

TECHNICAL REPORT
LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY – YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
63°12'10" N, 139°07'06" W, Dawson Mining District

Prepared for:
GOLDSTRIKE RESOURCES LTD.

Prepared by:



TECHNICAL REPORT
LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY – YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS: 115002, 115003

63°12'10" N, 139°07'06" W
UTM (NAD 83): 594640, 7009575, Zone 7

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND OWNERSHIP

In February of 2018, Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (hereinafter “Aurora”), of Whitehorse, Yukon, was commissioned by Goldstrike Resources Ltd. (hereinafter “Goldstrike”) of British Columbia, Canada, to write a Technical Report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 on its Lucky Strike property. The Lucky Strike property is situated in the Dawson Range of west-central Yukon Territory, Canada. Mr. Carl Schulze, P.Geo., completed a one-day property visit on March 9, 2018, and was accompanied by Mr. Daithi Mac Gearailt of Druid Exploration, prime contractor for Goldstrike.

On May 15th 2018, Goldstrike entered into an Arrangement Agreement with Luckystrike Resources Ltd. (hereinafter “Luckystrike”) whereby Luckystrike would obtain a 100% interest in all claims comprising the Lucky Strike property, as well as those of five other properties in the White Gold District of west-central Yukon Territory.

The Lucky Strike property comprises 753 contiguous quartz claims totaling 15,723 hectares (38,836 acres). The property is geographically centered at 63°12’10” N Latitude, 139°07’06” W Longitude (UTM NAD 83: 594640, 7009575, Zone 7) on NTS map sheets 115O/02 and 115O/03 in the Dawson Mining District of Yukon Territory, Canada.

1.2 HISTORY

Little exploration took place within present property boundaries prior to 2009, when positive results were returned from diamond drilling on the neighbouring Golden Saddle target in May, 2009. In June 2009, B. Naughty staked four occurrences subsequent to the public release of results from the Golden Saddle. Naughty acquired the Three Sisters, Strike, Simmons and Agate occurrences. Only the Agate occurrence had activity prior to 2009. The Agate showing was staked in 1900, then again in 1982 as a jade prospect. In 1987, the Agate prospect was optioned to New Era Development which conducted some hard rock and placer exploration.

Mr. Naughty optioned the AU claims, covering the Three Sisters occurrence, to a 50/50 joint venture (JV) comprised of Alix Resources Ltd (Alix) and Cloudbreak Resources Ltd. (Cloudbreak). Alix sold its 50% interest to Cloudbreak in January of 2010. In November of 2010, Cloudbreak optioned the AU and adjacent claims to Accelrate Power Systems Inc. (Accelrate), which completed a NI 43-101 technical report on all exploration to date. In June of 2011, Accelrate changed its name to Goldstrike Resources Ltd.

Mr. Naughty optioned portions of the claim package covering the Strike occurrence to First Lithium Resources Inc., Network Exploration, and Newcastle Minerals Ltd, which conducted some geological mapping and soil sampling. The remainder of the claims covering the Strike occurrence were optioned to the Alix – Cloudbreak JV, which conducted geological mapping, soil sampling and prospecting. This program included a grid soil survey, which identified four zones of anomalous gold geochemistry deemed worthy of follow-up. This target became known as “Zone 1” during subsequent exploration.

The Simmons occurrence was also optioned to the Alix-Cloudbreak JV. The Three Sisters, Strike and Simmons occurrence were all covered by high resolution magnetic and radiometric airborne surveys either in late 2009 or late 2010. The Agate occurrence was optioned to Weststar Resources Corp. in 2009

which renamed the occurrence as the Golden Fox and conducted soil and silt geochemical sampling. This occurrence was incorporated into the present block in 2016.

Goldstrike has conducted surface exploration programs annually since 2013. Programs from 2013 through to 2015 were completed on the “original” claim block, whereas the 2016 program was conducted across the expanded and current claim block. The 2013 program, focusing on “Zone 1”, comprised grid soil sampling, a ground magnetic survey and a trenching program. Positive results led to a more extensive 2014 program of similar activities across Zone 1, and included limited rock and soil sampling at “Zone 2”, to the northwest. Zone 1 includes a target about 1.0 km northwest of the main Zone 1 target. In 2015, trenching and soil sampling continued at both of these Zone 1 targets. Soil sampling was done at Zone 2, which returned sporadic very high gold values.

In 2016, a more extensive exploration program was conducted in two phases: an initial phase of soil sampling, trenching and ground magnetic surveying on the existing claims, followed by an expansion of the claim block to its present size. The second phase comprised soil geochemical sampling primarily across the expanded area. By the end of 2016, five zones had been identified through soil geochemical sampling. From north to south these zones are: the Monte Carlo (formerly Zone 2), the Belmont, the Samson (formerly the northwest part of Zone 1), the Boss (main Zone 1) and the Maverick. The Monte Carlo zone became the target for the 2017 diamond drilling program, comprising 1,032.8m in 9 holes, while the Monte Carlo and Belmont zones both underwent further trenching in 2017.

On May 15th 2018, Goldstrike entered into an Arrangement Agreement with Luckystrike whereby Luckystrike would obtain a 100% interest in all claims comprising the Lucky Strike property, as well as those of five other properties in the White Gold District.

1.3 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The White Gold District is underlain by late Paleozoic meta-siliciclastic, meta-volcanic, meta-plutonic rocks comprising the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT), a large allochthonous terrane accreted on to the Ancient North American Platform to the northeast. The YTT comprises four main lithological assemblages: the Proterozoic to Devonian Snowcap Assemblage, the Devonian-Mississippian Finlayson assemblage, the Mississippian to Lower Permian Klinkit assemblage, and the mid to late Permian Klondike assemblage. Recent regional geological interpretation by the Yukon Geological Survey indicates a fifth major member, the Simpson Assemblage, consisting of tonalite and intermediate to mafic orthogneiss; this underlies the majority of the Lucky Strike property.

The YTT stratigraphy has undergone subsequent intrusive by three major magmatic episodes: the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Aishihik Suite, including the Minto Suite; the Tintina Gold Belt, comprising granitic, monzonitic to dioritic stocks; and a Cretaceous-Tertiary magmatic event resulting in extensive Carmacks Group mafic to felsic volcanics. The structural and stratigraphic framework has been modified by syn- and post-accretionary tectonism commencing during collision of the YTT with the Ancestral North American platform commencing in late Permian time and continuing through Cretaceous to the Paleocene due to collision of the Alexander-Wrangellia Terrane along the Shawkak Fault marking the southwest boundary of the YTT. This compressional regime resulted in development of major strike-slip faults as well as significant thrust fault systems.

The Lucky Strike property is underlain mainly by a NW-SE extending package of Simpson Assemblage orthogneiss intercalated in eastern areas with NW-SE trending units of Snowcap Assemblage quartzites, psammites and schist. Two early Jurassic plutons occur: one towards the northern boundary, and the

other directly west of the property, underlying the Scotch Minfile Occurrence. Updated mapping indicates the latter may be a member of the Tintina Gold Belt.

By the end of 2016, the Monte Carlo Zone had been identified as the main exploration target. Trenching exposed zones of altered orthogneiss with grey quartz veining, returning a value of 0.42 g/t Au across 154 metres, including 0.76 g/t Au across 78 metres. Individual chip sample values ranged from sub-detection to 9.7 g/t gold across 2.0m. The geochemical signature is similar to that of the Golden Saddle Deposit held by White Gold Corp. to the southwest. Similar mineralization was exposed by trenching at the Belmont zone, although gold grades are much lower. Trenching in 2013, at the Boss Zone, returned values from sub-detection to 3.088 g/t gold across 5 metres, from altered orthogneiss with quartz veining. The best value from trenching at the Samson zone was 0.32 g/t Au across 12.0 metres.

The deposit setting is orogenic, whereby auriferous zones are associated with deep-seated crustal faulting, with no identifiable local source. Although the majority of Yukon precious metal occurrences can be classed as “Intrusion-related Gold” mineralization, the lack of contact metamorphism, hornfelsing, and alteration typical of these systems indicates this setting is not applicable, and the mineralization in the White Gold area is considered orogenic.

1.4 2017 EXPLORATION PROGRAM RESULTS

The main focus of the 2017 program was a 1,032.8-metre diamond drilling program completing 9 holes which targeted a NNW-trending mineralized horizon at the Monte Carlo zone. Drilling was completed along two NE-SW trending sections, spaced about 230 metres apart, targeting mineralization identified from trenching within the hanging wall orthogneiss. The mineralization is up-dip of a property-scale NNW-trending, steeply ENE-dipping thrust fault underlain by footwall metasediments.

The first four holes utilized NTW-sized core but poor core recoveries prompted switching to wider HTW core. Mineralized intercepts were returned from brecciated, to gouge-textured, orthogneiss along both sections and consistently about 50 metres stratigraphically above the thrust fault. One south-directed hole was drilled along each of the sections. Hole DDLA-17-09, the south-directed hole along the southern section, returned a near-surface intercept of 5.36 g/t Au across 22.0 metres, and is considered a “discovery hole” by Goldstrike, although it represents an oblique intercept and should not be regarded as a true width.

The 2017 program also included expansion of the soil sampling grids at the Monte Carlo and Belmont zones. The gold-in-soil anomalies were extended on both zones and indicate the soil anomalies may represent a single multi-kilometric horizon.

Data verification from the 2017 drilling program indicates a satisfactory level of accuracy and precision of the data. Further resampling of pulps from the higher-grade portions of hole DDLS-17-09 also indicate a high level of accuracy of results. However, gold values for original and re-split sections of core returned significantly varying results, indicating a “coarse gold effect” is present at the Monte Carlo zone.

Results of exploration to date infer that a mineralized horizon may extend at least 250-metres between the two drill sections, located within hanging wall orthogneiss above a NNW-striking, steeply ENE dipping property-scale thrust fault. Insufficient drilling has been done to confirm the contiguity of this zone and significantly more drilling would have to occur to determine whether a mineral resource exists. However, the zone is coincident with a lineament identified from airborne LIDAR topographic surveying extending about 1.0 km to the SSE. Mineralization within this lineament may occur within splays of the main thrust

fault, amenable to deposition from orogenic fluids, into zones of structural preparation. The oxidized state of associated sulphides might indicate mineralization could be amenable to heap-leach extraction techniques, significantly improving potential economic viability.

1.5 CONCLUSIONS

Soil geochemical sampling has identified several anomalous zones. From northwest to southeast these zones are: the Monte Carlo, Belmont, Samson, Boss and Maverick zones. Anomalous gold values were returned from trenching at the Monte Carlo, Belmont and Boss zones. Soil results show a strong gold signature coincident with the mineralized zone at Monte Carlo. Anomalous values comprising the Belmont zone indicate potential for this to be a SSE extension of the Monte Carlo gold-in-soil anomaly, and therefore the associated mineralized horizon.

At the Monte Carlo zone, a mineralized horizon has been identified in two diamond drill sections, spaced about 230 metres apart, likely representing a single continuous structurally-controlled horizon. In both sections, the mineralized horizon is located within hanging wall orthogneiss stratigraphically overlying, and to the east of, a NNW-striking, steeply ESE-dipping, thrust fault separating the orthogneiss from footwall metasediments. Analysis of LIDAR plots shows a structure coincident with the mineralized horizon extending for more than 1.0 km, mainly to the SSE.

Higher grade gold mineralization from diamond drilling is hosted mainly in strongly fractured orthogneiss, including gouge, with the highest grades returned from fractured to rubbly grey quartz veining. Mineralized zones are associated with oxidized sulphides, which are considerably more amenable to gold liberation through heap leaching, improving the viability of low-grade gold deposits.

A study of quality assurance practices and quality control (QC) sampling during the 2017 drilling program has found the accuracy and precision of the QC data to be satisfactory, rendering the results of diamond drilling as reliable. However, re-sampling of mineralized intervals during 2018 revealed a significant variance in results, although results of re-analysis of pulps revealed a high degree of analytical accuracy. Therefore, the variance in results is due partially to the “coarse gold effect”, although consistently high gold values overall also indicate much of the gold is very fine or lattice-hosted.

Mineralization is likely of orogenic origin, shown by the lack of contact aureoles or other intrusion-related features and alteration assemblages, as well as the lack of anomalous bismuth values. Gold mineralization at the nearby Golden Saddle deposit, and in large part across the Klondike area, is considered of orogenic origin.

1.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of exploration from 2009 through 2017 indicate potential for the property to host further mineralized zones, and the Monte Carlo zone to be of significant size. A subsequent exploration program is recommended for 2018, comprising a surface exploration program, followed by a diamond drilling program of 1,000 metres. Further drilling would be contingent on results of this program.

Phase 1 recommendations comprise ridge-and-spur grid soil geochemical sampling, 600 metres of mechanized trenching, and an 8.0 km of Induced Polarization (IP) surveying, targeting the Monte Carlo area and an area with a prospective radiometric signature some 1,500 metres to the east. The trenching will target the Monte Carlo zone vicinity.

The 2018 diamond drilling program will target the Monte Carlo zone, using a heli-portable drill, utilizing HTW-sized core.

The surface phase will involve eight field personnel (excluding the contract IP-crew), a helicopter pilot, cook and a cook's helper, the latter during the duration of the IP survey. The diamond drilling phase may be conducted with a five-person crew, as well as a helicopter pilot, cook, and 4-person drill crew.

The program is expected to commence in mid to late June and extend until early September. Proposed expenditures, including data compilation, a report and 5% contingency are anticipated at CDN\$1,184,621.

2 INTRODUCTION

This National Instrument 43-101 technical report has been prepared by Mr. Carl Schulze (BSc., P.Geo.) of Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Aurora). The report has been commissioned by Mr. Daithi Mac Gearailt of Druid Exploration, an agent of Goldstrike Resources Ltd. (“Goldstrike”) to present the Lucky Strike property as a “property of merit” for public listing requirements. The author visited the property on the March 9 of 2018, and has reviewed the historical work, geological and mineralogical settings to provide background for the Technical Report.

On May 15th 2018, Goldstrike entered into an Arrangement Agreement with Luckystrike Resources Ltd. (hereinafter “Luckystrike”) whereby Luckystrike would obtain a 100% interest in all claims comprising the Lucky Strike property, as well as those of five other properties in the White Gold District of west-central Yukon Territory.

The 2017 drilling program was managed by Mr. Clayton Jones, of Roberts Creek, British Columbia, employed by Druid Exploration Ltd. of Dawson City, Yukon.

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The author has been requested to write this report using the following terms of reference:

- a) Review and compile all available data obtained by Goldstrike Resources Ltd. and its predecessors,
- b) Provide a Technical Report to the standards of Form 43-101 F1 supporting a listing on the TSX Venture Exchange
- c) Verify and support technical disclosures by Goldstrike Resources Ltd.

2.2 TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND UNITS

All costs contained in this report are in Canadian dollars (CDN\$). Distances are reported in centimetres (cm), metres (m) and km (kilometres). The term “GPS” refers to “Global Positioning System” with coordinates reported in UTM NAD 83 projection, Zone 8. “Minfile Occurrence” refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Minfile, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

A “Grab Sample” consists of a single piece of rock to be analyzed. A “Composite Grab Sample” is similar to a grab sample, but comprises multiple pieces of similar rock material, reported over a specific distance. A “chip sample” consists of a contiguously sampled section, or “chip”, of rock, to obtain a more accurate representation of grade over width. A “float” sample is a rock sample that has been transported from its original bedrock source. “Mag” and “EM” refer to “Magnetic” and “Electromagnetic” methods referencing geophysical surveying. “IP” is an abbreviation for Induced Polarization geophysical surveying.

A collar location is the exact easting, northing and elevation, listed in UTM NAD 83, Zone 8, of the drill collar. An azimuth is the horizontal direction of drilling and a dip is the downward angle of drilling.

The term “ppm” refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t); the term “ppb” refers to parts per billion. Some historic grades are reported in “oz./ton” which is ounces per short

ton. “Ma” refers to million years. The symbol “%” refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated. “QA/QC” refers to “Quality Assurance/ Quality Control”.

ICP-ES stands for “Inductively coupled plasma emission spectroscopy”, and AA stands for “atomic absorption”. AQ300 refers to 33 element four-acid ICP-AES. “FA350-Au” refers to gold (Au) analysis of a 50-gram sample by fire assay with ICP-ES finish. 2SD is short for “2 Standard Deviations”.

“CEO” stands for Chief Executive Officer. “NI 43-101” stands for National Instrument 43-101. Elemental abbreviations used in this report are:

Au: Gold	Mn: Manganese
Ag: Silver	Mo: Molybdenum
Al: Aluminum	Na: Sodium
As: Arsenic	Ni: Nickel
B: Boron	Hg: Mercury
Ba: Barium	P: Phosphorous
Be: Beryllium	Pb: Lead
Bi: Bismuth	S: Sulphur
Ca: Calcium	Sb: Antimony
Cd: Cadmium	Sc: Scandium
Co: Cobalt	Sr: Strontium
Cr: Chrome	Th: Thorium
Cu: Copper	Ti: Titanium
Fe: Iron	Tl: Thallium
Ga: Gallium	U: Uranium
K: Potassium	V: Vanadium
La: Lanthanum	W: Tungsten
Mg: Magnesium	Zn: Zinc
Se: Selenium	Te: Tellurium

2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Much of the information on the Lucky Strike property (geological setting, structural geology, airborne geophysics and past assessment reports) was provided by Goldstrike.

Information on claim tenure, including adjacent properties, and regional geology was provided by the “Yukon Mapmaker Online” website of the Yukon Geology Survey at <http://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/YGS/Load.htm>. Information on regional geology was provided by the “Yukon Bedrock Geology” website and by the “YGS Mapmaker Online” website, both available at http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/Web_map_gallery.html. Information on mineral deposit resources and reserves at the neighbouring White Gold Property was supplied either by the Yukon Minfile website at <http://yukon2.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Solutions/s2.html?appid=c759ea8ef5f748ecbd3e8c920da0ddcc>, or at the website of White Gold Corp at www.whitegoldcorp.ca.

2.4 EXTENT OF INVOLVEMENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

The author visited the property on March 9 of 2018 and obtained three drill core samples. The author is responsible for all sections of this report.

2.5 LIMITATIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The author has reviewed, but not verified, data from exploration programs prior to 2017. The assumption is made that all previous work has been completed to best practice industry standards.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Section 11.1, "Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security, 2013 through 2017" was provided by Mr. Clayton Jones of Druid Exploration. Edits were made by C. Schulze.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Lucky Strike property consists of 753 contiguous Yukon quartz mining claims, comprising approximately 15,723 hectares (38,836 acres). The property is geographically centred at 63°12'10" N Latitude, 139°07'06" W W Longitude (UTM NAD 83: 594640, 7009575, Zone 7) on NTS map sheets 1150/02 and 1150/03 in the Dawson Mining District of Yukon Territory, Canada. All but three claims are 100% held either by Goldstrike or by Cloudbreak Resources Ltd. (a predecessor company). The LUCKY 1-3 claims are held 100% by Terrance King.

The claim status for each claim that comprises the property is included in Appendix 3 (effective February 26, 2018).

The property, comprising 261 claims in 2015, was expanded in 2016 to its present size. The expansion completely enclosed the BREW 1-168 claim block which is 100% held by White Gold Corp.

Several NNE-flowing streams extending across, or partially across, the property are covered by placer claims or placer leases (A placer lease allows the holder exclusive rights to stake placer claims for a period of one year). The most northerly watercourse is Simmons Creek with the lower portion covered by a placer lease held by D. Bruce McArthur. The next significant drainage to the southeast, an unnamed stream, is partially covered by a placer lease 100% held by Twigg Stinson. The majority of this lease is located within the Brew property, although the lower extent of Brewer Creek is located within the Lucky Strike property. No workings or significant environmental disturbance are visible from 2010 Google Earth imagery.

Brewer Creek, the next stream to the southeast, is covered by a series of placer claims and a Placer Mining Land Use permit held by Dynamic Endeavors Inc. The majority of these are located within the Brew property. As of 2010, current or recently active workings are visible from Google Earth imagery, and an airstrip of unknown condition has been excavated along the ridgeline to the southeast. Telford Creek, to the southeast of Brewer Creek, is largely covered by the JR placer claims, held by Mr. Joel Robert White. No significant workings are visible from Google earth imagery.

Barker Creek, of which sections flow across the expanded claim block, has significant active placer workings along the majority of its extent. The lower portion of Barker Creek flows across the Lucky Strike property and is covered by placer claims held by Mr. Stuart Schmidt and a Placer Mining Land Use permit

held by Schmidt Mining Corp. The extreme southern portion of the Lucky Strike property covers the upstream portion of Barker Creek. This area is covered by the SAGER CLAIM placer claims held 50% by Mr. Merrit Sager and 50% by Mr. Derek Fellars, and a Placer Mining Land Use permit held by Sager Merrit K. A placer lease held by Mr. Nick Karran, covers Agate Creek, a left tributary of Barker Creek.

The property, including expanded sections, is covered by a Class 3 Quartz Land Use permit, Permit #LQ00463, valid until August 8, 2022.

The surface rights on the property are held by the Crown. Exploration activities are therefore dependant upon obtaining the appropriate land use permit(s) for proposed exploration activities. Activities allowed under a “Class 1” exploration permit comprise rock, soil and silt geochemical sampling, geological mapping, trenching (to a limit of 400m³ per claim), temporary trail construction (to a maximum of 3.0 km) and a maximum of 250 person-days in camp.

A gradation of permits, for Class 2 through Class 4 activities, is required for more significant programs like diamond drilling and reverse-circulation drilling programs having a footprint exceeding Class 1 limits. Larger exploration programs require a “Class 3 Permit”, are valid for five years (ten if requested) and are acquired through the local Mining Recorder, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR), Government of Yukon.

Class 3 permit activities allow for sizable diamond drilling programs (depending on the number of clearings per claim), up to 5,000 m³ of trenching per claim per year, the establishment of up to 15 km of new roads and 40 km of new trails, and up to 200,000 tonnes of underground excavation. Additional permits required include a “Consolidated Environmental Act Permit” for proper disposal of camp waste and ash resulting from incineration, and a “Fuel Spill Contingency Plan”. A “Yukon Water License” is required if water usage exceeds 300m³/day. Additional licenses may be required for “Disposal of Special Waste”.

All applications for Class 2 through Class 4 require review by the Yukon Environmental and Socioeconomic Board (YESAB). YESAB will recommend whether a project may proceed, whether it may proceed with modifications, or whether the project does not meet the environmental or socioeconomic expectations and should not proceed. Following submission by YESAB, a Decision Body determines whether to accept the recommendations, and, if a permit is awarded, what the conditions of the permit will be.

There are no significant environmental liabilities on the property. The property is located within an overlap area of the traditional territory of the Tr’ondek Hwech’in First Nation (THFN) and the Nacho Nyak Dun First nation (NNDFN).

The northwest corner of the property is bordered by a parcel of “Class A” settlement land, specifically Block TH R12-A, held by the Tr’ondek Hwech’in First Nation. Class A settlement lands are areas whereby the applicable First Nation retains both the surface and subsurface rights. Although no encumbrances related to First Nations ownership occur directly on the property, Goldstrike wants to maintain a respectful working relationship, including partnership agreements, with the Tr’ondek Hwech’in and Nacho Nyak Dun First Nations.

The author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks potentially affecting access, title, or the right or ability to perform exploration on the property.

4.2 LAND TENURE AND UNDERLYING AGREEMENTS

The following section was supplied by the website of the Goldstrike Resources Inc. and modified slightly by the author.

All claims comprising the property are 100% held by Goldstrike, except for the LUCKY 1-3 claims which are 100% held by Terry (Terrance) King. The Lucky 1-172, Strike 7-10, 27-30, 46-50, 65-70, 85-90 and AU 89-116 claims are held by Cloudbreak Resources Ltd. (Cloudbreak), a precursor company to Goldstrike. The “original” 219 claims comprising the Lucky Strike property were staked in June of 2009, following on the release of favourable drilling results from the nearby Golden Saddle deposit (Figure 33). The claims were staked by a 50/50 joint venture between Cloudbreak and Alix Resources Corp. In 2010, Cloudbreak was renamed as “Petro One Energy Corp.” (Petro One) who then purchased Alix Resources’ 50% interest to obtain the full 100% interest in the property.

In 2010 Accelrate Power Systems Inc. entered into an option agreement to acquire a 70% interest in the property from Petro One, and subsequently completed its acquisition. Accelrate was renamed as Goldstrike Resources Ltd. In 2015, Goldstrike acquired Petro One and obtained a 100% interest in the property (Jones, 2016). In 2016, the remaining 534 claims were staked.

On May 15th 2018, Goldstrike entered into an Arrangement Agreement with Luckystrike Resources Ltd. (hereinafter “Luckystrike”) whereby Luckystrike would indirectly obtain a 100% interest in all claims comprising the Lucky Strike property, as well as those of five other properties in the White Gold District of west-central Yukon Territory. On or before the effective date of the transaction (the “Effective Date”), defined as the date that is 3 business days after all conditions precedent for the completion of the Arrangement have been satisfied or waived (or such other date agreed to by Goldstrike and Luckystrike), all claims will be transferred by Goldstrike to a newly incorporated wholly-owned subsidiary of Goldstrike (“Subco”). On the Effective Date, all of the issued and outstanding shares in Subco will be transferred by Goldstrike to Luckystrike.

Other than as set out above, the land tenure status and underlying agreements remain unchanged. There are no royalties, back-in clauses or other encumbrances on the present Lucky Strike property.

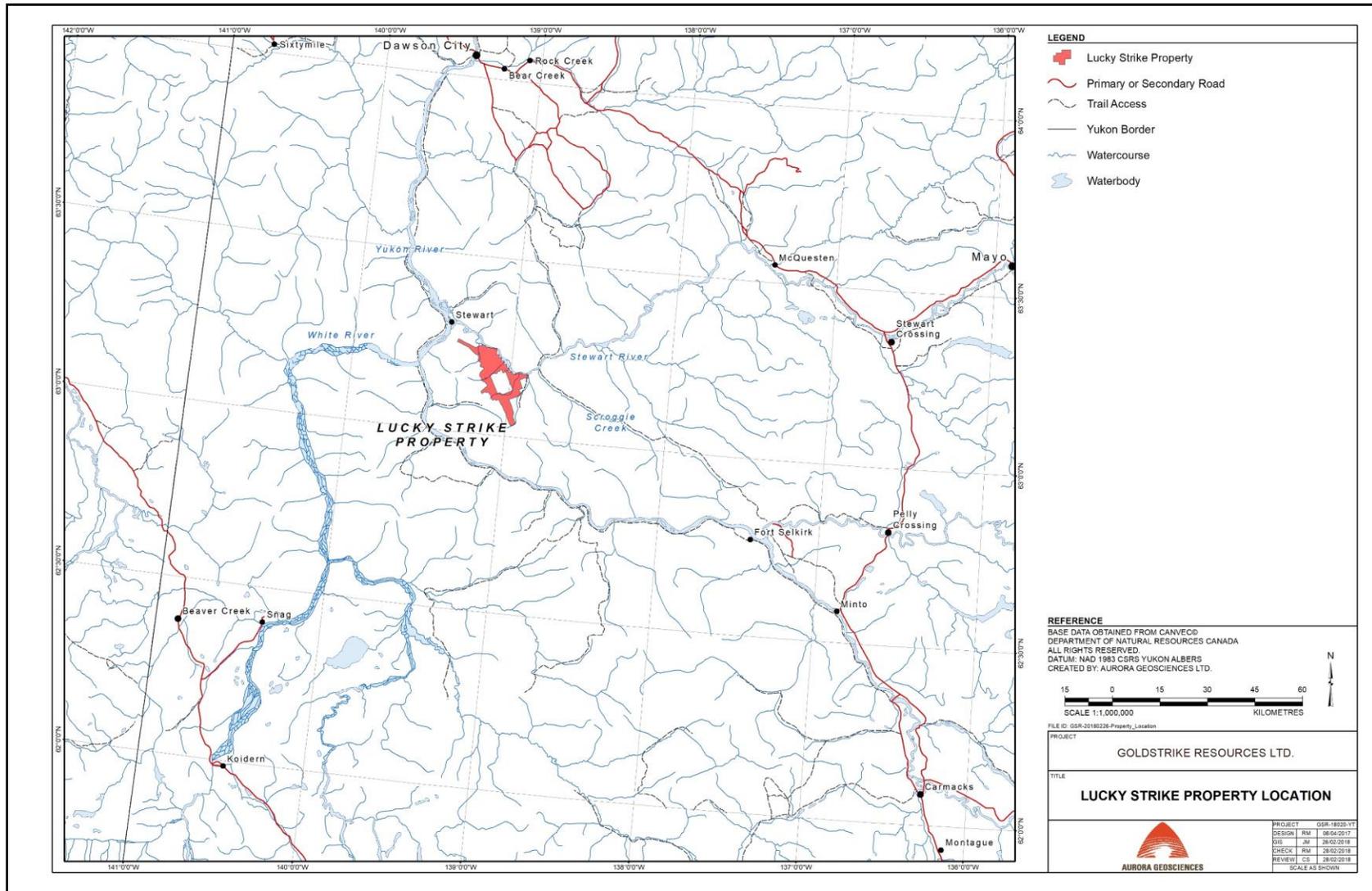


Figure 1: Location Map, Lucky Strike property

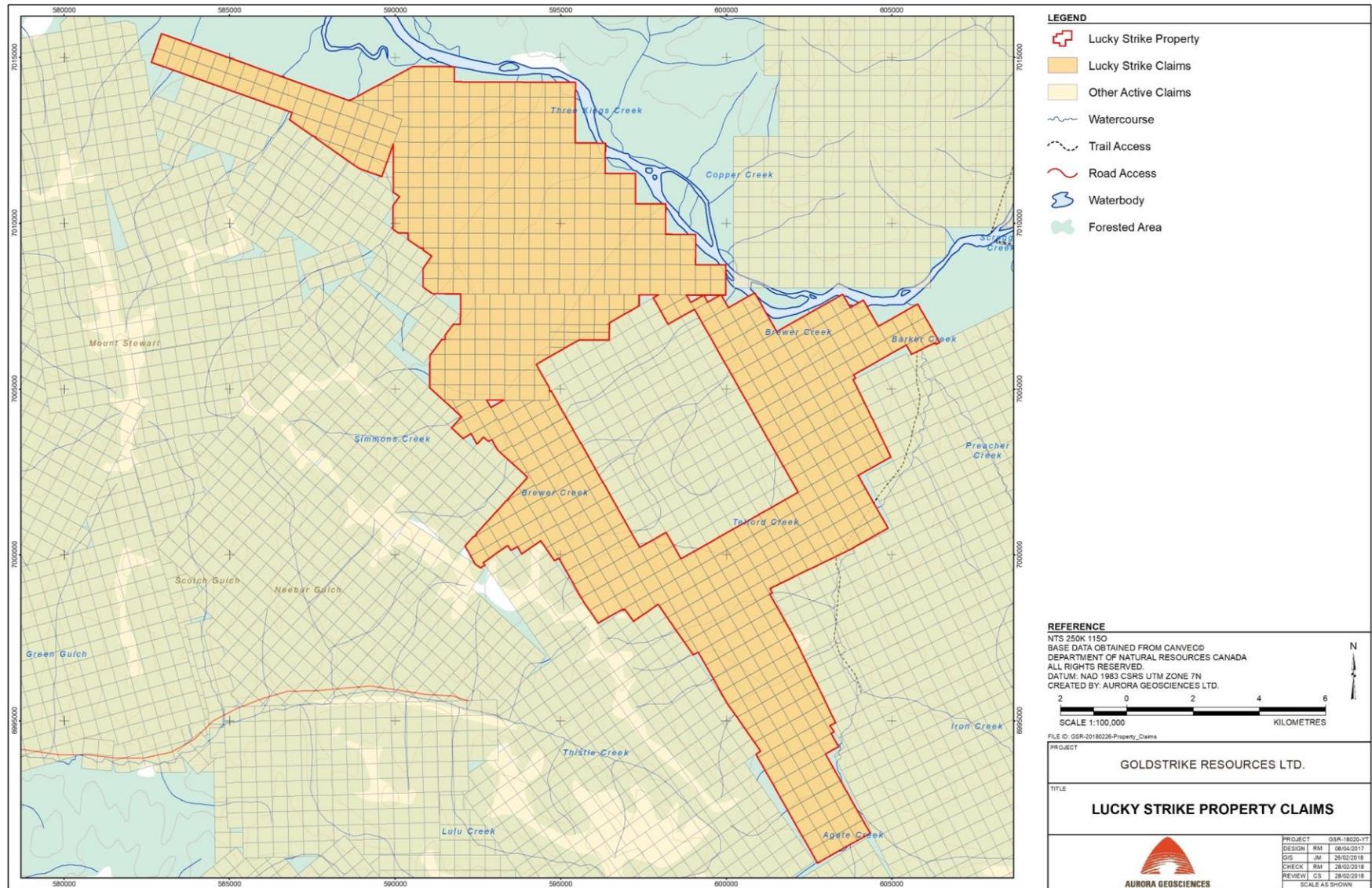


Figure 2: Claim Map, Lucky Strike property

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Lucky Strike property is located in west-central Yukon Territory, within NTS map sheets 1150/03 and 1150/02. The property is geographically centred at 63°12'10" N Latitude, 139°07'06" W Longitude (UTM NAD 83: 594640, 7009575, Zone 7), 95 km south of the Town of Dawson City. Access to the property is by helicopter, and by barge or river boat for areas along the northeast property boundary adjacent to the Stewart River. Local roads extend along the majority of the Barker Creek drainage, which is connected by seasonal road to Thistle Creek to the southwest. The condition of the connector road is unknown. A local road extends along the lower portion of Brewer Creek, and an airstrip, in unknown condition, is located along the ridge between the Brewer Creek and Telford Creek drainage basins.

The climate in the Mount Anderson area is subarctic continental, with short, warm summers and long, very cold winters. Average daily high and low temperatures in July for Dawson are 23.1°C and 8.2°C, respectively. The average daily high and low temperatures in January are -21.8°C and -30.1°C. Average precipitation varies from 8.2 mm in April to 49.0 mm in July, comprising an annual precipitation of 324.4 mm (Wikipedia, after Environment Canada, information for Dawson City, YT). Winter snowfall is moderate, averaging 166.5 cm of snow per annum. Temperature and precipitation at the property vary with elevation, with greater precipitation and lower temperatures at higher elevations. The field season extends from late May until late September, but diamond drilling may be done in winter conditions if freezing of water lines can be prevented. Extended daylight hours occur from May through August which can assist in the feasibility of exploration.

The property is situated along the northwest margin of the "Dawson Range", extending southeast from the "White Gold" area to WNW of Minto Landing, Yukon. Elevation ranges from approximately 365 m (1,200 feet) along the Stewart River to about 1,160 m (3,805 feet) along the southwest property boundary, near the headwaters of Telford Creek. Outcrop exposure is estimated at less than 0.5% and limited primarily to steep stream valleys. Lower elevations are covered by thick deposits of loess (windblown fine sand), with north and east facing slopes typically containing permafrost. Gravel benches of unknown thickness occur in the northwestern property area, particularly near the confluence of Lucky Strike Creek and the Stewart River (Jones, 2016). The property is located along the extreme western margin of an area of "pre-Reid" late Pliocene to Pleistocene glaciation, directly north of Beringia which escaped all continental glaciation events and covered west-central Yukon and central Alaska.

Typical high-latitude boreal forest vegetation includes white spruce, birch and poplar, and covers lower elevations, becoming progressively stunted and mixed with "buckbrush" with increasing elevation. Some ridgelines and hilltops are covered by alpine vegetation, consisting of grasses and small scrub. Much of the northern property area was subjected to a forest fire around 2005 and is covered by fallen trees and scrubby re-growth.

Dawson City, Yukon, is a full-service community with a population reported in the 2011 census of 1,319 (Wikipedia, 2016). The population increases to approximately 2,000 when including neighbouring communities in the Klondike area. Dawson City has bulk fuel, grocery and hardware services, abundant accommodation, an available skilled work force, and government services including the mining recorder for the Dawson Mining District. Dawson City is approximately 550 kilometres along the North Klondike Highway from Whitehorse, Yukon. Whitehorse is a full-service community of 29,000, with excellent

accommodations, groceries, hardware, camp supplies, bulk fuel and expediting services, and a skilled workforce. Whitehorse, the capital city of Yukon, has full government services, including the Whitehorse Mining Recorder and the Yukon Geological Survey.

The property size and moderate terrain are adequate to accommodate mining facilities, potential mill processing sites, heap leach pads, tailings impoundments and waste disposal sites. There is sufficient water on the property to supply mining, milling and drilling operations. The nearest electrical infrastructure, the main power line from Whitehorse to Dawson, is located about 85 km north of the property. This power line is part of the main Yukon electric power grid, servicing Whitehorse, Dawson, Faro and Haines Junction, with a total capacity of 116 MW.

6 HISTORY

Little exploration has been documented prior to the release of strongly positive diamond drilling results from the nearby Golden Saddle deposit in May of 2009. Four Yukon Minfile occurrences have been documented; from northwest to southeast these are: Three Sisters (#1150 007), Strike (#1150 170), Simmons (1150 171) and Agate (#1150 015). The Three Sisters is located within the northern AU block of claims, and the Strike and Simmons are located in the block of Lucky and Strike claims. The Agate occurrence is located towards the southern end of the expanded portion of the property.

The present property area is located within the Stewart River area, remapped by J. Ryan and S. Gordey of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC), as part of the “Ancient Pacific Margin NATMAP Project”. This project was an interagency project combining the efforts of the GSC, the Yukon Geology Program (now the Yukon Geological Survey) and the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch. The purpose was to improve the understanding of pericratonic terranes, specifically the Yukon Tanana Terrane. In 2005 Ryan and Gordey released their geological compilation map of the Stewart River area (Yukon Minfile, 2011).

6.1 THREE SISTERS OCCURRENCE (1150 007)

The Three Sisters showing was originally staked in 1992, presumably to cover quartz veining. No work was reported, other than a description of the area was underlain by Paleozoic metasediments and granite gneisses (Vivian, White and Robinson, 2010).

In June of 2009, B. Naughty staked the AU claims, and in July optioned the Au 89-116 to a 50/50 joint venture comprised of Alix Resources Ltd (Alix) and Cloudbreak Resources Ltd (Cloudbreak). The joint venture immediately carried out geological mapping and soil geochemical sampling. Alix sold its 50% interest to Cloudbreak in January of 2010.

In October 2010, Cloudbreak conducted a high resolution airborne geophysical survey across the AU claims. In November, Cloudbreak optioned the AU and adjacent claims to Accelrate Power Systems Inc. (Accelrate). Accelrate completed a NI 43-101 technical report on all exploration to date. In December 2010, Cloudbreak changed its name to Petro One Energy Corp. In June of 2011, Accelrate shareholders voted to change the company’s main focus from oil exploration to mineral exploration and voted to change the name to Goldstrike Resources Ltd (Goldstrike).

In July of 2010, Naughty optioned the AU 1-2 and 9-42 claims to Erin ventures Ltd. (Erin) (Yukon Minfile, 2011). In June of 2011, Erin conducted geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling on these claims (Yukon Minfile, 2011).

6.2 STRIKE OCCURRENCE (1150 170)

The Strike 1-114 claims were originally staked by B. Naughty in June of 2009. Naughty then optioned the STRIKE 17-20, 37-40, 56-60, 75-80 and 95-100 claims to First Lithium Resources Inc (First Lithium), which flew a combined airborne magnetic and radiometric survey across these claims.

Following the First Lithium option, Naughty optioned the STRIKE 1-6, 21-26, 41-45, 61-64 and 81-84 claims to Network Exploration (Network). In September of 2009, Network conducted geological mapping and soil geochemical sampling. In November of 2009, an airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey was completed. In June 2010, First Lithium purchased Network's STRIKE claims that were south of, and contiguous with, First Lithium's STRIKE claims. First Lithium completed a soil geochemical survey on both blocks in August of 2010.

In late June of 2009, Naughty also optioned the STRIKE 11-16, 31-36, 51-55, 71-74 AND 91-94 claims to Newcastle Minerals Ltd. which conducted an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey in November of that year (Yukon Minfile, 2011).

In July of 2009, Naughty optioned the STRIKE 7-10, 27-30, 46-50, 65-70 and 85-90 claims to the joint venture between Alix and Cloudbreak. The joint venture immediately conducted geological mapping, soil sampling and prospecting program on these claims (Yukon Minfile, 2011). A detailed grid soil sampling program consisting of 1,503 samples was completed in September of 2009. The survey revealed four zones of anomalous gold values deemed worthy of follow-up exploration (Vivian et al, 2010). The most notable is a NW-SE trending soil anomaly extending northwest from the southeast corner of the claim block to the Strike claim block. One other soil anomaly parallels this in the southwestern property corner. The joint venture also contracted Precision Geophysics to conduct an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey in November of 2009.

It appears likely that one airborne survey covered all of the optioned claim parcels. In January of 2010, Cloudbreak purchased Alix's interest in the Strike and associated claims.

In March of 2010, Atocha Resources Inc. optioned the STRIKE 100-114 claims from Naughty and completed a geological mapping and soil sampling program in June.

As part of its option agreement with Accelrate, Cloudbreak optioned its 70% interest in its STRIKE and neighbouring claims to Accelrate Power Systems, which became Goldstrike by June of 2011.

6.3 SIMMONS OCCURRENCE (1150 171)

This occurrence was staked as the LUCKY 1-172 by B. Naughty, who then optioned these claims to the Alix-Cloudbreak joint venture in July and August of 2009. The joint venture conducted geological mapping and soil geochemical sampling (part of the same program described in Section 6.2) in September of 2009. In January of 2010, Cloudbreak purchased Alix's 50% interest in the claims.

In October of 2010, Cloudbreak completed a high resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric survey across the claims. These claims were incorporated into the option agreement whereby Accelrate obtained a 70% interest in the claims, which were officially held by Goldstrike by June of 2011 (Yukon Minfile, 2011).

6.4 AGATE OCCURRENCE (1150 015)

Early activity near the Agate occurrence included staking of the Mountain Chief and other claims by J. McGilvray in September of 1900, and the Golden King claim in February of 1901. The occurrence was restaked in 1982 as the DL 1-72 block by Don Lee, who transferred the block to Lee's Jade and Opal Ltd. in 1985. The claims were subsequently optioned to New Era Development Ltd. in 1987, which explored the property together with local placer activity.

The area was restaked as the RB 1-50 claims by B. Naughty in June of 2009, who then optioned these claims in July to Weststar Resources Corp. (Weststar) in exchange for cash, shares and work commitments. Weststar renamed the claim block as the Golden Fox and completed a silt and soil geochemical program in October of 2009. The sampling occurred along three separate drainages and identified an 850-metre long anomalous area returning values to 30 ppb gold from silt sampling.

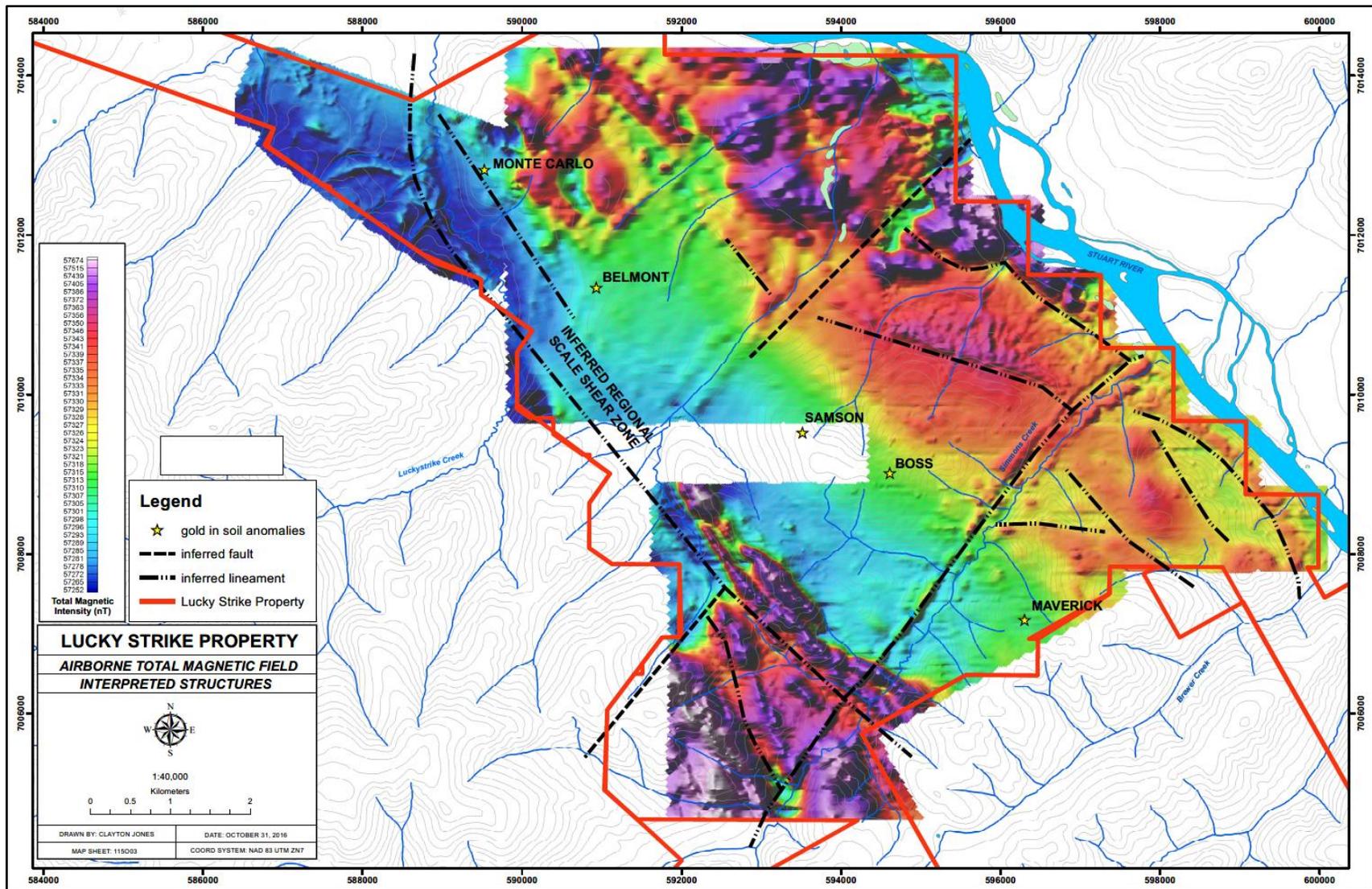


Figure 3: Airborne Total Magnetic Field, Lucky Strike property

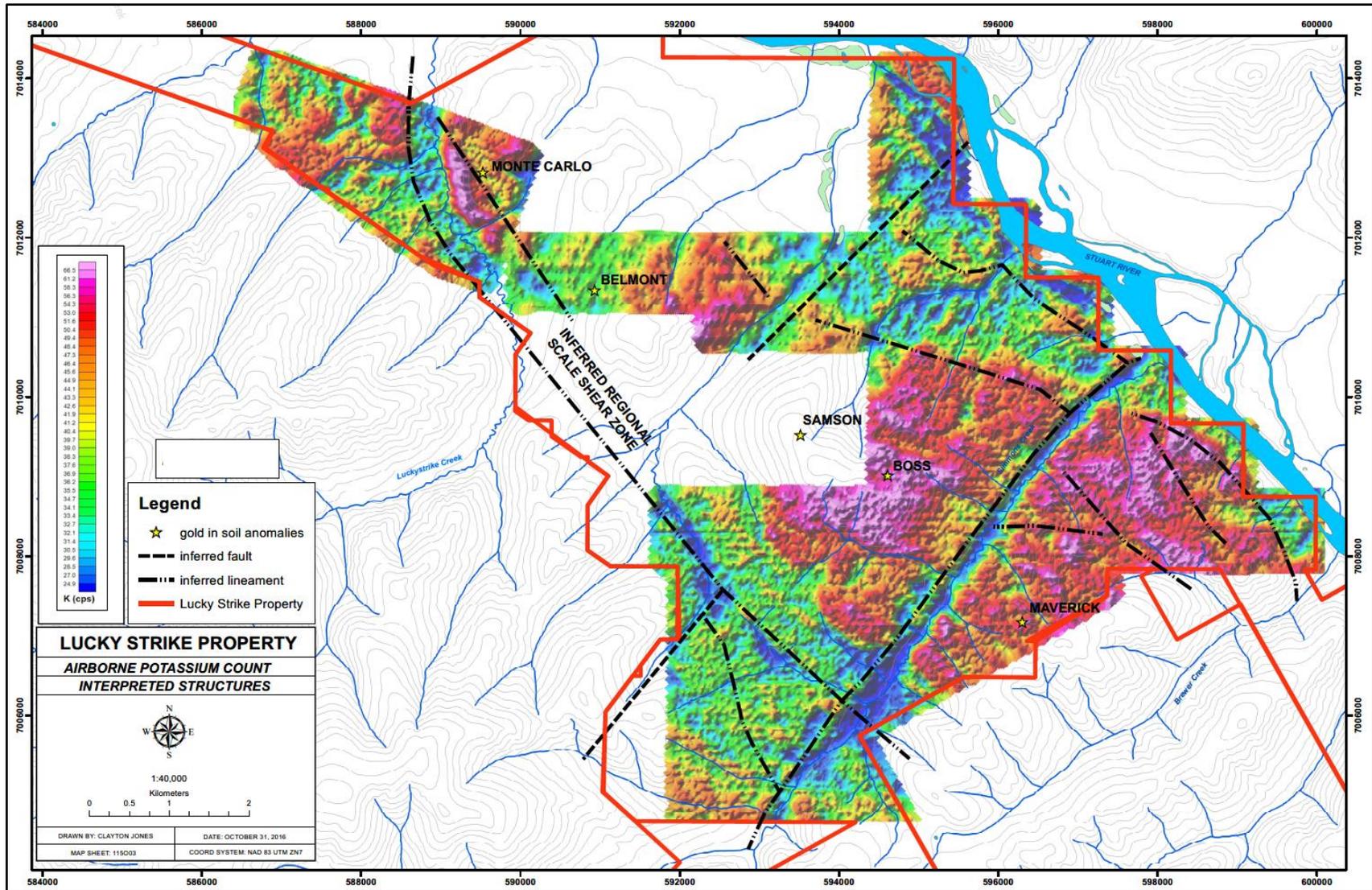


Figure 4: Airborne Potassium Count, Lucky Strike property

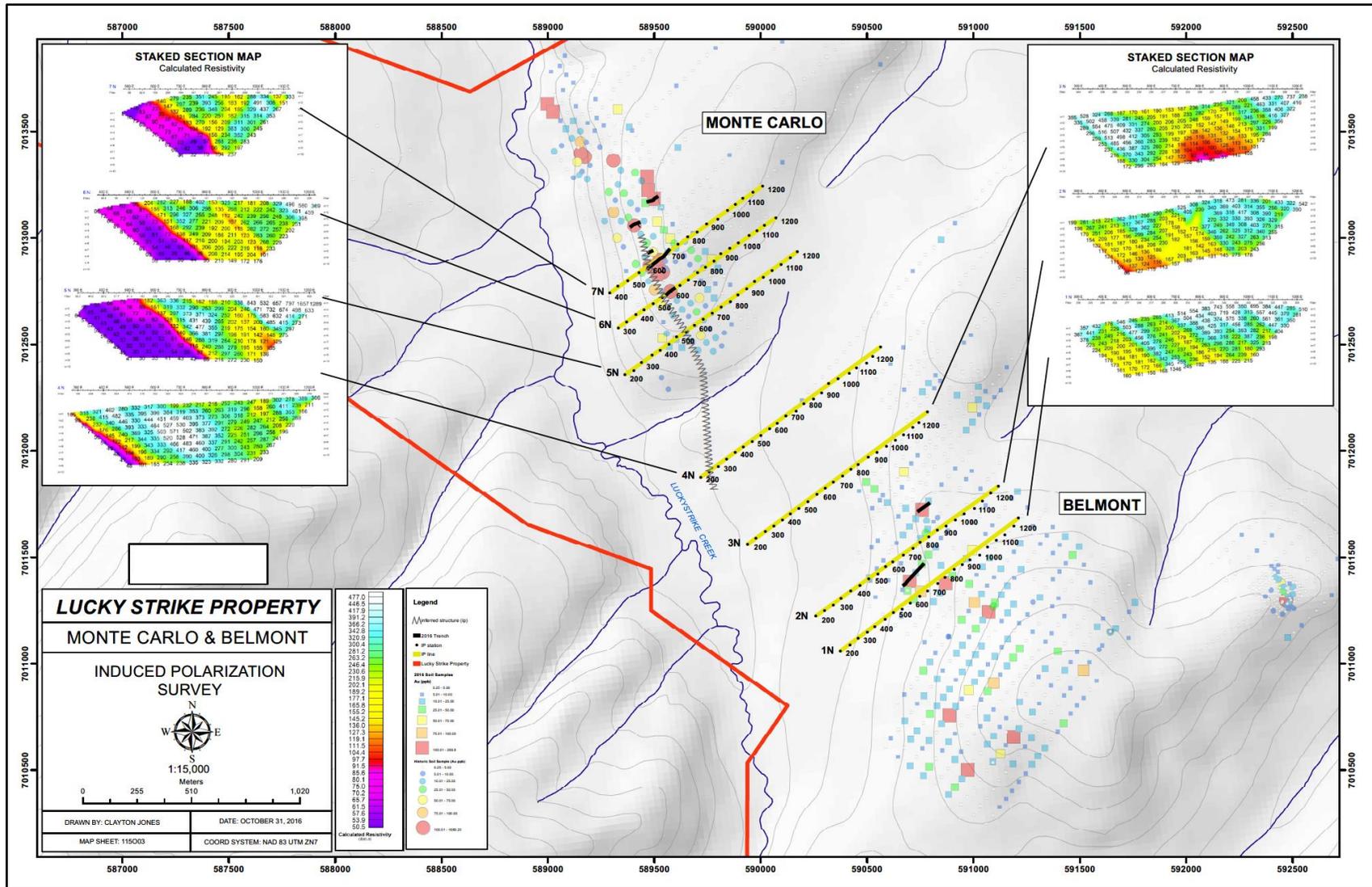


Figure 5: 2016 Induced Polarization Resistivity Survey

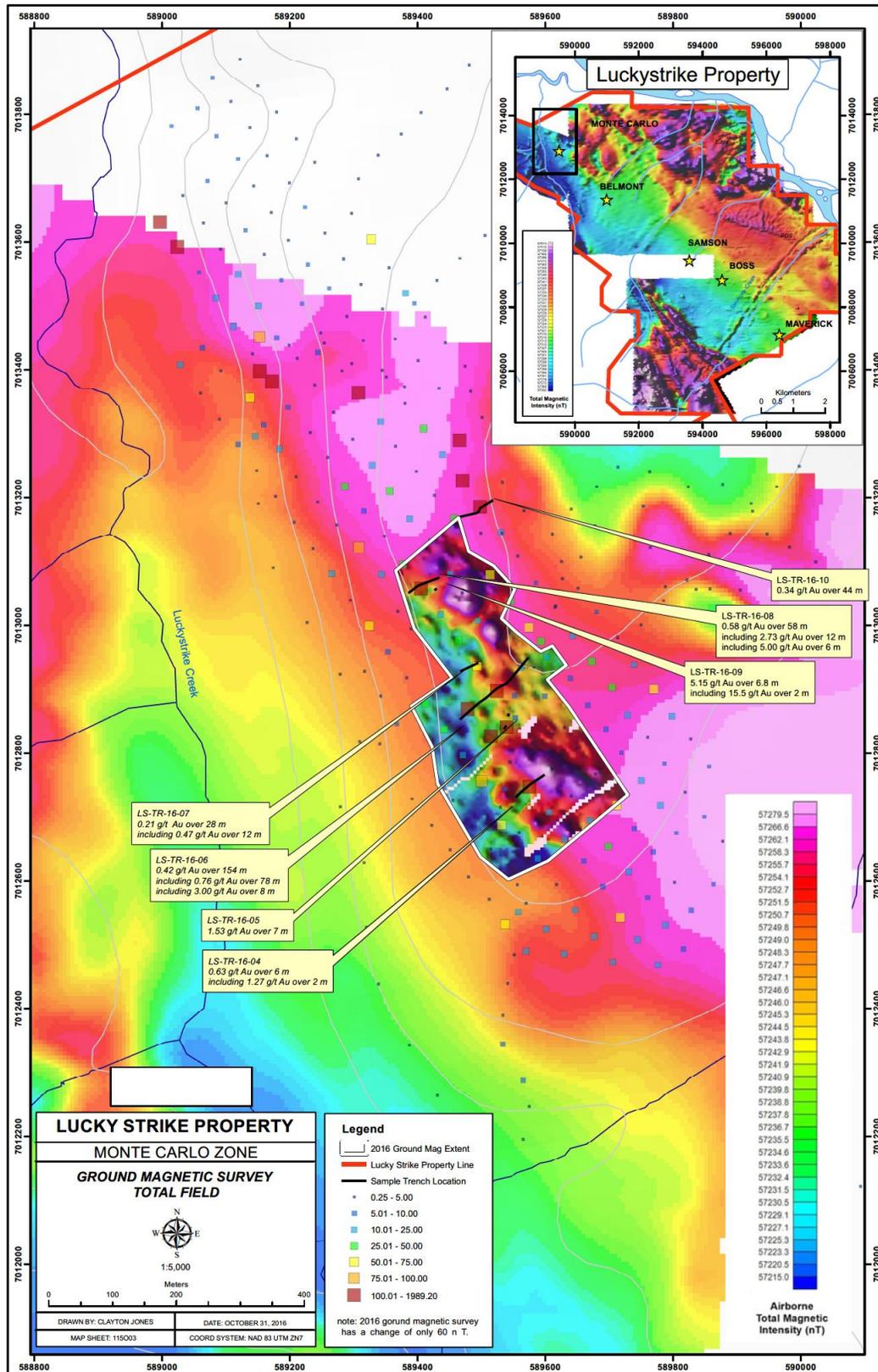


Figure 6: 2016 Ground Total Field Magnetic Survey

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The following description of regional geology is based partly on a master's thesis paper titled: "*Late Jurassic Fault-Hosted Gold Mineralization of the Golden Saddle Deposit, White Gold District, Yukon*", by Leif Anthony Bailey (*Bailey L. A., 2013*). The paper, which provides a comprehensive description of the geological setting of the White Gold District, focuses on the Golden Saddle Deposit roughly 15 km to the west, held by White Gold Corp.

The White Gold District is underlain by late Paleozoic meta-siliciclastic, meta-volcanic, meta-plutonic rocks of amphibolite-grade comprising the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT). The YTT is a large allochthonous terrane accreted on to the Ancient North American Platform, the boundary of which is marked by the NW-SE trending right lateral Tintina Fault Zone to the northeast. The southwest boundary is marked by the NW-SE trending Denali (Shakwak) Fault zone, separating the YTT to the northeast from a younger allochthonous terrane comprising the Alexander-Wrangellia Terrane to the southwest.

The YTT is comprised of four main lithological assemblages, of which the oldest is the Proterozoic to Devonian Snowcap Assemblage consisting of siliciclastic sediments including metapelites and psammites, deposited on a passive continental margin setting. This is overlain by three major volcanic and volcanoclastic assemblages formed in island arc settings: the Devonian-Mississippian Finlayson assemblage, the Mississippian to Lower Permian Klinkit assemblage, and the mid to late Permian Klondike assemblage. The Finlayson volcanics are coeval with subvolcanic and plutonic units, which have become intercalated and crosscut by various YTT lithological units. These weakly to strongly metamorphosed rocks occur as units of intermediate to mafic orthogneiss and metagranite, and underlie the majority of the Lucky Strike property (Bailey, 2013). A territory-wide Yukon Geology Map by Gordey and Makepeace indicates that the dominant assemblage in the area, and underlying the Lucky Strike property, is the Devonian to Mississippian Nasina Series fine clastic sediments; in the property area, however, the Yukon mapmaker Online website identifies these as Mississippian Simpson assemblage tonalities and intermediate to mafic orthogneiss. The Nasina Series, Simpson Assemblage rocks may be correlative with lithologically similar Finlayson Assemblage rocks.

The YTT stratigraphy has undergone subsequent intrusion by three major magmatic episodes. The earliest was an Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic event resulting in emplacement of two plutonic suites; the Aishihik Suite of biotite-hornblende granodioritic to dioritic rocks; and the Long Lake Suite of felsic granitic to syenitic rocks (Gordey and Makepeace, 2001). The Aishihik Suite includes the Minto Suite of granodioritic rocks, which includes the host intrusives for the Minto Mine to the ESE.

The second major intrusive event occurred during mid to late Cretaceous time (110 – 70Ma) and resulted in emplacement of granitic, monzonitic to quartz monzonitic and dioritic intrusions of the Tintina Gold Belt. Plutons of this suite are commonly associated with intrusion-related gold +/- silver mineralization, including several active and past-producing mines in central Yukon and Alaska.

The final magmatic event occurred during the Cretaceous-Tertiary temporal boundary, resulting in extensive units of mafic and lesser felsic volcanic flows with minor pyroclastic rocks, as well as conglomerates to fine clastic sediments.

The structural and stratigraphic framework of the YTT has been modified by syn- and post-accretionary tectonism commencing during collision of the YTT with the Ancestral North American platform during the late Permian to early Jurassic periods. Tectonism continued during early Cretaceous through Paleocene time due to collision of the Alexander- Wrangellia Terrane along the Shakwak Fault. The compressional regime caused by continued collision resulted in development of major strike-slip faults as well as significant thrust fault systems (Bailey, 2013).

Geological compilation by Gordey and Makepeace shows the Lucky Strike property and White Gold area to be underlain by an aerially extensive package of Devonian-Mississippian Nasina Series siliciclastic sediments, intercalated with large units of Carmacks Group volcanic rocks north and southeast of the property (Figure 3). This package is bounded to the south by the mid-Cretaceous granodioritic Dawson Range Batholith. A large unit of Long Lake Suite granitic rocks occurs somewhat to the southeast of the property; Aishihik Suite batholiths occur to the southeast of that.

The Golden Saddle deposit, to the west, occurs in an area of NNW striking, ENE dipping thrust faulting, indicating a locally strongly compressional regime. Thrust faulting has resulted in alternating narrow units of NNW-trending Finlayson Assemblage metavolcanics separated by Snowcap Assemblage psammites, quartzites and schist, and hosting minor units of Devonian-Mississippian pyroxenites and serpentinites. These have been subsequently offset by a large number of late ENE trending faults, likely normal or reverse faults, resulting in small-scale offsetting of Paleozoic stratigraphy.

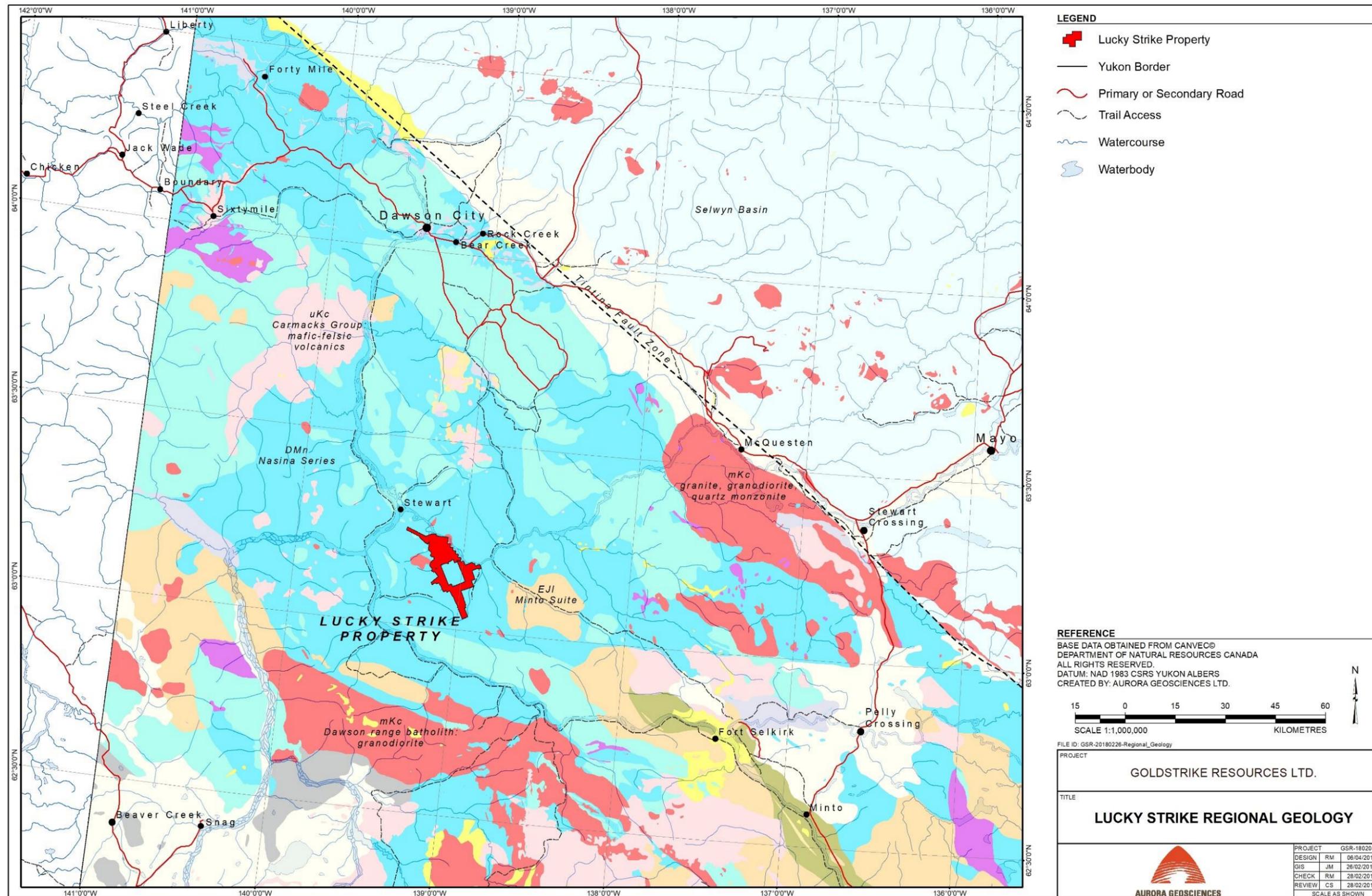


Figure 7: Regional Geology map

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Little property-scale mapping has been done to date. Review of the Yukon mapmaker website indicates the Lucky Strike property is underlain mainly by an aurally extensive, NW-SE extending package of Mississippian Simpson Assemblage tonalities and intermediate to mafic orthogneiss. In east-central areas, these rocks are intercalated with NW-SE trending units of Proterozoic to Devonian Snowcap Assemblage quartzites, psammites and schist and minor marble (Figure 4). Two early Jurassic Long Lake Suite plutons occur in the property vicinity: one towards the northern boundary, and the other directly west of the property, underlying the Scotch Minfile Occurrence (#1150 006). An updated map by Gordey and Ryan (2005) indicates this stock to be a Cretaceous granite, and if so, this is likely to be a member of the Tintina Gold Belt.

The property geology map in the 2016 Goldstrike assessment report also indicates several circular units of Devono-Mississippian orthogneiss, as well as two narrow, linear units along the southwest margin, the latter likely intercalated with the much more extensive orthogneiss. The map also shows a small unit of Eocene rhyolite in the extreme southern area (Jones, 2016).

Although property-wide mapping has not been done, detailed geological mapping was accomplished in the Monte Carlo Zone area. Mapping here indicates that a NNW-striking, ENE dipping thrust fault separates a unit of Devono-Mississippian meta-quartz monzodiorite to the east, forming the hanging wall to a footwall unit of Eocene(?) porphyritic volcanic (quartz latite) rocks to the west (Figure 5). The age of the footwall rocks is questionable, due to the lack of sizable Tertiary units in the area; however, aurally extensive packages of Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group volcanics are common. The thrust fault contact is coincident with the main mineralized zone at Monte Carlo. Directly north, a unit of Devono-Mississippian marble has been mapped, as have several units of Devono-Mississippian meta-gabbro, which may be intercalated with amphibolite. Another property-scale north-striking, east-dipping thrust fault has been interpreted as occurring along Lucky Strike Creek.

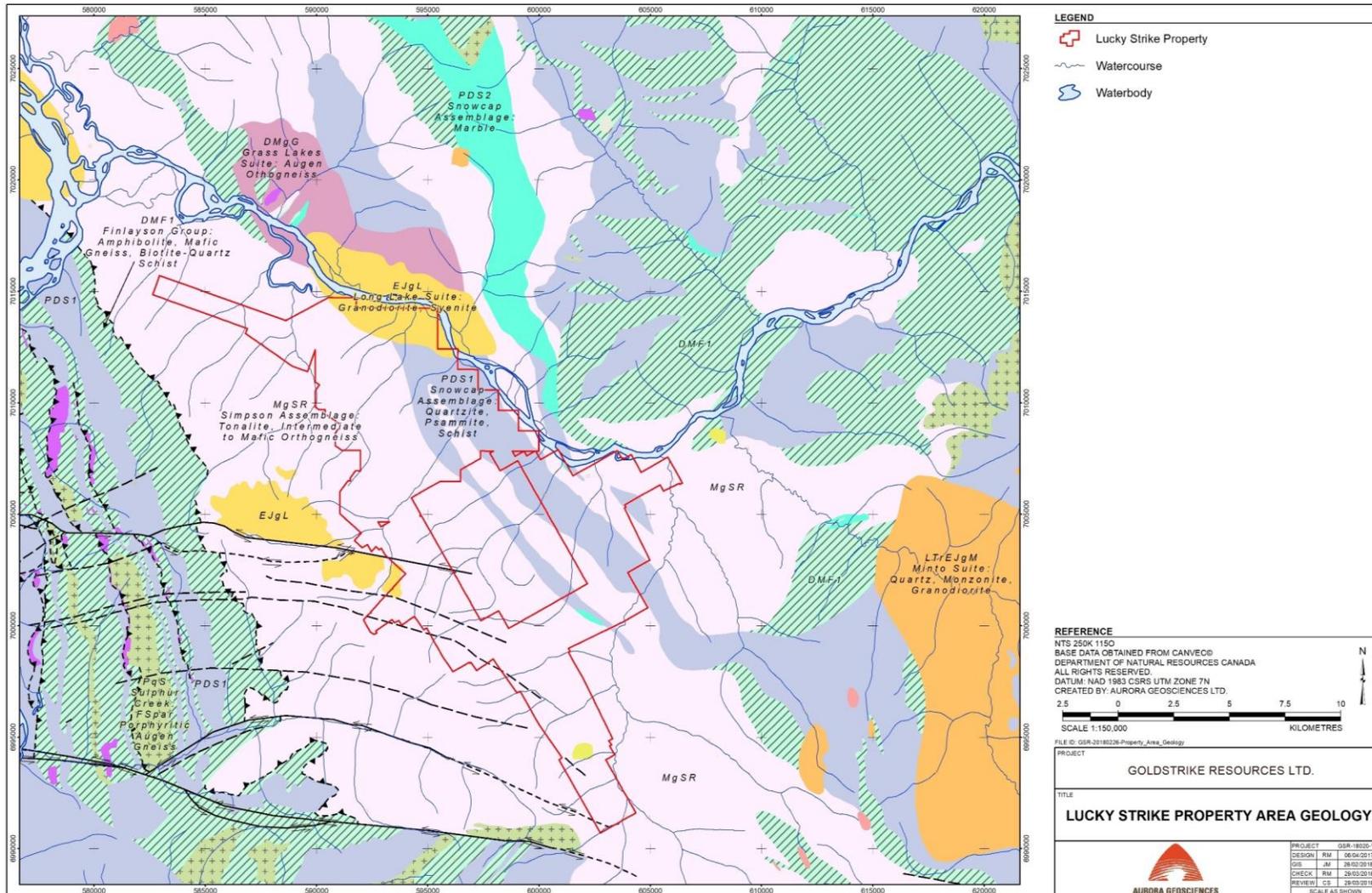


Figure 8: Property area geology

7.3 MINERALIZATION

By 2016, exploration had identified five significant zones of mineralization or soil anomalies. From north to south these are: the Monte Carlo, Belmont, Samson, Boss and Maverick zones. Mineralization is discussed in this section, with more detailed exploration results described in Section 9, “Exploration”.

This section is based on the 2016 assessment report on the Lucky Strike property titled “2016 surface Exploration Report on the Lucky Strike property, White Gold District” by Clayton Jones.

7.3.1 Monte Carlo Zone

The Monte Carlo Zone was originally called “Zone 2”, then the “AU Claims”. It was renamed in 2016, following positive results from soil geochemical sampling and trench chip sampling.

Trench sampling returned significant gold values in all seven trenches excavated. The best value was returned from trench LS-TR-16-06, comprising a value of 0.42 g/t Au across 154 metres, including 0.76 g/t Au across 78 metres and 3.0 g/t across 8 metres. Mineralization is hosted by strongly oxidized, semi-brecciated, silicified and carbonate-altered felsic orthogneiss with quartz veins. The orthogneiss is intercalated with meta-gabbro (amphibolite?), marble and felsic volcanic units. The highest gold grades were returned from pyritic quartz veins, or areas of intense silicification, along a fault contact with meta-gabbro and orthogneiss. Lower gold grades were returned from strongly fractured, to semi-brecciated, strongly silicified and carbonate-altered orthogneiss.

The geochemical signature of auriferous zones is similar to that of the Golden Saddle deposit 15 km to the southwest. Gold has a moderate to strong correlation with silver (Ag), mercury (Hg), molybdenum (Mo), lead (Pb), sulphur (S) and antimony (Sb) with a weak negative correlation to chromium (Cr), titanium (Ti), and zinc (Zn).

7.3.2 Belmont Zone

Two trenches at the Belmont Zone revealed similar mineralization to the Monte Carlo Zone, but with much lower gold grades. Trench LS-TR0-16-11 exposed a 20-metre interval of sheared, strongly silicified and brecciated orthogneiss, with abundant cubic pyrite. These samples returned anomalous values of Au, Te (tellurium), and Ag. This interval was interpreted as being the source of elevated Au, Te and Ag values from soil sampling. The two trenches are located along the fringe of a 1500 x 800-metre gold-in-soil anomaly.

7.3.3 Boss and Samson Zones

The Boss Zone is the present name for “Zone 1”, described in the 2013 through 2015 reports, while the Samson Zone is the revised name for the small grid about 1 km northwest.

Trenching and test pitting commenced in 2013, at Zone 1 (Boss Zone), with a total of six trenches totaling 417 metres. Gold values to 3,087.7 ppb across 5 metres were returned, with numerous samples exceeding 100 ppb. Anomalous values were returned from gneiss, orthogneiss or schist, typically associated with brecciation and/or quartz veining. Most of the samples show strong weathering and oxidation, with variable quartz (silicification?) and feldspar alteration. Minor and more weakly altered dyke material was noted in some descriptions of auriferous rock. Gold has a strong correlation with Ag, Sb, Pb and Ba (Barium) (Mac Gearailt, 2013).

The 2014 program included further trenching at Zone 1 (Boss Zone), with a total of five trenches comprising 244 metres excavated. Two trenches were essentially duplicates of 2013 work, returning values to 2,044 ppb Au, while the other three trenches returned low gold values. The program also included 41 rock grab samples from test pitting in the area. A float sample, from a pit about 1.0 km to the northwest, returned a gold value of 1.1 g/t from a sample described as grey to blue silicified volcanic rock with visible gold in quartz. Deepening of the pit failed to reach bedrock. The 2014 description of mineralized zones was essentially the same as the 2013 descriptions. However, the 2014 samples were found to have a different pathfinder element signature, with strong correlations between Au and Hg, Sc (Scandium), Pb, Tl, Ag, Cd, Ni, Pb and Cu (Mac Gearailt, 2014).

The 2015 program at Zone 1 consisted of a single 69-metre trench exposing orthogneiss, with variable degrees of shearing and silicification, and quartz veining and sericite alteration. Sampling returned gold values from 0.25 to 217 ppb Au. The 2015 program also included two NE-SW trending lines of hand-dug pits near the anomalous 2014 sample, now called the Samson showing. Gold values ranged from 1 to 4,263 ppb Au, with 7 of 23 samples returning greater than 500 ppb Au. The 2015 descriptions, of mineralized zones, are essentially the same as of the 2013 and 2014 reports, although some samples displayed “polished slickensides” indicating shearing. The sample returning 4,263 ppb Au comprised 70% quartz and 30% orthogneiss (Mac Gearailt, 2015).

The 2016 program at the Samson showing consisted of 3 trenches comprising 154 metres. Sampling returned anomalous gold values with the best result being 0.32 g/t Au across 12 metres, including 0.41 g/t Au across 6 metres. Mineralized intervals were hosted by quartz vein-bearing hydrothermal breccia within orthogneiss intercalated with quartz-biotite schist.

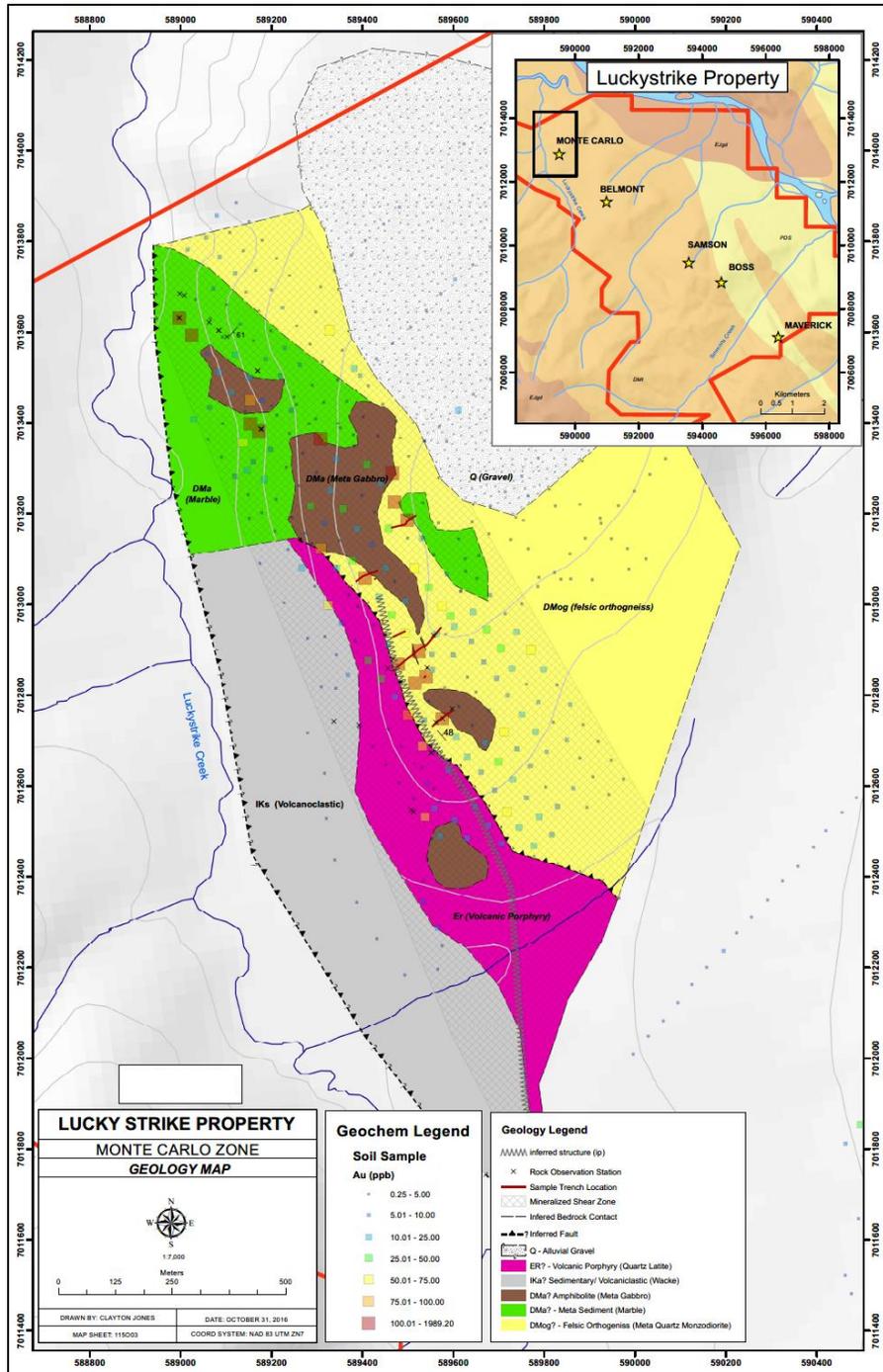


Figure 9: Detail geology, Monte Carlo zone



Figure 10: Mineralized Sample from LS-TR-16-11, 0 - 10M. Intensely silicified orthogneiss (C. Jones)

MONTE CARLO ROCK TYPES, Figure 10

(Text taken verbatim from 2016 assessment report by C. Jones.)

A –wacke (minor lithic clasts) / **volcaniclastic** / **epiclastic** composed of abundant, apparently detrital quartz, plagioclase, Kspar and minor (partly chloritized) biotite and muscovite in a matrix of quartz, clay? or sericite and carbonate **B - volcanic porphyry**, plagioclase-Kspar (sanidine)-minor quartz-biotite phyruc, probably extrusive quartz latite porphyry, altered to clay (kaolinite?)-limonite, but the alteration may be mainly due to weathering. **C – marble** with minor quartz and accessory graphite, the latter two concentrated along thin veinlets (bluish in hand specimen). The rock has been strongly deformed and cataclased, but retains a weakly developed foliation. **D – felsic orthogneiss**, very weakly foliated, medium/coarse-grained leucocratic felsic (quartz diorite?) orthogneiss composed of plagioclase-quartz-minor hematite-limonite (after Fe-calcite), brecciated and cut by poorly defined, irregular veinlets of quartz-hematite-limonite (after Fe-calcite, after pyrite?). **E – meta-gabbro/diabase** composed of hornblende-plagioclase-accessory quartz-magnetite (oxidized to hematite)-calcite-epidote-sphene-apatite-sericite-pyrite (oxidized to limonite). Minor alteration to calcite, Kspar, and sericite may be hydrothermal. **F – coarse conglomerate** that grades in the wacke / volcaniclastic (A).

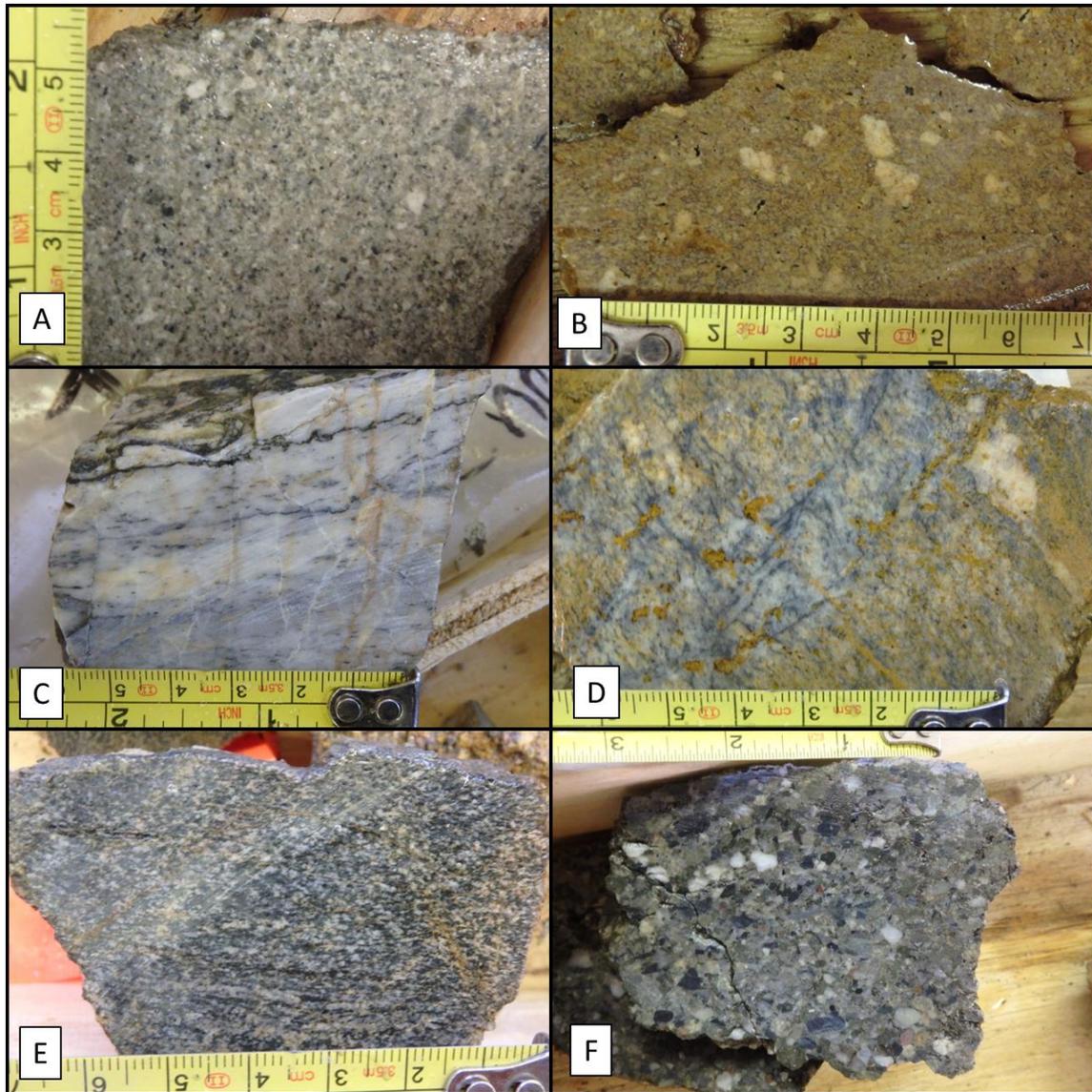


Figure 11: Monte Carlo Rock Types (C. Jones, 2016)

MONTE CARLO MINERALIZED SPECIMENS, Figure 11

(Text taken verbatim from 2016 assessment report by C. Jones.)

A – LS-TR-16-09, 15.0 g/t Au over 2 m (0 – 2m), rep sample 1513952, massive coarse quartz vein that has been subjected to a later phase of strong deformation and recrystallization, apparently associated with mineralization by pyrite, possible barite? and gold, the latter occurring with limonite but otherwise free in quartz. **B - Sample 1513952** - detailed view (1.5 mm wide) to show irregular gold grains intergrown with limonite along very narrow, curving fracture (at the contact between recrystallized quartz that contains closely associated, nearby cubic pyrite or limonite pseudomorphs). Note there are also two tiny gold/limonite particles (indicated) in recrystallized quartz. **C - LS-TR-16-04**, 1.27 g/t Au over 2 m, 36 – 38 m, silicified orthogneiss with mineralized quartz veining **D LS-TR-16-5B**, 1.92 g/t Au over 2 m (0 – 2 m), quartz veining hosted in intensely silicified orthogneiss **E - LS-TR-16-06**, 0 – 10 m, from sub-detection to 0.34 g/t Au, host for the low Au values is likely in the limonitic veinlets, weakly foliated, fine/medium-grained leucocratic felsic orthogneiss (quartz monzodiorite?) composed of plagioclase-Kspar-quartz-minor limonite-

rutile, cut by poorly defined, partly vuggy veinlet zones of limonite (after pyrite?)-trace carbonate-Kspar (?). F - LS-TR-16-06, 3.0 g/t Au over 4 m (92 – 96 m) intensely silicified orthogneiss, sub brecciated.

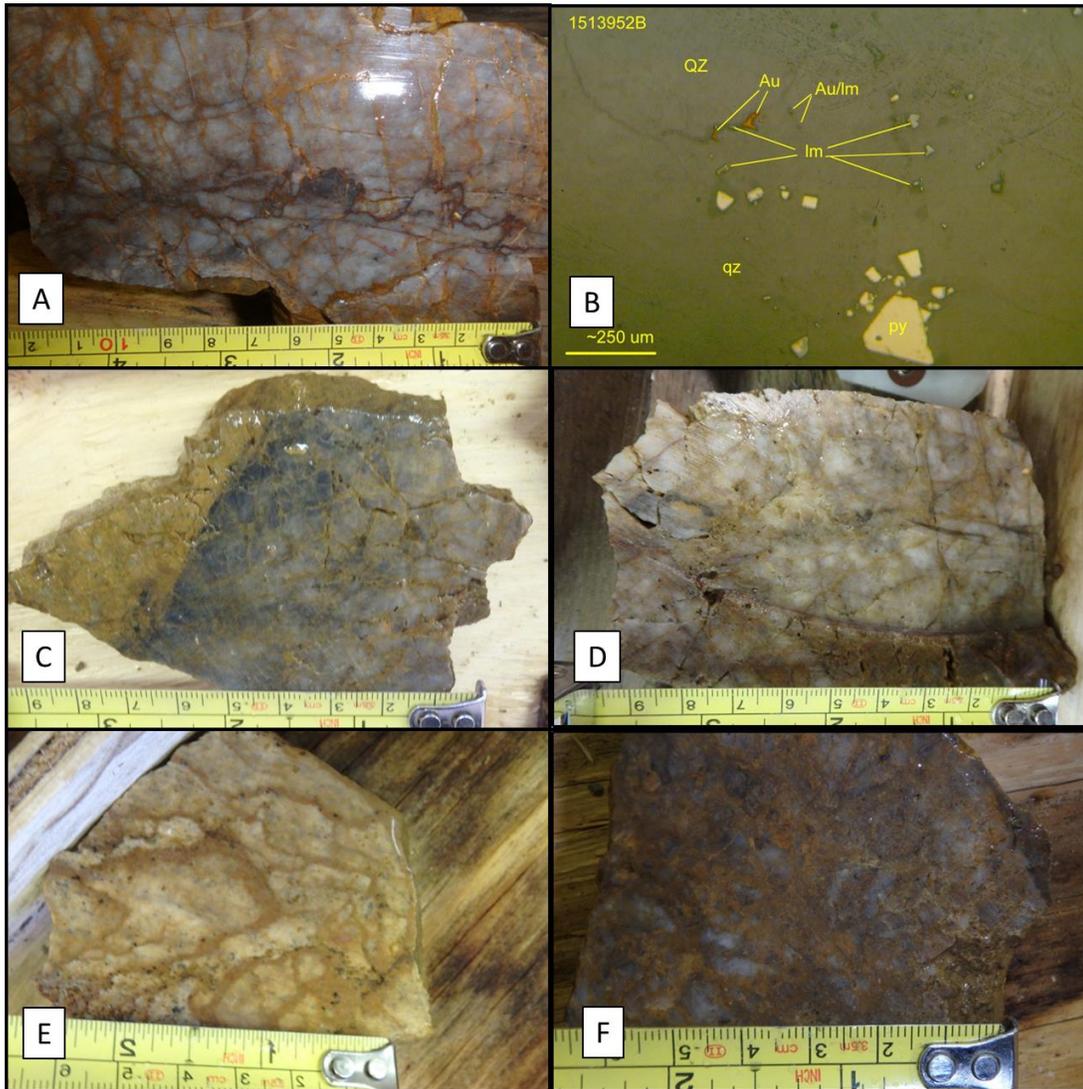


Figure 12: Monte Carlo Mineralized Specimens (C. Jones)

No trenching or rock descriptions are available for the Maverick Zone.

8 DEPOSIT SETTINGS

Two possible deposit settings may be applicable to mineralization at the Lucky Strike property: “Intrusion-Related Gold”, associated with plutons or stocks and which may be manifested as a number of distinct sub-settings; and “Orogenic Gold”, where mineralization is sourced from deep-seated “crustal” faults in the absence of an intrusive centre.

The Intrusion-Related gold setting is applicable if the stock hosting the Scotch Minfile occurrence is a member of the Tintina Gold Belt. In the Intrusion-Related Gold setting, mineralization is associated with a core intrusion, typically varying in composition from monzonite, quartz monzonite, granite, granodiorite to syenite. The intrusion is typically associated with dykes or apophyses, commonly occurring as multiple pulses with varying compositions that become more felsic with progressive cooling and solidification of the intrusion. Intrusion-related settings include vein and stockwork lode settings, skarn, replacement-style and sheeted, “Fort Knox”-style deposits.

In the project area, the main settings typically associated with Intrusion-Related Gold are vein-style and breccia-hosted hydrothermal settings. Vein-style deposits occur as vein, stringer and stockwork zones. Veins are typically planar structures, formed when siliceous metal-rich fluids pass through an open area, such as a fault zone. Silica is gradually emplaced from vein margins to the centre; specific fluid pulses may result in metal-rich layers, including precious metal-rich layers, within the vein. Stringer and stockwork zones occur when metal-rich siliceous fluids pass through brecciated or strongly fractured areas, most typically fault zones, within the host rock. Vein deposits tend to be high grade and of small tonnage; stringer and stockwork deposits tend to be of lower grade but higher tonnage, due to incorporation of unmineralized country rock.

The breccia-style setting is also of hydrothermal origin, with the majority of mineralization occurring being vein or “lode” style. Veins are typically fracture-filing, and commonly disseminate into stringer or stockwork zones. In areas of Yukon, particularly in unglaciated Beringia, weathering has penetrated considerably deeper than in glaciated areas, due to the much greater time frame involved. This has allowed sulphide minerals, which may contain gold either within their lattice structures, along grain boundaries, or interstitially, to oxidize. Oxidized mineralization is amenable to heap-leach extraction techniques, increasing economic viability at much lower grades.

Gold +/- silver vein mineralization is typically associated with a suite of “pathfinder elements”, particularly arsenic, and also antimony, mercury, and, if proximal to the intrusion, bismuth. Arsenic is a particularly strong indicator of gold, as this element tends to precipitate from solution at the same temperature and pressure as gold. Bismuth is typically associated with gold if a source intrusion is nearby.

The “Orogenic Gold” setting is characterized by larger auriferous quartz veins, potentially more than 1.0 km in length and multiple metres in width, associated with a similar pathfinder element suite as that within hydrothermal or hydromagmatic intrusion-related veining. Although mineralized quartz veining may be abundant, there is no evidence of intrusive activity, such as hornfels aureoles or contact metamorphic minerals, skarn or replacement-style mineralization (Hart and Lewis, 2005). Rather, the conduits are district-scale deep-seated “crustal” faults that allow for hydrothermal fluid movement from a typically unknown source. The mechanism for emplacement in local structures is similar to that of intrusion-related veining, whereby mineralized zones develop from fluid movement from the main fault conduit into splays or other areas of “structural preparation”. This may result in a similar mineral and alteration fabric as for intrusion-related lode settings. Orogenic mineralization is not limited to larger, kilometric-scale veins.

Potential also exists for mineralization from both Intrusion-related and Orogenic sources, although the geochemical signatures would likely differ. Mineralization in the Klondike gold district has been ascertained as orogenic, rendering this the most likely setting. However, additional auriferous mineralization may also have originated from the “Scotch” intrusion, if it is a member of the Tintina Gold Belt.

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 2013 – 2016 EXPLORATION

Goldstrike has conducted surface exploration programs annually since 2013. Programs from 2013 through to 2015 were completed on the “original” claim block, whereas the 2016 program was conducted across the expanded present claim block. Discussion of results of these programs is disclosed under Section 7.3, “Mineralization”.

9.1.1 2013 Exploration

The information on the 2013 – 2015 exploration programs was supplied by annual assessment reports written by D. Mac Gearailt, and filed with the Dawson Mining Recorder.

The 2013 program consisted of soil geochemical sampling, a ground magnetic survey and the mechanized excavation of six trenches utilizing a “Candig” backhoe. This program comprised a six-person crew for eight days completing mechanical trenching, soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey. The survey focused on Zone 1 of the LUCKY 15-20 claims in the central part of the claim block, near the largest of the soil anomalies identified in 2009 by Accelrate Power Systems Inc. A total of 179 chip samples, mostly 2.0m in length with some 3.0 and 5.0-metre samples, were obtained from 6 trenches comprising 417 metres. Anomalous gold values were returned from all trenches, although individual sample values ranged from background to a maximum of 3,087.7 ppb across 5 metres.

Six further samples were taken from test pits, and three more from prospecting, for a total of 188 samples. All trenches and pits were backfilled and reclaimed.

A 500m by 500-metre soil geochemical grid was also completed across the trenched area of Zone 1. Gold values ranged from background to 70 ppb, with 34 samples returning values greater than 10 ppb. Calculation of correlation matrices indicates that Au has the strongest affinity for Bi and Sb. Plotting of Pb, Ba, Sb and Mo indicate anomalous zones have a WNW-ESE orientation. A total of 245 soil geochemical samples were taken from the grid within the trenched area, and four more samples were taken while prospecting.

The 2.25 line-km ground magnetic survey was conducted along the five western lines of the soil grid. Surveying revealed a fairly high magnetic signature in the north, and a low magnetic signature in the south, suggesting two separate lithologies. Field observations support this, with a possible change from mafic orthogneiss in the south to more felsic schists in the north.

The magnetic survey utilized a backpack-mounted Gem Systems GSM-19 Overhauser ground magnetometer. Although the entire 2013 soil grid was slated for magnetic surveying, only the western third of the grid was completed (Mac Gearailt, 2013).

9.1.2 2014 Exploration

In 2014, exploration consisted of further mechanized trenching, soil sampling and a 25 line-km ground magnetic survey over a somewhat expanded area of Zone 1, and reconnaissance-style soil sampling on Zone 2. The main Zone 1 area was centered on the 2013 work. Limited exploration comprising soil and rock sampling was completed at Zone 2, within the eastern part of the AU claim block. This work was completed in 16 days using a 4-person crew.

A further 5 trenches totaling 244 metres were excavated, with the collection of 91 chip and 11 grab samples. Two trenches essentially duplicated the most prospective 2013 trenches, returning values from 2 to 2,066 ppb Au. Values from the other three ranged from 1 to 32 ppb Au. Additionally, a total of 13 samples were taken from six pits, and 28 further rock grab samples were taken from extra sampling of trenches or during the prospecting of Zone 1. Pit sample values ranged from 3 to 236 ppb Au, although a sample returning 1.1 g/t Au was returned from a pit about 1.0 km to the northwest. This sample returned a value of 0.279 ppb Au by “regular” ICP analysis. Five rock grab samples taken from Zone 2 returned values from 9 to 57 ppb Au.

A total of 608 soil samples were taken in 2014, comprising 414 soils from the main Zone 1 grid, 132 samples from the grid centered on the anomalous sample to the west, and 62 samples from reconnaissance-style “ridge-and-spur” sampling at Zone 2. Plotting of gold values at the main grid indicates a 750-metre NW-SE trend of anomalous values extending through the northern part of the trenched area. Plotting of values from the smaller Zone 1 grid returned values from background to 91.9 ppb Au, with all samples exceeding 10 ppb occurring in the northwestern area. Soil sampling at Zone 2 returned sporadic high values, from background to a maximum of 923.7 ppb Au along a small ridge east of Lucky Strike Creek, although most gold values were below or near detection level.

The ground magnetic survey done at Zone 1 indicates lithological variation across the surveyed area. Survey results indicate an increasingly high magnetic response from the southwest towards the northeast of the survey area.

9.1.3 2015 Exploration

The 2015 program, completed by a five-person crew over 9 days, comprised mechanical trenching, prospecting, and soil and rock sampling across Zones 1 and 2, which had been re-named as the AU claims.

At the main previously trenched Zone 1 area, a single 69-metre trench was excavated, with 35 samples taken. Also, 21 hand-dug pits oriented in two parallel 50 m long rows were excavated, with 23 rock samples taken. Results ranged from detection to 217 ppb Au. At the northwestern Zone 1, 23 rock grab samples were taken from 22 pits, mostly arranged in two NE-SW trending rows. Gold results ranged from 1 to 4,263 ppb.

At the Au claims, 117 soil samples were taken from a 1,200 x 300-metre grid extending NW-SE. Work also included a single 400-metre soil geochemical survey line comprising 12 samples, six to the northeast of the test pit lines, and six extending to the north, for a 2015 total of 129 samples. Of these, the 12 samples taken near the two lines of pits, returned values from 1.7 to 17 ppb Au. The remaining 117 samples were taken from a NW-SE trending grid centered on the anomalous gold-in-soil values somewhat east of Lucky Strike Creek. Gold values here ranged from 1.1 to 1,982.7 ppb and indicate a pronounced NW-SE trend of anomalous values.

9.1.4 2016 Exploration

The information on the 2016 program was provided by the 2016 assessment report by C. Jones.

Exploration in 2016 comprised a Phase I program of mechanical trenching, soil sampling, a ground magnetic survey and prospecting, followed by a Phase II program comprised of trenching, soil sampling across newly established grids, ridge-and-spur soil sampling and prospecting. Phase 1 was completed by a 7-person crew over 15 days commencing in late July; Phase 2 was completed by four personnel over 14 days. Phase 2 was conducted at approximately the same time as the additional 492 claims were added.

By then the total land package comprised 753 claims, extending the claim block to the south with a total linear distance of 30 km, with a surface area of approximately 150 sq. km.

Phase I was designed to follow up on positive 2015 results from rock and soil sampling at the Samson Zone (formerly Zone 1, west grid) and the Monte Carlo Zone (formerly Zone 2/ Au Claims). Nine trenches comprising 476.8 metres were excavated with 287 rock samples obtained. Also, seven line-km of ground magnetic surveying were completed. A total of 970 soil and 24 rock geochemical samples were obtained from across the property during Phase 1. The target areas were the Monte Carlo and Samson zones.

Phase 2 was conducted in the latter half of September and involved reconnaissance and grid soil geochemical sampling across southern property areas, 296.5 metres of trenching, and prospecting. A total of 149 trench, 905 soil and 12 rock grab samples were obtained. An Induced Polarization (IP) survey comprising seven lines approximately 1.0 km each was completed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. across the Monte Carlo and Belmont Zones.

The 2016 report discusses trenching and soil geochemical surveying in detail, although does not distinguish the particular exploration phase the work was done in. In 2016, a total of 12 trenches totaling 773 metres were excavated: 3 trenches totaling 154 metres at the Samson Zone; 2 trenches comprising 231.5 metres at the Belmont Zone, and 7 trenches totaling 385 metres at the Monte Carlo Zone.

A total of 1,875 deep auger soil samples were taken in 2016, comprising tightly spaced grid sampling and additional ridge and spur sampling. The program led to identification of two further soil anomalies, called the Belmont Zone, between the Monte Carlo and Samson zones, and the Maverick Zone, located towards the southern end of the property. Specific amounts of soil samples per zone were not provided, except at the Samson Zone where 396 samples were obtained.

The program also included the collection of 36 rock grab samples and 3 stream sediment samples. Most of the rock samples were obtained from four hand-excavated pits located at sites of known anomalous soil values. The silt samples were taken from a single northeast-flowing drainage located in the central property area.

In 2016, a 7-km ground magnetic survey was also completed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. at the Monte Carlo and Samson zones.

By the end of 2016, five zones or target areas were identified. These five zones, from northwest to southeast are: the Monte Carlo Zone (formerly Zone 2/ Au Claims), Belmont Zone, Samson Zone (the smaller northwest grid of Zone 1), the Boss Zone (the main Grid 1 area) and the Maverick Zone. Several small soil geochemical grids were also completed in the southern property area.

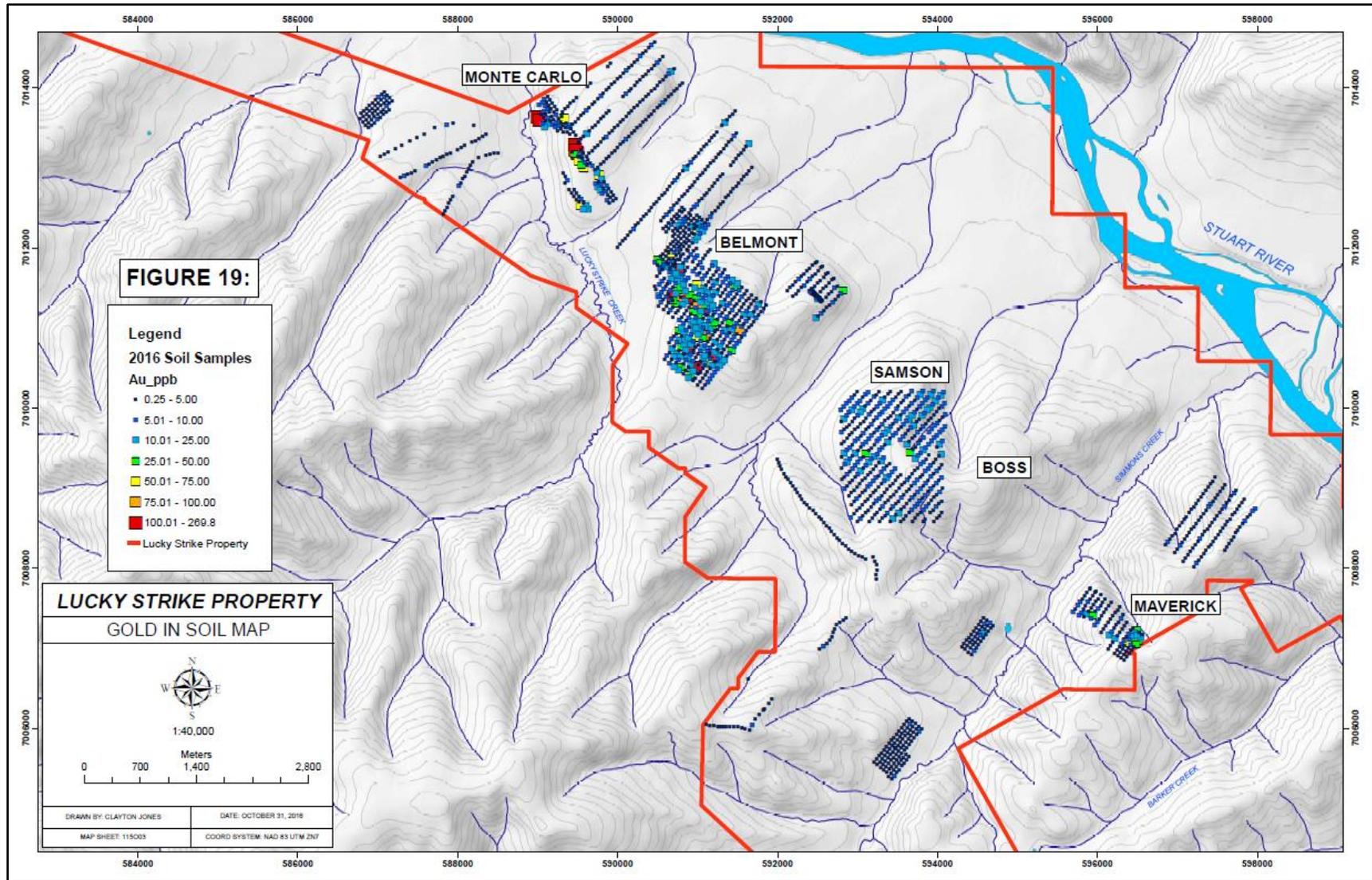


Figure 13: 2017 Property-wide soil sample plot

9.1.4.1 Monte Carlo Zone

The Monte Carlo Zone is the most prospective of the five zones and is the primary exploration target. The 2016 program included seven trenches totaling 385 metres, with results ranging from 0.63 g/t Au across 6 metres in Trench LS-TR-16-04, to 0.42 g/t Au across 154 metres in trench LS-TR-A6-06. Trench results are shown in Table 1 below, and the trench layout is shown in Figure 13.

ZONE	TRENCH	GOLD (g/t Au)	Length (meters)
MONTE CARLO	LS-TR-16-04	0.63	6
MONTE CARLO	INCLUDING	1.27	2
MONTE CARLO	LS-TR-16-05B	1.53	7
MONTE CARLO	LS-TR-16-06	0.42	154
MONTE CARLO	INCLUDING	0.76	78
MONTE CARLO	INCLUDING	3	8
MONTE CARLO	INCLUDING	9.7	2
MONTE CARLO	LS-TR-16-07	0.47	12
MONTE CARLO	LS-TR-16-08	2.73	12
MONTE CARLO	INCLUDING	5	6
MONTE CARLO	LS-TR-16-09	5.15	6.8
MONTE CARLO	INCLUDING	15.5	2
MONTE CARLO	LS-TR-16-10	0.34	44
MONTE CARLO	INCLUDING	0.56	14

Table 1: 2016 trench results, Monte Carlo Zone

Individual gold values ranged from detection to 15.5 g/t, with potentially no economic grades of silver or other pathfinder elements.

A total of 1,875 soils were obtained across the property in 2016. At the Monte Carlo Zone, sampling expanded on the anomaly identified in 2015, returning values from detection to 0.27 g/t Au. The zone is on trend with an aerially extensive zone at the Belmont target. Both targets share a very similar geochemical signature, with strong correlations between gold and silver, and gold and tellurium.

A total of 36 rock grab samples and 3 stream sediment samples were taken across the property in 2016. At the Monte Carlo Zone, a sample of altered limonitic, silicified and carbonate-altered pyritic orthogneiss from a pit, roughly 400 metres northwest of Trench 8, returned a value of 0.76 g/t Au. Another sample from a pit, 700 metres northwest of trench 8, returned 0.11 g/t Au.

In 2016, a total of 7 line-km of ground magnetic surveying was completed on the Monte Carlo and Samson zones. At Monte Carlo, the survey revealed magnetic high anomalies coinciding with anomalous gold values from several of the 2016 trenches. A 2D Induced Polarization survey comprising seven 1-km lines was completed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. The survey identified a marked resistivity contrast, interpreted to coincide with the lithological contact along the thrust fault, coincident with the mineralized trend.

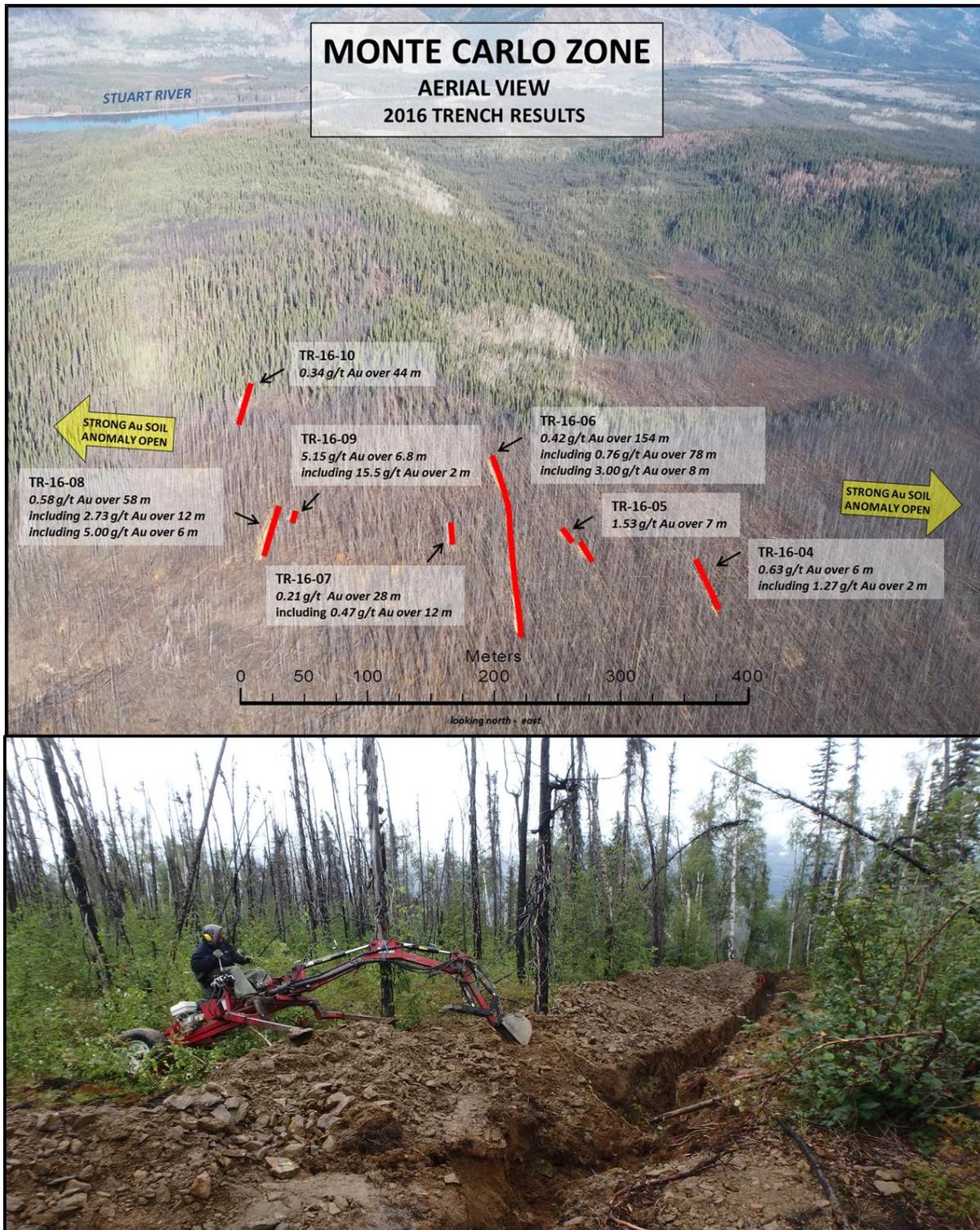


Figure 14: 2016 Trench Layout, Monte Carlo zone

9.1.4.2 Belmont Zone

A total of two trenches comprising 231.5 metres was excavated at the Belmont Zone. Results ranged from background to 0.24 g/t gold across 2 metres. The trenches were excavated along the western fringe of a 1500 x 800-metre gold-in-soil anomaly, roughly along trend of the Monte Carlo Zone anomaly. Values ranged from background to greater than 100 ppb Au.

Two rock grab samples taken from two separate pits at the Belmont Zone returned anomalous gold values to 99 ppb Au.

Three of the Induced Polarization (IP) lines extended across the Belmont Zone. One of these, Line 3, revealed a resistivity high feature at depth. On another line, Line 2, a resistivity contrast towards the southwest end of the line was documented.

9.1.4.3 Samson and Boss Zones

Soil sampling at the Boss Zone was completed near earlier trenching and comprised 396 samples, forming a 1.6 x 1.3 km grid. Assaying revealed irregularly-shaped zones of weakly anomalous gold values to a maximum of 33.9 ppb Au. A smaller grid completed over the Samson Zone returned mainly background values, except for one sample in the northeast corner which returned > 25.0 ppb Au.

9.1.4.4 Maverick Zone

The Maverick Zone, located directly north of the Brew claim block, is the southernmost zone along the 10-km trend. A small soil geochemical grid was established, results from which show a 200 x 150-metre gold anomaly, with values ranging from 20 to 90 ppb Au. The anomaly remains open to the northeast.

Several other small soil geochemical grids returned background to near-background gold values.

9.2 2017 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2017 program comprised further trenching at the Monte Carlo and Belmont zones, included expansion of the soil geochemical grids at the Monte Carlo and Belmont zones, and some prospecting and rock sampling was completed. A total of 434 trench samples were taken from 9 new trenches at the Monte Carlo Zone and 3 trenches at the Belmont Zone. The total combined length of all trenches was 1,091 metres. A total of 690 soil samples were taken at the Monte Carlo and Belmont zones, and 9 rock samples were taken across the property, 3 at Monte Carlo and 6 at Belmont.

Soil sampling at the Monte Carlo Zone returned weakly anomalous Au results, from 10.0 to 25.0 ppb, extending the trend somewhat to the SSE. At the Belmont Zone, anomalous gold values were returned from 2017 sampling along the southwestern and southeastern margins of the 2016 program, expanding the dimensions of the previously identified soil anomaly (Figure 14). Rock sampling returned background to anomalous values, including 513 ppb Au at Monte Carlo and between 1 to 300 ppb Au at Belmont (Figure 16).

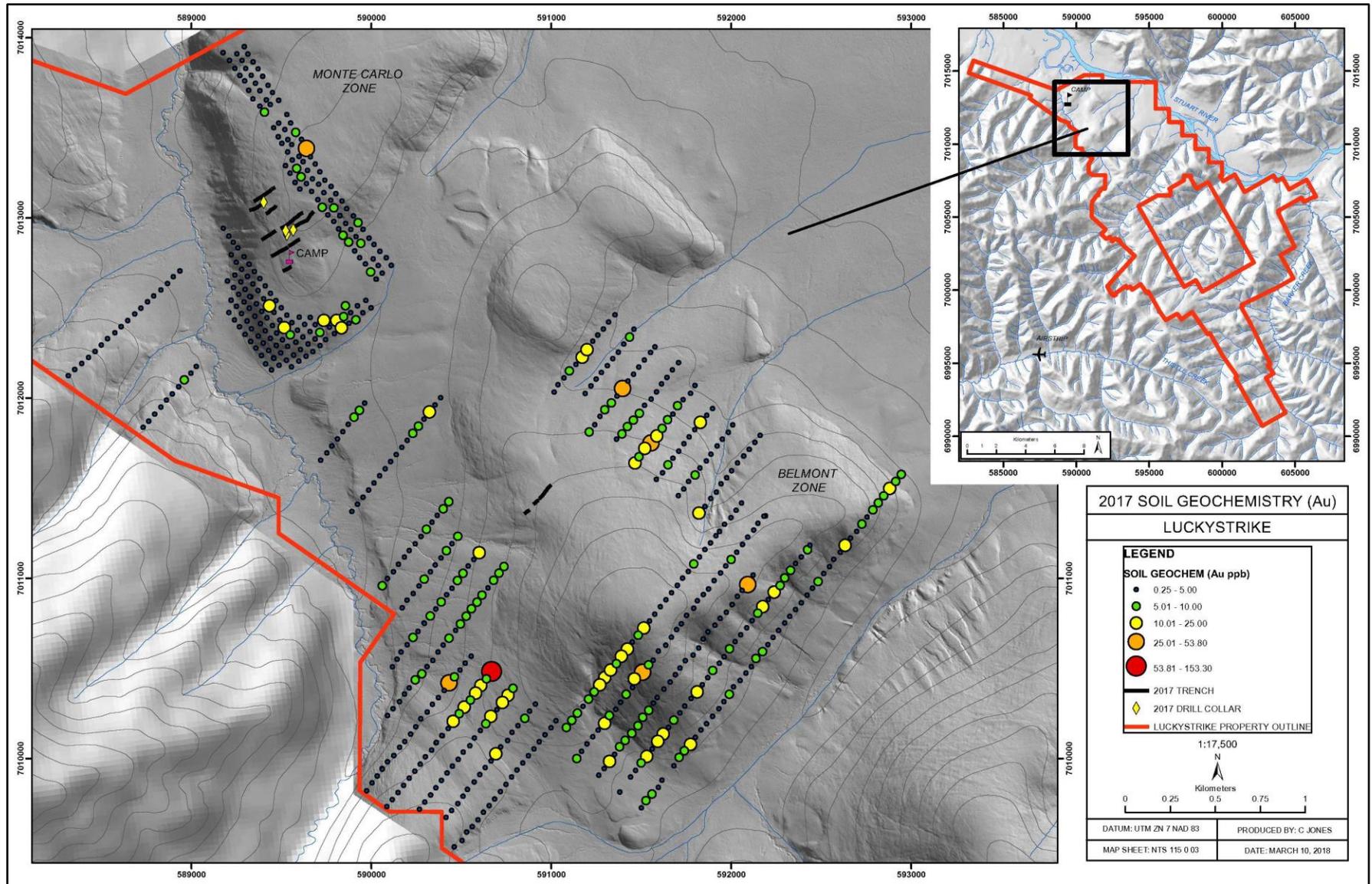


Figure 15: 2017 Soil Sample Plot, Monte Carlo and Belmont zones

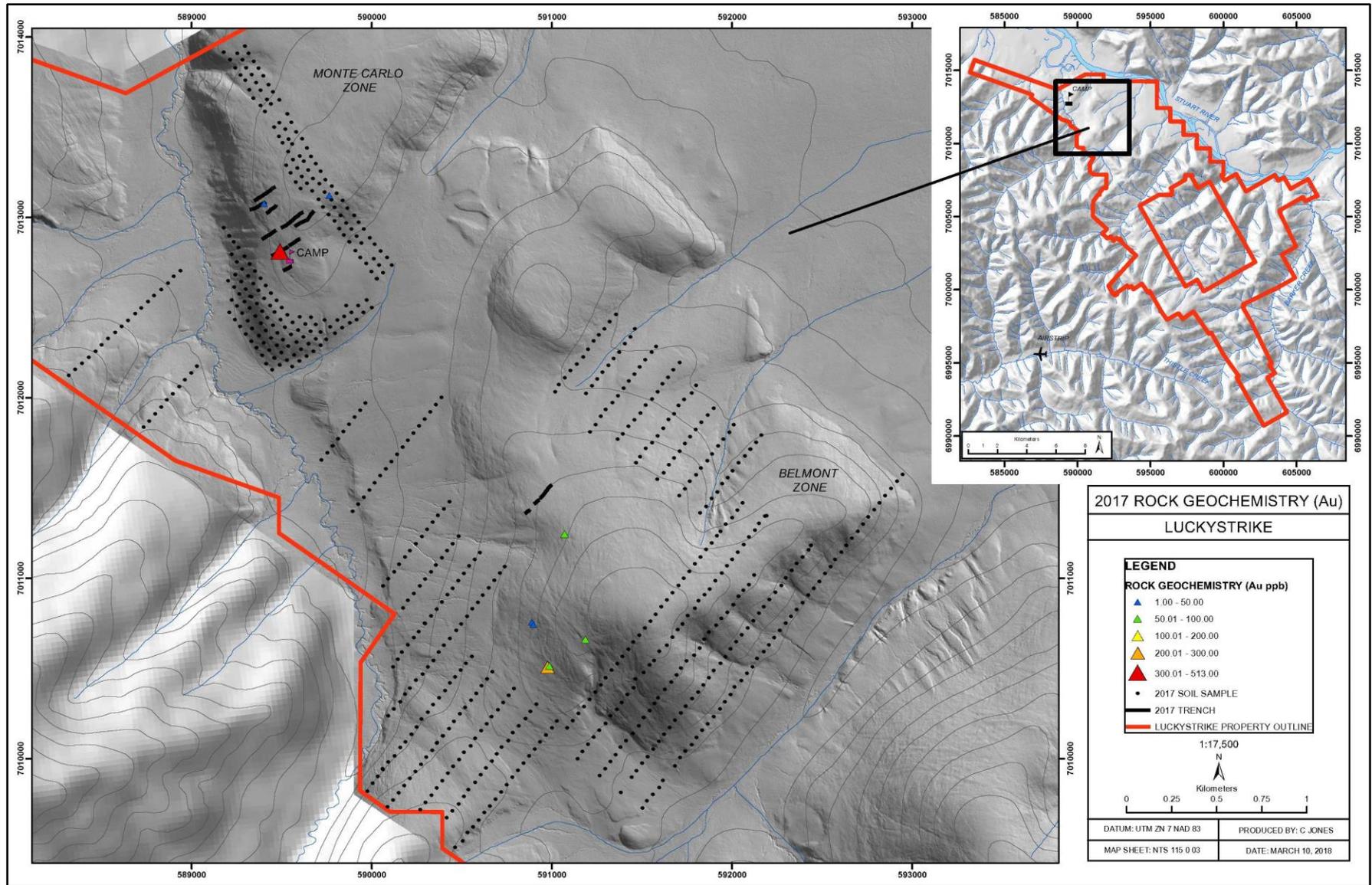


Figure 16: 2017 Rock grab sample plot, Monte Carlo and Belmont zones

The methodology and repetitive nature of grid soil sampling, particularly the sampling of deep C-horizon material, indicates gold-in-soil results obtained throughout the history of the project may be considered reliable. Gold-in-soil anomalies may however be “transported”, if they occur along steep hillsides or areas of high colluvium movement or surface runoff, where they may be moved downslope from source. Gold ions in surface or groundwater have fairly low solubility, and therefore low mobility, hence the source areas are typically proximal. The majority of grid soil sample locations were in areas of moderate terrain, including small plateaus or ridgelines, limiting the potential for transport.

Another major method of soil transport is by glaciation, where auriferous soil is moved from source in the direction of glacial transport. The Lucky Strike property area is located within the extreme western limits of an area of “pre-Reid” Pliocene to early Pleistocene glaciation, which may have been interpreted as valley glaciation by Goldstrike. A detailed study of local glacial movement is necessary to determine direction of transport, if any. The age of glacial deposits is far greater than for the main Reid and later McConnel events, indicating sufficient time for deep soil profiles to be developed, improving the reliability of results.

Trench sampling results at Monte Carlo identified several anomalous zones NNW of camp. The best intersection was 2.87 g/t Au over 22.5m, including 4.19 g/t Au across 15.0m, from trench LS-TR-17-06, located towards the northwestern end of the 2017 trenching. Other significant results include 6.70 g/t Au across 2.5m at LS-TR-17-04, 0.69 g/t Au across 20.0m at LS-TR-17-05, and 0.69 g/t Au across 30.0m, including 1.07 g/t Au across 12.5m, at LS-TR-17-07. The anomalous values define a NNW trending extension of the mineralized zone at Monte Carlo (Figure 18). Minor anomalous intersections were returned at various locations outside of this trend.

Trench sampling at Belmont returned weakly to moderately anomalous gold values, ranging from near-background to 214 ppb, across 2.0m along the extent of trench LS-TR-17-12 (Figure 19). Elsewhere, background to weakly anomalous values were returned, to a maximum of 212 ppb Au from the northeast end of LS-TR-17-10.

In 2017, Goldstrike completed a diamond drilling program comprising 1,033 metres in 9 holes. This will be discussed in “Section 10, Drilling”.



Figure 17: Trench cut by Candig excavator

Table 2 below lists detailed expenditures for 2017.

Table 2: 2017 Expenditures

Account Name	Amount
Claim renewal	\$ 15,496.74
Assay	\$ 40,757.86
Trenching	\$ 39,088.22
Drilling	\$ 137,629.31
Contractors	\$ 204,322.73
Exploration Management	\$ 40,444.86
Labour & Training	\$ 671.11
Assessment Report-grouping/certif.	\$ 3,150.00
Helicopters-Hughes 500 dry	\$ 146,036.68
Mapping	\$ 11,383.75
Helicopter-B2A Star	\$ 12,324.80
Fixed Wing Aircraft	\$ 39,363.97
Staking	\$ 11,555.41
Prospecting	\$ 2,483.10
Geological consulting	\$ 29,699.33
Geophysical Survey	\$ 34,662.44
Geology/Geochemistry	\$ 18,243.21
Geophysical consulting	\$ 10,936.75
GIS Consulting	\$ 501.55
Travel and accommodations	\$ 21,848.47
Freight	\$ 1,666.58
Camp costs	\$ 8,680.87
Telecommunications	\$ 232.66
Field Supplies	\$ 195,860.09
Health and Safety	\$ 1,846.96
Fuel supplies	\$ 38,405.40
Lodging	\$ 3,163.87
Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$ 418.23
Yukon Government Grant	-\$ 6,000.00
2017 Total:	\$1,064,874.95

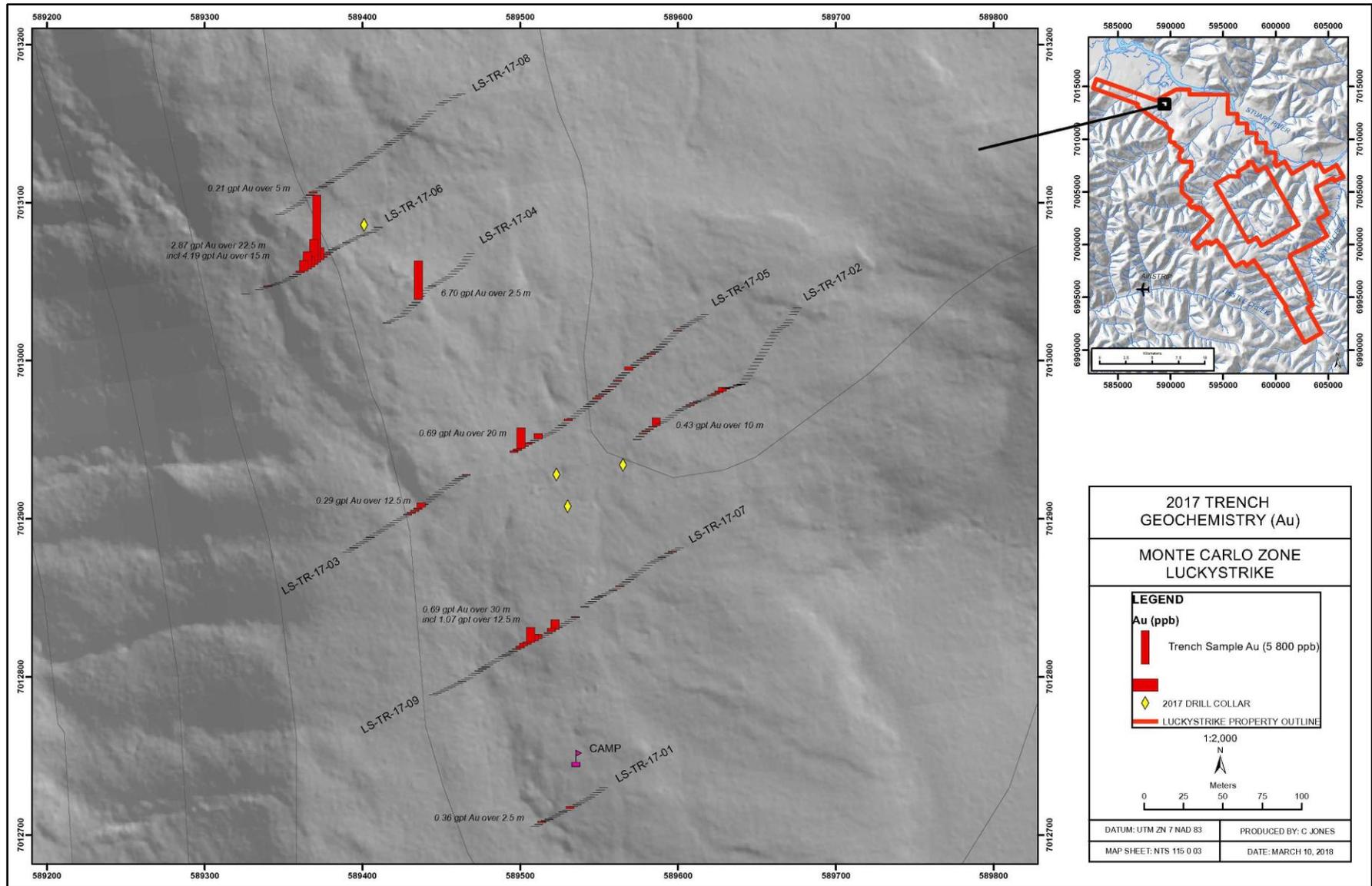


Figure 18: 2017 Trench results, Monte Carlo zone

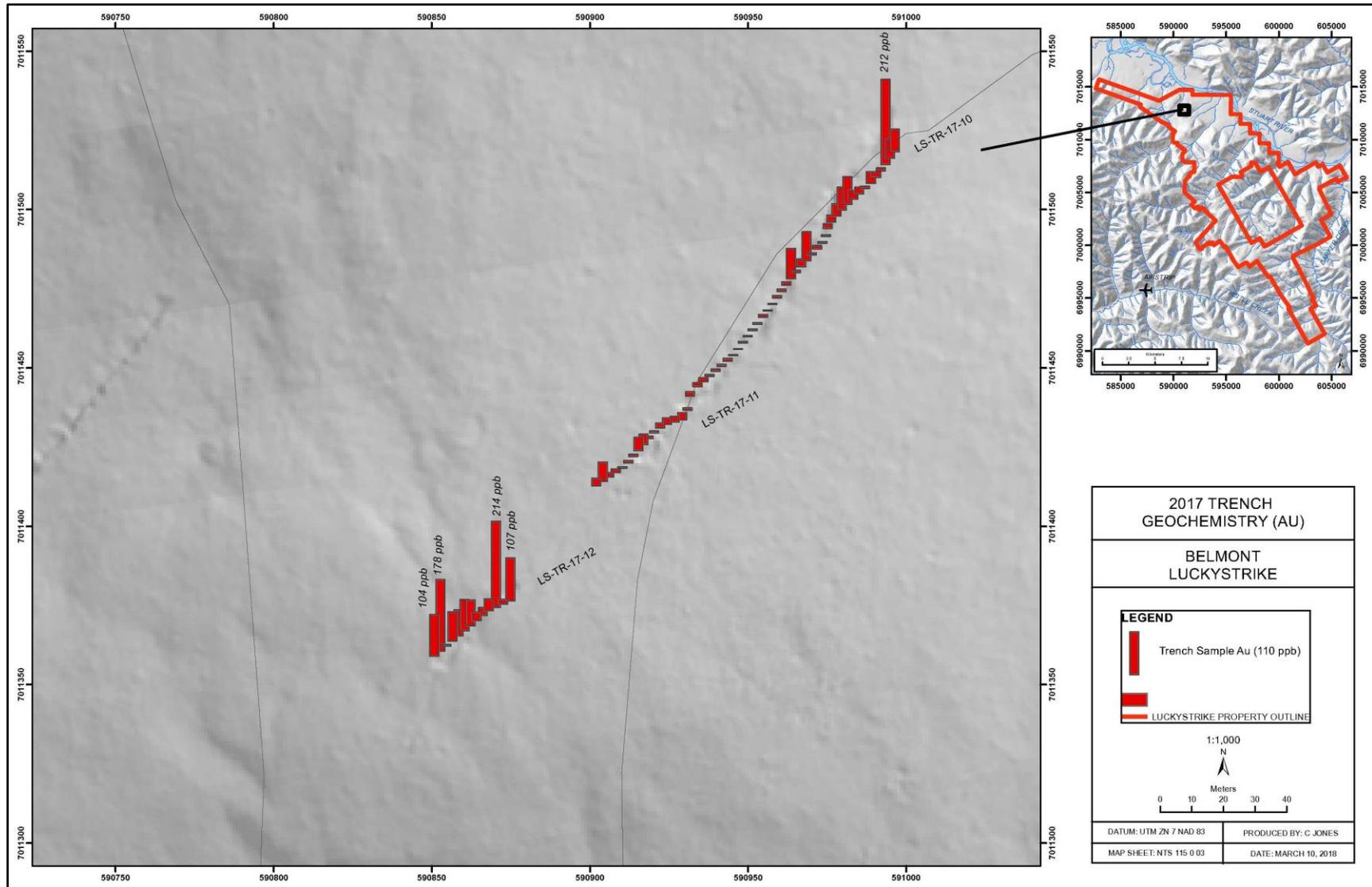


Figure 19: 2017 Trench sample results, Belmont zone

9.3 EXPLORATION PARAMETERS

9.3.1 Rock Sampling

Rock grab sampling was completed by geologists and/or trained soil samplers in the field while collecting soil samples. Rock grab samples were described and photographed in situ prior to sealing in polyethylene sample bags. Each location was marked using a hand-held Global Positioning Survey (GPS) unit (accuracy 1-10 m) and flagged with biodegradable flagging tape with the sample label. The following information was recorded on all-weather paper for each sample: Sample ID, easting, northing (UTM NAD 83), Sample type (outcrop, subcrop, float), and a brief description, including alteration and mineralization, where applicable.

Grab samples are selective by nature, and will likely return elevated metal values compared to the average for the location, and are unlikely to represent true average grades of source material. Composite grab samples, which combine several pieces of similar material, provide a somewhat more representative value of average metal grades. Chip samples, which incorporate an even amount of material across a known width, are the most representative of true grades.

9.3.2 Soil Sampling

Soil samples taken from 2013 to 2017 were extracted using a 1.5 m Dutch Auger to collect material within the C soil horizon. The C horizon represents the soil content closest to bedrock and best represents the geochemistry of the underlying bedrock. Sample location sites were preprogrammed into Global Positioning Survey (GPS) units for each soil sampling technician prior to the survey. Samplers walked to the preprogrammed sample coordinate and chose the most suitable sample site within 10 m from that point. At each site, an approximately 1-pound sample (representative of bottom of the sample hole) was placed in a labelled Kraft paper sample bag and sealed with flagging tape in the field. All sample sites were flagged with biodegradable flagging tape and marked with the sample number. The sample site was recorded using a hand-held GPS unit (accuracy 1-10 m) and the following information was recorded on all-weather paper: Sample ID, easting, northing, elevation, sample depth (cm), horizon sampled, sample colour, sample composition (percentages of organic, angular rock, gravel, sand, silt and clay material), parent material, moisture content, vegetation cover and topographic position. All samples were laid out to dry in camp and later placed, as groups of in-series samples, in polyethylene bags. Groups of approximately 30 samples were then placed in a labeled rice bag for final shipment to the laboratory.

Quality of the soil samples is dependent on a variety of conditions, including: the soil content at each location, amount of permafrost, depth of overlying A and B horizons and of glacial overburden, as well as the degree of care taken by the sampler. Sample bias may occur due to contamination of the soil auger from previous sampling. This is minimized by cleaning of the auger head after sampling at each site before taking the next sample.

9.3.3 Trench Sampling

All trench samples were excavated using a 13 HP gasoline-powered Mining CD21 excavator, manufactured by CanDig Mini Excavators Inc., or a Bob Cat 418 mini excavator. The mini excavator weighs approximately 1,200 pounds (550 kg) and can be transported in one piece using an A-Star helicopter.

Trenches were designed to expose the bedrock at locations of strong gold-in-soil anomalies and of grab samples of auriferous float. The exact locations and orientations were determined in the field based on surficial geology, proximity to anomalous samples, terrain topography and vegetation density (for

example, large tree roots could not be dug up by the excavators). The Candig was limited to excavating to a depth of approximately 2 meters and a width of approximately 0.5 m. The trenches were sampled at an average interval of 2.5 m intervals, depending on lithology and mineralization. A representative rock chip sample of the bottom sidewall of the trench was sampled. If bedrock and/or subcrop were not encountered, a representative sample of soil and rock fragments was taken along the trench bottom sidewall over the sample interval. The trench sampling is believed to be representative of the underlying bedrock. The sample quality was closely monitored by the project geologist in the field and is believed to be of high quality.

Trench bias may result from contamination by foreign material in the excavator bucket. This was minimized by sampling the relatively undisturbed side wall rather than the bottom of the trench.

All trench samples were described and photographed in situ prior to sealing in sample bags. Individual trench samples were placed in labelled plastic sample bags, sealed with flagging tape and stored on-site before transport to the analytical laboratory.

Trench locations were recorded using hand-held GPS units (accuracy 1-10 m) and flagged with biodegradable flagging tape. All individual sample intervals were mapped and the following information was recorded on all-weather paper: Trench ID, sample ID, easting, northing (NAD 83), and sample description.

9.3.4 Ground Magnetic Survey

The ground based magnetic field survey was conducted using a backpack-mounted Gem Systems GSM-19 Overhauser ground magnetometer. This is a super-charged proton magnetometer that has a resolution of 0.01 nT and absolute accuracy of 0.1 nT. The magnetometer contains an integrated Garmin GPS that records time and waypoint locations. The magnetic unit is walked on pre-defined lines with readings taken automatically.

A base station (GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer) was established at a minimum distance of 200 metres from the basecamp and was operated simultaneously with the ground magnetic survey. The base station recorded the magnetic field every 5 seconds for the duration of the survey. Using both the raw data from the base station and the roving surveyor, a diurnal correction was done using GEMlink systems software. The diurnal correction removes the daily changes in the magnetic field caused by the solar outputs and helps to highlight only the changes in the magnetic field caused by variations of the underlying stratigraphy. The corrected and raw data were then sent to the geophysical consultant for data processing and analysis.

10 DRILLING

The 2017 diamond drilling program at Lucky Strike comprised 1,033 metres in 9 holes. Holes DDLS-17-01 through 04 were drilled utilizing NTW-sized core. Difficulties obtaining adequate core recoveries resulted in holes DDLS-17-05 through 09 being drilled with wider-diameter HTW core, resulting in improved core recoveries.

Holes DDLS-17-01 through 04 and DDLS-17-08 were drilled near the campsite along a NE-SW trending section at azimuths of 230°. Holes DDLS-17-05 and 06 were drilled at the same azimuth, along a parallel section, approximately 250 metres to the NNW. Hole DDLS-17-07 was collared at the same site as holes

17-05 and 06 but at an azimuth of 180°. Hole DDLS-17-09 was collared somewhat north of holes 17-01 through 03 and drilled at a 180° azimuth. Collar data is shown in Table 2, and significant intercepts are listed on a per-hole basis below.

Table 3: Drill Collar Data, 2017 Program

Hole ID	Easting (NAD 83)	Northing (NAD 83)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)
DDLS-17-01	589530	7012908	545	230	-55	127.4
DDLS-17-02	589530	7012908	545	230	-70	27.55
DDLS-17-03	589530	7012908	545	230	-74	154.47
DDLS-17-04	589565	7012934	555	230	-75	119.51
DDLS-17-05	589401	7013086	540	230	-55	99.09
DDLS-17-06	589401	7013086	540	230	-75	114.33
DDLS-17-07	589401	7013086	540	180	-55	103.02
DDLS-17-08	589565	7012934	555	230	-55	144.8
DDLS-17-09	589523	7012928	545	180	-55	142.65
Total:						1032.82

Goldstrike has been unable to determine whether the intercepts represent true widths; therefore, the intercepts listed should not be considered as such and may represent narrower true intervals.

10.1 SECTIONS DDLS-17-01 THROUGH 04, 08

DDLS-17-01

Hole DDLS-17-01, drilled at an azimuth of 230° and dip of -55°, terminated at a depth of 127.4m, returned several anomalous intercepts. The anomalous intercepts include 0.68 g/t Au across 6.24 metres, from 9.00 to 14.85m, including 3.334 g/t Au from 14.46 to 14.85m. Farther downhole, an intercept of 1.75 g/t Au across 3.57 metres, from 18.29 to 21.86m, was returned and includes 3.121 g/t Au across 1.67 metres, from 18.29 to 19.96m. No sample was returned from the intermediate interval from 14.85 to 18.29 metres. Farther downhole, an intercept of 0.28 g/t Au across 9.45 metres was returned from 23.55 to 33.00m, including a 0.35-metre intercept grading 1.322 g/t Au from 15.45 to 25.80m. One further intercept of 0.26 g/t Au across 4.12 metres was returned from 59.88 to 64.00m. Recoveries typically exceeded 80% and commonly 90%, although a recovery of 44.9% was recorded from 18.29 to 21.34m, much of this zone returning higher-grade gold values.

All intercepts were returned from orthogneiss within the hanging wall of the thrust fault marking the main mineralized zone. The drilling intersected the fault contact at about 87.7m and extended into the footwall metasediments beneath this.

DDLS-07-02

Hole DDLS-17-02 was collared at the same site as DDLS-17-01, at an azimuth of 230° and dip of -70°, and terminated at 27.55m, due to poor recoveries. The hole returned an intercept of 1.33 g/t Au across 9.55 metres, from 18.00m to 27.55m, including 2.840 g/t across 3.66 metres, from 21.34m to 25.00m. The hole

is open at depth, although the final 2.55 metres returned a value of only 308 ppb Au. Recoveries ranged from 83.6 to 98.0% from casing to 21.34m, but were very poor beneath this, ranging from 15.8% to 22.3% to the end of hole. The entire hole was drilled through orthogneiss. Again, the higher-grade intercepts are represented by zones of poor recovery.

DDLS-17-03

Hole DDLS-17-03 was collared at the same location as DDLS-17-01 and 02, at an azimuth of 230° and dip of -74°. The hole returned a value of 7.495 g/t Au across 0.1 metres from 14.5 to 14.6m. It also returned an intercept of 0.61 g/t Au across 10.8 metres, from 19.2m to 30.0m, including 3.616 g/t Au across 0.52m from 28.00m to 28.52m. Recoveries across much of this interval were poor, at 16.6% from 21.34m to 24.36m, and 35.2% from 24.36m to 27.43m. The hole also returned intercepts of 0.83 g/t across 2.0 metres from 32.0m to 34.0m; 0.96 g/t Au across 1.07m from 40.0m to 41.07m; and 0.74 g/t Au across 0.94 metres from 49.06 to 50.0m. Recoveries across mineralized intervals ranged from 80.1% to 96.5%.

All intercepts were returned from orthogneiss within the hanging wall of the thrust fault marking the main mineralized zone. The drilling intersected the fault contact at about 118 metres and extended into the footwall metasediments beneath this.

DDLS-17-04

Hole DDLS-17-04 was collared at the same site as DDLS-17-03, at an azimuth of 230° and dip of -75°. The hole was terminated at a depth of 119.5m. The upper and lowermost portions extended through orthogneiss, with the remainder extending through biotite-chlorite schist. The only significantly elevated interval is one of 0.51 g/t Au across 0.27 metres, from 113.8m to 114.07m. Recoveries exceeded 80% for the majority of intervals, with locally poor recoveries to 6.4%. The elevated gold values were taken from an interval with recoveries of 114.75%, likely representing a spreading out of core fragments in the core box.

DDLS-17-08

Hole DDLS-17-08 was added to this drill section late in the program to obtain more accurate gold values from thicker, HTW core. The hole was collared at the same site as DDLS-17-04, at an azimuth of 230° and dip of -55°. The hole intersected orthogneiss to a depth of 136.72m, where it intersected sheared material with greywacke clasts, indicating the main thrust fault. The hole was terminated at 144.8m within footwall greywacke.

The hole returned a significant intercept of 3.04 g/t Au across 7.73 metres from 6.1m to 13.83m. This includes a 1.52-metre sub-interval returning 14.04 g/t Au, from 7.62m to 9.14m. Recovery is poor (48.03%) across this sub-interval. Farther downhole, a 3.0-metre intercept grading 0.68 g/t Au was returned from 66.00m to 69.00m. Recoveries from this interval ranged from 81.58% to 88.82%.

Summary, DDLS-17-01 through DDLS-17-04, DDLS-17-08

The majority of significant intervals within this section were returned from near-surface strongly oxidized, brecciated to gouged material within orthogneiss, defined as meta-intrusive rocks. Mineralized intercepts in holes DDLS-17-01, 02 and 03 may represent a steeply northeast-dipping zone, although this does not

appear to extend to depth. Holes DDLS-17-02, 03 and 08 also define the vertical trace of the thrust fault, which roughly parallels the overlying mineralized horizon.

Poor recoveries within mineralized zones must be considered, particularly in DDLS-17-01, where multi-gram values were returned from either side of a 3.05-metre interval having 0% recovery. This suggests potential for similar grades within the lost material. Much of the higher-grade material in these three holes was returned from areas of poor core recovery, indicating the grades returned cannot be relied on to represent true gold grades.

It is noteworthy that the mineralized interval in DDLS-17-08 was not repeated in hole DDLS-17-04. This may be due to a combination of nugget effect, larger-diameter HTW core in hole DDLS-17-08, and the comparatively narrow high-grade sub-interval in Hole 08, which may have limited down-hole extent.

10.2 SECTIONS DDLS-17-05, 06

DDLS-17-05

Hole DDLS-17-05 was collared along the parallel section to the NNW, at an azimuth of 230° and dip of -55°. The hole intersected orthogneiss to 82.9 metres, where it extended through a shear zone representing the thrust fault. The hole was terminated at 99.1 metres, in mixed greywacke and siltstone representing footwall metasediments.

The hole returned one significant intercept of 0.70 g/t Au across 3.79 metres from 25.75m to 29.54m. Recoveries were high, from 96.73% to 98.03%, with a small portion of the interval having a recovery of 81.58% and are considered as representing reproducible gold values.

DDLS-17-06

Hole DDLS-17-06 was collared to the northeast of DDLS-17-05, at an azimuth of 230° and dip of -75°. The hole extended through orthogneiss until a depth of 102.6 metres, where it passed through the thrust fault and into underlying metasediments. The hole was terminated in footwall greywacke at 114.3m.

The hole returned an intercept of 5.12 g/t Au across 2.15 metres from 26.00m to 28.15m, including a sub-interval of 10.16 g/t Au across 0.91 metres, from 27.24m to 28.15m. Recoveries were 78.43% to 27.44m, and 94.08% for the remainder of the interval, indicating the values may be considered as reproducible. Farther down-hole, an intercept of 1.13 g/t Au across 2.6m was returned from 85.00m to 87.60m. Recoveries ranged from 87.50% to 98.04%, sufficiently high to render the results as reliable.

Summary, DDLS_17-05 and DDLS-17-06

Drilling along this section confirmed the NNW strike, and steep ENE dip, of the main thrust fault separating hanging wall orthogneiss from footwall metasediments. Although a limited number of mineralized zones were intersected, results suggest mineralized zones dip subparallel to the thrust fault. Recoveries were higher than in the southern section due mainly to the use of thicker HTW core, indicating a higher degree of confidence of results.

10.3 HOLES DDLS-17-07 AND 09

DDLS-17-07

Hole DDLS-17-07 was collared at the same site as DDLS-17-05 and 06, but at an azimuth of 180° and dip of -55°. The hole intersected orthogneiss to a depth of 89.8m, where it intersected sheared metasediments marking the thrust fault contact. The hole was terminated within footwall greywacke at a depth of 103 metres.

The hole returned one significant intercept of 1.3 g/t across 5.0 metres, from 18.00m to 23.00m. Much of this interval was contained within a sub-interval of 4.986 g/t Au across 1.0 metres, from 19.00m to 20.00m. Recoveries across the higher grade sub-interval stood at 78.95%, from 18.29m to 19.81m, and at 59.48%, from 19.81m to 21.34m. Throughout the remainder of the overall interval core recoveries ranged from 54.16 to 69.28%.

The single mineralized intercept is located at a comparable depth to those within holes DDLS-17-05 and 06, although insufficient information exists to confirm these represent a single mineralized zone.

DDLS-17-09

DDLS-17-09 was collared about 25 metres north of the lower section, drilled at an azimuth of 180° and dip of -55°. The drill hole intersected orthogneiss, including brecciated orthogneiss in deeper portions, to a depth of 133.2m, where it encountered a shear zone representing the main thrust fault. The hole was terminated at a depth of 142.7m, in footwall interbedded siltstone and greywacke.

Goldstrike has labelled this as the “Discovery Hole” for the project. The hole returned an intercept of 5.36 g/t Au across 22.0 metres, from 13.00m to 35.00m, including a sub-interval of 25.13 g/t Au across 4.21 metres, from 29.32m to 33.53m. Goldstrike personnel believe the hole intersected the zone at an oblique angle, and that the interval does not represent true width of the zone (Mac Gearailt, pers comm). Recoveries from 12.19m to 28.96m were high, ranging from 88.24% to 100.00%, indicating values returned have a high confidence level of true values. However, recoveries across the remainder of the intercept to 33.53m, including the high grade sub-intercept, ranged from 52.19% to 57.24%, rendering gold values as having low confidence to represent true grades. No recovery results were provided from 33.53m to 35.05m.

Several shorter, lower-grade intervals were encountered somewhat farther down-hole. These lower grade intervals are: 0.99 g/t Au across 2.16m, from 38.84m to 41.00m; 0.29 g/t Au across 2.76 metres, from 43.24m to 46.00m; 0.45 g/t Au across 3.28 metres, from 52.53m to 55.81m; and 0.86 g/t Au across 0.71 metres, from 70.29m to 71.00m. Recoveries across these zones ranged from 77.63% to 98.69%, indicating moderate confidence in sample results to represent true values.

The long, high-grade intercept is proximal to significant intercepts from holes DDLS 17-01 through 03. These may represent a single mineralized zone, although further drilling is required to confirm this.

10.4 CORE SAMPLING

Kluane Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon completed the 2017 drilling at the Lucky Strike property, utilizing their own KD 600 drill rig. Holes DDH LS-1 through LS-4 utilized NTW-sized core; Holes DDH LS-5 through

LS-9 utilized HTW-size core. Drill hole collar locations and orientations were designed to follow up on auriferous colluvium encountered in 2016 and 2017 trenches. A down-hole survey was conducted approximately every 30 m where possible. A “meter mark” was placed in the core box after every 3.05-metre (10-foot) core “run”.

Core boxes were transported from the drill rig site to the core logging station at camp via all-terrain vehicle (ATV) or helicopter. The core was cleaned and boxes labelled with “to (m) and from (m)” meterages, hole Id, and box number. Metre-marks were made on the core and high-quality photographs were taken of each box. A rock quality designation (RQD) survey was completed on all core; this involves recording the actual core recovery, compared to the sum of all lengths of core fragments exceeding 10 cm. The RQD figure given is this total divided by 3.05 m, expressed as a percentage. The core was then logged noting changes in lithology type, structure, and mineralogy. The core was then divided into sample intervals averaging about 1.0 metres, with interval variations depending on lithology, structure, and mineralogy. The entire upper portion of each hole was sampled, covering the orthogneiss, schist, and main shear zone. The lower portions of the holes comprising the underlying sedimentary unit were only intermittently sampled.

The following information was recorded for each sample: Sample Id, sample interval (m), rock code, brief description, alteration intensity (0, tr, w, m, s,) quartz percentage, sulphide percentage (py), lab codes, and shipping information. Waterproof sample tags by Acme Laboratories (now Bureau Veritas) were used.

A “Standard” and “Blank” sample of known compositions were added into the sample sequence after every 34 samples. Two different standards, one of a high and the other a low Au value, were inserted alternately into the stream, although a single type of blank was used throughout. The standards were purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. The low standard (CDN-CM-18) contained 0.512 g/t Au +/- 0.070 g/t Au; the high standard (CDN-GS-6B) contained 6.45 g/t Au +/- 0.33 g/t Au. The blank used (CDN-BL-10) contained < 0.01 g/t Au.

Following logging and sample preparation, the core boxes were stacked near the core cutting facility directly beside the core logging facility. The core was cut using a gas-powered Husqvarna MS 360 G diamond blade core saw. The core was cut longitudinally with one half placed in the pre-labelled poly bag, and the other remaining in the core tray. If the sample was too brittle or broken for cutting with the saw, a knife was used to split the core.

Sample bias may be introduced by improper cleaning of the core saw blade and the groove where the core was placed; however these were cleaned regularly to prevent contamination.

Sample Id tags of the same ID number were placed in the sample bag and at the start of the sample interval within the core box. Once the entire sampled interval was placed in the bag, the poly bag was sealed with a cable tie. All samples were transported to camp and securely stored before transportation to Dawson City. The core boxes were staked in piles once all samples were cut. The piles were stacked by hole number and left onsite.

Prior to transport to Dawson City, groups of in-series samples were placed in labeled rice bags with a tamper-proof security tag. Each security tag had a unique Id that was recorded with the corresponding samples in the particular rice bag. This information can be found in the shipping information in the sample

data spreadsheet. Samples were transported by helicopter (Oceanview Helicopters Ltd.) to a nearby airstrip (either the Thistle or Blackhills strip) where they were then loaded into a fixed wing airplane (Great River Air Ltd.) that delivered them to the Dawson City airport. Sample shipment dates depended on the schedule of Great River Air. The samples were then received at the Dawson City airport by a Druid Exploration employee and transported and stored securely in a locked facility at the Druid Exploration lot. The samples were then transported to Kluane Freight lines in Dawson City where they were delivered by surface transport to the Bureau Veritas preparation lab in Whitehorse.



Figure 20: KD 600 drill, Kluane Drilling, 2017

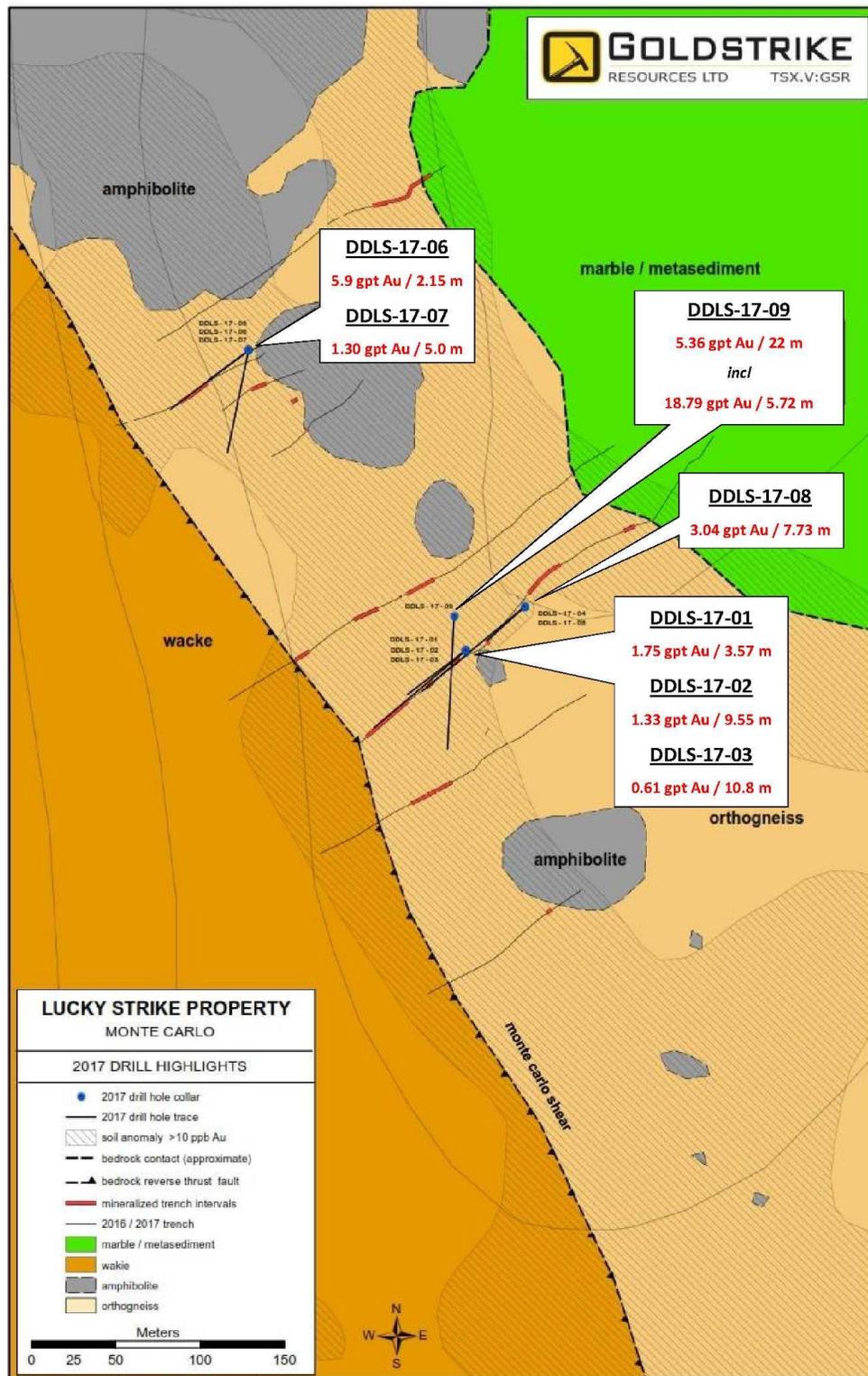


Figure 21: Plan Map, 2017 Drilling

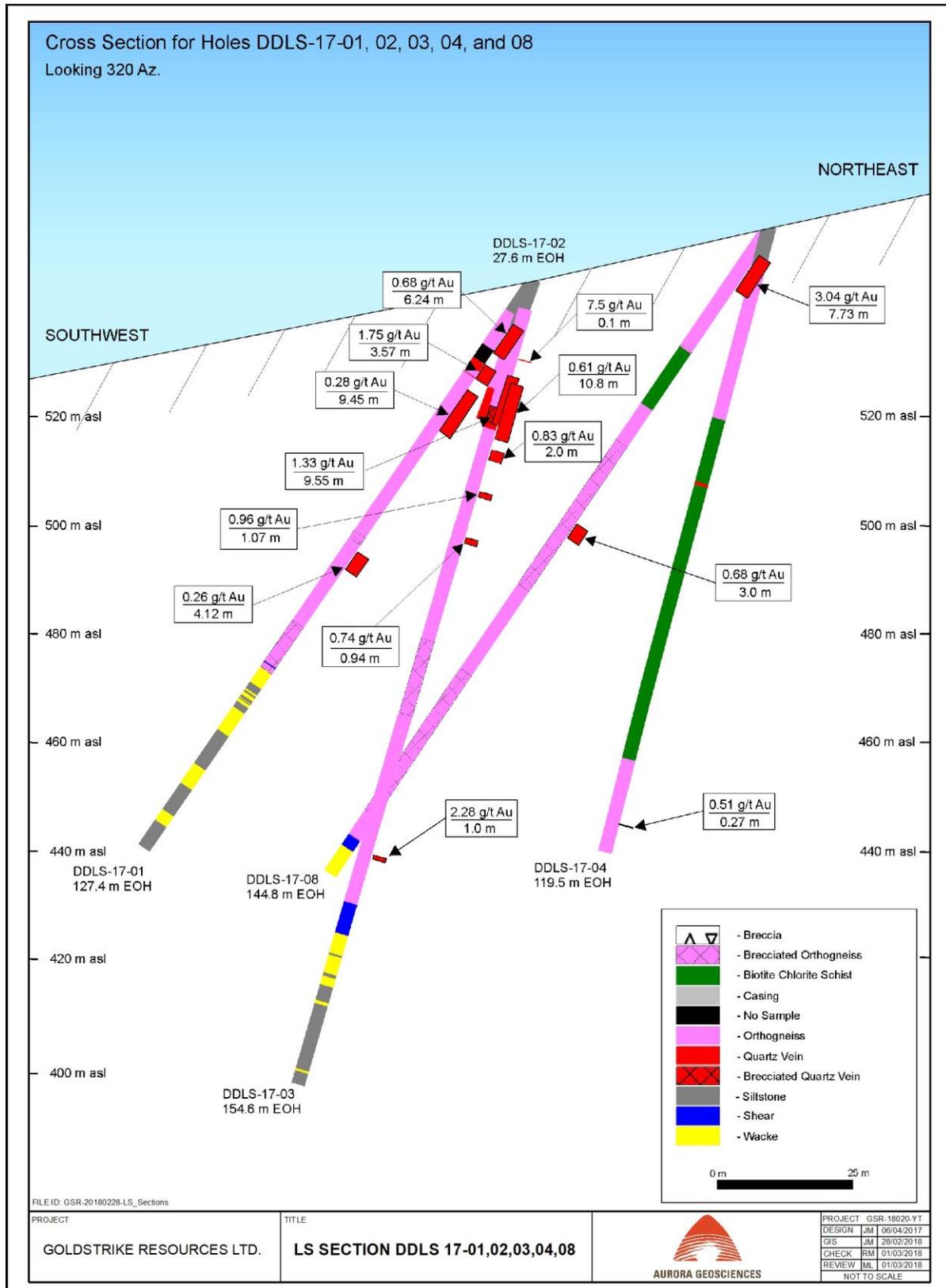


Figure 22: Section, DDLS 17-01, 02, 03, 04, 08

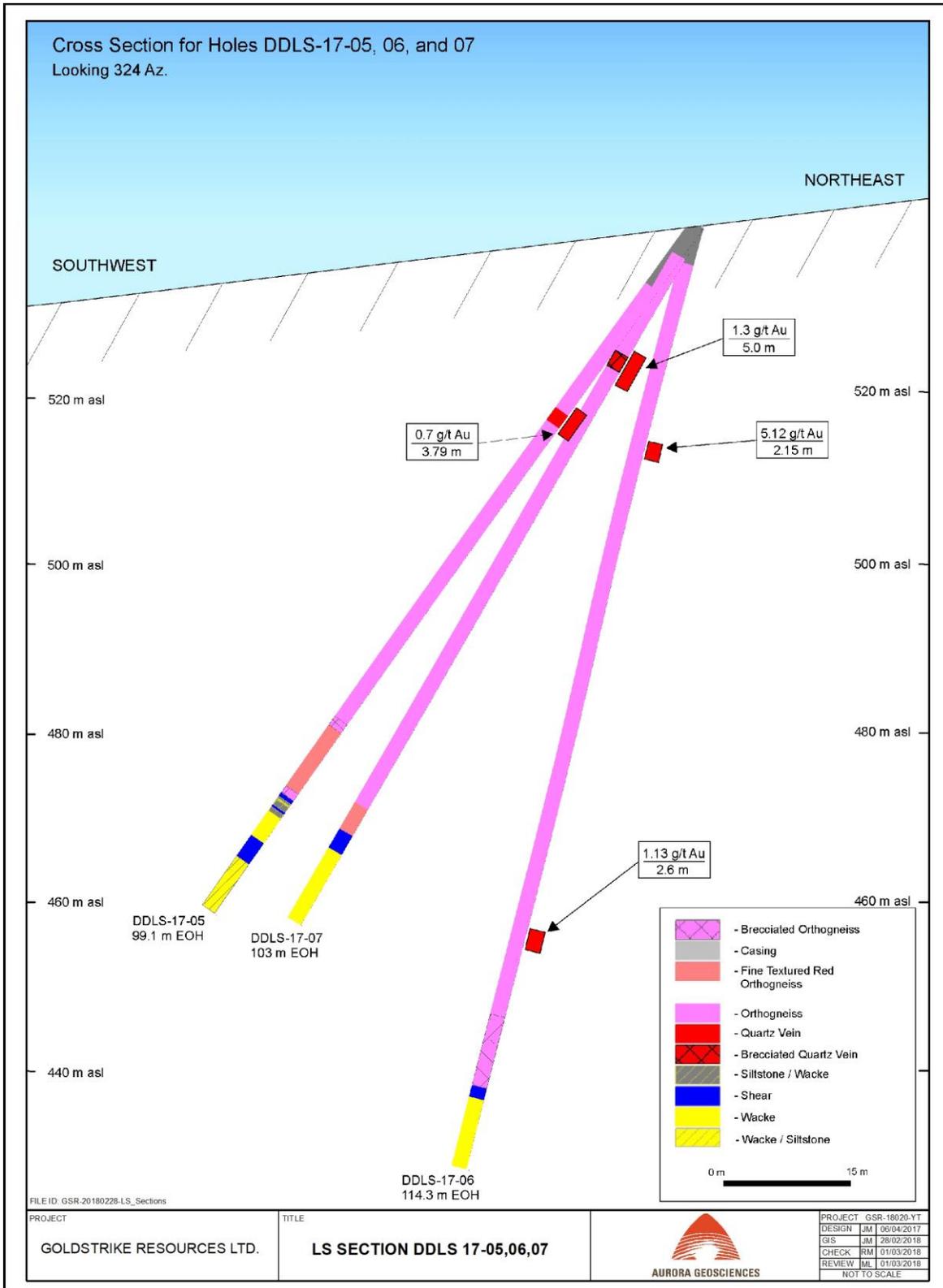


Figure 23: Section DDLS 17_05, 06, 07

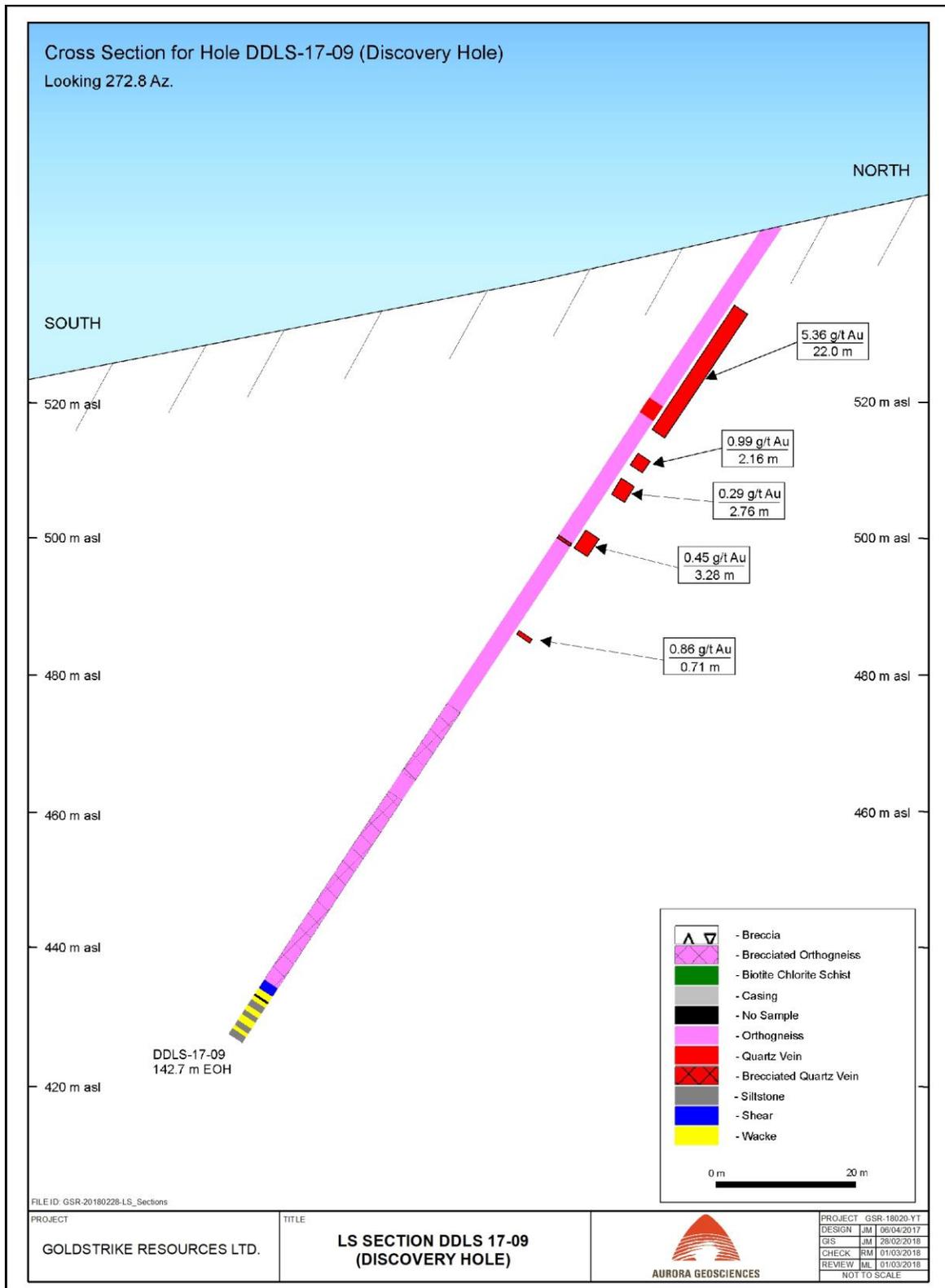


Figure 24: Section DDLS 17-09

10.5 COMMENTS ON RESULTS

Drilling in 2017 confirmed the relationship of mineralization to a property-scale NNW-trending, steeply ENE-dipping, thrust fault separating hanging-wall orthogneiss to the east from footwall metasediments to the west. Mineralized zones to date are located approximately 60 to 90 metres uphole of the thrust fault. This relationship is consistent in both sections, as well as the holes drilled at a 180° azimuth. Significant drilling would have to be undertaken to provide a resource estimate.

Inspection of core in March of 2018, indicates much of the high-grade mineralization occurs within zones of gouge hosting grey quartz vein fragments and in larger fractured grey quartz veins. In Hole DDLS-17-09, gold values to 26.03 g/t were also returned from somewhat more competent silicified orthogneiss with fracture-controlled limonite after sulphides. Several of these zones are marked by poor core recoveries, rendering results obtained as having a lower confidence in true grade. If mineralized material is preferentially retained, true values are likely lower. However, in areas of oxidized material, gold may be preferentially lost if thin seams of auriferous oxidized material are not retained in core. Results from holes DDLS-17-05 through 09 are somewhat more reproducible due to better recoveries from wider-diameter core. Assay results from core with recoveries below 90% have higher gold assays.

No visible gold was logged, suggesting gold occurs as very fine grains within lattice structures of pyrite and other sulphide minerals, or as fine coatings along grain boundaries. A hand sample cut by a rock saw revealed that gold occurs as very fine grains intergrown with limonite (oxidized sulphides?) along fine fractures, as well as very fine grains in recrystallized quartz (Figure 11b). A lack of visible gold diminishes the influence of the “coarse gold effect” whereby results may be skewed depending on relative presence or absence of large gold grains in a sample. This improves the reliability of results as representing true gold values of the respective intercepts. However, some degree of coarse gold effect occurs here, and is described in Section 12.2, “Data Verification”.

At this point the relationship of hole orientation to mineralization is unknown; therefore the intercepts provided do not necessarily represent true zone widths. Hole DDLS-17-09 is believed to have intersected the zone at an oblique angle, indicating the true width will be less than the 22.0-metre intercept returned.



Figure 25: Portion of "Discovery Hole" DDLS-17-09: 27.89 - 36.88m



Figure 26: Portion of Sample #1876869, 26.03 g/t Au (2017 value)

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY, 2013 THROUGH 2017

The majority of this section was provided, with minor edits, by Clayton Jones, employed by Druid Exploration.

11.1.1 Trench Sampling

All trench samples were excavated using a 13 horsepower (HP) gas-powered Mining CD21 excavator, manufactured by CanDig Mini Excavators Inc., or a Bobcat 418 E 10 mini excavator. Trenches were designed to expose the bedrock at locations with strong gold-in-soil anomalies and auriferous float grab samples. The exact locations and orientations were determined in the field based on surficial geology, proximity to anomalous samples, topography, and lastly vegetation density. The Candig was limited to excavating to a depth of approximately 2 meters and a width of approximately 0.5 m and the Bobcat was limited to approx. 1.5 m depth and 0.5 m width. The trenches were sampled at an average interval of 2.5 m, depending on lithology and mineralization. If bedrock and/or subcrop were not encountered, a representative grab sample of soil and rock fragments was taken along the trench bottom across the sample interval. For bedrock samples, a large continuous representative chip sample across the outcrop was taken with average weights of approximately 3 kg.

All trench samples were described and photographed prior to sealing in poly sample bags. All individual sample intervals were mapped and the following information was recorded on all-weather paper: Trench ID, sample ID, trench coordinates, type of sample (outcrop, sub crop, float), to and from meterage, azimuth, length, sample type, depth, alteration, minerology, and brief description. Individual rock samples were placed in labelled plastic sample bags, sealed with flagging tape and stored on-site at the Lucky Strike camp before transport to the Druid Exploration lot in Dawson City. Trench locations were recorded using hand-held GPS units (accuracy 1-10 m), including compass azimuths and tap distances. The GPS location at the start of the trench was recorded and, for each sample, the distance and compass bearing in relation to the previous 2 m sample interval end point was recorded. The sample intervals were then mapped and a mid-point coordinate was derived for each sample.

One Standard and one blank Quality Control (QC) sample were added consecutively into the sample sequence after every 34 samples. High and low Au value standards were alternated used, although the same blank sample composition was used throughout. The standards were provided by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. The high standard (CDN-CM-18) contained 5.28 g/t Au, plus or minus 0.35 g/t Au. The low standard (CDN-CM-25) contained 0.228 g/t Au, plus or minus 0.030 g/t Au. The blank used (CDN-BL-10) contains < 0.01 g/t Au. Certificates for metal content are available for each at the websites below:

<http://www.cdnlabs.com/Certificates/ME-18%20Certificate.pdf>

<http://www.cdnlabs.com/Certificates/CM-25%20Certificate.pdf>

<http://www.cdnlabs.com/Certificates/CDN-BL-10%20Certificate.pdf>

Prior to transport to Dawson City, groups in sample series were placed in labeled rice bags with a tamper-proof security tag. Each security tag has unique identification that is recorded along with the corresponding samples in each rice bag. This information can be found in the shipping information in the

sample data spreadsheet. Samples were transported by helicopter (Oceanview Helicopters Ltd.) to a nearby airstrip (either the Thistle or Blackhills strip) where they were then loaded into a fixed wing airplane (Great River Air Ltd.) and flown to the Dawson City airport. Sample shipment dates were irregular as shipments were dependent upon the schedules of the airline. The samples were received at the Dawson City airport by a Druid Exploration employee who transported and securely stored them a locked facility at the Druid Exploration lot. The samples were transported by a Druid Exploration employee to Klwane Freight lines in Dawson City where they were ground-delivered to the Bureau Veritas preparation laboratory facility in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada, for sample preparation. The prepared pulps were shipped to the Vancouver-based analytical laboratory for actual analysis.

All trench samples were crushed and pulverized in the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Whitehorse, YT. Bureau Veritas is an international analytical company with ISO 9001:2015 certification, specializing in many services, including rock, soil and drill core analysis. Bureau Veritas is independent of the issuer. The sample pulps were analyzed by Bureau Veritas in Vancouver, BC. The samples were first dried at 60 degrees C, then up to 1 kg of sample material was crushed to 70% passing a 10 mesh (2mm) screen. A split of 250 g was then further pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (75um). The remaining portions of the coarse rejects were kept in storage at the Bureau Veritas storage facility in Vancouver, BC and were disposed of after 3 months from the date of analytical completion.

All samples received both Aqua Regia ICP - MS 36 element analytical analysis (Procedure code AQ200), and 50-gram fire assay ICP – ES analytical analysis (Procedure Code FA-350 – Au) for gold only. If the fire assay gold values were greater than 10 g/t Au (the fire assay upper limit) then a metallic screen fire assay (Procedure code FS652) was completed for gold only. The ICP-MS technique analyzed all samples for Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Hg, Sc, Tl, S, Ga, Se, Te, and Au.

The Aqua Regia ICP - MS (AQ200) analysis involves a 0.5 g split leached in hot (95°C) Aqua Regia solution with an inductively-coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS) finish. The gold fire assay ICP - ES (FA 350 - Au) analysis involves a 50-gram split fully decomposed in a 3B lead-collection fire assay fusion procedure with an inductively-coupled plasma [atomic] emission spectroscopy (ICP-ES) finish. The metallic screen fire assay (FS652) screens 50 – 500 g pulps to 106 microns. The entire portion of the material that does not pass the screen (plus fraction) receives a 3B lead collection fire assay and the remaining material that does pass the screen (minus fraction) receives duplicate analysis for gold by the same fire assay analytical analysis. A calculation using weighted averages of the plus and minus fraction gold values is made to determine the total gold concentration for the entire sample. This analytical procedure provides a more accurate gold analysis for a sample than normal fire assay analysis.

11.1.2 Drill Core Sampling

Klwane Drilling Ltd., of Whitehorse, Yukon, completed the 2017 drilling at Lucky Strike, using used their own KD 600 drill rig. Holes LS 1 – LS4 utilized NTW core size, while holes LS5 – LS9 utilized the wider-diameter HTW core size. Drill holes were designed to follow up on auriferous colluvium encountered in 2016 and 2017 trenches. A downhole survey was conducted approximately every 30 m if possible. A metre-mark was placed in the core box after every 3.05-meter run. Core boxes were transported from the drill site to the core logging station, located at the camp, via ATV or helicopter. The core was cleaned, and boxes were labelled with: “From - To” (m) meterage, hole id, and box number. Metre marks were made

on the core and high-quality photographs were taken of each box. A rock quality designation (RQD) was completed on all the core and included the sum of all lengths of core fragments of > 10 cm per 3.05-metre run divided by 3.05 and expressed as a percentage. The core was then logged, noting changes in lithology, structure, and mineralogy. Lastly the core was broken into approximately 1.0-metre sample intervals with some intervals being shorter or longer depending on lithology, structure, or mineralogy. The entire upper portion of the holes was sampled, including the orthogneiss, schist and shear zone marking the thrust fault. The bottom end of the holes, comprising the sedimentary unit beneath the shear zone, was only periodically sampled. The following information was recorded for each sample; Sample id, from-to meterage, rock code, brief description, alteration intensity (0, tr, weak (w), moderate (m), strong (s)), quartz percentage, sulphide percentage (py), lab codes, and shipping information. Waterproof sample tags supplied by Acme Analytical labs (now Bureau Veritas) were used for sampling.

A combination of a blank sample followed by a standard sample was added into the sample sequence after every 34 samples. Alternating high and low Au-value standards were used, while the blank standard remained the same throughout. The standards are from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. The low standard (CDN-ME-18) contained 0.512 g/t Au, plus or minus 0.70 g/t Au, and the high standard (CDN-GS-6B) contained 6.45 g/t Au, plus or minus 0.33 g/t Au. The blank used (CDN-BL-10) contains < 0.01 g/t Au. Reference material certificates for each may be found at:

<http://www.cdnlabs.com/Certificates/GS6B%20Certificate.pdf>

<http://www.cdnlabs.com/Certificates/ME-18%20Certificate.pdf>

<http://www.cdnlabs.com/Certificates/CDN-BL-10%20Certificate.pdf>

After the core was logged and samples broken out and described, prepared core boxes were stacked near the core cutting facility directly beside the core logging facility. The core was cut using a gas-powered Husqvarna MS 360 G diamond blade core saw. The core was cut longitudinally with one half placed in labelled poly bag. If the sample was too brittle, soft or broken for proper cutting, a spoon or knife was used to split the core in half. One sample Id tag was placed in the sample bag with the sample, while the other sample half was placed back into the core box and the equivalent Id tag was stapled at the start of the sample interval. Once the entire sample interval was placed in the bag, the poly bag was sealed with a zip tie. All samples were transported to camp and securely stored before transportation to Dawson City. The core boxes were stacked in piles once all samples were cut. The piles were stacked by hole number and left onsite.

Prior to transport to Dawson City, sample series in groups were placed in labeled rice bags with a tamper-proof security tag. Each security tag has a unique Id that is recorded in the database along with the corresponding samples in that particular rice bag. This information can be found in the shipping information on the sample data spreadsheet. Samples were transported by helicopter (Oceanview Helicopters Ltd.) to a nearby airstrip (Thistle or Blackhills strips), where they were then loaded into a fixed-wing airplane (Great River Air Ltd.) that delivered them to Dawson City airport. Sample shipment dates were irregular as shipments were dependent upon the schedules of the airline. The samples were received at the Dawson City airport by a Druid Exploration employee who then transported and securely stored the samples in a locked facility at the Druid Exploration lot. The samples were then transported by a Druid Exploration employee to Kluane Freight lines in Dawson City where they were ground-delivered to the Bureau Veritas prep lab in Whitehorse, Yukon for analytical analysis.

All core samples were crushed and pulverized in the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Whitehorse, YT, and the sample pulps were then shipped to and analyzed at the Bureau Veritas lab in Vancouver, BC. The samples were first dried at 60 degrees C, then up to a 1 kg sample was crushed to 70% passing a 10 mesh (2mm) screen. A 250 g split of the sample was then further pulverized to 85% passing a 200 mesh (75um) screen. The remaining coarse rejects of the sample were stored at the Bureau Veritas storage facility in Vancouver, BC. Unless other intentions are clearly stated, all rejects and splits were disposed of after 3 months from the date of analytical completion.

All samples received both Aqua Regia ICP - MS 36 element analytical analysis (Procedure code AQ201), and fire assay ICP – ES analytical analysis (FA-350 – Au) for gold only. If the fire assay gold values were greater than 10 g/t Au (fire assay upper limit) then a metallic screen fire assay (FS652) was completed for gold only. The ICP-MS technique comprised analysis for Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Hg, Sc, Tl, S, Ga, Se, Te, and Au.

The Aqua Regia ICP - MS (AQ201) analysis involves a 15 g split leached in hot (95°C) Aqua Regia solution with an inductively-coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS) finish. The fire assay ICP - ES (FA 350 - Au) analysis involves a 50-gram split being fully decomposed in a 3B lead-collection fire assay fusion procedure with an inductively-coupled plasma [atomic] emission spectroscopy (ICP-ES) finish. The metallic screen fire assay (FS652) screens 50 – 500 g pulps to 106 microns. The entire portion of the material not passing the screen (plus fraction) receives a 3B lead collection fire assay and the remainder material passing the screen (minus fraction) receives duplicate analysis for gold by the same fire assay analytical analysis. A calculation using weighted averages of the plus and minus fraction gold values is made to determine the total gold concentration for the entire sample. This analytical procedure provides a more accurate gold analysis for a sample than normal fire assay analysis.

11.1.3 Soil Sampling

A deep-auger soil sampling survey was designed to expand existing soil anomalies previously outlined. The surveys consisted of irregularly shaped and variably-sized soil grids, made up of lines spaced up to 500 m apart and samples taken at 50 m intervals along the lines. The proposed sampling locations were pre-defined and uploaded into a hand-held GPS (Global Positioning System) unit. The final sample site was chosen in the field by a trained employee, based upon soil availability and quality, within 10 m of the proposed sample location.

Soil samples were extracted using a 1.5 m Dutch Auger to collect material within the C-soil horizon. Individual soil samples were placed in labelled Kraft paper sample bags, sealed with flagging in the field and stored on-site to dry. All sample sites were flagged with biodegradable flagging tape and marked with the sample number. The sample sites were recorded using hand-held GPS units (accuracy 1-10 m) with the following information recorded on all-weather paper: Sample ID, easting, northing, elevation, sample depth (cm), horizon sampled, sample colour, sample composition in percentage (organic, angular rock, gravel, sand, silt and clay), parent material, moisture content, vegetation cover and topographic position.

Prior to transport to Dawson City, groups of sample series were placed in poly bags and then groups of in-series poly bags were placed in labeled rice bags and sealed with cable ties. Samples were transported by helicopter (Oceanview Helicopters Ltd.) to a nearby airstrip (either Thistle or Blackhills strip) where they were then loaded into a fixed wing airplane (Great River Air Ltd.) that delivered the samples to the Dawson City airport. Sample shipment dates were irregular, dependent on the schedules of the airline.

The samples were received at the Dawson City airport by a Druid Exploration employee who then transported and securely stored the samples in a locked facility at the Druid Exploration lot. The samples were then transported by a Druid employee to Kluane Freight lines in Dawson City to be ground-delivered to Bureau Veritas in Whitehorse.

All soil samples were dried and sieved at Bureau Veritas in Whitehorse and the sample pulps were analyzed by Bureau Veritas in Vancouver, BC. The soil was dried at 60 degrees C with up to 100 g sieved to 85%, passing 80 mesh (180 um).

All samples received Aqua Regia ICP - MS, 36-element analytical analysis (AQ201) assay procedure that involves a 15 g split leached in hot (95°C) Aqua Regia solution with an inductively-coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS) finish. The ICP-MS technique comprised analysis for Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Hg, Sc, Tl, S, Ga, Se, Te, and Au.

11.1.4 Rock Grab Sampling

Several rock grab samples were taken from sample pits which were hand excavated at earlier soil sample sites hosting elevated Au values. The pits were excavated using a small hand shovel and ranged from 0.5 to 1.5 m deep. Samples were taken by geologists and trained soil samplers. Mineralized bedrock and float grab samples were described and photographed in-situ, prior to sealing the samples in sample bags and storing them on site. The sample location was marked using a hand-held GPS unit (accuracy 1-10 m) and flagged with biodegradable flagging tape along with the sample label. The following information was recorded on all-weather paper: ID, sample ID, easting (NAD 83), northing (NAD 83), type of sample (outcrop, subcrop, float), and a brief description.

Prior to transport to Dawson City, groups of sample series were placed in labeled rice bags and sealed with cable ties. Samples were transported by helicopter (Oceanview Helicopters Ltd.) to a nearby airstrip (Thistle or Blackhills strip) where they were then loaded into a fixed wing airplane (Great River Air Ltd.) that delivered them to the Dawson City airport. Sample shipment dates were irregular, dependent upon the schedule of the airline. The samples were received at the Dawson City airport by a Druid Exploration employee who then transported and securely stored the samples in a locked facility at the Druid Exploration lot. The samples were then transported by a Druid employee to Kluane Freight lines in Dawson City where they were delivered to the Bureau Veritas prep lab in Whitehorse.

All rock grab samples were crushed and pulverized in the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Whitehorse, YT, and the sample pulps were shipped for analysis to the Bureau Veritas in Vancouver, BC. The samples were first dried at 60 degrees C and then up to a 1 kg sample of each was crushed to 70% passing a 10 mesh (2mm) screen. A split of 250 g was then further pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (75um). The remaining coarse rejects remained in storage at the Bureau Veritas storage facility in Vancouver, BC. Unless other direction is given, all samples are disposed of after 3 months from the date of analytical completion.

All rock samples received both Aqua Regia ICP - MS 36-element analytical analysis (AQ200), and fire assay ICP – ES analytical analysis (FA-350 – Au) for gold only. The ICP-MS technique comprised analysis for Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Hg, Sc, Tl, S, Ga, Se, Te, and Au.

The Aqua Regia ICP - MS (AQ200) analysis involves a 0.5 g split leached in hot (95°C) Aqua Regia solution with an inductively-coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS) finish. The fire assay ICP - ES (FA 350 -

Au) analysis involves a 50-gram split fully decomposed in a 3B lead-collection fire assay fusion procedure with an inductively-coupled plasma [atomic] emission spectroscopy (ICP-ES) finish. The 3B lead-collection fire assay was used because refractory massive sulphide and graphitic samples can limit Au solubility, potentially yielding lower gold values in the standard Aqua Regia ICP - MS procedure (AQ200).

11.1.5 Comments on 2017 Quality Assurance Procedures

The quality control procedures employed for rock, soil and trench sampling by Goldstrike in 2017 are adequate to ensure a minimum of inherent bias during sampling. Soil sampling parameters are sufficiently detailed to ensure an adequate description of each sample. The policy of obtaining C-Horizon samples by deep-auger sampling maximizes the relationship of gold-in-soil values to those in underlying bedrock. Trench chip sampling methodology employed here, particularly of trench wall material, was designed to provide as representative a sample of bedrock as possible. Rock grab sampling has an inherent tendency towards bias in favour of enhanced metal results; this is mitigated by disclosure of the type of sampling done. The methodology of drill core sampling, focusing on core sawing to produce equal halves of the core, minimizes any inherent bias in sampling. The insertion of two sets of sample standard and of blank sample material placed into the sample stream by Goldstrike, will confirm both the degree of accuracy of analysis by the former, and the degree of contamination or lack thereof of the latter.

Bureau Veritas also inserts standard and blank samples into the sample stream and provides unbiased analytical results of these. Additionally, Bureau Veritas conduct frequent duplicate analysis of submitted samples to determine repeatability of results (see Section 12).

It is this author's opinion that the quality assurance procedures are adequate to provide a high level of confidence that the samples are representative of the geological and geochemical settings surveyed. The degree of security during sampling and transport are also sufficient to prevent tampering. The analytical procedures employed are suitable for the media sampled, and for the type of exploration employed.

Recommendations include chip or composite sampling of rock specimens where possible, although in some cases a grab sample is the only type available.



Figure 27: Core Sampling Facility, Monte Carlo zone

11.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY, 2018

On March 9, 2018, Carl Schulze visited the project site with Daithi Mac Gearailt and Donald Dunwoodie of Druid Exploration (Druid), utilizing a Dawson-based helicopter operated by Trans North Helicopters. They obtained core boxes containing select intervals from holes DDLS-17-06 and 09. These boxes were transported as-is to the Dawson helicopter base, where they were loaded onto a pickup truck owned by Druid, the prime contractor for the project, and transported to the Druid operations base. Three samples of split core were re-split or “quartered” by rock saw, described as to lithology, alteration and mineralization, photographed, placed into 13” x 20” plastic sample bags together with a specific sample tag, and sealed with “Zap Strap” cable ties. The samples were transported by Carl Schulze as checked baggage on a scheduled commercial airline to Whitehorse, where they were transferred to a rice bag, together with a “standard” sample and blank sample of known compositions supplied by Canadian Resource Laboratories of Delta, British Columbia. The standard sample employed was coded as CDN-GS-P2 and the blank was CDN-BL-10. The rice bag was also sealed by a cable tie. The shipment was hand-delivered to the preparatory lab of Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. (Bureau Veritas), with pulps transported to the main Vancouver-based assay lab of Bureau Veritas.

The samples were crushed so that 90% of the material may pass through a 2 mm screen, then pulverized so that 85% may pass through a 75-micron screen. The prep code for this was PRP90-250. Following this, all samples underwent Induced Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry/Mass Spectrometry (ICP-ES/MS) analysis, whereby a 0.5-gram sample undergoes aqua regia partial digestion, followed by analysis of 36 elements (code AQ200ICP/ICP-MS) by ICP-ES/MS. The elements analyzed were identical to those of the 2017 analysis, comprising: Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Hg, Sc, Tl, S, Ga, Se, Te, and Au.

All samples also underwent fire assay analysis for gold, whereby a 50-gram sample undergoes fire assay with ICP-ES finish (code FA 350). This technique provides a lower detection limit of 2 ppb Au and an upper limit of 10,000 ppb (10 g/t) Au. “Overlimits” were re-analyzed by gravimetric methods (Code FA 550).

A further seven pulps were re-selected for re-analysis by the same analytical methods as above. The pulps were held in storage at the Vancouver Bureau Veritas laboratory.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 DATA VERIFICATION, 2017 CORE SAMPLES

12.1.1 2017 Data Verification Results

During the 2017 diamond drilling program, Goldstrike conducted a “Quality Control” (QC) program comprising insertion of a series of “Standard Reference Material” (SRM) samples and “Blank” samples (Blanks) of known composition. The SRM and blank samples were provided by Canadian Resource Laboratories of Langley, British Columbia, Canada. The Vancouver Bureau Veritas laboratory also conducted its own in-house QC program comprising duplicate analysis of drill core samples, and its own suite of SFM and blank samples.

The Goldstrike QC stream involved insertion of twenty-seven (27) CDN-BL-10 blank samples, fourteen (14) high-grade gold SRM samples (code: CDN-GS-6B), fourteen (14) multi-element standard reference material (code: CDN-ME-18) samples and twenty-seven (27) CDN-BL-10 blank samples into the sample stream for analysis. The blank samples were placed into the sample stream at a ratio of approximately 1 in 35 samples (3%), whereas one type of standard sample was inserted approximately every 70 samples (1 % for each standard reference material type). The total QC sample insertion rate was 5 percent (D. Benz).

The CDN-GS-6B gold SRM is from Barrick Gold Inc.’s Cortez Mine in Nevada, USA. The gold mineralization is Carlin Style, primarily hosted in a sequence of Silurian and Devonian carbonate sediments. The SRM was collected from breccia near the contact between the Mississippian Pilot Shale and the underlying Devonian Guilmette formation. Micron-sized gold from the centre of this deposit occurs with base metal sulfides and sulfosalts, whereas peripheral gold mineralization is typically submicron in size and resides in pyrite or arsenopyrite. The gold concentration for CDN-GS-6B is $6,450 \pm 330$ ppb Au by fire assay pre-concentration of a 30-gram sub-sample with an inductively-coupled plasma (ICP) finish (Benz, 2018).

The CDN-ME-18 multi-element (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn) SRM is reject material from Capstone Mining Corp.’s Esso Deposit and consists of -270 (<53 micron) material mixed for five days in a double cone blender. The Esso Deposit is one of three “Kuroko-type” or bimodal felsic volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposits at the Kutcho Project in northern British Columbia. The ore sulfide mineralogy comprises pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and bornite with minor chalcocite and rare galena, while the gangue minerals include quartz, dolomite, ankerite, sericite, gypsum and anhydrite. The certified gold value for this multi-element SRM is $0.512 \text{ g/t} \pm 0.070 \text{ g/t}$ Au by fire assay pre-concentration of a 30-gram sub-sample with an atomic absorption (AA) or inductively-coupled plasma (ICP) finish. The multi-element certified values are: $58.2 \text{ g/t} \pm 5.1 \text{ g/t}$ Ag, $1.931 \% \pm 0.086 \%$ Cu, $0.098 \% \pm 0.012 \%$ Pb and $4.60 \% \pm 0.22 \%$ Zn by

four-acid digestion with an AA or ICP finish (Benz, 2018). Data verification in this section concerns only Au values, as this is the only significant commodity targeted during the Goldstrike programs.

The CDN-BL-10 blank SRM is a blank granitic material consisting of -270 (<53 micron) material mixed for five days in a double cone blender. The gold concentration for the blank SRM is < 10 ppb Au by fire assay pre-concentration of a 30-gram sub-sample with an atomic absorption (AA) or inductively-coupled plasma (ICP) finish (Benz, 2018).

At least one SRM “Standard” and one blank were inserted into each of 10 sample shipments, insuring some external QC samples per shipment. Values obtained from analysis were compared to expected (known) values, to determine the deviation of obtained values of each. The percentage (%) deviations of all samples were then averaged, for an average deviation for the program. Also, the individual average deviations of each of the two QC sample types was also determined.

Table 4 shows the comparison of returned versus expected values for SRM samples inserted by Goldstrike, the deviation between each for every SRM sample, and whether the latter occurs within two Standard Deviations (2SD) determined by Canadian Resource Labs. The average of all returned values is 5.3% lower than the known value, with 5 of 28 falling outside of the 2SD range. This is considered to be an acceptable amount, rendering the overall results as reliable. The average deviation of the high-grade Au SRM (CDN-GS-6B) was only 1.1% lower than expected, with only 1 of 14 samples falling outside of the 2SD range. The average deviation of the low-grade Au SRM was 9.5% below the expected value, with 4 of 14 following outside of the 2SD range. Benz (2018) determined that 80% of values returned from FA350 analysis occur within 3SD for all SDM types, which is considered as an acceptable rate. However, values from sample batches from which QC samples occur outside of the 2SD range should be considered as suspect, with values from SRM samples outside of the 3SD range considered as failed SRM samples. Values returned for blank SRM were all 0.010 g/t Au or less, with the exception of a single sample returning 0.021 g/t Au in the final sample submission. This was placed within the high-grade intercept returned from DDH LS-09, indicating minor contamination from the surrounding sample batch.

At the Vancouver Bureau Veritas lab, duplicate sample analysis was done at an average of about one per 20 samples, both for 36-element ICP-ES analysis and for Au by 30-gram fire assay, the latter of which are the subject of this data verification. Table 5 shows the results of in-house pulp duplicate and core reject duplicate analysis, and the comparison of returned versus expected SRM Au values, as well as Au values from blank samples. Duplicate sample comparisons in Table 5 were done only for samples returning original values of 0.025 g/t Au or higher, as percentage variation for lower values are less indicative of gold content.

Three “pulp duplicate” samples with original values exceeding 0.025 g/t Au underwent comparison in Table 5. One was of fairly high-grade material, returning a duplicate value of 3.322 g/t Au compared with an original value of 3.121 g/t Au, showing a deviation of 6.4%. The other two were of much lower grade original material; one returned a deviation of -5.5% between the duplicate value of 0.036 g/t versus original value of 0.038 g/t Au, and the other showed no deviation from an original value of 0.049 g/t Au. Duplicate analysis of six “core reject” samples with original values exceeding 0.025 g/t Au showed a greater variation, although the highest original value of 1.131 g/t with a duplicate value of 1.110 g/t Au showed a deviation of only -1.9%. Elsewhere, core reject samples returned deviations ranging from -8.6% for a duplicate value of 0.038 g/t Au versus the original value of 0.038 g/t Au, to 96.0% for duplicate versus original values of 0.049 g/t Au and 0.025 g/t Au respectively.

Three separate types of SRM material were inserted into the sample stream by Bureau Veritas: STD OXC145 (41 samples), having an expected value of 0.212 g/t Au; STD OXH122 (8 samples), with an expected value of 1.247 g/t Au; and STD OXH139 (24 samples), with an expected value of 1.312 g/t Au., for a total of 73 SRM samples. At least one SRM sample and 1 blank sample were inserted for each sample shipment, with an average frequency of about 1 in 20 Au SRM samples throughout the program. The weighted average deviation of returned values versus expected values for all SRM samples was -0.9%. Deviations per SRM type are: -1.0% for STD OXC145; -1.4% for STD OXH122; and -1.0% for STD OXH139 (The total is slightly lower than the individual averages due to rounding). A total of 70 Au blanks were inserted: all but 4 returned sub-detection values (<0.002 g/t) and the maximum value was 0.004 g/t Au. Two Prep Blanks were inserted into each shipment; all returned <0.002 g/t Au.

12.1.2 Discussion of 2017 Results

12.1.2.1 Inserted QC samples

The results of the 2017 QC data indicate that a minimum of 80% sample results, both for introduced and in-house SRM material, fall within the 2SD range. This is considered as acceptable, indicating a good level of confidence in results obtained from the 2017 diamond drilling program.

Results from the SRM samples introduced by Goldstrike show a considerable disparity in accuracy between the high-grade SRM material (SRM code: CDN-GS-6B), averaging 1.1% below expected values, and the low-grade SRM material (SRM code: CDN-ME-18), averaging 9.5% below expected values. This disparity may be partially explained by the larger percentage difference in the 2SD ranges of the two SRM types. The high-grade SRM samples have an expected Au value of 6.45 g/t +/- 0.33 g/t 2SD range, or 5.1% of the mean value. The low-grade SRM samples have an expected Au value of 0.512 g/t +/- 0.070 g/t, or 13.7% of the mean value, which would result in a greater percentage range of results. The disparity may also be partly caused by the multi-element design of the SRM samples, which are focused largely on base metal values and may be more specifically designed for insertion into sample streams targeting volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits.

These results indicate that higher grade gold values are likely more accurate on a percentage basis than lower grade values. The average deviation of 1.1% from expected values for high grade value is quite low, indicating a high degree of confidence for higher-grade Au values obtained from drill core analysis. Both sets of SRM material returned lower than expected values, indicating that true gold grades for drill core may be slightly higher than indicated, particularly for lower-grade results.

The majority of blank sample results were within the known range of < 0.010 g/t Au. The only sample significantly exceeding this was inserted within the high-grade interval in DDH LS-09, indicating that minor contamination may occur within or directly following very high-grade intercepts. These are not likely to significantly impair the accuracy of potentially economically viable intercepts. No duplicate samples were inserted into the sample stream by Goldstrike.

12.1.2.2 In-house QC samples

Comparison of "original" versus duplicate sample values of pulp duplicates show only minor differences in Au values; these are independent of original values which ranged from 0.036 g/t to 3.121 g/t gold. This suggests an absence of coarse gold producing a "nugget effect", mainly because the pulps are developed following screening of the original sample to 75 microns (200-mesh), likely negating significant nugget effect. The results do indicate the presence and uniformity of fine gold in the drill core.

Comparison of “original” and duplicate values for “core reject duplicates” revealed a much greater variability in results, with variations ranging from 1.9% to 96.0%. The former is for a sample with an original value of 1.131 g/t Au, whereas the latter is for one with an original value of 0.025 g/t Au, indicating any coarse gold in these samples is still quite fine. However, a third sample showed a variation of 24.1% between the original value of 0.705 g/t Au and the obtained value of 0.535 g/t Au, indicating a more pronounced coarse gold effect for this sample.

Results of analysis of three types of SRM samples inserted by Bureau Veritas returned values slightly lower than, but much closer to, expected Au values. This indicates a high degree of confidence in values returned from drill core. Results are independent of known sample grades, although no high grade SRM samples of similar grades to CDN-GS-6B were included. Slight variations in percentage deviations may result more from a lower number of inserted samples rather than the nature of the material sampled. The consistently lower values obtained compared to expected values for the samples inserted both by Goldstrike and the in-house Bureau Veritas QC samples indicates potential that gold values returned from drill core analysis may slightly underestimate true gold values. The difference in variation between the introduced and in-house samples has not been resolved to date.

Low to sub-detection gold values from blank SRM samples throughout the program indicate an essentially contamination-free analytical environment.

12.1.3 Quality Control Recommendations

It is important that one duplicate, one “standard” SRM sample and one blank sample are included in each sample batch, to test for quality control per batch. The number of samples comprising a batch should also be known. Duplicate samples test the uniformity of mineralization, “standard” SRM samples test for accuracy of analysis, and blank samples test for contamination, if any.

Recommendations for future QC sampling during drill core sampling include the insertion of at least one duplicate sample per sample batch. This is normally accomplished by “quartering” of the core placed into the sample tray following initial sampling. If possible, this should be done for core intervals showing increased alteration and/or mineralization, although this is not always feasible.

The amount of QC SRM samples during the 2017 program was adequate, provided that at least one type of QC sample was inserted into each sample batch analyzed. However, an increase of frequency of insertion to one SRM sample of known gold value directly followed by one blank sample per every 20 samples is recommended, to increase the sample population for statistical analysis. Blank samples should immediately follow SRM “Standard” samples to test for contamination within each sample batch. The standard sample medium should be reasonably similar to the rock type within drill core, if possible. Also, the SRM samples should represent the deposit setting targeted as much as possible (i.e. gold-only or gold-silver enriched SRM samples for base metal-deficient precious metal targets). The use of two or more types of introduced SRM samples, done in 2017, is also recommended.

Table 4: Comparison of Obtained versus Expected Values, Introduced SRM Samples

Work Order	QC: Introduced SRM	No. of Samples	Assay Value (g/t)*	Expected Value (g/t)	Variation (%)	2SD range	Comments	
WHI17000658.1	Au SRM: CDN-GS-6B	1	6.454	6.45	0.0	Y		
	ME SRM: CDN-ME-18	1	0.449	0.512	-12.3	Y	Lower than known value	
	BL: CDN-BL-10	2	0.006	<0.01				
WHI17000661.1	Au SRM: CDN-GS-6B	1	6.444	6.45	-0.02	Y	Lower	
	BL: CDN-BL-10	1	0.008	<0.01				
WHI17000683.1	Au SRM: CDN-GS-6B	1	6.525	6.45	1.2	Y	Higher than known value	
	ME SRM: CDN-ME-18	1	0.447	0.512	-12.6	Y	Lower	
	ME SRM: CDN-ME-18	1	0.418	0.512	-18.4	N	Lower	
	BL: CDN-BL-10	2	0.007	<0.01				
WHI17000734.1	Au SRM: CDN-GS-6B	1	6.353	6.45	-1.6	Y	Lower	
	Au SRM: CDN-GS-6B	1	5.905	6.45	-8.4	N	Lower	
	ME SRM: CDN-ME-18	1	0.485	0.512	-5.3	Y	Lower	
	BL: CDN-BL-10	3	0.006	<0.01				
WHI17000735.1	Au SRM: CDN-GS-6B	1	6.274	6.45	-2.6	Y	Lower	
	Au SRM: CDN-GS-6B	1	6.492	6.45	0.6	Y	Higher	
	ME SRM: CDN-ME-18	1	0.453	0.512	-8.0	Y	Lower	
	ME SRM: CDN-ME-18	1	0.542	0.512	5.8	Y	Higher	
	BL: CDN-BL-10	4	0.008	<0.01			2 samples = 0.01 g/t	
WHI17000859.1	Au SRM: CDN-GS-6B	1	6.194	6.45	-4.0	Y	Lower	
	ME SRM: CDN-ME-18	1	0.473	0.512	-5.7	Y	Lower	
	ME SRM: CDN-ME-18	1	0.527	0.512	2.9	Y	Higher	
	BL: CDN-BL-10	3	0.005	<0.01				
WHI17001022.1	Au SRM: CDN-GS-6B	1	6.234	6.45	-3.4	Y	Lower	
	Au SRM: CDN-GS-6B	1	6.213	6.45	-3.7	Y	Lower	
	ME SRM: CDN-ME-18	1	0.379	0.512	-26.0	N	Lower	
	BL: CDN-BL-10	3	0.006	<0.01				
WHI17001023.1	Au SRM: CDN-GS-6B	1	6.432	6.45	-0.3	Y	Lower	
	Au SRM: CDN-GS-6B	1	6.618	6.45	2.6	Y	Higher	
	ME SRM: CDN-ME-18	1	0.417	0.512	-18.6	N	Lower	
	ME SRM: CDN-ME-18	1	0.479	0.512	-4.5	Y	Lower	
	BL: CDN-BL-10	4	0.006	<0.01				
WHI17001024.1	ME SRM: CDN-ME-18	1	0.457	0.512	-10.7	Y	Lower	
	BL: CDN-BL-10	1	0.005	<0.01				
WHI17001025.1	Au SRM: CDN-GS-6B	1	6.584	6.45	2.0	Y	Higher	
	Au SRM: CDN-GS-6B	1	6.578	6.45	2.0	Y	Higher	
	ME SRM: CDN-ME-18	1	0.501	0.512	-2.1	Y	Lower	
	ME SRM: CDN-ME-18	1	0.426	0.512	-16.8	N	Lower	
	BL: CDN-BL-10	1	0.021	<0.01			In sequence of high Au values	
	BL: CDN-BL-10	3	0.008	<0.01				
	* Values for blanks are averages for the sample shipment							Ave of 5.3% lower than known

Table 5: Comparison of Obtained versus Expected SRM Values, In-House SRM samples Inserted by Bureau Veritas

Work Order	QC: In-house SRM	No. of Samples	Ave. Value (g/t)	Expected Value (g/t)	Average Variation (%)	Maximun Var. (%)	Comments (Ave Values)
WHI17000658.1	Pulp Duplicate	1	3.322	3.121	6.4		
	Pulp Duplicate	1	0.036	0.038	5.5		
	Core Reject Duplicate	1	0.049	0.025	96.0		
	STD OXC145	3	0.209	0.212	-1.4	4.2	Lower than original value
	STD OXH122	3	1.271	1.247	1.9	6.9	Higher than original value
	Blanks	6	All <0.002				
	Prep Blank	2	Both <0.002				
WHI17000661.1	Pulp Duplicate	1	0.127	0.127	0		
	STD OXC145	1	0.22	0.212	3.6		Higher
	Blanks	1	<0.002				
	Prep Blank	2	Both <0.002				
WHI17000683.1	Core Reject Duplicate	1	0.535	0.705	24.1		Lower duplicate value
	STD OXC145	4	0.212	0.212	0	3.3	
	STD OXH139	4	1.296	1.312	1.2	5.8	Lower
	Blanks	9	All <0.002				
	Prep Blank	2	Both <0.002				
WHI17000734.1	STD OXC145	5	0.214	0.212	0.9	5.2	Higher
	STD OXH122		1.198	1.247	-3.9	-6.7	Lower
	Blanks	8	All <0.002				
	Prep Blank	2	Both <0.002				
WHI17000735.1	STD OXC145	4	0.211	0.212	-0.4	-3.8	Lower
	STD OXH122	2	1.213	1.247	-2.7	-5.8	Lower
	STD OXH139	2	1.267	1.312	-3.4	-4.5	Lower
	Blanks	8	All <0.002				
	Prep Blank	2	Both <0.002				
WHI17000859.1	STD OXC145	4	0.208	0.212	-1.9	-5.7	Lower
	STD OXH139	4	1.311	1.312	-0.1	3.0	Lower
	Blanks	8	All <0.002				
	Prep Blank	2	Both <0.002				
WHI17001022.1	Core Reject Duplicate	1	0.153	0.175	12.6		Lower than original value
	STD OXC145	5	0.205	0.212	-3.3	-6.6	Lower
	STD OXH139	3	1.259	1.312	-4.8	-5.9	Lower
	Blanks	8	7 @ <0.002, 1 @ 0.003				
	Prep Blank	2	Both <0.002				
WHI17001023.1	Core Reject Duplicate	1	0.025	0.022	12		Lower than original value
	STD OXC145	7	0.210	0.212	-0.9	-4.7	Lower
	STD OXH139	4	1.321	1.312	0.7	4.1	Higher
	Blanks	10	9 @ <0.002, 1 @ 0.002				
WHI17001024.1	Prep Blank	2	Both <0.002				
	STD OXC145	2	0.202	0.212	-4.7	6.6	Lower
	STD OXH139	1	1.303	1.312	-0.7		Lower
	Blanks	4	All <0.002				
WHI17001025.1	Prep Blank	2	Both <0.002				
	Pulp Duplicate	1	0.049	0.049			
	Core Reject Duplicate	1	1.110	1.131	1.9		Lower than original value
	Core Reject Duplicate	1	0.035	0.038	8.6		Higher
	STD OXC145	6	0.211	0.212	-0.5	-4.7	Lower
	STD OXH139	6	1.292	1.312	-1.5	-4.1	Lower
	Blanks	8	6 @ <0.002, 2 @ 0.004				
Prep Blank	2	Both <0.002					

12.2 DATA VERIFICATION, 2018 PROGRAM

Two sets of data verification were completed in 2018: a re-sampling of three previously sampled core, and a re-analysis of seven pulps from the 2017 program. The former is designed to test the uniformity of distribution of gold in core, and the latter is designed to test for accuracy of analysis. A comparison of the 2017 original versus 2018 re-split values is shown in Table 3 below.

Table 6: Comparison of 2017 core and 2018 re-split core samples

Hole ID	Sample No's	Intervals	2017 Au (g/t)	2018 Au (g/t)
DDLS-17-06	1876480	27.24 - 28.15	10.16	11.8
DDLS-17-09	1876869	29.60 - 31.25	26.03	18.7
DDLS-17-09	1876872	31.25 - 32.00	54.06	16.9

Sample 1876480, of strongly limonitic and moderately carbonate-altered gouge in orthogneiss, shows a strong correlation with the “original” 2017 value, indicating gold is fairly evenly distributed throughout the sample. However, re-sampling of Samples 1876869 and 1876872 returned considerably lower gold values than the original values, particularly in the latter sample of grey, strongly fractured quartz. These samples are consecutive within “Discovery” Hole DDLS-17-09, separated by “standard” and “blank” Quality Control (QC) samples. This suggests an uneven gold distribution, particularly within quartz veining, likely due to a coarse gold “nugget effect”. All three re-sampled intervals nonetheless returned high gold values, modifying the “coarse gold effect”, and indicating the interval sampled is consistently, although unevenly, mineralized.



Figure 28: Part of Sample #1876872

The standard sample inserted, CDN-GS-P2 from Canadian Resource Laboratories Ltd. returned a value of 0.214 g/t Au, exactly the same as the known value of 0.214 g/t Au, indicating a high degree of accuracy during fire assay analysis. The blank sample, however, returned a value of 0.013 ppb Au, above the known value of <0.010 g/t Au, indicating some contamination in the sample. Although this may be expected to occur in the entire sample stream, the 2018 values are high enough to confirm the tenor of mineralization.

The comparison between the 2017 “original” and 2018 re-analyzed pulp samples are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 7: Comparison of 2017 pulp and 2018 re-analyzed pulp samples

Hole ID	Sample No's	Intervals (m)	2017 Au (g/t)	2018 Au (g/t)
DDLS 17-03	1876129	28.00 - 28.52	3.616	3.736
DDLS 17-06	1876480	27.24 - 28.15	10.16	10.6
DDLS 17-08	1876683	7.62 - 9.14	14.04	11.8
DDLS 17-09	1876868	29.32 - 29.60	15.4	15.3
DDLS 17-09	1876869	29.60 - 31.25	26.03	26.2
DDLS 17-09	1876872	31.25 - 32.00	54.06	55.4
DDLS 17-09	1876873	32.00 - 33.53	11.75	12.3

Six of seven samples show a strong correlation between original and re-analyzed values, with variations ranging from 0.6% to 4.6%. The seventh sample, Sample #1876683, shows a variance between original and re-analyzed values of 16.0%, a considerable deviation from the other correlations.

Bureau Veritas ran duplicate fire assay and ICP analysis for three of the pulps for QC purposes. Sample #1876129 returned a value from duplicate analysis by fire assay of 3,865 ppb Au compared to of the “original” 2018 value for pulp of 3,736 ppb Au, a variance of 3.5%. Sample #1876683 returned a pulp duplicate value of 10.5 g/t compared to an “original” value of 11.8 g/t, indicating a greater variance of 12.4%. The third sample did not undergo gold reanalysis by fire assay. These results indicate a moderate variance in original versus re-analyzed Au values.

Bureau Veritas also inserted three in-house standard samples for gold; one underwent fire assay analysis at a low known value, and the others underwent “overlimit” analysis exceeding 10.0 g/t Au by gravimetric methods. All original versus reanalyzed values show a strong correlation, with a variation of 1.4% for the low-grade value, and 1.007% and 1.008% respectively for the high-grade values. These results indicate a high degree of accuracy of analysis. Blank sample analysis for ICP-ES analysis, and for overlimit gravimetric analysis, returned sub-detection gold values, indicating the process was free of contamination.

The QC results indicate that discrepancy in values from duplicate analysis likely reflect some degree of “coarse gold effect” rather than inaccuracy of analysis. Although the screen sieve size during pulverization is quite fine, it is still possible for fine nuggets to pass through. The number of fine nuggets within the 50-gram fire assay sample will vary somewhat, resulting in some discrepancy in gold values.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing on mineralized material from the Lucky Strike property has been done.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates, either historic or in compliance with current standards of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, have been made.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

15.1 WHITE GOLD PROPERTY – WHITE GOLD CORP. (SELENE HOLDINGS)

The Lucky Strike property abuts the White Gold Property to the west. The White Gold property contains the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits as well as several other showings and anomalies.

The Golden Saddle Deposit, approximately 15 km west of the Lucky Strike property, was staked as part of the White 47-106 claim block in December 2003 by S. Ryan. Previous staking in the area by S. Ryan included the White 1-12 claims acquired in January of 2003 and the White 13-46 claims acquired in June of 2003. In January of 2004, Ryan optioned the White claims to Madalena Ventures Inc. Madalena performed geological mapping, soil sampling, and limited rock sampling. In 2005, additional soil sampling and ground magnetic surveying was conducted. Madalena's interest in the claims was transferred to 638523 B.C. Ltd. a wholly owned subsidiary of the company, and the option expired at the end of 2006.

The Golden Saddle deposit consists of multiple styles of mineralization including auriferous quartz veins, hydrothermal breccia, and disseminated sulphide mineralization. The most dominant mineralization style is an assemblage of quartz, albite, carbonate breccia with minor disseminated pyrite. This mineralization style is associated with a pervasive potassium feldspar, carbonate, sericite and silica alteration assemblage. Mineralization is primarily hosted in a metamorphosed felsic intrusion along with felsic to mafic metavolcanic units. The bedrock on the property consists of five stacked thrust sheets, of lower to middle amphibolite facies schist and gneiss of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. A metamorphic fabric formed during the Permian has been overprinted by Jurassic thrusting and late Cretaceous normal faulting. Mineralization occurred prior to, or coeval with, regional extension and is possibly related to deeper plutonism (Yukon MinFile 115O 165).

On March 5, 2018 White Gold Corp. publicly disclosed a mineral resource estimate for the Golden Saddle deposit (Table 6) (News Release, March 5, 2018). This qualified person has been unable to verify the information leading to classification of this deposit as a resource, and states this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Lucky Strike property that is the subject of this technical report. The deposit has been divided into three zones; the GS Main, GS Footwall, and the GS Upper zones. The GS Main and GS Footwall zones have resources potentially exploitable by both open pit and

underground extraction. The GS Upper zone has an open pit resource estimate only (White Gold Corp. Press Release, 2018).

Table 8: 2018 mineral resource estimate for the White Gold property (White Gold Corp. Press Release, 2018).

Zone	Type	Classification	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Cut-off grade (g/t)	Contained Au (oz.)
GS Main	Open Pit	Indicated	11,431,000	2.52	0.5	925,280
		Inferred	1,905,000	2.36		144,660
	Underground	Inferred	121,000	3.81	3.0	14,830
GS Footwall	Open Pit	Indicated	864,000	1.24	0.5	34,560
		Inferred	1,378,000	1.16		51,430
	Underground	Inferred	114,000	3.24	3.0	11,870
GS Upper	Open Pit	Inferred	757,000	0.83	0.5	20,270

The Arc Deposit, approximately 15 km west of the Lucky Strike property, was originally staked as part of the White 107-118 claim block by S. Ryan in March of 2007. In May of 2007, Underworld Resources Ltd. optioned the entire White claim block. Geological mapping, soil sampling, rock sampling, trenching and induced-polarization (IP) surveys were conducted on the property. The Arc zone was delineated through this work. In 2008, seven diamond drill holes (1,046.5m) were completed into the Arc zone, while an additional 19 diamond drill holes (3,953.5m) were completed in 2009. Metallurgical test work was conducted on samples obtained from drilling, and additional soil sampling was done (Yukon MinFile 1150 166). In a March 5, 2018 News release, White Gold Corp. released an open pit mineral resource estimate for the Arc deposit. The resource comprised an Indicated Resource of 30,000 tonnes at 1.19 g/t Au with a 0.5 g/t cut-off grade totaling 1,130 oz. contained Au. The resource also includes an Inferred Resource of 881,000 tonnes at 1.39 g/t Au with a 0.5 g/t cut-off grade totaling 39,430 oz. of contained Au (White Gold Corp. Press Release, 2018). This qualified person has been unable to verify the information leading to classification of this deposit as a resource, and states this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Lucky Strike property that is the subject of this technical report.

In addition to the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits, the White Gold Property also contains several other MinFile showings including: the Ryans Showing (1150 011), Teachers Showing (1150 011), Donahue (1150 174), McKinnon (1150 013), and Black Fox (1150 014).

15.1.1 Cloudbreak Resources Ltd. – BRC Block

Goldstrike Ltd. holds 31 quartz claims abutting the White Gold Property to the south, east and west, and the Ryanwood Exploration Inc. property to the north. This claim block has been explored using soil geochemistry and rock sampling. This property contains two gold-in-soil anomalies (Vivian et al., 2010), but neither have been followed up on.

15.1.2 WGO Property - White Gold Corp.

White Gold Corp.'s WGO property (Brew Claims) is surrounded by the Lucky Strike property. It consists of 168 quartz claims. A soil survey conducted in 2009 identified several Au, As and Sb anomalies (Ryan, 2012).

15.1.3 Cooper Claims – White Gold Corp.

White Gold Corp.'s Cooper Claims to the immediate NE of the Lucky Strike property comprise a component of White Gold Corp.'s Black Hills project, consisting of 2,670 quartz claims. This property remains in an early exploration phase (White Gold Corp. website, 2018).

15.1.4 White Stewart Property – White Gold Corp.

The Lucky Strike property abuts the Barker block of White Gold Corp.'s White Stewart property. This block was explored by Smash Minerals Corp. in 2010 using reconnaissance geochemistry. This work identified several geochemical anomalies on the property, but no other work has been completed proximal to the Lucky Strike property (Arne et al. 2011).

15.1.5 Erin Ventures Inc.

Erin Ventures Inc. Au property (46 quartz claims) abuts the northern end of the Lucky Strike property. Soil sampling was conducted on the property in 2010 but it failed to return any anomalous values (Shearer, 2010).

15.1.6 Ryanwood Exploration Inc.

Ryanwood Exploration Inc. currently holds the Polar (56 quartz claims), Tim (8 quartz claims), Sim (8 quartz claims), and Steward (31 quartz claims) and Stewart (46 quartz claims) claims. Soil sampling was conducted here, as well as on the Cold Cap claims, during 2008, 2009 and 2010, and a few gold-in-soil anomalies were outlined (Ryan, 2009; Norman, 2010).

15.1.7 Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd.

Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. holds the Gold Cap claims (56 quartz claims) near the north end of the Lucky Strike property. Soil sampling was conducted on this property in 2009 and 2010, which outlined several gold anomalies (Norman, 2010). These anomalies delineate the Gold Cap Minfile (1150 175) occurrence.

15.1.8 Stakeholder Gold Corp.

Stakeholder Gold Corp.'s Ballarat project abuts the southern end of the Lucky Strike property. The property covers the Ballarat MinFile occurrence (115J 061). Mineralization is associated with white, yellow-stained quartz veins that locally contain cubic galena. Float samples returned values ranging from sub-detection to 31.7 g/t Au, 53 g/t Ag and 1.5% Pb. There is no documented alteration associated with these veins (Yukon MinFile 115J 061). Soil sampling conducted by Stakeholder Gold outlined several Au in soil anomalies. Stakeholder is following up on the anomalies with geophysical surveys and RAB drilling (Stakeholder Gold Corp. Website, 2018)

15.1.9 QV Property - Comstock Metals Ltd.

Comstock Metals Ltd.'s QV property lies approximately 9 km northwest of the northern extent of the Lucky Strike property and consists of 791 quartz claims. The mineralization style at the QV project is similar to that at the Golden Saddle deposit; auriferous mineralization occurs in quartz-carbonate veins, breccia and stockworks, and is associated with disseminated sulphides. The property has an inferred resource of

4,390,000 tonnes at 1.65g/t Au with a 0.5g/t cut-off grade for 230,000 oz. contained Au (Pautler and Shahkar, 2014). This qualified person has been unable to verify the information leading to classification of this deposit as a resource, and states this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Lucky Strike property that is the subject of this technical report.

15.1.10 Green Gulch Property - Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.'s Green Gulch property (66 quartz claims) is completely surrounded by the White Gold Property. Geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling were conducted in 2009 and identified several Au and Cu geochemical anomalies (Smith, 2009).

15.1.11 Touleary Property – Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.'s Touleary property (632 quartz claims) abuts the western side of the southern extent of the Lucky Strike property. The property hosts volcanogenic sulphide Cu-Ag-Au-Zn mineralization within metamorphosed felsic to intermediate volcanoclastic rocks (MinFile occurrence 115J 060). This mineralization is the first volcanogenic sulphide mineralization found in the area and has undergone significant folding and deformation. High grade drill intercepts include values of 7.18% Cu, 116 g/t Ag, 3.55 g/t Au and 4.03% Zn across 2.25 m, and 1.44% Cu, 16.5 g/t Ag, 0.77 g/t Au, and 0.29% Zn across 14.15m (Smith, 2011).

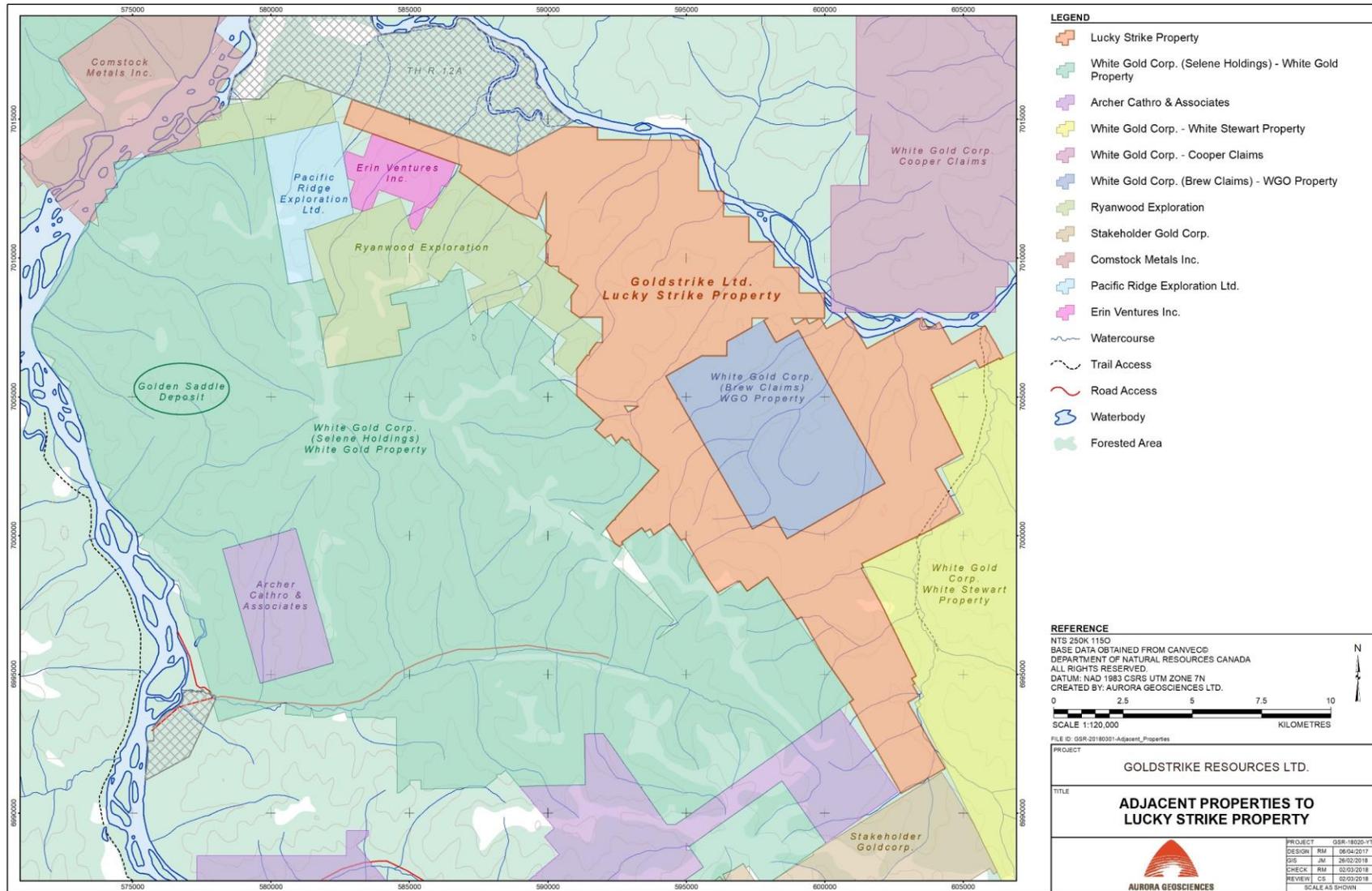


Figure 29: Adjacent Properties

16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To this author's knowledge, there is no other relevant data and information available to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

17 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

17.1 INTERPRETATION

The Lucky Strike property was staked on a speculative basis following release of positive diamond drilling results on the Golden Saddle prospect (now deposit) to the southwest by Underworld Resources Inc. in May of 2009. From 2009 to 2017, Underworld Resources, and subsequently Kinross Gold Corp., have determined that precious metal-bearing mineralization is of orogenic origin, related to deep-seated crustal faulting, and lacking a spatial relationship to local intrusions. This style of mineralization is pervasive throughout the Klondike district to the north.

The Lucky Strike property has undergone a steady progression of exploration since 2009. Work from 2009 through 2014 focused on the "Zone 1" target but shifted to the "Zone 2" target to the northwest, from 2015 onward. By 2016, Zone 1 became known as the Boss (main Zone 1 target) and Samson (northwest Zone 1 target) zones, and Zone 2 was renamed as the "Monte Carlo Zone". Results from trenching and soil geochemical sampling at the Monte Carlo zone determined this to be the prime target on the property. Other targets identified by the end of 2016 were the Belmont Zone, between the Monte Carlo and Samson zones, and the Maverick zone, south of the Boss Zone.

The 2017 program focused primarily on diamond drilling of the Monte Carlo zone. Hole DDLS-17-09, the final 2017 hole, returned a near-surface intercept of 5.36 g/t gold across 22.0m, and is considered a "discovery hole" by Goldstrike personnel. No confirmation for the angle of intercept of mineralization was determined, and as such is interpreted as an oblique intercept. However, the 2017 results warrant further diamond drilling to delineate the mineralized zone at Monte Carlo.

Diamond drilling in 2017 took place mainly along two parallel NE-SW trending sections, both of which targeted the NNW-striking, steeply ENE-dipping, thrust fault separating hanging wall orthogneiss from footwall metasediments. Both sections indicate mineralization occurs roughly 50 – 60 metres stratigraphically up-dip of the thrust fault. Intercepts are marked mainly by strongly fractured to brecciated orthogneiss, commonly with gouge, showing moderate carbonate alteration, patchy silicification, and fractured grey quartz veining. This may be due to a parallel fault trace up-dip of the main thrust fault, acting as a zone of structural preparation and subsequent emplacement of auriferous quartz vein and stringer mineralization. The mineralized zones host moderately abundant oxidized sulphides, with oxidation likely due to meteoric waters percolating downwards from surface. Intercepts are quite variable within sections; however, drilling results, combined with mechanized trenching results, indicate the plausibility of a continuous mineralized horizon extending between the two drilled sections. Induced

Polarization resistivity results indicate a sharp contrast between hanging wall orthogneiss and footwall metasediments.

Duplicate sample results from 2018 re-splits of the mineralized intercepts from 2017 show a high degree of variance in gold values. Analysis of standard samples placed both internally by Bureau Veritas, and externally by Goldstrike, show a high degree of accuracy; therefore, the variance is due to an uneven gold distribution in core. Although no visible gold has been identified to date, fine gold inclusions were revealed from earlier polished sections, indicating some degree of “coarse gold effect” occurs here. Consistent values exceeding 10.0 g/t gold in strongly mineralized sections indicates potential that some gold may also occur interstitially, or as fine coatings on sulphide grains.

LIDAR survey results show a lineament along the trenched and drilled areas, extending 1.0 km SSE of the drilled sections, and extending somewhat to the northwest. This provides further evidence that the target is of considerable extent. The aerially extensive soil anomaly on the Belmont zone, including the 2017 extensions, is approximately along strike to the SSE of the Monte Carlo zone, indicating potential for the two anomalies to represent a single mineralized horizon.

A model for the setting of mineralization at the Monte Carlo zone, potentially extending on to the Belmont zone, is of a structurally-hosted mineralized horizon within hanging wall orthogneiss, approximately paralleling the trace of the thrust fault. This may occur as multiple splays, from the underlying thrust fault rather than a single continuous zone, although further drilling is required to substantiate this. Smaller structural features are more likely to host mineralized zones than larger property to district-scale features. The structural horizon likely has a strike length exceeding 1.0 km, indicating improved potential economic viability. Precious metals are hosted preferentially within grey quartz veins and stringers, and to a lesser degree within fractured altered orthogneiss. Associated sulphides have been oxidised, likely due to percolated meteoric waters. This oxidised state would provide for improved recoveries through heap leaching, improving its economic viability.

A review of pathfinder element geochemistry reveals a lack of substantially elevated bismuth (Bi) values. This, combined with lack of observed hornfelsing, provides evidence that mineralization is not intrusion-related. This is despite proximity to the Scotch stock to the southwest, identified in some mapping projects as a member of the Tintina Gold Belt. Therefore, this stock is a member of an earlier suite, and/or is unlikely to be the source of mineralization at the Lucky Strike property. Mineralization may be ascertained as being of orogenic origin, likely coeval with that of the Golden Saddle deposit.

17.2 CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions may be made from results of the 2017 program, the 2018 property visit, and programs from 2009 through 2016:

- Soil sampling, particularly during 2016, has identified several anomalous zones. From northwest to southeast these zones are: the Monte Carlo, Belmont, Samson, Boss and Maverick. Anomalous gold values were returned from trenching at the Monte Carlo, Belmont and Boss zones.
- At the Monte Carlo zone, a mineralized horizon comprising grey quartz veining and oxidized gouge has been identified in two diamond drill sections, spaced about 230 metres apart, and likely represent a single continuous structurally-controlled horizon. In both sections, the mineralized

horizon is located within hanging wall orthogneiss about 50 to 60 metres stratigraphically above, and to the east of, a NNW-striking, steeply ESE-dipping, thrust fault separating the orthogneiss from footwall metasediments.

- Analysis of LIDAR plots shows a structure coincident with the mineralized horizon, extending for more than 1.0 km, mainly to the SSE, indicating potential for the mineralized horizon to have significant strike extent.
- Soil geochemical sampling results show a strong gold-in-soil signature coincident with the mineralized zone at Monte Carlo zone. Anomalous values comprising the Belmont zone indicate potential for the latter to be a SSE extension of the Monte Carlo gold-in-soil anomaly, and therefore associated with the mineralized horizon.
- Higher grade gold mineralization from diamond drilling is hosted mainly in strongly fractured orthogneiss, including gouge, with the highest gold grades returned from fractured to rubbly grey quartz veining.
- Mineralized zones are associated with oxidized sulphides. Oxidized material is considerably more amenable to gold liberation through heap leaching, improving the viability of low-grade gold deposits.
- A study of quality assurance practices and quality control (QC) sampling during the 2017 drilling program has found the accuracy and precision of the QC data to be satisfactory, rendering the results of diamond drilling as reliable.
- Re-sampling of mineralized intervals during 2018 revealed a significant variance in results. However, results of re-analysis of pulps, combined with the conclusions of D. Benz, revealed a high degree of analytical accuracy. Therefore, the variance in results of the former are due in some degree to the “coarse gold effect”, although consistently high gold values indicate much of the gold may be very fine or lattice-hosted.
- Mineralization is likely of orogenic origin, shown by the lack of contact aureoles or other intrusion-related features and alteration assemblages. The lack of anomalous bismuth values is further evidence against an intrusion-related model. Gold mineralization at the nearby Golden Saddle deposit, and in large part across the Klondike area, is considered of orogenic origin.

18 RECOMMENDATIONS

18.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of exploration from 2009 through 2017 indicate the potential for the property to host further mineralized zones, and for the Monte Carlo zone to be of significant size. A subsequent exploration program is recommended for 2018, comprising a surface exploration program, followed by a diamond drilling program of 1,000 metres. Further diamond drilling would be contingent on results of this program.

Recommendations or Phase 1 consist of further ridge-and-spur grid soil geochemical sampling, further mechanized trenching, approximately 8.0 km of Induced Polarization (IP) surveying, and some further geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling. The soil sampling program is expected to comprise approximately 1,000 soil samples during property-wide ridge-and-spur sampling, and 500 soils using grid sampling. The location of the grids will be determined from results of the ridge-and-spur soil sampling.

Approximately 600 metres of mechanized trenching is planned for the Monte Carlo zone, and across a target to the east having a similar radiometric signature. The IP surveying is planned for the vicinity of the Monte Carlo and Belmont zones, and to cover the radiometric signature to the east.

The 2018 diamond drilling program is planned to target the Monte Carlo zone and will consist of infill drilling as well as step-out holes. Systematic drilling to confirm the dip and strike of mineralization is critical in determining the true widths of the mineralized zones. This program will involve a heli-portable drill, utilizing HTW-sized core.

The surface phase is proposed to be conducted with up to eight field personnel (excluding the contract IP-crew), a helicopter pilot, cook and a cook's helper, the latter during the duration of the geophysical survey. The diamond drilling phase may be conducted with a five-person crew, as well as a helicopter pilot, cook, and 4-person drill crew.

The program is expected to commence in mid to late June, and extend until early September, to maximize thawing of permafrost for ease of soil sampling. Proposed expenditures, including data compilation, a report and 5% contingency are anticipated to be CDN\$1,184,621.

18.2 RECOMMENDED BUDGET

18.2.1 Recommended Budget, Surface Program

Personnel, Project Geologist: 55 days @ \$700/day (including pre-season prep):	\$	38,500
Personnel, Field Geologist (incl, trench logging): 44 days @ \$500/day:	\$	22,000
Personnel, Trench sampler: 43 days @ \$450/day:	\$	19,350
Personnel, Two soil samplers: 2 x 35 days @ \$450/day:	\$	31,500
Personnel, Cook: 44 days @ \$550/day:	\$	24,200
Personnel, Cook-s helper: 11 days @ \$450/day:	\$	4,950
Personnel, Camp Manager: 44 days @ \$500/day:	\$	22,000
Personnel, CanDig (heli-portable backhoe) operator:	\$	27,950
Personnel, Brush cutter: 43 days @ \$450/day:	\$	19,350
IP Surveying, 9 line-km @ \$2,800/ln km, plus travel:	\$	30,400
Rock sampling: 400 samples (field, trench) @ \$40/sample:	\$	16,000
Soil sampling: 1,500 samples @ 34/sample:	\$	51,000
Helicopter support, Hughes 500: 126 hrs @ \$1,515/hr wet:	\$	190,890
Helicopter support, B-3: 3 hours @ \$2,300/hr:	\$	6,900
Expediting:	\$	5,000
Groceries: 465 person/days @ \$45/day:	\$	20,925
ATV rental: 42 days @ \$80/day:	\$	3,360
Camp rental: 461 person-days @\$75/day:	\$	34,575
Satellite phone, Internet, etc:	\$	1,000
Gasoline, 3.5 barrels @ \$400/barrel:	\$	1,400
Propane:	\$	500
Lumber:	\$	1,000
Field supplies:	\$	900
Field office supplies:	\$	400
	Field total:	\$ 574,050
Digitizing, GIS: 45 hours @ \$60/hr:	\$	2,700
Report writing, data compilation:	\$	11,400
Report preparation supplies:	\$	500
	Project total:	\$ 588,650
	5% Contingency:	\$ 29,433
	Grand Total:	\$ 618,083

18.2.2 Recommended budget, Phase 2

Personnel, Project Geologist: 32 days @ \$700/day (including pre-season prep):	\$	22,400
Personnel, Core Logging Geologist: 29 days @ \$500/day:	\$	14,500
Personnel, Core Geotech and sampler: 2 x 28 days @ \$450/day:	\$	25,200
Personnel, Cook: 28 days @ \$550/day:	\$	15,400
Personnel, Camp Manager: 28 days @ \$500/day:	\$	14,000
Drilling, 1,000m @ \$200/m, all-in:	\$	200,000
Drill equipment rental: 20 days @ \$50/day:	\$	1,000
Mobe and Demobe:	\$	7,000
Core sampling: 800 samples (drill core) @ \$40/sample:	\$	32,000
Sample standards:	\$	275
Drill survey tool rental:	\$	2,000
Core boxes: 340 @ \$15/box:	\$	5,100
Helicopter support, Hughes 500: 81 hrs @ \$1,515/hr wet:	\$	122,715
Helicopter support, B-3: 4 hours @ \$2,300/hr:	\$	9,200
Expediting:	\$	3,000
Groceries: 276 person/days @ \$45/day:	\$	12,420
ATV rental: 27 days @ \$80/day:	\$	2,160
Camp rental: 276 person-days @ \$75/day:	\$	20,700
Satellite phone, Internet, etc:	\$	600
Drilling fuel, including pump: 44 barrels @ \$370/barrel:	\$	16,280
Gasoline, 1.9 barrels @ \$400/barrel:	\$	360
Propane:	\$	300
Lumber:	\$	2,500
Field supplies:	\$	300
Field office supplies:	\$	250
	Field total:	\$ 529,660
Digitizing, GIS: 40 hours @ \$60/hr:	\$	2,400
Report writing, data compilation:	\$	7,000
Report preparation supplies:	\$	500
	Project total:	\$ 539,560
	5% Contingency:	\$ 26,978
	Grand Total:	\$ 566,538

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I, Carl Michael Schulze, with a business address at 34A Laberge Rd, Whitehorse, Yukon, hereby certify that:

a) I am a Project Manager employed by:

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
34A Faberge Rd., Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5Y9

b) I am a “qualified person” for the purposes of this Instrument,

c) This certificate applies to the technical report entitled: “Technical Report, Lucky Strike property - Yukon Territory, Canada.” with the effective date of March 30, 2018 (the “Technical Report”).

c) I am a graduate of Lakehead University, Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1984. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC), Lic No. 25393. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 33 years since my graduation from Lakehead University. I have worked extensively in Yukon, British Columbia, northern Ontario and Alaska, as well as the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. I served as President of the Yukon Chamber of Mines, where I was also a Director from 2003 to 2015. I have acted in various capacities with numerous private and publicly-traded mining and exploration companies, and also served as the Resident Geologist for the Government of Nunavut from 2000 - 2002.

d) My most recent personal inspections of the property occurred on March 9, 2018, for one day;

e) I am responsible for all sections of the technical report;

f) I have had no involvement with the issuer, Goldstrike Resources Ltd., its predecessors or subsidiaries. nor in the Lucky Strike property prior to visiting the property and researching and writing this report, and I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I am also independent of the Vendor and of the Property;

g) I have not received nor expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in Goldstrike Resources Ltd., its subsidiaries, affiliates and associates;

h) I have read “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects”, National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument and that Form;

i) That, at the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading;

j) This certificate applies to the Technical report titled ““Technical Report, Lucky Strike property - Yukon Territory, Canada.” dated April 6, 2018, and

Dated at Whitehorse, Yukon this 6th Day of April, 2018.

“Carl Schulze”

Carl Schulze, BSc, P. Geo.
Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
Address: Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
34A Laberge Rd.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6
Carl.Schulze@aurorageosciences.com

APPENDIX 1

2018 DATA VERIFICATION AND QUALITY CONTROL (QC) RESULTS

APPENDIX 2

PROPERTY CLAIMS SUMMARY TABLE

Grant No	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Recording Date	Staking Date	Expiry Date	Map No.
YD155903	LUCKY 1	Terry (Terrence) King - 100%	2011-08-23	2011-08-21	2030-12-18	115003
YD155904	LUCKY 2	Terry (Terrence) King - 100%	2011-08-23	2011-08-21	2030-12-18	115003
YD155905	LUCKY 3	Terry (Terrence) King - 100%	2011-08-23	2011-08-21	2030-12-18	115003
YC99489	Lucky 1	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC99490	Lucky 2	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC99491	Lucky 3	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC99492	Lucky 4	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC99493	Lucky 5	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC99494	Lucky 6	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC99495	Lucky 7	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC99496	Lucky 8	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC99497	Lucky 9	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC99498	Lucky 10	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC99499	Lucky 11	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC99500	Lucky 12	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YD05999	Lucky 13	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YD06000	Lucky 14	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YD06001	Lucky 15	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YD06002	Lucky 16	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YD06003	Lucky 17	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YD06004	Lucky 18	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YD06005	Lucky 19	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YD06006	Lucky 20	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YD06007	Lucky 21	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YD06008	Lucky 22	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003

YD06009	Lucky 23	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-27	2031-12-18	115003
YD06010	Lucky 24	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-27	2031-12-18	115003
YD06011	Lucky 25	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-27	2031-12-18	115003
YD06012	Lucky 26	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-27	2031-12-18	115003
YD06013	Lucky 27	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-27	2031-12-18	115003
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YD06024	Lucky 38	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-27	2031-12-18	115003
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YD06029	Lucky 43	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-27	2031-12-18	115003
YD06030	Lucky 44	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-27	2031-12-18	115003
YD06031	Lucky 45	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-27	2031-12-18	115003
YD06032	Lucky 46	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-27	2031-12-18	115003
YD06033	Lucky 47	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-27	2031-12-18	115003
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YD06035	Lucky 49	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-27	2031-12-18	115003

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YD06086	Lucky 100	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-27	2031-12-18	115003
YC91801	Lucky 101	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91802	Lucky 102	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91803	Lucky 103	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003

YC91804	Lucky 104	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91805	Lucky 105	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91806	Lucky 106	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91807	Lucky 107	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91808	Lucky 108	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91809	Lucky 109	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91810	Lucky 110	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91811	Lucky 111	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91812	Lucky 112	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91813	Lucky 113	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91814	Lucky 114	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91815	Lucky 115	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91816	Lucky 116	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91817	Lucky 117	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91818	Lucky 118	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91819	Lucky 119	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91820	Lucky 120	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91821	Lucky 121	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91822	Lucky 122	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91823	Lucky 123	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91824	Lucky 124	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91829	Lucky 129	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91830	Lucky 130	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91831	Lucky 131	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91832	Lucky 132	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91833	Lucky 133	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91834	Lucky 134	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003

YC91835	Lucky 135	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91836	Lucky 136	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91837	Lucky 137	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91838	Lucky 138	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91839	Lucky 139	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91840	Lucky 140	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91841	Lucky 141	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91842	Lucky 142	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91843	Lucky 143	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91844	Lucky 144	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91845	Lucky 145	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91846	Lucky 146	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91847	Lucky 147	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91848	Lucky 148	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91849	Lucky 149	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91850	Lucky 150	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91851	Lucky 151	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91852	Lucky 152	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91853	Lucky 153	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91854	Lucky 154	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91855	Lucky 155	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91856	Lucky 156	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91857	Lucky 157	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91858	Lucky 158	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-28	2031-12-18	115003
YC91859	Lucky 159	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-29	2031-12-18	115003
YC91860	Lucky 160	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-29	2031-12-18	115003
YC91861	Lucky 161	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-29	2031-12-18	115003

YC91862	Lucky 162	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-29	2031-12-18	115003
YC91863	Lucky 163	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-29	2031-12-18	115003
YC91864	Lucky 164	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-29	2031-12-18	115003
YC91865	Lucky 165	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-29	2031-12-18	115003
YC91866	Lucky 166	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-29	2031-12-18	115003
YC91869	Lucky 169	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-29	2031-12-18	115003
YC91870	Lucky 170	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-29	2031-12-18	115003
YC91871	Lucky 171	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-29	2031-12-18	115003
YC91872	Lucky 172	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-29	2009-06-29	2031-12-18	115003
YC98701	Strike 1	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98702	Strike 2	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98703	Strike 3	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98704	Strike 4	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98705	Strike 5	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98706	Strike 6	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98707	Strike 7	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98708	Strike 8	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98709	Strike 9	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98710	Strike 10	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98721	Strike 21	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98722	Strike 22	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98723	Strike 23	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98724	Strike 24	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98725	Strike 25	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98726	Strike 26	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98727	Strike 27	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98728	Strike 28	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003

YC98729	Strike 29	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98730	Strike 30	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98741	Strike 41	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98742	Strike 42	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98743	Strike 43	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98744	Strike 44	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98745	Strike 45	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98746	Strike 46	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98747	Strike 47	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98748	Strike 48	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98749	Strike 49	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98750	Strike 50	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98761	Strike 61	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98762	Strike 62	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98763	Strike 63	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98764	Strike 64	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2030-12-18	115003
YC98765	Strike 65	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98766	Strike 66	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98767	Strike 67	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98768	Strike 68	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98769	Strike 69	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98770	Strike 70	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-18	2009-06-13	2031-12-18	115003
YC98781	Strike 81	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2030-12-18	115003
YC98782	Strike 82	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2030-12-18	115003
YC98783	Strike 83	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2030-12-18	115003
YC98784	Strike 84	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2030-12-18	115003
YC98785	Strike 85	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003

YC98786	Strike 86	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC98787	Strike 87	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC98788	Strike 88	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC98789	Strike 89	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC98790	Strike 90	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC99475	Strike 101	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC99476	Strike 102	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC99477	Strike 103	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC99478	Strike 104	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC99479	Strike 105	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC99480	Strike 106	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC99481	Strike 107	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC99482	Strike 108	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC99483	Strike 109	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC99484	Strike 110	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC99485	Strike 111	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC99486	Strike 112	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC99487	Strike 113	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC99488	Strike 114	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-20	2031-12-18	115003
YC98689	AU 89	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98690	AU 90	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98691	AU 91	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98692	AU 92	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98693	AU 93	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98694	AU 94	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98695	AU 95	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98696	AU 96	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003

YC98697	AU 97	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98698	AU 98	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98699	AU 99	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98700	AU 100	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98801	AU 101	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98802	AU 102	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98803	AU 103	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98804	AU 104	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98805	AU 105	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98806	AU 106	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98807	AU 107	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98808	AU 108	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98809	AU 109	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98810	AU 110	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98811	AU 111	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98812	AU 112	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98813	AU 113	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98814	AU 114	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98815	AU 115	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YC98816	AU 116	Cloudbreak Resources Ltd - 100%	2009-06-30	2009-06-12	2031-12-18	115003
YD155599	AB 19	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YD155600	AB 20	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04830	AB 30	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04831	AB 31	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04832	AB 32	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YD155593	AB 33	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF46604	AB 34	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003

YF46605	AB 35	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF46606	AB 36	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF46607	AB 37	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF46608	AB 38	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF46609	AB 39	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF46610	AB 40	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF46611	AB 41	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF46612	AB 42	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04703	AB 43	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04704	AB 44	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04705	AB 45	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04706	AB 46	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04707	AB 47	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04708	AB 48	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04709	AB 49	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04710	AB 50	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04711	AB 51	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04712	AB 52	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04713	AB 53	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04714	AB 54	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04715	AB 55	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04716	AB 56	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04717	AB 57	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04718	AB 58	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04719	AB 59	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04720	AB 60	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04721	AB 61	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003

YF04722	AB 62	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-05-09	2016-05-09	2025-05-09	115003
YF04801	AB 1	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04802	AB 2	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04803	AB 3	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04804	AB 4	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04805	AB 5	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04806	AB 6	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04808	AB 7	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04809	AB 8	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04810	AB 9	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04811	AB 10	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04812	AB 11	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04813	AB 12	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04814	AB 13	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04815	AB 14	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04816	AB 15	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04817	AB 16	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04818	AB 17	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04821	AB 18	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04822	AB 19	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04823	AB 20	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04824	AB 21	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04825	AB 22	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04826	AB 23	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04827	AB 24	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04828	AB 25	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04829	AB 26	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003

YF04830	AB 27	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04831	AB 28	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04832	AB 29	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2015-10-02	2015-10-01	2021-10-02	115003
YF04901	L 1	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04902	L 2	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04903	L 3	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04904	L 4	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04905	L 5	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04906	L 6	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04907	L 7	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04908	L 8	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04909	L 9	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04910	L 10	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04911	L 11	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04912	L 12	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04913	L 13	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04914	L 14	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04915	L 15	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04916	L 16	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04917	L 17	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04918	L 18	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04919	L 19	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04920	L 20	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04921	L 21	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04922	L 22	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04923	L 23	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04924	L 24	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003

YF04925	L 25	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04926	L 26	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04927	L 27	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04928	L 28	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04929	L 29	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04930	L 30	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04931	L 31	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04932	L 32	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04933	L 33	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04934	L 34	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04935	L 35	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04936	L 36	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04937	L 37	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04938	L 38	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04939	L 39	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04940	L 40	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04941	L 41	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04942	L 42	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04943	L 43	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04944	L 44	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04945	L 45	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04946	L 46	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04947	L 47	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
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YF04950	L 50	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04951	L 51	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003

YF04952	L 52	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04953	L 53	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04954	L 54	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04955	L 55	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04956	L 56	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04957	L 57	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04958	L 58	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04959	L 59	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04960	L 60	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04961	L 61	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04962	L 62	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04963	L 63	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04964	L 64	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04965	L 65	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04966	L 66	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04967	L 67	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04968	L 68	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04969	L 69	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
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YF04971	L 71	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04972	L 72	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04973	L 73	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04974	L 74	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04975	L 75	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04976	L 76	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04977	L 77	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04978	L 78	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003

YF04979	L 79	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04980	L 80	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04981	L 81	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04982	L 82	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YF04983	L 83	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YF04984	L 84	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YF04985	L 85	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YF04986	L 86	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
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YF04988	L 88	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
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YE78602	L 102	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78603	L 103	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78604	L 104	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78605	L 105	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002

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YE78607	L 107	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
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YE78609	L 109	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
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YE78611	L 111	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78612	L 112	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78613	L 113	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
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YE78620	L 120	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78621	L 121	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78622	L 122	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78623	L 123	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78624	L 124	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78625	L 125	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78626	L 126	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78627	L 127	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78628	L 128	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78629	L 129	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78630	L 130	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78631	L 131	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78632	L 132	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002

YE78633	L 133	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78634	L 134	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78635	L 135	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78636	L 136	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78637	L 137	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
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YE78639	L 139	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78640	L 140	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
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YE78642	L 142	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78643	L 143	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
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YE78652	L 152	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78653	L 153	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78654	L 154	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78655	L 155	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78656	L 156	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78657	L 157	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78658	L 158	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78659	L 159	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002

YE78660	L 160	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78661	L 161	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78662	L 162	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78663	L 163	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78664	L 164	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
YE78665	L 165	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115002
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YE78667	L 167	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YE78668	L 168	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YE78669	L 169	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YE78670	L 170	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YE78671	L 171	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YE78672	L 172	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YE78673	L 173	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YE78674	L 174	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YE78675	L 175	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YE78676	L 176	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YE78677	L 177	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YE78678	L 178	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YE78679	L 179	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YE78680	L 180	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YE78681	L 181	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-29	2025-06-10	115003
YE78683	L 183	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78684	L 184	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78685	L 185	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78686	L 186	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78687	L 187	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003

YE78688	L 188	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78689	L 189	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78690	L 190	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78691	L 191	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78692	L 192	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78693	L 193	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78694	L 194	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78695	L 195	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78696	L 196	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78697	L 197	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78698	L 198	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78699	L 199	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YE78700	L 200	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-06-10	2016-05-28	2025-06-10	115003
YF06601	LS 1	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-26	2021-10-04	115002
YF06602	LS 2	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-26	2021-10-04	115002
YF06603	LS 3	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-26	2021-10-04	115002
YF06604	LS 4	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-26	2021-10-04	115002
YF06605	LS 5	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-26	2021-10-04	115002
YF06606	LS 6	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-26	2021-10-04	115002
YF06607	LS 7	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-26	2021-10-04	115002
YF06608	LS 8	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-26	2021-10-04	115002
YF06609	LS 9	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-26	2021-10-04	115002
YF06610	LS 10	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-26	2021-10-04	115002
YF06611	LS 11	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-26	2021-10-04	115002
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YF06613	LS 13	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-26	2021-10-04	115002
YF06614	LS 14	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-26	2021-10-04	115002

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YF06616	LS 16	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-26	2021-10-04	115002
YF06617	LS 17	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
YF06618	LS 18	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
YF06619	LS 19	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
YF06620	LS 20	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
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YF06622	LS 22	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
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YF06628	LS 28	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
YF06629	LS 29	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
YF06630	LS 30	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
YF06631	LS 31	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
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YF06633	LS 33	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
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YF06635	LS 35	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
YF06636	LS 36	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
YF06637	LS 37	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
YF06638	LS 38	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
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YF06777	LS 177	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-29	2021-10-04	115002

YF06778	LS 178	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-29	2021-10-04	115002
YF06779	LS 179	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-29	2021-10-04	115002
YF06780	LS 180	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06781	LS 181	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06782	LS 182	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06783	LS 183	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06784	LS 184	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06785	LS 185	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06786	LS 186	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06787	LS 187	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06788	LS 188	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06789	LS 189	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06790	LS 190	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06791	LS 191	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06792	LS 192	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06793	LS 193	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06794	LS 194	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06795	LS 195	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06796	LS 196	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06797	LS 197	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06798	LS 198	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06799	LS 199	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06800	LS 200	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06801	LS 201	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06802	LS 202	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06803	LS 203	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06804	LS 204	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002

YF06805	LS 205	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
YF06806	LS 206	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
YF06807	LS 207	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
YF06808	LS 208	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
YF06809	LS 209	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-27	2021-10-04	115002
YF06810	LS 210	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06811	LS 211	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06812	LS 212	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06813	LS 213	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06814	LS 214	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06815	LS 215	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06816	LS 216	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06817	LS 217	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06818	LS 218	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06819	LS 219	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06820	LS 220	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06821	LS 221	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06822	LS 222	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06823	LS 223	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06824	LS 224	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06825	LS 225	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06826	LS 226	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-28	2021-10-04	115002
YF06827	LS 227	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-29	2021-10-04	115002
YF06828	LS 228	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-29	2021-10-04	115002
YF06829	LS 229	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-29	2021-10-04	115002
YF06830	LS 230	Goldstrike Resources Ltd. - 100%	2016-10-04	2016-09-29	2021-10-04	115002