit Pb assay. All the results

reported for the blanks passed being with in the upper boundary or below the analysis LDL.

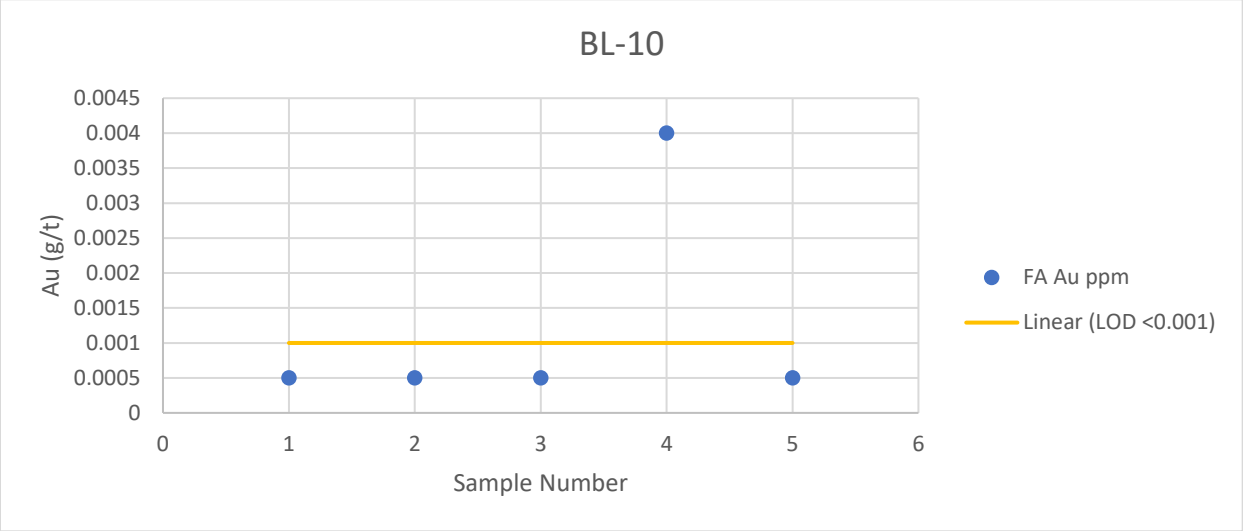


Figure 57- Blank BL-10 assay results

9.4.1. Laboratory Duplicates

As standard procedure, ALS Laboratory reported the results of their duplicate analysis. Approximately 4% (n=8) of the samples were randomly selected, re-run and reported (see Appendix B for assay certificates). In addition to these another 8 samples were duplicated and reported as un-numbered samples. Below, Figure 58 plots out a comparison of the original assay to the re-run assay. Any samples reported as below the lower detection limit (LDL) (<0.001 ppm Au) have been reduced to half the LDL value (0.0005 ppm). The scatter found at the bottom of graph for lower values is not unexpected due to loss of precision by the equipment at lower detection limits. A regression value of 0.9969 indicates an excellent correlation between the original assay values and the re-run assay values. Any variance in the results is reflective of the sample size, and that gold is not homogenous but rather can be heterogenous and unevenly distributed.

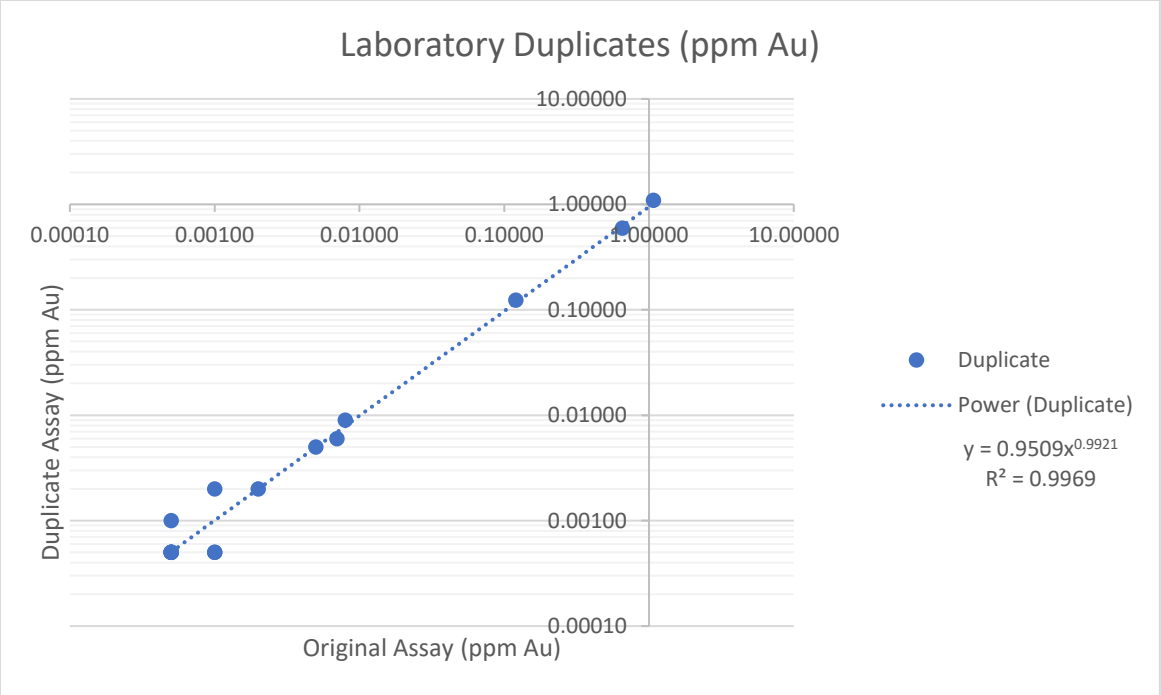


Figure 58 – Laboratory Duplicates Comparison - Original vs Duplicate Fire Assay for Au (ppm)

ALS re-ran 4% (n=7) of the multi-element assays as duplicates. Comparison of the copper results between the original assay and the duplicate results in a regression value of R^2=1 (Figure 59). Further comparison of the lead results indicates a high level of reproducibility (Figure 60).

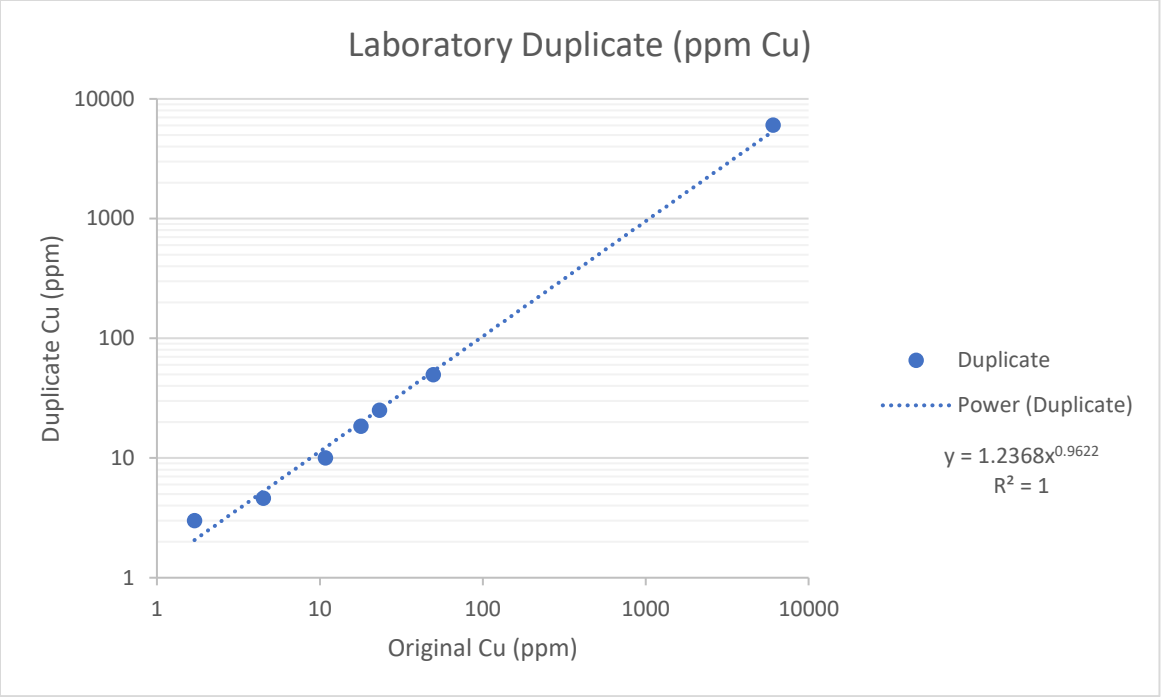


Figure 59 - Laboratory Duplicate Comparaison – Original vs Duplicate Cu (ppm) multi-element analysis

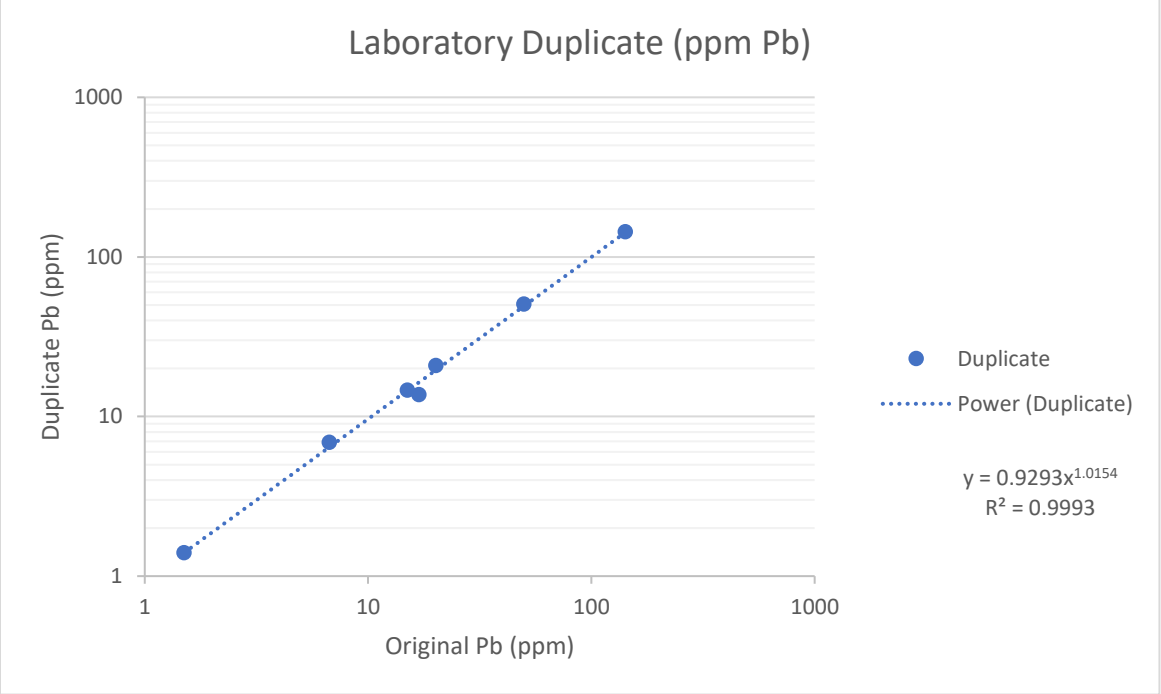


Figure 60 - Laboratory Duplicate Comparison - Original vs Duplicate Pb (ppm) multi-element analysis

9.5 Satellite Spectral Analysis

In the spring of 2022 Axiom Exploration conducted a spectral analysis of there properties in the Yukon. The analysis includes the Rubus Little Hyland, Golden Culvert and Win properties. This included the acquisition, processing, and analysis of synthetic aperture radar data and multispectral Sentinel & Aster data over the property. The complete results are appended in Appendix E – Satellite Data Acquisition & Analyses

In the spectral analysis exploration target areas are derived using a weighted evidence approach. Included in the evaluation are datasets such as multispectral, radar, specific target mineral spectra, displacement, structure, alteration, rock discrimination analysis, false color composites, DEM's, sampling data, geological maps, weathering, soil moisture etc. The targets were selected using hydrothermal alteration, gossan, ferric iron, and low moisture. Based on the analysis the target areas are interpreted as being associated with the major Southwest and Northwest striking fault systems (Du Plessis, 2022).

10.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2022 work identified three new gold anomalies and several other areas of interest. Newly identified are two zones of mineralization in the Golden Dragon area, confirmed is the extension of the camp zone southward along the ridgeline and the extension to the northeast. In addition, prospecting on the Rubus property identified two anomalous veins. The ability to identify sources of the 2021 soil anomaly in float and outcrop is a positive advancement to defining the property wide trend of mineralization. The results further strengthen and extend the northwest-southeast strike of the mineralization on the property. The discovery of a new gold-bearing outcropping vein system with associated silver, arsenic, lead and antimony mineralization at the Win Property is significant for its location 14 km southeast along strike of the Main Golden Culvert gold zone. The ground in between remains unexplored.

Camp Anomaly & Little Hyland Plateau

Two parallel sampling traverses along the Little Hyland Plateau converging on the Camp Showing successfully identified the mineralization to the northeast of the Camp Showing in the Camp extension zone. This includes samples SRC108 grading 485 ppb Au and SRC286110 which is weakly anomalous with 30 ppb Au and a high arsenic assay of 5,640 ppm. Geochemistry carried out on both the 2021 soils and the 2022 grab samples conclude that gold and arsenic mineralization are closely related.

Sampling along the western edge of the plateau identified several anomalous samples up to 0.386 ppm Au extending the strike of the Camp zone 840 meters along the ridgeline. Due to northwest-southeast trend of structures it is recommended that several perpendicular southwest-northeast traverses are planned between the two 2022 traverses with investigation around the top of and into the valley. Further follow up along the western traverse allowing for more time to sample the numerous quartz runs that appeared unmineralized and were not sampled is also suggested. Resampling of the significant 2012 samples to verify the results is also suggested. Understanding of the area would also benefit from detailed structural mapping.

Golden Dragon & Quartz Cirque

Prospecting on the central ridgeline of the Quartz Cirque failed to find the source of three anomalous soil samples or the sources of individual soil samples immediately to the north, future follow up should consider retaking soil samples. The quartz pebble conglomerate sample should be considered for further prospecting, mapping and investigated to confirm their position in the region's stratigraphy. While the sample (SRC286255) did not contain any gold conglomerates are known in the region to be mineralized.

Golden Dragon sampling included several anomalous samples up to 10.65 g/t Au. Further prospecting should include the north side of this ridge along strike of that identified in

2022. Equally important in the area is detailed mapping of the outcrops, identification of the sources of the anomalous float samples and chip or channel sampling of the outcrops leading to the development of drill targets.

Understanding of the controls of the mineralization would be benefited by detailed outcrop mapping to develop a better knowledge of the associated structures, lithologies and alteration. The 2012 outcrop mapping identified numerous areas that were identified as "float of interest" (Potts, 2012) follow up prospecting should be planned for these locations.

There remains through the central portion of the property a gap which was identified as a target in the satellite analysis prospecting should be carried out over this area. This area in part coincides with a larger alteration halo identified by the 2021 sampling and several satellite interpreted lineations.

Rubus

Prospecting at Rubus was successful in identifying two anomalous veins, grading up to 0.228 g/t Au. It is recommended that these veins be followed up with additional sampling and prospecting along strike. Due to time constraints, the 2022 program was unable to prospect the vicinity of a 145 ppb Au soil sample from 2021 in the central part of the claims. Infill soils in the central part of the claims would further resolve the orientation and position of any buried mineralization. This area and another to the east were identified as satellite targets to be followed up by prospecting. The area upslope of the main Rubus anomaly requires further prospecting to determine the potential of this area. The Rubus anomaly itself is at relatively low elevation and <1 km from the Howard's Pass Trail and therefore may be suitable for trenching, without helicopter support.

The exploration potential therefore remains excellent on both properties with continuity of mineralization along strike from the Golden Culvert Main Zone to the Camp Showing.

Regional soil sampling over the Little Hyland South property is suggested to provide a complete property picture and to further expand on the sampling that has been done to date which includes areas with anomalous copper values. Satellite analysis has identified several prospective targets on the south property that are excellent targets for follow-up. The southern half of the Little Hyland South block is extremely rugged, scree covered, and would be most effectively sampled by ridge-and-spur sampling.

Other programs to consider for the Rubus and Little Hyland North properties:

2) A property-wide airborne topographic (LIDAR) and air orthophoto drone survey in advance of further property-wide work be done. Outcrop, subcrop, and float exposures are abundant and visually obvious at the high altitudes above the tree line in the area of interest.

3) Property-wide geological mapping, and prospecting focussing on detailed structural measurements and interpretation, will be helpful in locating vein sets and predicting mineralization.

4) Detailed structural and stratigraphic mapping is recommended to identify any marker units or rheological contrasting stratigraphic units such as conglomerates that may serve to be gold traps as reported at the nearby 3 Aces project.

5) Induced Polarization to delineate chargeable sulphide-bearing zones, clay altered zones, and resistive silica-flooded zones. Airborne (helicopter or drone) magnetics to test for magnetite destruction around buried intrusives are also recommended.

6) If further drilling is conducted at Golden Culvert, it is recommended that 1-3 diamond drill holes be drilled at the Camp Zone to:

   a. Provide a stratigraphic reference for this part of the property.

   b. Test if significant gold and arsenic soil anomalies constitute primary drill targets

   c. Collect downhole geophysical (magnetic susceptibility) and petrophysical data (SWIR analysis) to aid in interpretation of regional geophysics and satellite spectral analysis

Win Property

The 2022 program focus was to investigate targets previously identified through soil sampling and from the 2022 spectral analysis. The method of investigation was primarily prosecting to identify perspective source rocks of intrusion hosted molybdenum along with precious metal and tungsten mineralization. The program identified mineralization in both outcrop, float and soil confirming anomalous gold samples on the eastern boundary grid that lie along lineation's identified in the spectral analysis. Also identified are two targets related to the Hyland Stock contact zone.

Further recommendations for future work on the Win property include:

- Continued investigation through a prospecting program with focus on they Hyland Stock boundary
- Field mapping at 1:5,000 scale of mineralized zones identified by prospecting.
- Staking claims in the NWT to cover for potential extension of the mineralization to the north and east and to the south over the Hyland stock to include the known showings
- LIDAR topographic and photogrammetry surveys for high quality topography of the rugged area
- Hyperspectral and magnetic susceptibility analysis of mineralized zones to determine the feasibility of these techniques at a property scale

East Boundary Grid

- Detailed mapping and channel sampling of mineralized outcrop (SRC286127/128 area)
- Mapping of lineation's identified by spectral analysis in the area
- Continued detailed prospecting with focus on area of repeat soil samples and around the location of samples SRC286159/160
- Extension of the eastern WIN soil grid, both to the SW and NE (after staking)

11.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Personnel:	
M. Anderson, (Senior Geologist/Supervisor) – 6 days @ $500/day	$3,000.00
K. Tyler, (Senior Geologist) – 1 day @ $500/day	$500.00
R. Mohrbutter (intermediate Geologist) – 6 days @ $400/day	$2,400.00
C. Cubbon (Intermediate Geologist) – 7 days @ $400/day	$2,800.00
S. Nouman Shah (Junior Geologist) - 7 days @ $400/day	$2,800.00
S. Jeong (Junior Geologist) - 7 days @ $400/day	$2,800.00
L. Anaka (Junior Geologist) - 5 days @ $400/day	$2,000.00
Daily Field expenses - 39 person-days @ $100/day	$3,900.00
YWCB as per invoice	$5,188.91
Equipment (Rental):	
Pick-up Truck travel to-from site 610km x 3 ea. @ $0.60/km	$1,098.00
Helicopter rental as per invoice ***excludes mob time to site	$45,318.70
Fuel (as per receipts):	
Propane	$784.98
Diesel & Gasoline	$531.45
Transport trailer – 8 @ $16/day	$1,494.32
XRF Analyzer – as per invoice 8 @ $175/day	$1,400.00
Spectral Analysis 59.72 km2 @ $49.24/km2	$2,940.61
Assays:	
Soil samples - as per invoice	$174.76
Rock, samples - As per invoice	$13,799.18
	Sub total: $92,404.59
Data processing and report, 18 days @ $500/day (max. 10%)	$9,000.00
Total	**$101,394.48**

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Appendix A – Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Mary Anderson, of 407-410 Hunter Road, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, certify that

1) I am a Professional Geoscientist employed by Stratabound Minerals Corp. of Toronto, Ontario.

2) I graduated from University of Regina, in Regina, Saskatchewan with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology in 2002 and have worked as a geologist since that time.

3) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan, Registration No. 12723, and licenced with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick Registration No. L6473.

4) I am responsible for preparation of this Report based on original analytical certificates provided by ALS Laboratories Ltd. and on historical information acquired from previous assessment reports and in the public record.

5) I have visited the property in July/August 2022.

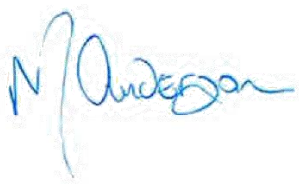
6) I wrote and I am a qualified person responsible for the contents of this technical report entitled "2022 Exploration Activities and on the Little Hyland North and Rubus Properties, Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory", based on my professional experience, a review of relevant reports and maps made available to me from government and corporate sources.

7) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the report that is not disclosed in the report which, by its omission, makes the report misleading.

8) I hold no direct interest in the Little Hyland North or Rubus Properties; and

9) I have read, and this report has not been prepared for the purposes, nor in full compliance with, National Instrument 43-10,1 and according to Form 43-101F1.

Respectfully Submitted:



Dated 25th of January 2023

Mary Anderson, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Appendix B – Assay Certificates

Appendix C – Sampling & pXRF Data

Appendix D – Days Worked

The prospecting program was mobilized from Saskatoon, SK on July 26th, and returned on August 8th, 2022. The program was completed by the Axiom personnel identified in **Table 13**. In total 39-person days were spent prospecting on the Rubus, Little Hyland North and Win claims. Six person days on the Rubus property, 22 days on the Little Hyland North property and ten person days on the Win property. In addition to this a portion of the time spent for mobilizing to and from site is allotted to these claims of 36 days for a total of 75-person days spent on the project.

In addition, Stratabound's President, CEO and Director, R. Kim Tyler visited the Little Hyland North property July 30-31st, 2022.

Table 13 - Project Personnel

Project Role	Personnel	Days on Property
Senior Geologist / Supervisor	Mary Anderson	July 29 – August 5th
Senior Geologist	R. Kim Tyler	July 30-July 31st
Intermediate Geologist	Robert Mohrbutter	July 29 – August 5th
Intermediate Geologist	Craig Cubbon	July 29 – August 5th
Junior Geologist	Logan Anaka	July 29 – August 5th
Junior Geologist	S Nouman Shah	July 29 – August 5th
Junior Geologist	Somi Jeong	July 29 – August 5th

Appendix E – Satellite Data Acquisition & Analyses