

YEIP
04-017
2004

Yukon Territorial Government

Exploration Incentive Program

Target Exploration

Unnamed Tributaries to Proctor Lake and Haldane Creek
Bulk Placer Test

May 1, 2004 -- Nov. 1, 2004

P16231---P16253

464000W
7085000N

Claim sheet 105M-13

report
Prepared by Dan Klippert

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2004 BULK PLACER GOLD EXPLORATION: TARGET

LOCATION and ACCESS

The placer leases are accessible by 2 wheel drive and are located approximately 25 miles north of Mayo Yukon on the silver trail, 1 mile down the south McQuesten road. (see fig 1+ 2)

GEOLOGY

Recent 1:50 000 scale mapping by Murphey and Heon (1995) shows that the property lies in the immediate hanging wall of the Robert Service Thrust Fault, which has emplaced phyllite and meta-quartzite of the late Proterozoic-Early Cambrian Hyland group over Keno hill Quartzite of Mississippian age. All of the rocks on the property are mapped as Highland Group.

INTRODUCTION

Reverse circulation drill results from Bema Gold during 1980 suggest that minable placer gold deposits may exist in the unnamed tributaries to Proctor lake and Haldane creek. Drill holes ranging from .1 g/t Au to in excess of 15 g/t Au lie within the lease boundaries (see Nova and Strata info enclosed)

WORK PERFORMED

Trenching and site pit preparation commenced through August in areas A B C D E and F (see fig 4)

The six test pits were excavated in the lower and upper bench areas of unnamed tributary to Proctor Lake . Tests pit A is located on the lower right limit of unnamed Trib. Test pit B is located 500 feet upstream. Test pit C is located 100 feet off of the south McQuesten road on the right limit of tributary and pit D was located on the right limit of the drainage beside the road. (see fig.4)

The test pits were excavated and washed through September, using a D8K Bulldozer a 235 hydraulic excavator and a 5 yd R/t loader. 50 yards of material was washed through a test sluice at each of the 4 sites, after a pump pond was constructed and the pump and sluice plant were set and Plumbed. Pits E and F were tested with a gold pan.

RESULTS Pit A

Gravel at this site are produced from a high energy water source with a slight grey muddy clay matrix

Placer Gold : .1 grams per cubic yard
Sulphide float: absent
Hematite: sparse and fine
Black sand : very fine

RESULTS pit B

Gravels at this location are extremely clean highly washed with no matrix, would be excellent for concrete gravel. Even though the hole was bone dry the gravel kept sluffing faster than the excavator could bail after 12 ft

Placer Gold : .1 grams per cubic yard

Sulphide float: absent

Hematite: not much fine

Black sand : very fine and sparse

RESULTS pit C

Material at this site consists of 20 ft. of black mud with the presents of an occasional 2 to 3 foot boulder

Placer Gold : 0 grams per cubic yard

Sulphide float: absent

Hematite: absent

Black sand : fine and sparse

RESULTS pit D

The gravels at this location are of a high energy water deposit origin, with a little grey mud silt binder. The water table at this location is 15 ft and the gravel sluffs faster than the excavator could bail.

Placer Gold : .2 grams per cubic yard

Sulphide float: a few fine pieces

Hematite: sparse fine pieces

Black sand : fine and sparse

RESULTS pit E

This pit was excavated on the highest point of this bench a drill line on the material was dry consisting of a clay rich matrix, pebbles predominately greenstone and quartzite, scattered boulders. The pit reached a depth of 20 feet at this level the clay rich till became extremely compacted and extremely hard to dig. The material from the bottom of this pit was left out over night to see if it was frozen the next day the black clay rich matrix could only be crushed with a hammer. This would suggest that this compacted layer that was intersected is from an earlier glacial era. This site was tested by panning

Placer Gold : 0 grams per cubic yard

Sulphide float: absent

Hematite: absent

Black sand : fine and sparse

RESULTS pit F

The pit was excavated at the base of the highest point on this bench on the old cat trail created by a 1980 drill line. Bedrock a dark phyllitic quartzite was encountered at 9 feet. Ground water flowed slowly into the pit ,gravels were of glacial origin high energy water deposits between layers of till.

Placer Gold : 0 grams per cubic yard

Sulphide float: absent

Hematite: absent

Black sand : fine and sparse

CONCLUSION

The gravel and lack of gravel at these locations is strong evidence of glaciation . The majority of rocks are composed of water worn t phyllite, quartzite and greenstone. Gold recovered in the test sluice was fine and flat . The largest piece of gold recovered measured 1/8" wide x1/16". thick. Ninety percent of the gold recovered was smaller than 1/16". The values from these test pits are inconclusive as enriched drill target depths were not encountered due to frost and poor drainage. Gold value from pits A B and D suggest the presents of possible mineable gold deposits at greater depths. The bench areas will be the easiest exploration access and more exploration will have to be done in this area.

EQUIPMENT USED

D8K Cat bulldozer

235 Cat Excavator

5 yd R/T loader

8x6 diesel powered Pressure water pump

10x10 wet Grizzly with 18' sluice run.

4x4 Pickup

4x4 Quad

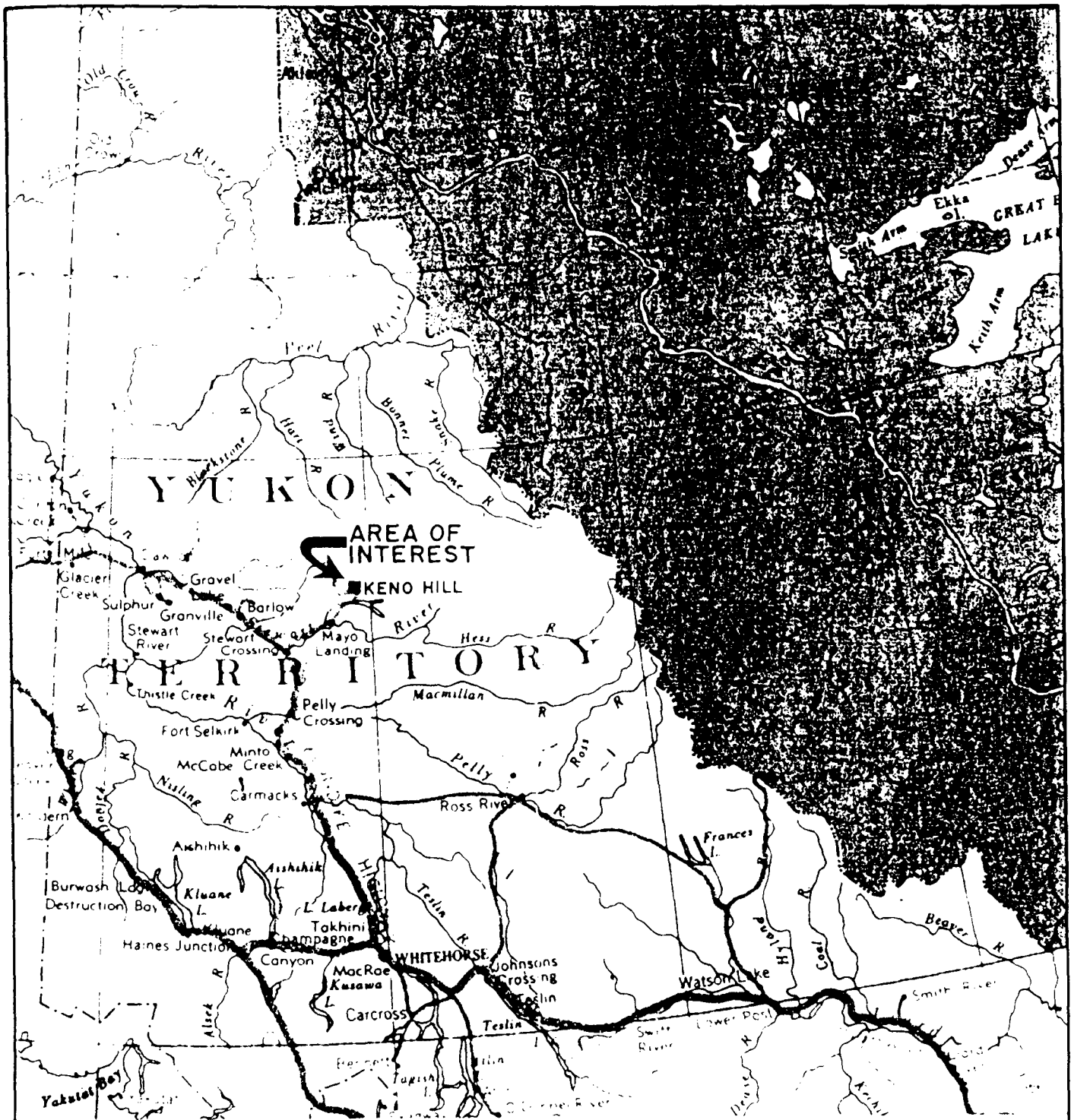


Fig 1



Scale 0 100 200 km.
1:5,000,000 APPROXIMATE

CANADA TUNGSTEN MINING CORPORATION
KENO HILL Y.T.
1980 GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

ZAP, SINISTER AND CONE CLAIMS
KEY MAP

DATE FEBRUARY 1981

JOB NO 80-09-A

REVISED BY

FIG NO 1



BEMA INDUSTRIES LTD.



3 More leases were staked
on areas beside and between existing leases
Proposed leases may be tested. Access
being determined in the field
Target areas all leases.

Fig 3

FIG HC

Areas
Worked = 7
Test Pits =
A, B, C, D, E

→ Paper
CEMENT

←

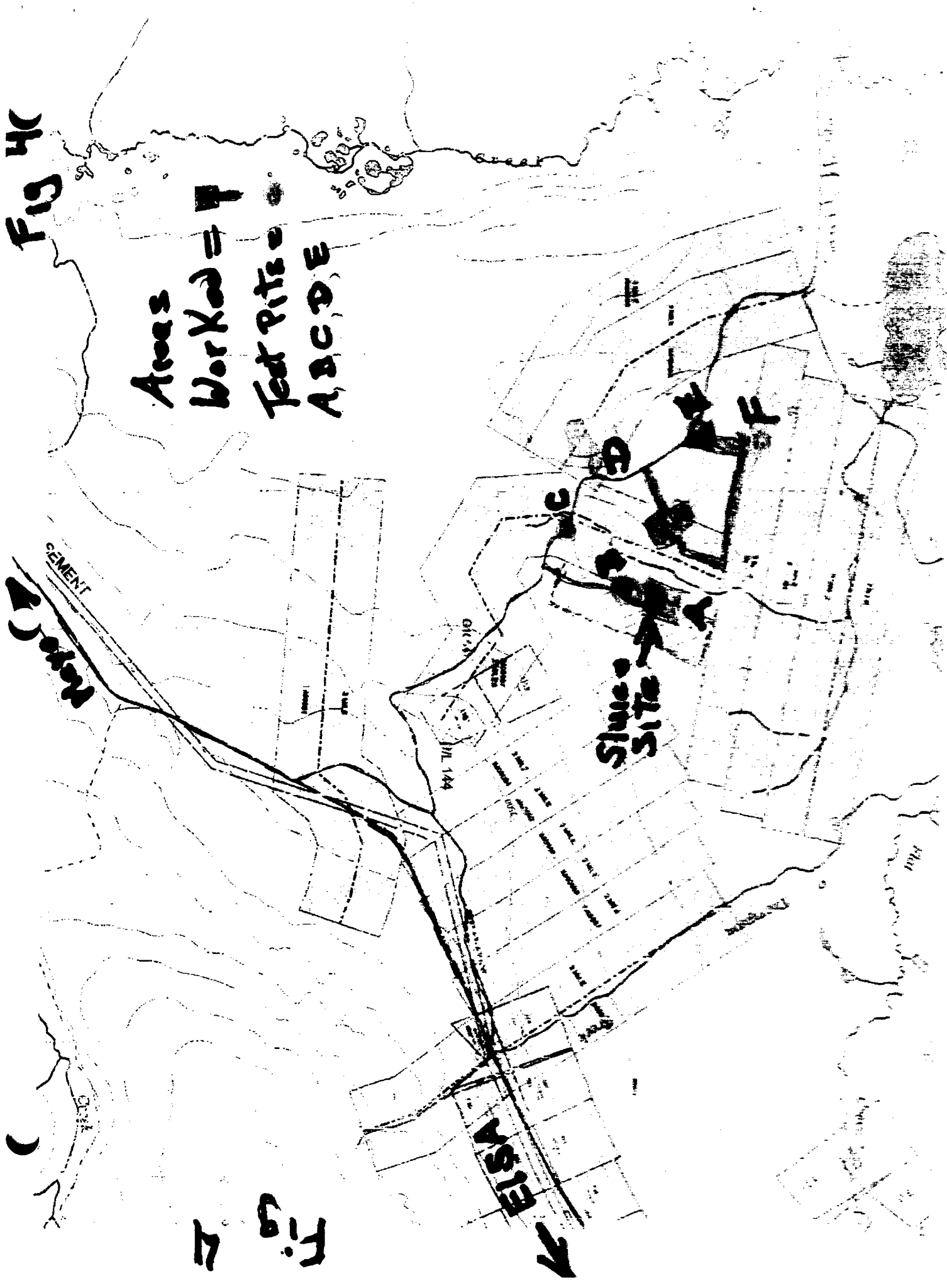
FIG
CA

ELSA

→

Sluice
Site →

A B C D E F





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PROJECTS

McQuesten Project

The McQuesten property located in the Yukon is being explored by SpectrumGold. It has excellent infrastructure with access via the all-weather Yukon Silver Trail Highway near the town of Mayo. Drilling and trenching completed to date on the McQuesten property indicate the presence of a large mineralized system hosted within calcareous meta-sediments and intrusive rocks along the McQuesten Mineralized Structural Zone, as defined by surface trenching, auger drilling and a coincident geophysics (magnetics and electro-magnetics). Highlights from previous drill holes located from west to east along the McQuesten Structural Zone include: 18.3 m of 3.74 g/t; 24.4 m of 2.16 g/t Au; 16.3 meters of 2.19 g/t; and 9.6 m of 2.87 g/t Au. Highlights from previous trenching along the Mineralized Zone include: 16.0 m of 2.67 g/t; 9.2 m of 4.94 g/t; and 8.3 m of 2.72 g/t Au. Initial cyanide bottle-roll leach tests have been completed on unoxidized drill core. Up to 84.3% of the gold was recovered in these tests indicating that the ores are amenable to conventional cyanidation methods. Further metallurgical test work is on going.

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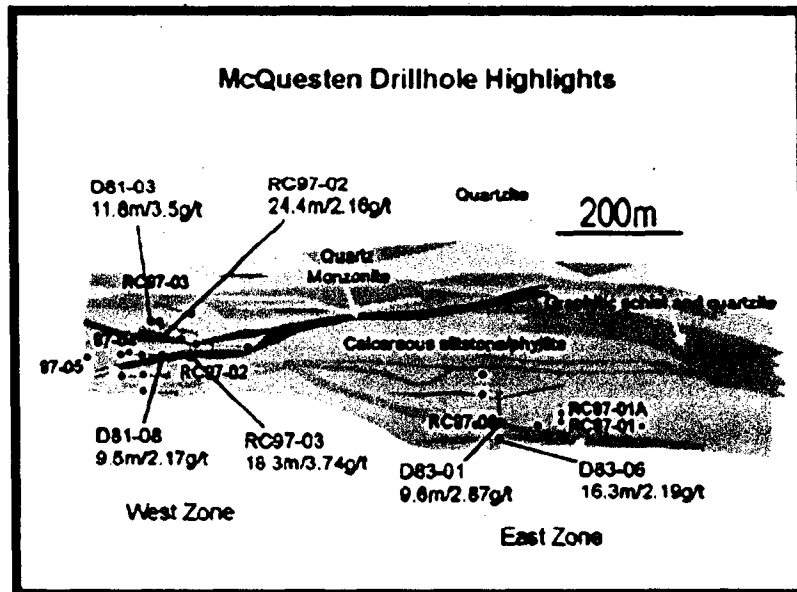
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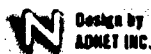
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A 10,000 foot core drill program is underway at the McQuesten gold project located in the Keno Hill Mining District outside of Mayo, Yukon. Upon completion of this drill program, SpectrumGold will earn a 70% interest in the property from Eagle Plains Resources (TSX-V: EPL). A series of priority drill targets based on airborne geophysical anomalies, trenching and auger geochemistry will be drilled as part of the exploration program to test the potential for a multi-million ounce gold system. Results of the program will be reported later this fall after they are finalized.



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News Release

Aurex Drilling Intersects Widespread Sheeted Vein and Skarn Gold Mineralization In 17 of 24 Drill Holes.

January 12, 2004 – StrataGold Corporation (SGV – TSX.V) is pleased to announce results from its winter drilling program on the Aurex Property located between the towns of Mayo and Elsa, Yukon. The program consisted of 4,038 metres (m) of diamond drilling in twenty six holes testing nine targets over a 7 by 2.5 kilometre (km) area. Drilling targeted magnetic and induced polarization geophysical anomalies. Other holes followed up anomalous gold intersections in historic percussion drill holes.

Drilling Highlights

- Two distinct styles of mineralization were intersected consisting of:
 - 1) Sheeted quartz arsenopyrite veinlets and associated brittle fault and vein breccias with anomalous gold, arsenic, bismuth, antimony and tungsten.
 - 2) Stratabound silicified skarn horizons with anomalous gold, arsenic, bismuth, antimony and tungsten.
- Significant intersections of sheeted vein style mineralization include 15.00m of 1.51 (grams per tonne) g/t gold, including 7.50m of 2.51 g/t gold, in hole AX-03-12, and 19.17m of 0.97 g/t gold in hole AX-03-16.
- Significant intersections of sheeted stratabound silicified skarn horizons include 10.01m of 0.74 g/t gold, including 1.01m of 5.30 g/t gold, in hole AX-03-08.
- Mineralized structures and stratabound horizons remain open in all directions and have significant potential to host a large bulk tonnage gold system.
- Drilling of these significant results and remaining targets is planned for spring 2004.

Drill hole intersection highlights are tabulated below*

Drill Hole #	From (metres)	To (metres)	Length (metres)	Gold (grams per tonne)
AX-03-12	31.00	32.50	1.50	8.89
AX-03-12	37.00	52.00	15.00	1.51
Including	37.00	44.50	7.50	2.51
AX-03-16	117.70	136.87	19.17	0.97
AX-03-16	81.50	92.00	10.50	1.08
Including	89.00	90.50	1.50	4.61
AX-03-22	101.10	113.10	12.00	0.98
Including	103.20	104.70	1.50	4.63
AX-03-24	105.10	116.38	11.28	0.90
AX-03-08	184.96	194.97	10.01	0.73
Including	187.96	188.97	1.01	5.30
AX-03-09	75.50	113.00	37.50	0.51

*see table below for complete listing of significant intersections

Sheeted Vein Mineralization

The 2003 Aurex drilling program focused on historic percussion grid drilling targets, with numerous intersections of greater than 1 g/t gold over 3m, and magnetic highs with coincident induced polarization chargeability anomalies. Both types of targets are located on Aurex hill (see below & StrataGold website www.stratagold.com for map). Five of fifteen targets were tested over a 2.2km by 0.8km area. Sheeted quartz – arsenopyrite veinlets and brittle faulting was intersected in all holes. The vein system appears to strike east – northeast and dips to the south. The sheeted vein swarms appear to be stratigraphically controlled by more competent quartzite and schist host rocks that also have variable disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. Individual veins are typically less than 5 centimetres thick containing quartz arsenopyrite with minor pyrite, pyrrhotite and scheelite and are enriched in gold, arsenic, bismuth, antimony and tungsten. Gold grades appear to be controlled by vein density with highest densities encountered in AX-03-16 (19.17m of 0.97 g/t gold), AX-03-24 (11.28m of 0.90 g/t gold), AX-03-09 (37.50m of 0.51 g/t gold), and AX-03-01 (15.00m of 0.69 g/t gold) (see below for complete tabulation of drill results). All intersections remain open along strike in both directions and down dip.

Skarn and Replacement Mineralization

Drilling tested three of eight target areas with coincident magnetic low and induced polarization anomalies over a strike length of 3km. The holes intersected a combination of brittle faulting and quartz arsenopyrite veinlets similar to those on Aurex Hill, and narrow stratabound diopside-garnet skarn horizons with silicification halos. The best fault and vein complex intersection is 15.00m of 1.51 g/t gold, including 7.50m of 2.51 g/t gold, in hole AX-03-12.

Disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite in the silicified skarn horizons contain anomalous gold, arsenic, bismuth, antimony, and tungsten. The best intersection in this style of mineralization is 10.01m (approximate to true thickness) of 0.74 g/t gold, including 1.01m of skarn grading 5.30 g/t gold, in hole AX-03-08 flanked by low grade gold in silicified material. The higher grade skarn style of mineralization and sheeted vein material in hole AX-03-12 is open in all directions.

Summary

Gold mineralization at Aurex is thought to be genetically related to a mid – Cretaceous granitic intrusion characteristic of the Tintina Gold Belt. The sheeted veins are inferred to be developed above and peripheral to an intrusion. Silicified skarn horizons are thought to be more proximal with the possibility of greater thicknesses and higher grades of this style of mineralization closer to an intrusion.

The initial wide spaced drilling on the large Aurex property has confirmed the presence of two styles of gold mineralization over a 10km² area. Management is very encouraged by the intersection of sheeted vein and fault hosted mineralization in the most easterly drill hole (AX-03-23) and the higher vein density encountered in AX-03-16 and AX-03-24. Management is further encouraged by the presence of higher grade mineralization in silicified skarn horizons in AX-03-08 and sheeted vein fault complexes in AX-03-12.

Drilling conducted to date indicates that the Aurex property has the potential to host a large bulk tonnage gold system with several intersections indicating high grade potential. Follow up drilling of significant intersections and numerous untested targets is planned for spring 2004.

Significant results from the Aurex drill program are tabulated below:

Drill Hole #	From (metres)	To (metres)	Length (metres)	Gold (grams per tonne)
AX-03-01	70.50	77.40	6.90	0.53
AX-03-01	115.40	130.40	15.00	0.69
AX-03-02	96.05	104.28	8.23	0.80
AX-03-03	130.31	137.81	7.50	0.65
AX-03-04	97.46	104.85	7.39	0.78
AX-03-07	48.75	56.25	7.50	0.56
AX-03-07	60.26	68.00	7.74	0.58
AX-03-08	184.96	194.97	10.01	0.73
including	187.96	188.97	1.01	5.30
AX-03-09	75.50	113.00	37.50	0.51
AX-03-10	21.50	32.00	10.50	0.55
AX-03-10	81.50	92.00	10.50	1.08
including	89.00	90.50	1.50	4.61
AX-03-11b	41.18	47.18	6.00	0.48
AX-03-12	31.00	32.50	1.50	8.89
AX-03-12	37.00	52.00	15.00	1.51
including	37.00	44.50	7.50	2.51
AX-03-12	154.70	160.70	6.00	0.77
AX-03-16	36.73	136.87	100.14	0.38
including	117.70	136.87	19.17	0.97
AX-03-16	159.85	165.85	6.00	0.89
AX-03-18	60.54	68.57	8.03	0.53
AX-03-21	83.05	88.83	5.78	0.48
AX-03-22	101.10	113.10	12.00	0.98
including	103.20	104.70	1.50	4.63
AX-03-23	86.00	92.26	6.26	0.69
AX-03-24	39.91	70.20	30.29	0.54
including	41.41	50.81	9.40	0.92
AX-03-24	105.10	116.38	11.28	0.90
AX-03-25	61.34	66.50	5.16	0.68
AX-03-25	108.00	116.40	8.40	0.67

About StrataGold

StrataGold Corporation is a new precious metal exploration company focused on gold exploration in the America's. The Company is well financed and has significant exploration programs planned in 2004 giving shareholders an excellent opportunity to participate in the growth of an exciting new gold company. StrataGold continues its pursuit of other gold properties as part of its growth strategy and is expanding its search in the Americas.

Review by Qualified Person, Quality Assurance/Quality Control

The results of the Aurex drilling program have been reviewed, verified and compiled by StrataGold's geological staff (which includes a qualified person, Terry Tucker, P. Geo., for the purpose of National Instrument 43-101, which outlines standards of disclosure for mineral projects).

Under the Company's quality control program, drill core (NQ) is sawn with one half of the core samples shipped to ALS-Chemex Laboratories (ISO 9002 certified) in Vancouver, British Columbia for analysis. In addition to the in-house laboratory duplicates, standards and blanks, under StrataGold's sample and assay control program, check assay samples are submitted as a coarse reject to ACME Analytical Laboratories (ISO 9002 certified) to enable comparison of the sample preparation and analysis. Gold analysis is conducted by a combination of fire assay & screen metallics fire assay (30g ALS-Chemex, one assay tonne ACME) using an atomic absorption finish (ALS-Chemex) or Inductively Coupled Plasma - Emission Spectral finish (ACME).

This press release may contain forward-looking statements based on assumptions and judgements of management regarding future events or results that may prove to be inaccurate as a result of exploration and other risk factors beyond its control and actual results may differ materially from the expected results.

For further information, please contact:

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The TSX and TSX Venture Exchange have not reviewed and do not accept responsibility for the adequacy of this news release.

Aurex Property detailed drill hole information and location map

Drill Hole #	Easting UTM (m)	Northing UTM (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Datum
AX-03-01	469783	7082059	973.05	352	-56	136.25	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-02	469777	7081961	967.07	360	-50	191.11	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-03	466175	7082985	706.59	360	-60	198.12	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-04	469572	7082051	973.05	360	-55	128.80	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-05	470249	7082504	973.05	360	-55	157.58	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-06	470160	7082556	968.56	360	-55	127.10	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-07	469023	7082372	928.14	325	-55	105.16	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-08	466151	7082858	712.57	360	-60	225.55	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-09	469059	7082308	940.12	325	-55	145.40	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-10	467470	7082816	769.46	360	-60	172.82	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-11a	Hole Abandoned						
AX-03-11b	466146	7082446	718.56	360	-60	166.12	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-12	467476	7082647	772.46	360	-60	163.71	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-13	464501	7084164	658.68	360	-85	151.50	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-14	468702	7083222	827.84	330	-65	179.83	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-15	Hole Abandoned						
AX-03-16	469103	7081617	952.1	360	-50	181.97	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-17	468702	7083222	827.84	60	-60	146.30	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-18	469460	7081776	952.1	360	-55	111.86	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-19	463828	7083138	850.3	172	-80	85.34	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-20	469091	7083163	877.25	360	-60	161.54	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-21	469733	7082109	974.55	180	-70	151.49	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-22	467570	7082817	772.46	350	-55	274.32	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-23	471199	7082326	959.58	360	-55	167.34	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-24	469271	7081721	947.6	360	-55	139.29	NAD27 Z9
AX-03-25	467471	7082770	769.46	360	-75	283.47	NAD27 Z9

OVERBURDEN DRILLING REPORT
ON THE
ZAP, CONE, SIN, IS AND TER CLAIMS

Bema Industries Ltd. was engaged by Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Limited to carry out an overburden drill program on their wholly owned ZAP and CONE claims and the optioned SIN, IS and TER claims.

Six hundred and twenty-seven (627) ZAP claims and eighty-eight (88) ZAP fractions lie within the boundaries of the McQuesten Valley between Mt. Haldane and the Hansen Lake area. Twenty-one (21) CONE claims and one (1) CONE fraction are located on the northwestern boundary of the ZAP claims in the area of Proctor Lake.

The SINISTER group includes forty (40) SIN claims and two (2) SIN fractions, thirty-two (32) IS claims and twenty-four (24) TER claims which occupy a narrow strip of land along the Haldane Creek Valley and are joined to the southwestern boundary of the ZAP claims. The SINISTER claim group is owned by Archer, Cathro & Associates Ltd. and was optioned to Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Limited in April 1979. See Figure 1.

The overburden drilling was done on the following claims: ZAP 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 41, 1012 Fr., 1015 Fr., 1018 Fr., and SIN 10, 11 and 12.

Bema Industries Ltd. carried out a unique deep overburden drill program which commenced on June 4 and terminated August 9, 1980. Sixty-seven (67) overburden drill holes were drilled, of which fifty-three (53) were successful in intersecting bedrock. See Figure 2, Overburden Drill Hole Location Map. The concept of overburden drilling involves tracing clastic mechanical dispersion trains of silver, lead and zinc mineralization within the basal till.

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OVERBURDEN DRILLING REPORT

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Appendix I - Overburden Drill Logs

Appendix II - Statement of Costs

FIGURES

Figure 1 - Key Map Approximate Scale - 1:5,000,000

Figure 2 - Claim Location Map

Figure 3 - Drill Hole Location Map Scale - 1:5,000

Heath and Sherwood Drilling Limited were contracted to supply an Acker Mark IV, track mounted, dual-tube reverse circulation rotary drill system. The orientation drill program was designed with a certain amount of flexibility so that it could be modified to follow-up anomalous areas. Initially four exploration lines were laid out approximately seven hundred (700) metres apart with one hundred and fifty (150) metre hole spacings. These holes were located to obtain the following information:

- a) test soil geochemical anomalies;
- b) confirm the existence of the Central Quartzite formation;
- c) determine the type of overburden material;
- d) determine the depth to bedrock and bedrock lithology;
- e) locate lead, zinc and silver geochemical and mechanical dispersion trains from up-ice vein structures.

The dual-tube drilling system assures that a continuous and representative sample can be obtained from any desirable sample interval. Overburden samples are collected from three (3) metre intervals in glaciofluvial deposits, one (1) metre intervals in glacial tills or at lithological contacts. The slurry is logged on the drill by a geologist. When the desired sample interval has been drilled, the geologist, with aid from a helper, changes two sample buckets and replaces them with two clean buckets. One sample bucket contains -10 to +180 mesh material and the second bucket contains -80 to +250 mesh material. While the geologist continues to log the new slurry, the helper collects proportionally, two identical samples from both buckets.

The first bucket is covered by a +10 mesh screen, fragments larger than +10 mesh are retained on this screen, while -10 mesh material passes through into the first bucket. This system provides a quick and efficient way of rejecting oversize material. The majority of the +10 mesh bedrock material is discarded but a small proportion is kept for whole rock analysis, logging and identification purposes. The -10 mesh to +180 mesh material sinks to the bottom of the bucket while the finer suspended material, -180 mesh, flows from the first bucket by way of an overflow valve into a second bucket. The second bucket acts

like a settling pond collecting the -180 to +250 mesh material. Any overflow from the second bucket into the drills' water-tank consists only of the finest (-250 mesh) clay particles.

The -10 mesh to +180 mesh sample is split into two portions. One of the two -10 mesh to +180 mesh samples collected is run over the concentrating table and the other sample is stored. A portion of the heavy mineral concentrate obtained from the -10 mesh to +180 mesh sample was sent to Bondar-Clegg & Company, Whitehorse for silver, lead, zinc, copper and gold geochemical analyses. A two hundred and fifty (250) gram sample of the -180 to +250 mesh fine sample was collected in a Kraft sample bag, dried and then shipped to Bondar-Clegg & Company, Whitehorse for silver, lead, zinc and copper geochemical analyses. The geochemical values for heavy mineral concentrates and -250 mesh samples are tabulated with the overburden lithologic drill logs. See Appendix I.

Report by:

M.D. Philpot

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Geologist

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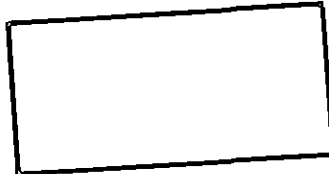
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