NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources
Dublin Gulch Property – Mar Tungsten Zone
Mayo District, Yukon Territory, Canada

Prepared for:

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Executive Summary (Item 3)

Property Description and Location

The Mar Tungsten Zone is an intermediate to advanced stage exploration project located in the central Yukon Territory, Canada in the Mayo Mining District. The property is located approximately 85km by road north-northeast of the village of Mayo, that is in turn sited 350km due north of the Territorial capital of Whitehorse. The approximate center of the Mar Tungsten Zone is located at 64° 01' 40" N. latitude and 135° 45' 04" W longitude (UTM coordinates 7,100,325 N and 463,298 W, Zone 8, N).

Ownership

The Mar Tungsten Zone comprises a small portion of the Dublin Gulch property, which consists of 1,896 quartz claims, 10 quartz leases, and one Federal Crown Grant quartz claim. These form a contiguous claim group covering 34,576ha (data as of October 15, 2007). The Mar Tungsten Zone is defined within the Dublin Gulch property by a total of 15 claims and leases covering the tungsten skarns. StrataGold Corporation (StrataGold) purchased the Mar Tungsten Property in December 2004, and has full ownership except for a 1/8th interest in the Olive Federal Crown Grant.

Queenstake Resources Ltd. (Queenstake), the prior owner of the Mar Tungsten claims and leases, sold the property to StrataGold and retains a 1% net smelter royalty (NSR) on tungsten production from the Mar Tungsten skarn claims.

History and Exploration

The Dublin Gulch Properties have been explored and prospected since the mid-1890's, initially for placer gold and later for hard-rock tungsten, tin, gold, silver, and minor base metals. The Mar Tungsten Zone comprises a portion of the Dublin Gulch mineralization system. The exploration history of the Mar Tungsten Zone and the shifting ownership of the various sub-districts are linked to the overall exploration efforts directed across the larger Dublin Gulch property.

At the Mar Tungsten Zone, prospector Harvey Ray first located scheelite ($CaWO_4$)-bearing float in 1942. The Geologic Survey of Canada investigated the property from 1942-1944. They located the source of the scheelite float in 1943 in several skarn zones at the headwaters of Ray Gulch plus several other drainages cutting the steep outcropping southern face of Potato Hill Ridge. Stride Exploration and Development Co. prospected and sampled the skarns in 1956. Both the Mar Tungsten Zone and the Dublin Gulch areas were re-staked by C. Provencher in 1968 and the ground was subsequently optioned to Great Plains Development Ltd in 1968, Tam Mining in 1969, and Connaught Mines Ltd. from 1969 to 1971.

In 1977 Gordon Gutrath of Queenstake staked claims over the tungsten-bearing skarns in the Mar Tungsten Zone and conducted a small program of geological mapping and sampling of the skarn zones in the vicinity of Ray Gulch. In 1978 Queenstake optioned the ground to Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation. They explored the Mar Tungsten Zone for tungsten and gold between 1978 and 1986, retaining BEMA Industries, Ltd. (Bema) in 1980 to manage the program. During their tenure, Bema excavated over 10km of bulldozer trenches and drilled a total of 86 diamond core holes totaling to 13,737m. Upon completion of the drilling, Bema conducted a cross sectional polygon resource estimate which identified a drill indicated resource of 4.1Mt @ 0.56% WO_3 using a 0.2% WO_3 cut-off (Kaye, 1981). This resource estimate is historical in nature and not compliant with today's Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) standards for Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101).

The Yukon Geological Survey MINfiles (106D 027, 10-2007) note that Canada Tungsten Mining (CanTung) drilled an additional three holes, totaling 751m in 1982, and continued geochemical sampling, trenching, VLF-EM surveying and geological mapping. CanTung returned the Mar Tungsten Zone along with the adjacent Dublin Gulch property to Queenstake in 1986.

In 1996 First Dynasty Mining, to whom Queenstake transferred its interest in the property, formed a subsidiary, New Millennium Mining Limited (NMML) and transferred the Dublin Gulch Property, including the Mar Tungsten Zone, into its project portfolio. NMML conducted a revised resource estimation accompanied by a preliminary open-pit mining plan of the Mar Tungsten Zone that year.

StrataGold acquired the Dublin Gulch Property in 2004, and currently holds 100% of the Mar Tungsten Zone claims. The historical CanTung drill core from the Mar Tungsten Zone has been stored on the property since 1979-1980. During 2006, StrataGold re-logged and re-sampled five of the historic drillholes in order to evaluate their gold potential. No significant gold zone was found. In 2007, they collected 120 samples from 18 drillholes to provide verification of the historical tungsten assays. The results of this work showed that the historical tungsten analyses were very accurate. During this same year, 26 samples were collected and tested for specific gravity.

Geology and Mineralization

The Dublin Gulch property, which includes the Mar Tungsten Zone, is located within the northern portion of the Selwyn Basin. The property consists of metasedimentary rocks of Late Proterozoic to lower Cambrian age that were folded and thrust faulted during the collision of Wrangellia with the North American craton during the early Cretaceous. The metasedimentary rocks were intruded by mid-Cretaceous stocks and sills at estimated depths of 5-8 km. The main intrusion is termed the Dublin Gulch stock and is affiliated with tungsten, tin, and gold mineralization.

The Mar Tungsten Zone consists of skarn-hosted scheelite mineralization within a roof pendant of calcareous metasediments. The metasediments are altered to calc-silicate exoskarn and the intrusive sills contain local zones of endoskarn. Exploration drilling to date, has delineated a zone of tungsten mineralization along 800m of strike length and 300m down dip. The deposit remains unconfined in nearly all directions.

Metallurgy

Preliminary studies by Lakefield Research entailed bench scale metallurgical lab tests on a 136kg bulk sample collected from outcropping mineralization. The sample was reduced and subjected to head grade analysis, mineralogical study and gravity separation testing. The samples head grade was determined to be 1.1% WO_3 and the mineralogical study determined that scheelite was the only tungsten mineral present. The gravity separation testing used laboratory sized, Deister concentrating tables with samples run at -10, -35 and -48 mesh. Certain middlings and tailings were analyzed to evaluate potential upgrading by addition of a floatation circuit.

Overall, the higher-grade scheelite mineralization in the Mar Tungsten Zone responded remarkably well to the gravity separation in this limited metallurgical investigation. Scheelite gravity recoveries in excess of 75% are predicted from the test results. Most of the tungsten losses occurred in the fine fractions of -200 mesh, which Lakefield believed could probably be recovered by simple flotation treatment. The resultant concentrates were relatively free of contaminants.

Resource Estimation

The Mar Tungsten Zone resource estimation is based on information from 86 drillholes totaling 13,920m. The drillhole database was compiled and verified by StrataGold personnel and is determined to be of high quality. Modern assay duplicates indicate good correlation of historical WO_3 results between different analysis techniques. The resource estimation employed a categorical indicator technique to develop a 0.1% WO_3 grade shell used to limit the projection of mineralization. A very generalized geologic model consisting of two rock units, metasediments and intrusives that strike north and dip moderately to the west were also used as hard boundaries. The deposit was modeled only for WO_3 content. The model blocks are uniform 4m x 4m x 4m cubes and all block grade estimates were made using 2m down hole composites. An Inverse Distance Squared algorithm was employed using a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 12 composites with an octant search restriction and no restriction on the number of drillholes.

The results of the resource estimation provided a CIM classified Indicated Mineral Resource of 5.3Mt of material with 0.39% WO_3 and an additional Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.2Mt of material with 0.36% WO_3 both using a 0.1% WO_3 cut-off. The quality of the Mar Tungsten Zone drilling and data is very good and the mineral resource was classified mainly according to the general drillhole spacing.

Table 1: Mar Tungsten Zone Mineral Resource Statement

Resource Category	% WO_3 Cut-off	Total Mt	% WO_3 Grade	Contained WO_3 (Mlbs)
Indicated	0.10	5.31	0.39	45.59
Inferred	0.10	2.17	0.36	17.22

Exploration Potential

The Mar Tungsten Zone has excellent opportunities for significant resource expansion. The mineralization has currently been tested along an 800m strike length and remains unconfined in several areas. In the northern part, the mineralization remains unconfined both along strike and down dip. In the central portion, the deposit remains untested between surface and down dip 75-100m to the current drilling. In this area, there are many sections that also remain unconfined down dip. In the southern part, the mineralization remains unconfined both along strike and down dip.

The Mar Tungsten Zone is a component of the much larger Dublin Gulch hydrothermal system. The Eagle Gold Zone is located 2.5km along strike from the Mar Tungsten Zone. The continuity from earlier tungsten-bearing calc-silicate skarns to later-formed gold veins within similar structural regimes provides excellent opportunities to explore for extensions of both tungsten and gold mineralization in the metasediments and within the intrusives. StrataGold currently holds an extensive claim position at its Dublin Gulch Property that incorporates the targets described above.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Mar Tungsten Property contains an indicated and inferred mineral resource based on well-documented exploration work. The results of 86 diamond drillholes completed during a ten year exploration history have delineated a north striking, moderately west dipping zone of skarn mineralization. The mineralization is defined over a 800m strike length and remains open in nearly all directions. Historical, preliminary metallurgical work has shown that in excess 75% of the tungsten can be recovered by simple gravity separation. The known geometry and distribution of the mineralization suggests that it has potential to be exploited by an open pit mining method. SRK recommends a program of step out drilling and further metallurgical testing, followed by a scoping level economic evaluation.

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1 Introduction (Item 4)

1.1 Terms of Reference and Purpose of the Report

SRK Consulting (US), Inc. (SRK) has been commissioned by StrataGold Corporation (StrataGold) to prepare a Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) compliant Technical Report for the Dublin Gulch Property, Mar Tungsten Zone, Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada located near the village of Mayo. StrataGold has performed re-logging and re-sampling of historical drill core on the property during 2006 and 2007. This document provides a Technical Report on Resources of the Mar Tungsten Zone, prepared according to NI-43-101 guidelines. Form NI 43-101F1 was used as the format for this report. The intent of this Technical Report is to provide the reader with a comprehensive review of the historical exploration activities conducted at the Mar Tungsten Project, and a current SRK resource estimate based on 86 historical diamond drillholes, 120 confirmatory re-check assays (including quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) checks and standards) and 3,941 historical drilling assays.

The Mar Tungsten property is an intermediate-advanced stage exploration project that was mapped, surveyed, and drilled in the period from 1977 to 1986. The property has largely been inactive since 1986 due to depressed tungsten commodity prices. One historical tungsten resource estimation with supporting documentation was completed by BEMA Industries, Ltd (Bema), for Canada Tungsten Mining (CanTung) in 1981. This report provides a summary of the exploration history and geology of the deposit, and a modern resource estimate based on the historical drilling and assays.

This report is prepared using the industry accepted Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) "Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines" for disclosing mineral exploration information, the Canadian Securities Administrators revised regulations in NI 43-101 (Standards of Disclosure For Mineral Projects) and Companion Policy 43-101CP, and CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (December 11, 2005).

1.2 Reliance on Other Experts (Item 5)

The Qualified Person (QP), Bart Stryhas, has examined the historical data for the Mar Tungsten Property provided by StrataGold, and has relied upon that basic data to support the statements and opinions presented in this Technical Report. In the opinion of the QP, the historical data is present in sufficient detail, is credible and verifiable in the field, and is an accurate representation of the Mar Tungsten Zone.

The historic documentation available for the Mar Tungsten Zone is limited in certain areas, but of very good quality. It is the opinion of the QP that there are no material gaps in the drilling and assay information for the project. Sufficient information is available to prepare this report, and any statements in this report related to deficiency of information are directed at information which, in the opinion of the author, either has been lost over the last two decades period of inactivity and ownership transfers, is stored in non-sorted corporate file cases, or else was not gathered by previous workers.

This report includes technical information which requires subsequent calculations to derive sub-totals, totals, and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently can introduce a margin of error. Where these rounding errors occur, SRK does not consider them to be material.

The authors have relied upon the work of others to describe the land tenure and land title in Yukon Territory, referring specifically to Sections 2.1 – Property Location and 2.2 – Mineral Titles. The information contained in these sections was obtained from the following three reports. Dublin Gulch Property Map, StrataGold Corp. internal company map reference to data from: Yukon Geometrics Quartz Claim GIS File 2006/03/17 and Claim Status Report Data from Mayo Mining Recorders Office 2006/03/07; Annual Information Form, StrataGold Corp. March 26,2007; Mar Tungsten Due Diligence, StrataGold Corp, internal company report by Hugh Coyle, January 8, 2008.

The Authors have relied upon the work of others to describe the Royalties, Agreements and Encumbrances in Section 2.4. The information contained in this section was obtained from; Letter of Agreement, Royalty Opinion, Davis LLP, Legal Advisors, January 30,2008

The authors and SRK are not insiders, associates, or affiliates of StrataGold. The results of this Technical Report are not dependent upon any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings between StrataGold and the authors. SRK will be paid a fee for its work in accordance with normal professional consulting practice.

1.2.1 Sources of Information

Standard professional review procedures were used in the preparation of this report. The authors reviewed historical data provided by StrataGold, conducted a site visit to confirm the data and mineralization, and reviewed the project site. Most of the project data is historical, dating from 1977 through 1986 and was obtained from Queenstake Resources (Queenstake) by StrataGold. The historical data sources referenced by SRK include the 1980 Bema Diamond Drilling Program Report, legible descriptive drill logs from the 2006 re-logging and re-sampling program, two NI 43-101 compliant reports on the adjoining Eagle and Shamrock gold zones, and report maps and cross-sections. A drillhole database detailing the distribution of scheelite ($CaWO_4$) in calc-silicate-altered rocks, drillhole coordinates, down hole survey data and tungsten assay data was assembled and verified by StrataGold and provided to SRK for the resource estimate detailed in Section 15 of this report.

Most of the data used for this report was generated by exploration activities of Bema for CanTung in 1979-1980. The historic data, largely a compiled drillhole assay database and drillhole coordinate information, is judged as very good and provides an excellent record of drill results. CanTung and Queenstake ceased tungsten exploration activities at Mar Tungsten Zone in approximately 1986. Most of the drill core has been carefully stored at StrataGold's field camp facilities at Dublin Gulch since that time. The lithology, alteration, and visible mineralization in five drillholes were descriptively re-logged in June 2006 by StrataGold, and provide a basic lithological verification of the earlier logging. In 2007, they collected 120 samples from 18 drillholes to provide verification of the historical tungsten assays. The results of this work showed that the historical tungsten analyses were very accurate.

1.3 Involvement and Qualifications of Consultants (SRK)

Bart Stryhas, PhD, CPG

Dr. Bart Stryhas constructed the geologic and resource model, conducted the QA/QC analysis of the re-assay program and provided the final editing for the report. He is responsible for the resource estimation methodology, the resource statement and for quality assurance on all sections of the report. He has not visited the property. Dr. Stryhas is a "Qualified Person" as defined by NI 43-101.

Syver W. More. RG, CPG

Syver More is responsible for the background and compilation sections of the report. He has thoroughly reviewed the historical data files and provided a compilation of the historical work. He has not made a field visit to the Mar Tungsten Property. Mr. More is a "Qualified Person" as defined by NI 43-101.

Cindy Buxton. MS, CPG

Cindy Buxton is responsible for the onsite review of the property on October 20, 2007. She also compiled the geologic database and implemented the Vulcan modeling project. Ms. Buxton is a "Qualified Person" as defined by NI 43-101.

1.3.1 Site Visit

On October 20, 2007, Cindy Buxton conducted a site visit of the Mar Tungsten Zone at the StrataGold Dublin Gulch property. Kristian Whitehead of StrataGold made arrangements and led the tour. The visit length was limited by winter access conditions. There was 8in of snow on the ground at the time of the visit. It was a clear day with minimal wind just below freezing. Three hours were spent on site.

The camp is situated in a shallow, wide valley, much of which has been previously worked for placer gold and scheelite. The camp consists of a barracks (approximately 15 rooms), a large core shed, caretaker's house, mess hall, generator building, and a few other miscellaneous buildings. Further up the road are a few historic log cabins in poor condition. Vegetation is typical boreal forest with trees about 15ft tall and variable undercover. No rock outcrops were visible, although it is possible that small outcrops were buried under snow cover. Due to the snow cover, there was no access to the portion of the property with the tungsten deposit. The coordinates of the camp/site were verified with Google Earth, which shows the property well enough to correlate it to what was seen on the site visit.

Core is stacked in a variety of places. The core for this deposit was stored in rebar core racks in a dirt floored log core shed and within an outdoor rack with a plywood roof. The wooden core boxes were open with metal tags listing drillhole identification and from-to intervals. Core boxes from sections of drill core that was recently re-sampled by StrataGold were stacked on the ground and had wooden lids screwed on to each box. A small percentage of the boxes were in poor condition. At least 10,000m of core was visually accounted for based on a very quick estimate of the number of boxes.

Small portions of about six holes were verified to the typed drill logs supplied by the client. The geology descriptions were reasonable and detailed. Sampled intervals agreed with recorded intervals in the drill logs for all of the roughly 15 intervals checked, although the from/to intervals of samples was not well marked. These from-to assay intervals are easily identified by where the core was split versus not split. A UV light was used to test for scheelite. Andalusite, which also fluoresces, occurs in this core, with a slightly different color (light-green versus light-blue for scheelite). The viewing conditions (under a coat in bright sunlight) were insufficient to always distinguish between the two; however, there was good correlation between presence of fluorescent mineral and elevated WO_3 in the split, sampled core that was checked. The re-sampling by StrataGold was well labeled and it appears to have used many of the same intervals as previous sampling.

2 Property Description and Location (Item 6)

2.1 Property Location

The Mar Tungsten Deposit is located approximately 42km north-northeast of the village of Mayo, Yukon Territory, Canada, and approximately 390km north of the territorial capital of Whitehorse (Figure 2-1). The drive from Whitehorse to Mayo is approximately 5½ hours, to complete the 350km journey. The road access from Mayo to StrataGold's field camp is a 1½ hour, 85km drive (Figure 2-2). The Mar Tungsten Zone is centered about 64° 01' 40" N. latitude and 135° 45' 04" W longitude (UTM coordinates 7,100,325 N and 463,298 W, Zone 8, N). The property is located in the southwest corner of National Topographic System Sheet 106D/04, Dublin Gulch (1:50,000 scale).

The Dublin Gulch claim block lies adjacent to two tracts of First Nations Settled Lands on its south and west ends. Two additional tracts of First Nations Settled Lands are located a short distance away to the north and east.

2.2 Mineral Titles

The history of ownership and transfer of the mineral claim titles underlying the Mar Tungsten Zone is intimately linked with the transfer and acquisition of the entire Dublin Gulch Property mineral titles. In December 2004, StrataGold purchased 51% of the Dublin Gulch Property that includes the Mar Tungsten Zone and adjoining Mar Gold Claims. These were part of a package collectively called the Dublin Gulch Property purchased from New Millennium Mining Ltd. (NMML), a subsidiary of Sterlite Gold Ltd.

The purchase price was an upfront payment of US$3million in cash and issuance of 5M common shares of stock followed by a balance payment of US$3million, plus interest, due within three years. The Mar Tungsten Zone property package consisted of two holdings, the Mar Tungsten Property and the Mar Tungsten Lease. The Mar Tungsten Property consisted of 31 Quartz claims that included the Olive Federal Crown Grant. The Mar Tungsten Lease includes 22 additional Quartz claims and 10 leases. The Mar Gold Zone covered 124 adjoining claims plus 23 claims staked later by NMML. The total number of Mar claims in the purchase agreement was 210, plus the 10 leases. During November and December 2004 and September 2005, StrataGold staked an additional 1,592 claims surrounding and infilling among the claims and leases described above.

In April 2006, StrataGold exercised its prepayment option and made a final cash payment of US$3,245,591.63 to NMML.

In June 2006, StrataGold made an outright purchase of the remaining interest held by Queenstake on the Dublin Gulch Property. Compensation was a cash payment of US$100,000 plus a 1% Net Smelter Return (NSR) for which StrataGold acquired Queenstake's remaining 49% ownership and its 5% net profits royalty interest.

StrataGold's, Dublin Gulch Property currently includes 1,907 contiguous quartz claims and/or leases covering a cumulative area of 34,576ha (Figure 2-3). The 63 leases and properties pertaining specifically to the Mar Tungsten Zone are listed in Appendix B by claim names, type, obligations for retention and expiration dates. Fifteen of these, overlay the actual mineralization that is the subject of this report (Figure 2-4).

2.3 Location of Mineralization

The tungsten-bearing skarns of the Mar Tungsten Zone are located above Lynx Creek in and around Ray Gulch, a north-south oriented steep drainage leading south into Lynx Creek. Mineralization tested to date is confined to a roof pendant of calcareous metasediments dissected by several sill bodies related to the Dublin Gulch pluton. The tungsten skarns are exposed on the south facing slopes of Potato Hill Ridge separating Lynx Creek and Dublin Gulch. (Figure 2-5).

A large number of gold, gold-silver, and tungsten anomalies have been outlined through out the modern exploration history of the Dublin Gulch property. The major zones of mineralization include the Eagle Zone, Lynx Zone, Shamrock Zone, Steiner Zone, Olive Zone, Peso-Rex Zone and the Mar Tungsten Zone. StrataGold issued a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate for the Eagle Gold Zone located west of Mar Tungsten in 2006 and then issued a re-confirmation of this same resource in 2007. (Carter and Mosher, 2006; Sparling and Maunula, 2007).

Within the claims specific to the Mar Tungsten Zone, there are no historical mine pits, underground workings, mine waste dumps, ore stockpiles or tailings ponds.

2.4 Royalties, Agreements and Encumbrances

The Mar Tungsten Zone was originally subject to three royalties and interests. The Mar Tungsten Property Option was a 5% net profits royalty held by Queenstake dated August 19, 1994. The Tungsten Royalty was a 10% interest in any net cash flow earned by Queenstake and held by CanTung in an agreement dated October 2, 1987. The Dickson Royalty covers the claims historically known as the "Mar Gold Property".

On July 25, 2006 StrataGold purchased the 5% net profits royalty and remaining rights held by Queenstake on the 31 claims of the Mar Tungsten property plus the 49% interest it retained on the Mar Tungsten leases. Queenstake currently retains a 1% NSR royalty on the Mar Property.

A legal opinion provided to SRK by Davis Legal advisors indicates that the Tungsten Royalty was a contractual right between Canada Tungsten and Queenstake only, and that it does not constitute a royalty or similar interest currently affecting the Mar Tungsten Property.

The Dickson Royalty affects 206 claims historically known as the "Mar Gold Property". These are subject to a royalty agreement with a minimum annual payment of CDN$20,000 to a maximum of CDN$1,000,000 after which the royalty reverts to 1% with no end price.

Certain claims that are part of the Dublin Gulch Property but are not included with the Mar Tungsten Zone also have royalty agreements. These claims are not the subject of this report.

StrataGold now holds 100% ownership of all claims and leases, except the Olive Federal Crown Grant. The Olive Federal Crown Grant is held in the name of StrataGold, with 7/8 owned by StrataGold and 1/8 owned by G. William Vivon. There are no other known encumbrances on the Mar Tungsten Zone.

2.5 Environmental Liabilities and Permitting

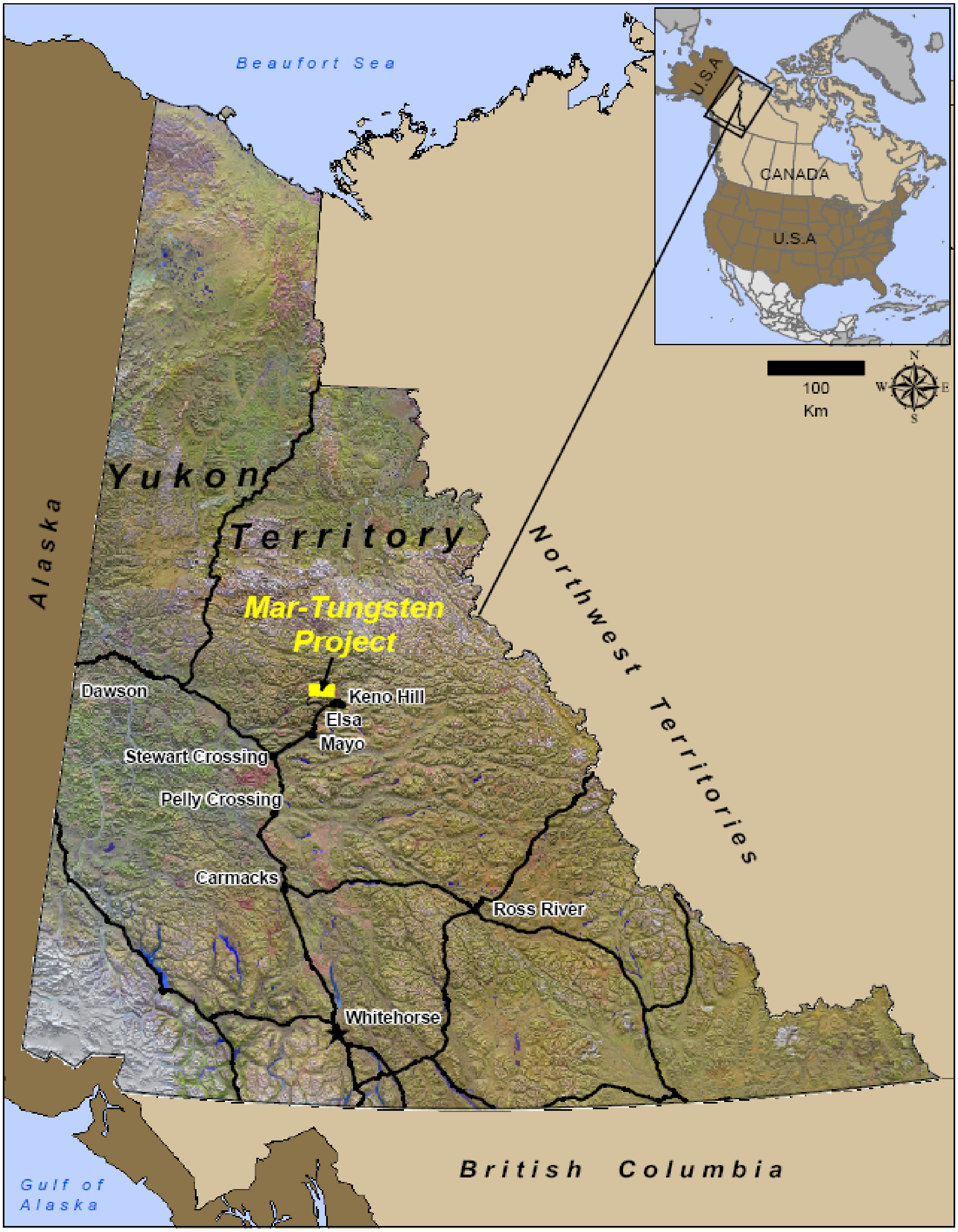
The authors are not experts on environmental liabilities or permitting and have not conducted an environmental audit of the property. Based the provided documentation, it is the understanding of the authors that there are no known environmental liabilities associated with the Mar Tungsten Zone at the time of issue of this report. The Dublin Gulch Property has been the object of variably intensive geological testing over the last three decades, but has not yet undergone any mine pre-development or construction. The only potential long-term environmental issues would include reclamation and remediation of historic drill roads, pads and exploration trenches. Most of these have been naturally reclaimed by native growth and erosion infilling of trenches over the past 20 plus years.

2.5.1 Required Permits and Status

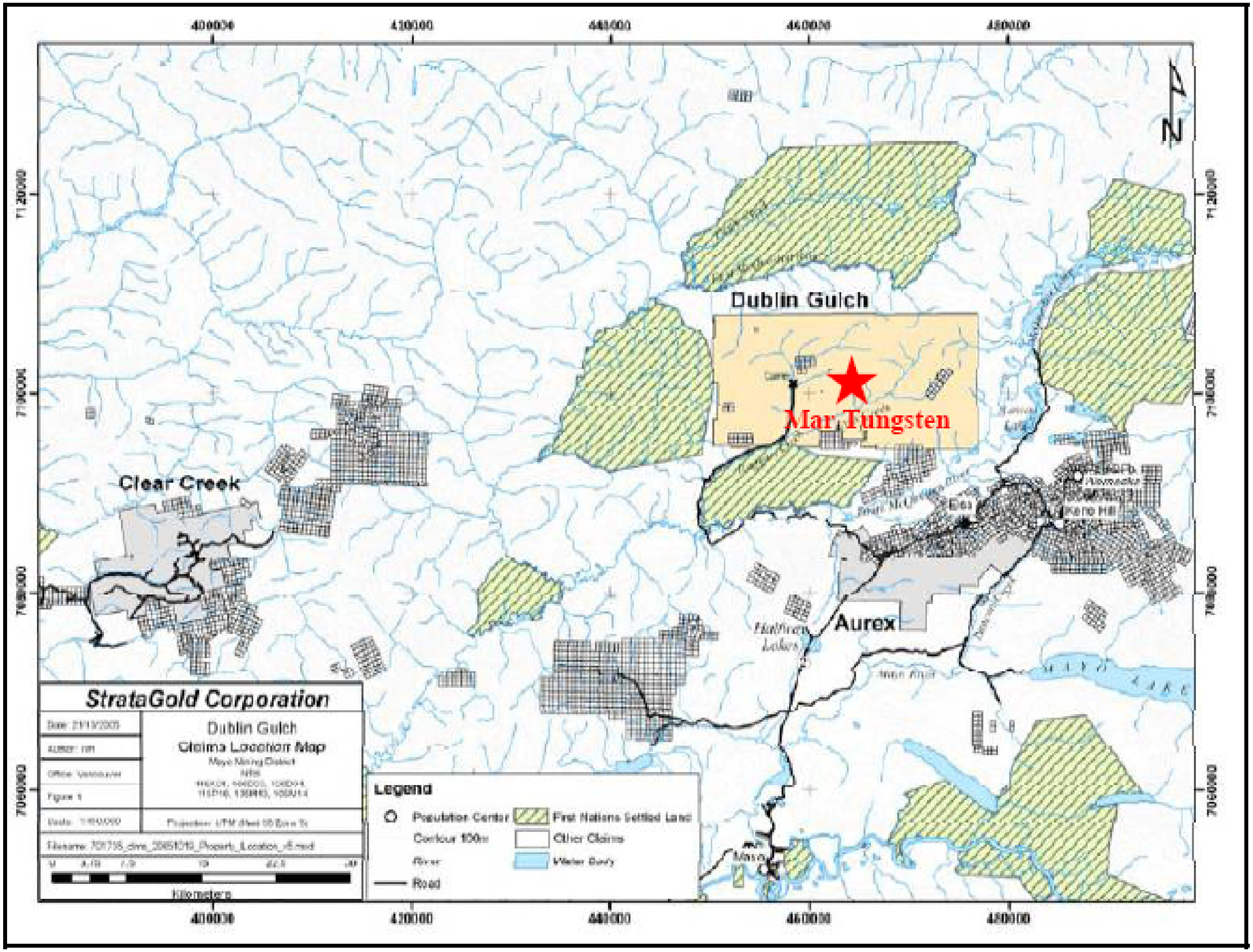
Exploration work on the Mar Tungsten Zone is permitted under the entire Dublin Gulch property by a Class 3 Operating Permit (LQ00090) that is valid until July 25, 2012.

2.5.2 Compliance Evaluation

There are no known environmental or compliance issues with the Mar Tungsten Zone or with the Dublin Gulch Property.



SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists	Dublin Gulch Property Yukon Territory Canada	General Location Map of the Dublin Gulch Property, Mar Tungsten Zone		
SRK Job No.: 173201				
File Name: Figure 2-1.doc	Source: Sparling and Maunula 2007	Date: 01-16-08	Approved: BAS	Figure: 2-1



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SRK Job No.: 173201

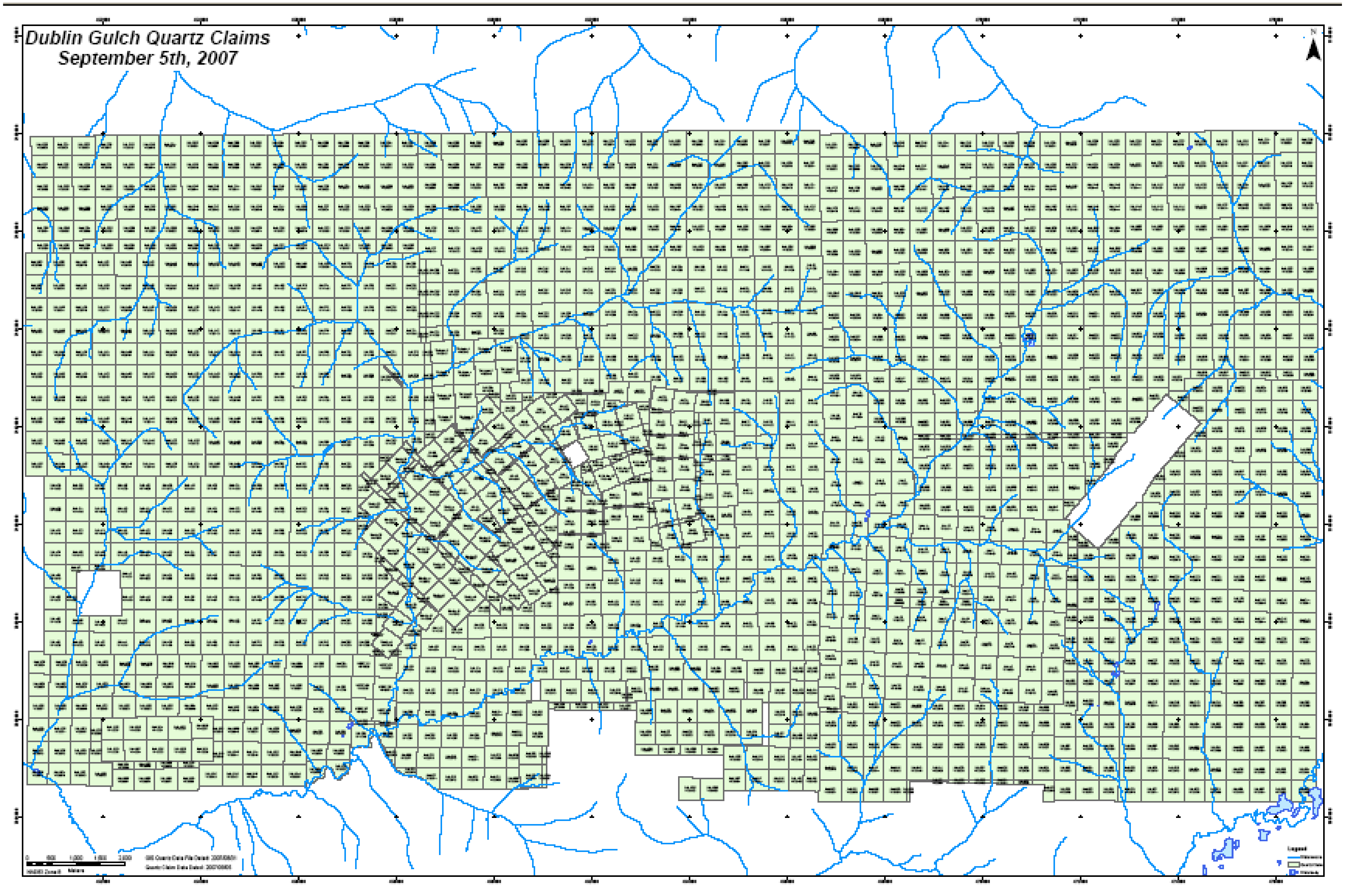
File Name: Figure 2-2.doc

Dublin Gulch Property
Yukon Territory Canada

Source: StrataGold

Location Map of the Dublin Gulch Property, Mar Tungsten Zone

Date: 01-16-08	Approved: BAS	Figure: 2-2



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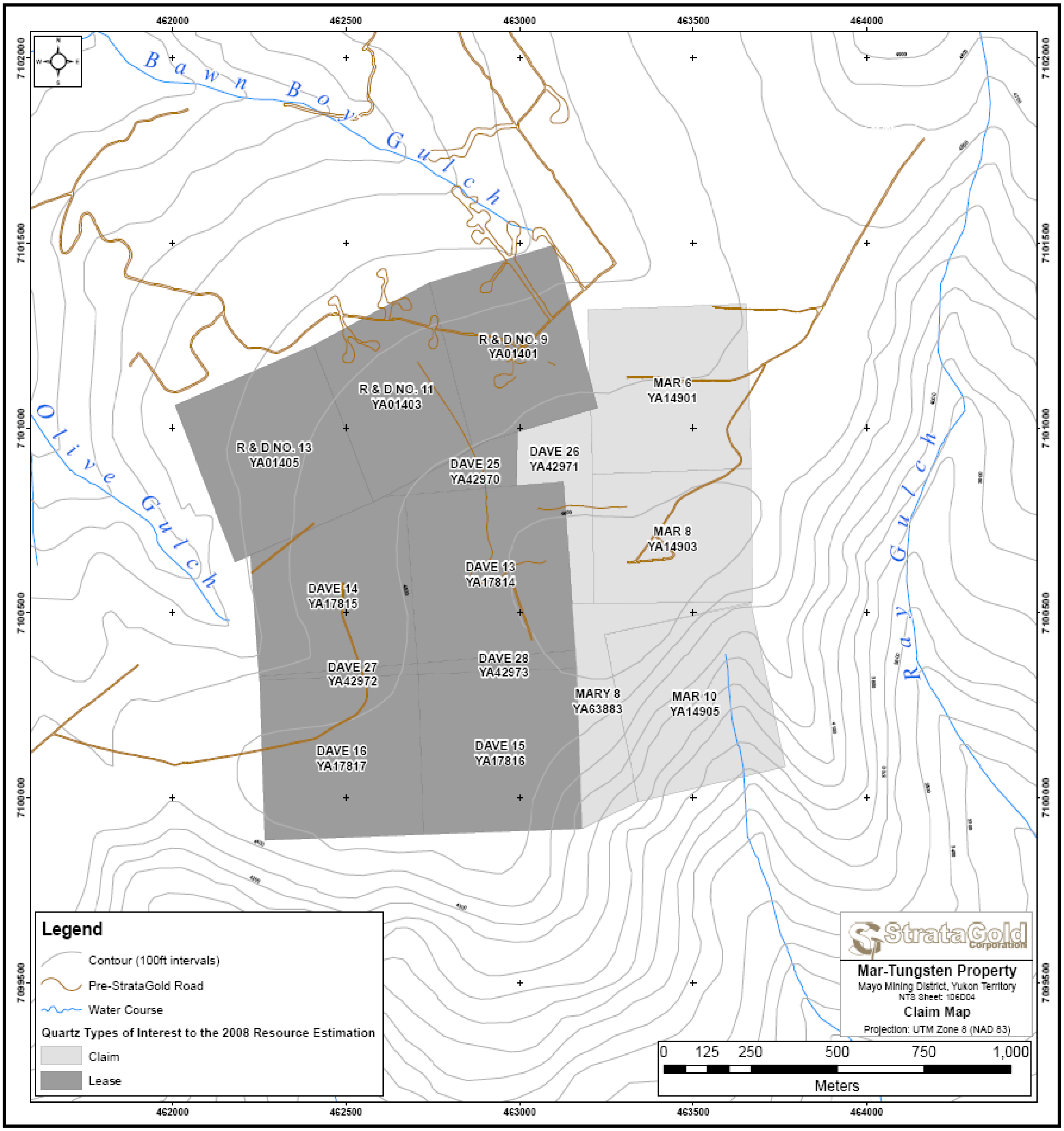
File Name: Figure 2-3.doc

Dublin Gulch Property
Yukon Territory Canada

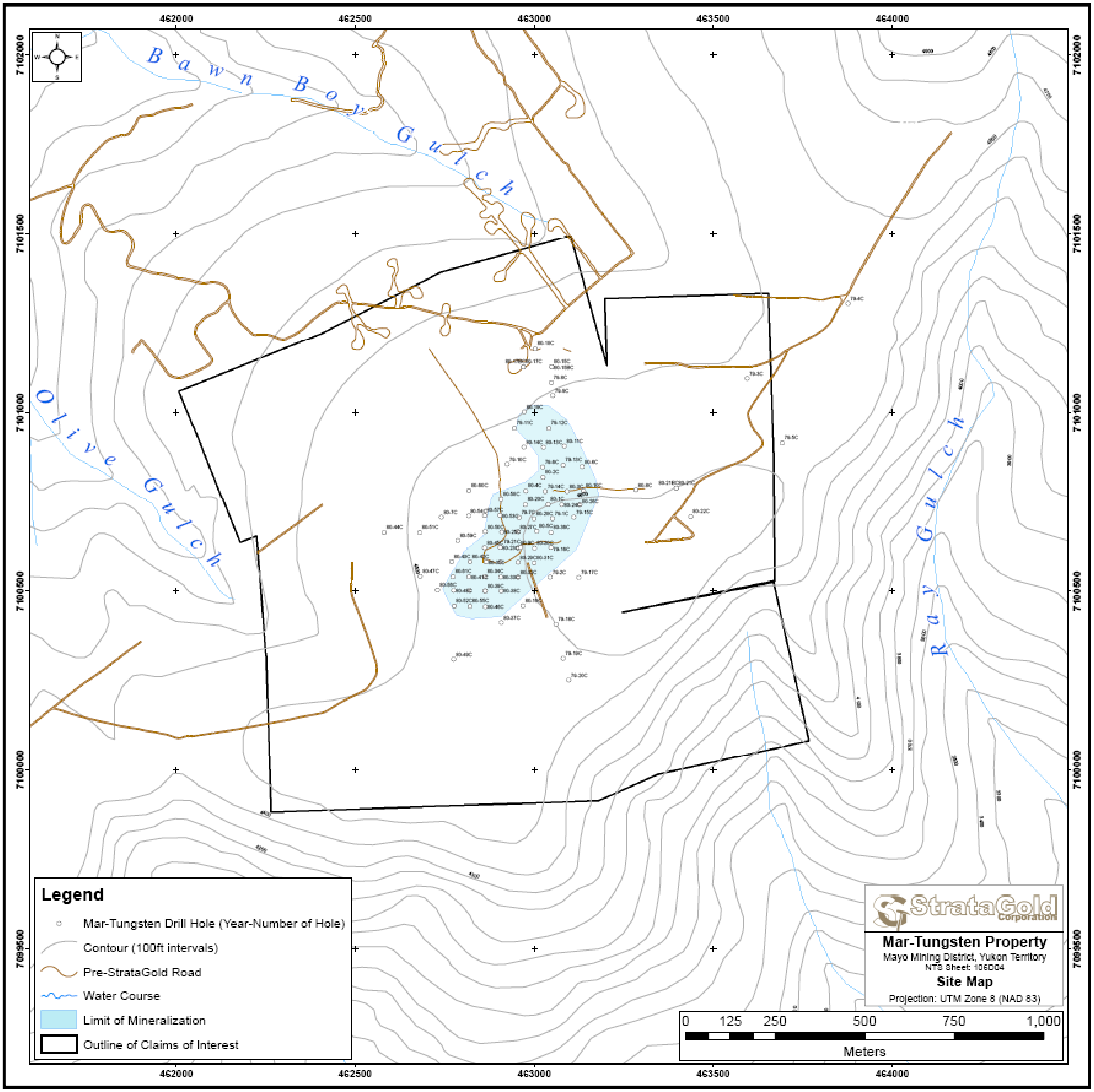
Source: Wardrop 2006

Location Map of the Dublin Gulch Claim Group

Date: 01-16-08 | Approved: BAS | Figure: 2-3



SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists	Dublin Gulch Property Yukon Territory Canada	Mar Tungsten Zone Claim Map		
SRK Job No.: 173201				
File Name: Figure 2-4.doc	Source: StrataGold	Date: 01-16-08	Approved: BAS	Figure: 2-4



SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists	**Dublin Gulch Property** **Yukon Territory Canada**	**Mar Tungsten Zone, Site Map Showing Location of Mineralization**
SRK Job No.: 173201		
File Name: Figure 2-5.doc	**Source: StrataGold**	Date: 01-16-08 / Approved: BAS / Figure: 2-5

3 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography (Item 7)

3.1 Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The topography of the Dublin Gulch Property is characterized by rolling hills and plateaus, with elevations ranging from 800m south of the confluence of Haggart and Lynx Creek to 1,537m at the summit of Potato Hills. The hills and ridges are drained by gentle to deeply incised creeks and canyons. The ground surface is covered by both residual soil and boulder fields. Outcrop is generally rare, perhaps 2% or less over the entire property.

Vegetation is typical of the central Yukon and locally varies between lichen, moss, buckbrush and spruce. Moss and lichens occur on steep, north facing, felsenmeer covered slopes. Buckbrush is ubiquitous in the Dublin Gulch area, while spruce to 30cm diameter, is restricted to valley bottoms and areas underlain by glacial till or residual soil (Kaye, 1981). Lower elevations are vegetated by black spruce, willow, alder and moss, and higher elevations by sub-alpine vegetation (Sparling and Maunula, 2007).

The Mar Tungsten Zone occupies the south face of a large east-northeast trending plateau shaped hill, herein termed Potato Hills Ridge for local reference. It separates Lynx Creek and Dublin Gulch Skarn outcrops are exposed in Ray Gulch intermittently to the top of the hill. The historic drilling took place within drill pads with an average collar elevation of 1,391m. Local relief as measured from the confluence of Lynx Creek and Ray Gulch to Potato Hills Ridge is approximately 585m.

3.2 Climate and Length of Operating Season

The Mar Tungsten Zone has a northern continental climate, with average minimum temperatures of -3°C. and maximum temperatures of 13°C. In winter months, temperatures average -11°C, while summer temperatures reach to 14° C. (Source: Mayo Landing Data, 1931-1960). Annual precipitation varies from 375mm to 600mm, approximately half of which falls as snow. North-facing slopes have patchy permafrost areas. The operating exploration season begins in early May and continues through early October.

3.3 Physiography

The physiography of the Dublin Gulch Property is moderately steep and controlled by the structure of the underlying geology. The Mar Tungsten Zone is sited on a gently sloping asymmetric plateau-topped hill, informally termed Potato Hills Ridge. The ridge trends east-northeast, with the southeast side above Lynx Creek ruggedly steep and deeply incised. The hill is semi-parallel to the east-west-trending Lynx Creek and Tin Dome anticlines. The northwest slope of Potato Hills Ridge rolls gently into Dublin Creek. The metasedimentary plateau attains a local maximum elevation at Potato Hills of 1,537m. The creeks and canyons draining Potato Hills Ridge are oriented perpendicular to it. Lynx Creek and Dublin Gulch both trend east-northeast parallel to Potato Hills Ridge and drain to the south-southwest. Dublin Creek converges with south-draining Haggart Creek, which along with Ray Gulch occupy north-south trending fault zones or shear zones. A series of four-wheel drive trails exit Haggart Creek and traverse the length of Potato Hill Ridge.

Numerous placer workings are sited within the Haggart Creek and Dublin Gulch drainages. The tailings mounds and ponds extend 2.75km south of Haggart Creek and Dublin Gulch confluence, and 0.5km south of where the Holway vein is believed to occur. The tailings were generated during the more recent period of placer operations in the 1970's through 1990's.

The Dublin Gulch Property has sufficient sites suitable to accommodate mining and processing facilities both on Potato Hills Ridge and in the low-lying areas. As part of a scoping level study, Rescan Engineering (1997) identified locations for heap leach pads, waste rock and tailings dumps.

3.4 Access to Property

The Mar Tungsten property is readily accessible by SUV or truck during the field season months. The property is 42km east-northeast from the village of Mayo. Access follows Highway 2 for 35km and then proceeds along South McQuesten Road for 46km, of which the last 25km are unpaved and not maintained, but generally in good repair. In July-August 2007 StrataGold had this section of the road graded. The Mar Tungsten Property is accessed by a network of four-wheel drive trails.

3.5 Surface Rights

The Crown retains all surface ownership rights to the property, while permitting StrataGold to explore and develop the site for eventual mining. StrataGold is bound and must follow all environmental strictures pertaining to land degradation, remediation, and reclamation as specified in Federal and Yukon Territorial laws.

3.6 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The village of Mayo (population: 348) has an airstrip with daily charter flights and provides basic hotel, restaurant, and shopping facilities. Chartered fixed-wing and rotary wing aircraft are available at Whitehorse, which provides regular air service across the Territory and on into Vancouver, British Columbia (B.C).

3.6.1 Transportation

The Alaska Highway 1 (AlCan) passes through Whitehorse, and 8km to the north, Klondike Highway 2 diverges to Mayo, a road distance of approximately 342km.

3.6.2 Power Supply

There is currently no power supply into the Dublin Gulch property and the existing field camp facilities have generated power. The generators are supplied by fuel trucked in from Mayo. Current planning anticipates that transmission lines will have to be erected over the 26km from a transmission line tied to the hydroelectric generating station at Mayo.

3.6.3 Water Supply

Hydrologic studies have not been completed for the Dublin Gulch Property. Previous planning for mineral processing has assumed adequate water supplies may be drawn from Haggart Creek.

3.6.4 Port

The nearest port facilities are at Skagway, Alaska, a road journey of 594km via Whitehorse to Mayo and the property. The route is largely paved highway.

3.6.5 Buildings and Ancillary Facilities

StrataGold maintains a field camp at the property to house exploration and support personnel and drilling contractors due to the logistical demands of the exploration program and the driving times involved in commuting into Mayo. The Dublin Gulch field facilities provide housing, a food preparation and dining hall, offices, electric generating sets, and core logging and storage facilities. The camp is maintained during the operating season from May to October and is currently in very good shape.

3.6.6 Potential Plant Sites

Rescan Engineering (1997) has tentatively identified and evaluated suitable sites for future plant sites. The areas identified are located along the Potato Hills Ridge approximately 1.0 to 1.5km northeast of the mineralization.

3.6.7 Tailings Storage Area

Rescan Engineering (1997) has tentatively identified and evaluated suitable sites for future tailings storage areas. The areas identified are along Potato Hills Ridge and in low-lying areas of the property.

3.6.8 Waste Disposal Area

Rescan Engineering (1997) has identified and evaluated suitable sites for future waste rock storage areas. The areas identified are primarily in low-lying, valley fill areas.

3.6.9 Manpower

Any anticipated pre-development activities will require manpower and supplies for exploration and pre-development activities to be brought in from Whitehorse and British Columbia. Facilities at Mayo to handle an influx of temporary and permanent workers are limited, and a social development impact plan will most likely need to be developed with Territorial and Mayo village planners.

4 History (Item 8)

4.1 Ownership

StrataGold is the sole owner of the Mar Tungsten Zone, retaining 100% ownership of all claims and leases. The ownership of the Olive Federal Crown quartz claim grant is held 7/8 by StrataGold and 1/8 by Mr. G. William Vivon. Outside of the Mar Tungsten Zone the remainder of the Dublin Gulch holdings are in the name of StrataGold and its subsidiary, StrataGold Exploration, which together hold 100% ownership of all claims and leases. The reports by Mosher and Carter (2006) and Sparling and Maunula (2007) provide documentation of the rest of the Dublin Gulch gold exploration history, geology, and gold resource estimation.

4.2 Past Exploration and Development

The Dublin Gulch Properties have been explored and prospected since the mid-1890’s, initially for placer gold and later for hard-rock tungsten, tin, gold, silver, and minor base metals. The Mar Tungsten Zone comprises a portion of the Dublin Gulch mineralization system. The exploration history for the Mar Tungsten Zone, and the shifting ownership of the various sub-districts is linked to the overall exploration efforts directed across the larger Dublin Gulch property and for clarity, the exploration history requires reference to the larger Dublin Gulch property exploration.

Placer mining commenced in the district in the mid-1890’s, with the first placer gold discovered at Dublin Gulch in 1898. In 1904 scheelite was discovered in the placer concentrates. In 1907, J.S. Stewart and Dr. William Catto staked the Victoria Claim on a major vein system containing gold, arsenopyrite and silver on the north face of Potato Hill Ridge overlying Dublin Gulch. The Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) located scheelite and wolframite in quartz and pegmatitic veins at the head of Dublin Gulch in 1908. In time, an additional ten gold veins were discovered between Stewart and Olive Gulches within Eagle Pup, Suttle Pup, Platinum Pup, and Bawn Boy Pup side-canyons, and near the junction of Cascallen Pup and Dublin Gulch. A number of these veins were reported to have extended underground for more than 61m with widths up to 3m.

Some of the placer scheelite concentrate was retained and shipped from the operations in 1916 to 1918. During this time, Robert Fisher prospected around the headwaters of Dublin Gulch and located several small lode occurrences of scheelite, but did not work the showings. In 1928, the GSC noted the scheelite in the placer deposits was derived from quartz and pegmatite veins found in and adjacent to the Dublin Gulch Stock, located to the south of the Gulch. The veins vary in width from 3mm to 1.5m. Samples collected by the GSC returned assay values of nil to 10% WO_3. Various placers in the area were worked from 1934 to the 1940’s.

At the Mar Tungsten Zone, scheelite-bearing float was located by prospector Harvey Ray in 1942, who staked the Tip Top claim (claim 55220) on it. The GSC investigated the property from 1942-1944. They located the source of the scheelite float in 1943 where several skarn zones at the headwaters of Ray Gulch and several other drainages cutting the steep southern face of Potato Hill Ridge were outcropping. The gulches all drain into Lynx Creek. The Ray Gulch claims were re-staked in 1951 by R.A. Batty and E. Barker (claim 61878). Stride Exploration and Development Co. prospected and sampled the skarns in 1956. In 1960, Mayo Silver Mines Ltd. located a 76cm wide vein of arsenopyrite and quartz on the east side of the headwaters at

Ray Gulch, and dug several bulldozer trenches in 1963 or 1964. Mayo Mines did not, however, conduct exploration for tungsten at Ray Gulch.

Both Ray Gulch and Dublin Gulch areas were re-staked by C. Provencher in 1968 (claim Y27203 as Pan and Arpa). The ground was optioned to Great Plains Development Ltd. in 1968, Tam Mining in 1969, and Connaught Mines Ltd. from 1969 to 1971. In 1969 Connaught subleased the Mar Tungsten Zone from Canex Placer, but returned it in 1971. In 1971, Canex-Placer drilled three holes and dug 20 trenches to evaluate the low-grade quartz-scheelite vein systems, and conducted a soil geochemistry program that extended from Platinum Pup to the Potato Hills and covered the north side of Potato Hills Ridge above Dublin Gulch.

The Dublin Gulch district was explored and placer mined on a large-scale beginning in 1973, when Ron Holway first commenced mechanized placer mining of gravels. From the time documentation of placer gold production was enacted as an assessment requirement, at least 110koz of placer gold have been reported from the district.

Gordon Gutrath of Queenstake Resources staked the Mar 1-24 claims (claim YA14897) over tungsten-bearing skarns in the Ray Gulch area in 1977, and later that year staked Mar 25-30 claims adjacent to and east of the original block. Queenstake conducted a small program of geological mapping and sampling of the skarn zones near Ray Gulch. In 1978, Queenstake optioned the ground to CanTung, who also optioned the adjoining R and D claims from Dublin Gulch Mining Ltd. CanTung explored the Mar Tungsten Zone for tungsten and gold between 1977 and 1986, retaining Bema in 1980 to manage the program.

Bema conducted first phase geological mapping and limited outcrop sampling delineating the stratigraphic controls of the tungsten mineralization. This was augmented by a program of bulldozer ripping to expose bedrock in areas of shallow to moderate overburden thickness. The bedrock exposures were mapped and 3m samples were taken on skarn exposures. Over 9km of bulldozer trenches were made, and 68 samples collected; the samples returned assays ranging from nil to 0.5% WO_3. The phase one program was followed by a second phase that included approximately 25 new trenches uncovering 1,491m of bedrock. Total volume excavated in trenching operations was in excess of 12,647cm^3. CanTung also conducted extensive geophysical survey programs in 1978, which were later supplemented with VLF-EM surveys.

During the 1979-1980 exploration programs,, 86 diamond core holes of BQ and NQ diameter were drilled into the down dip projections of the mineralized outcrops. The drilling program totaled 13,737m.

While exploring the Mar Tungsten Zone, Bema also excavated, mapped and sampled nearly 100 trenches along the regional gold fault-vein system. This structure is developed along the northern contact of the Dublin Gulch stock, largely between Olive Gulch and the Blue Lead Ridge, and on the Creek Zone fissure in Dublin Creek. They delineated two new shear-hosted gold-bearing quartz veins in bedrock uncovered by recent placer mining operations, the Victoria and Catto veins.

The Yukon Geological Survey MINfiles (106D 027, 10-2007) notes that CanTung drilled an additional three holes, totaling 751m, in 1982, and continued geochemical sampling, trenching, VLF-EM surveying and geological mapping. This later period of exploration was located approximately 2km east-south east of the Mar Tungsten Zone. The drilling targeted down dip extension of skarn alteration identified by surface trenching. A 30m thick zone of skarn alteration was intercepted by the drilling which contained low grade tungsten mineralization. The best intersection (drillhole 82-1) reported 0.18% WO_3 and 0.34g/t Au over 0.8m, in addition to a 1.7m section that reported 0.14% WO_3. The 1982 Bema Exploration Report recommended further drilling be conducted in this area.

CanTung returned the Mar Tungsten Zone and adjacent gold claim blocks to Queenstake in 1986. Queenstake subsequently drilled four NQ diamond core holes on the two gold veins, for a total of 705m.

From 1987 onwards, exploration emphasis across the Dublin Gulch Property was directed at gold as the primary metallic commodity of interest. Queenstake held the Mar Tungsten Zone claim group as their sole district asset until 1996 when they sold them to First Dynasty Mining Ltd.

In 1996 First Dynasty Mining formed a new subsidiary, NMML and transferred the Dublin Gulch Property, including the Mar Tungsten Property, into its project portfolio. NMML undertook preliminary resource estimation and a very preliminary open-pit mining examination of the Mar Tungsten property that year. StrataGold acquired the Dublin Gulch Property in 2004, and currently holds 100% of the Mar Tungsten claims.

The historical CanTung drill core from the Mar Tungsten Zone, has been stored on the property since 1979-1980. During 2006, StrataGold re-logged and re-sampled five of the historic drillholes in order to evaluate their gold potential. No significant gold zones were found. In 2007 they collected 120 samples from 18 drillholes to provide verification of the historical tungsten assays. The results of this work showed that the historical tungsten analyses were very accurate.

4.3 Historic Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

Following the 1980 drilling campaign, Bema prepared a “drill-indicated” resource estimate for the Mar Tungsten Zone. The resource estimate was based mainly on the 86 diamond core holes completed in the 1979-1980 drilling campaign.

Bema outlined and selected mineralized blocks using cross-sections constructed from outcrop and trench mapping plus drillhole compilation. The ore blocks required a minimum width of 2.438m with a minimum average grade 0.2% WO_3. Drill intersections that did not meet these minimum requirements were disregarded and were not included in the resource calculations (Kaye, 1981).

The geometries of the mineralized zones were defined by several criteria including geological interpretation of the of the favorable calc-silicate host unit, by correlation of skarn units between drillholes and according to general lithologic and structural trends. This included attenuation and thickening of mineralized zones by folding and related deformation, termination or abutment by granodiorite sheet and dike intrusions, and displacement by faulting. Internal dilution factors were applied, including various ratios of biotite-quartz schist and barren skarn and sub-skarn sections. The zones were outlined on sections at a scale of 1:400 on east-west drill sections, and each zone was measured in the section plane with a polar planimeter. The north-south projection of each outlined block was based on 1/2 the distance to the neighboring section of drillholes. A density of 3.531g/cm^3 was employed to convert the volume for each mineralized block to metric tonnes, and then by simple conversion to short tons. Waste rock was assigned a density of 2.55g/cm^3.

Most of the mineralized blocks with > 0.6% WO_3 occur within a horizon termed the Garnet Zone. This has a strike length of 800m and a down dip extension of 300m with an average thickness of 12m (up to 25m in places). This strongly mineralized zone dips moderately west into the Potato Hills stock.

The results of the Bema Resource Estimate are presented below in Table 4.3.1. Note that figures and methodologies employed by Bema for the Mar Tungsten Zone resource estimate are not NI 43-101 compliant, they are unclassified and do not meet current CIM classification standards, and are only described herein for a historical recounting of the deposit.

A second resource estimate was conducted by Rescan Engineering Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., in 1996 for New Millennium Mining Limited (NMML). The estimate was prepared from cross-sectional and grade information originally constructed by Queenstake. The cross sections are described as containing "ore zones" which were defined at an unknown cut-off. Each was digitized for area and extruded halfway to the next section for volume. A specific gravity of 3.531 was again applied to mineralized material and 2.55 was used for un-mineralized material to determine tonnage. Two open-pit outlines were "roughed in" using an assumed 45° pit wall. Pit 1 was extended approximately 50m below present surface elevation. Pit 2 extended approximately 100m below present surface elevation. The results of the Rescan resource estimate are presented below in Table 4.3.2. There is no documentation in the Rescan report to explain why the resource increased dramatically over that estimated by Bema.

Note that figures and methodologies employed by Rescan Engineering for the Mar Tungsten Zone resource estimate are not NI 43-101 compliant, they are unclassified and do not meet current CIM classification standards, and are only described herein for a historical recounting of the deposit.

A third resource estimate is listed in Smit, Sieb, and Swanson (1996), which quotes 5.4Mt grading at 0.82 % WO_3 for the Mar Tungsten deposit(Table 4.3.3). The authors do not provide any explanation of resource estimation methodology or cut-off grade. Note that figures provided by Smit, Sieb, and Swanson for the Mar Tungsten Zone resource estimate are not NI 43-101 compliant, they are unclassified and do not meet current CIM classification standards, and are only described herein for a historical recounting of the deposit.

A fourth resource estimate is listed in the Yukon Geological Survey (2006) which states a resource of 4,861,593Mt @ 0.48% WO_3, and lists the source as "historical calculations". (Table 4.3.4). It does not provide any explanation of resource estimation methodology or cut-off grade. Note that figures provided by Yukon Geological Survey for the Mar Tungsten Zone resource estimate are not NI 43-101 compliant, they are unclassified and do not meet current CIM classification standards, and are only described herein for a historical recounting of the deposit.

The resource estimates conducted by Bema (1981) and Rescan (1996) are relevant and reliable due to the fact that they are properly documented and referenced to actual technical data derived from exploration work conducted on the Mar Tungsten Property. The resource estimates provided by Smit, Sieb and Swanson (1996) and Yukon Geological Survey (2006) may not be relevant or reliable since there is no documentation available describing any explanation of resource estimation methodology or cut-off grade

An up to data resource estimation conducted by modern industry standards and fulfilling the requirements of NI 43-101 is contained in Section 15 of this report. This resource estimation supersedes the four historical resource estimations discussed above.

Table 4.3.1: Bema, Historical Mar Tungsten Resource Estimate 1981

CoG % WO_3	Tons	Tonnes	Average Grade% WO_3
> 0.80	970,246	880,441	1.194
> 0.70	1,244,749	1,129536	1.090
> 0.60	1,671,249	1,516,560	0.945
> 0.40	2,623,771	2,389,917	0.754
> 0.20	4,134,210	3,751,552	0.555

Table 4.3.2: Rescan Engineering, Historical Mar Tungsten Resource Estimate 1996

CoG % WO_3	Depth below surface (m)	Tons	Tonnes	Average Grade% WO_3
Unknown	50	6,896,575	6,258,276	0.68
Unknown	100	8,917,000	8,091,651	0.67

Table 4.3.3: Historical Mar Tungsten Resource Estimate 1996

CoG % WO_3	Tons	Tonnes	Average Grade% WO_3
Unknown	5,950,800	5,400,000	0.82

Table 4.3.4: Yukon Geological Survey, Historical Mar Tungsten Resource Estimate 2006

CoG % WO_3	Tons	Tonnes	Average Grade% WO_3
Unknown	4,861,593	4,411,609	0.48

4.4 Historic Production

The Mar Tungsten deposit is an exploration target, and has not yet been developed and exploited. Minor scheelite recovery as a byproduct in historical gold placer operations has reportedly been recovered but the author has no records as to quantity or quality.

5 Geologic Setting (Item 9)

5.1 Regional Geology

The Mar Tungsten Zone lies within the geological province termed the Selwyn Basin, a leading edge fold belt of the North American craton formed in the Cretaceous-age convergent plate accretionary terrain assembly of Wrangellia. An arcuate belt of Mid-Cretaceous intrusives, termed the Tombstone Plutonic Series, is distributed along the eastern side of the accretionary arc. These include a number of intrusion- and orogenic related gold systems stretching from Alaska into British Columbia, namely; Donlin Creek, Shotgun, Fort Knox, Pogo, Brewery Creek, Clear Creek, Scheelite Dome, and Dublin Gulch (Figure 5-1). These deposits and many lesser ones, constitute the 2,000km long Tintina Gold Province (TGP). The gold and tungsten deposits within this orogenic intrusive series have been classified as intrusion-related, epizonal, or shear hosted deposits and have formed over a relatively wide time span. The Mar Tungsten Zone is sited within the eastern portion of the TGP termed the Tombstone Gold Belt (TGB). It is associated with the Dublin Gulch Stock that formed within a reduced primary oxidation state during an ilmenite-series magmatism that is post orogenic.

Locally, the TGB includes the Clear Creek, Scheelite Dome, and Dublin Gulch properties. The correlative western end of the TGB, with the Fort Knox - True North deposits, appears to exhibits dextral displacement of 400km along the Tintina convergent wrench fault (Figure 5-2). The gold deposits characteristically have east-striking steeply-dipping auriferous quartz veins developed within the intrusives. Gold, and in some cases tungsten, are hosted within sub-vertical northwest to north-northwest-striking sinistral faults, as veins and breccias in east to northeast striking dilatational fault zones. The TGB kinetics involve broad scale low-magnitude regional east-west shortening and north-south extension during regional intrusive emplacement and accompanying late-stage gold-tungsten mineralization at ~92m.a. These orogenic-related deposits formed at depths of five to eight kilometers and consequently exhibit pronounced and consistent vein orientations. The fault-hosted gold-tungsten mineralization in adjacent metasedimentary rocks, i.e., Mar Tungsten Zone, have comparable vein geometry, but tend to be somewhat smaller than in other orogenic systems. (Stephens et al, 2004).

The Mar Tungsten Zone area is underlain by Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group clastic rocks of the Selwyn Basin. The rocks in the northern part of the Selwyn Basin underwent deformation and greenschist-facies metamorphism in the early Cretaceous by north-directed thrusting. The three main thrusting zones are enumerated as the Dawson, Tombstone, and Robert Service thrusts. The Tombstone and Robert Service thrusts were coeval. The Robert Service thrust is believed to have superimposed the Hyland group of clastics over Mississippian-age Keno Hill Quartzite.

These highly deformed clastic rocks, were subsequently dissected by a series of mid-Cretaceous intrusives of the Tombstone Plutonic Series. This event occurred coeval to deformation and intrusive activity related to north-northeast directed subduction of the Farallon oceanic plate beneath the North American plate in the Mid-Cretaceous. In proximity to the intrusives, the clastic rocks have been converted to hornfels and the calcareous sediments are metasomatically altered to calc-silicate skarns that host the Mar Tungsten Zone mineralization.

5.2 Local Geology

The Mar Tungsten Zone occurs within a large roof pendent of Paleozoic metasediments enclosed by the Mid Cretaceous Dublin Gulch Granodiorite Stock. The mineralization is associated with skarn alteration developed along the contact of calcareous metasediments with the intrusive. The main stock has intruded an overthrust section of highly folded and deformed series of clastic metasedimentary rocks with minor carbonate intercalations. Contact metamorphism and metasomatism associated with the granodiorite pluton overprinted the earlier pervasive regional metamorphic fabric. During this event, the favorable calc-silicate skarn host was formed and the tungsten-bearing mineralizing fluids were generated. Late, post-intrusion structural adjustments produced tension fractures, faults, and shear zones that provided conduits and loci for late stage tungsten, silver, and gold-bearing structures.

5.2.1 Local Lithology

The local terminology and lithologic sub-divisions are adopted from the early work of Bema developed during the 1979-1980 exploration drilling program. The rocks described by the trench mapping and diamond core drilling of Mar Tungsten represent a metasedimentary assemblage of essentially hornfelsic micaceous quartzites and calc-silicate skarns derived from a succession of impure sandstones, siltstones, and limestones of Upper Proterozoic–Lower Paleozoic age Hyland Group metasediments. The Hyland rocks are regionally correlated to the Upper Schist division of the Yukon Group (Figure 5-3).

<u>Metasedimentary Rocks</u>

The lowest unit in the District is the Keno Hill Quartzite of Mississippian age. This unit is exposed in the South McQuesten River Valley and Keno Hill where it can be seen overlain by the Lower Schist Unit. Both of these lithologies are absent at Dublin Gulch.

The Central Quartzite Formation conformably overlies the Lower Schist. This unit consists largely of bedded quartzite of varied thickness intercalated with graphitic phyllite, argillite, and schist. Between the southern base of Lynx Dome and Lynx Creek it is mapped as a clean massive quartzite grading upwards into graphitic quartzite and argillite and ultimately into graphitic phyllite. Its contact with the overlying rocks appears conformable and gradational.

The Upper Schist Formation, which underlies most of the Dublin Gulch area, is structurally overlying the central Quartzite Formation. The Upper Schist is comprised of a series of foliated quartzite, phyllite, schist, marble, and skarn units. It has been informally subdivided at the Mar Tungsten Zone by project workers for more detailed mapping and drill core logging. The unit is assigned to the Hyland Group of Late Proterozoic-Early Cambrian age. The Hyland group may be correlative with the Klondike Schist of the Dawson area, and has been correlated by some authors with the Yukon Group of the Dawson area.

<u>Subdivisions of the Upper Schist Formation</u>

<u>Massive and Gritty Quartzite:</u>

The massive quartzite and Gritty Quartzite occur in the upper section of the Upper Schist Formation and are located mainly north of Potato Hills Ridge and west of Haggart Creek. The Massive Quartzite is strongly foliated with variable percentages of mica. Quartz comprises in excess of 80% of the rock. The Gritty quartzite carries medium-grained quartz and feldspar.

Biotite-Quartzite-Schist/Hornfels (BQS):

The BQS lithologic description covers a variety of biotite- and muscovite-rich schists, hornfels, and foliated, micaceous quartzites that occur in the middle section of the Upper Schist Formation. This unit is widespread throughout the area.

The rocks are medium to dark-grayish-brown to grey and are very fine to fine grained. They are distinguished by discontinuous, compositionally distinct mica-rich and quartz-feldspar-rich layers, likely created by metamorphic segregation. Compositionally, the rocks are made up of variable amounts of muscovite and biotite (>70%), quartz (<40%), and lesser plagioclase, K-feldspar. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are locally present in trace amounts. Andalusite (to 25%) is a common constituent throughout the series, and occurs as elongate prismatic grains to 2mm in length. Locally, coarse-grained andalusite grains to 1cm length have been observed. Under UV light, the andalusite fluoresces with a greenish-white fluorescence.

Silicification is noted in drill logs as "quartz ribbon", commonly associated with swarms of banded vein-like quartz concordant with foliation. Calc-silicate units are intercalated within the BQS at a ratio of 1: 3-4.

Micaceous Phyllite and Graphitic Phyllite:

The micaceous phyllite occurs in lower sections of the Upper Schist northeast of Potato Hills and southwest of Lynx Dome. The unit retains a highly developed foliation highlighted by weakly-developed mica with a distinct orange-weathering, buff-colored. The graphitic phyllite is black to silver and scattered across the property. Coherent sections are present above the inferred contact of the Central Quartzite Formation. The unit forms a moderately thick section inter-bedded with minor amounts of quartzite and limestone at Dublin Creek, Tin Dome, and North Ridge.

Muscovite-Sericite-Quartzite Schist:

This unit is similar to the BQS, and occurs on the south side of Dublin Gulch towards Platinum Pup. The muscovite and sericite impart a buff-color, rendering it difficult to separate out from some of the underlying units.

Calc-silicate Skarn:

The calc-silicate skarns are the massive and laminated dark-green skarns that occur in the Mar Tungsten Zone. Compositions and colors vary widely. Dark-green skarns contain up to 89% pyroxene (diopside) and up to 35% plagioclase (An_{50}). Uralite is common and can comprise up to 15% of the rock. Garnet is present in some massive pyroxene skarns but is not exclusive to calc-silicate skarns. Calcite is present in some sections to 10% locally. Scheelite is associated with the Mar Tungsten Zone mineralization. The scheelite selectively replaces quartz and encloses pyroxene and plagioclase, indicating it is paragenetically later than the skarn alteration.

Calc-silicate Sub-skarn:

The calc-silicate sub-skarn is a weakly-developed version of the calc-silicate skarn. The sub-skarn unit is composed of light-green streaky layers of light-green pyroxene and Uralite intercalated with discontinuous biotite and quartz-rich lamina. The light color is related to composition, and the banding is a result of varied pyroxene-quartz and plagioclase ratios. Petrographic studies reveal 59% quartz, 25% pale-green pyroxene, 15% plagioclase, and scheelite up to 1%. The sub-skarn is most abundant on the southeast side of the Dublin Gulch stock, intercalated with the calc-silicate skarn and biotite-quartzite-schist-hornfels. Some sections contain abundant dark-red, massive, anhedral garnet crystals. Other garnetiferous sections are located north of West Potato Hills Ridge and near the stock, east of the Potato Hills Ridge, on North Ridge and in the Stewart and Catto areas.

Marble:

Thick sections of white to grey marble occur southeast of the Dublin Gulch stock, intercalated with biotite-quartzite and BQS. Large exposures are found on the south facing slope of Potato Hills Ridge above Lynx Creek and in Ray Gulch. Some units show pervasive silica alteration, while a few show pyroxene skarn development along narrow, silica altered fractures. A very thick section occurs east of Lynx Dome.

Greenstone:

The sheared greenstone bodies observed throughout the Dublin Gulch and Keno Hill areas are interpreted as the oldest intrusives in the district. At Keno Hill, the greenstones occur throughout the stratigraphic section as elongate resistant knobs. They are interpreted as highly-altered basic sills and are often intensely sheared along contacts and locally boudinaged. Deformation of the greenstones was synchronous with the first phase of intense regional deformation. Composition ranges from peridotite to diorite to gabbro. In some, the mineralogy consists of chlorite after amphibole, while in others a roughly equal amount of chlorite after amphibole or pyroxene and altered plagioclase dominates. In the Dublin Gulch area, these greenstones are somewhat rare. Three exposures have been mapped, one above Lynx Creek, one near the Central Quartzite area south of Lynx Dome, and one on the east side of Stewart Gulch.

Intrusive Rocks

The plutonic rocks of the Dublin Gulch area include the main Dublin Gulch Granodiorite Stock, quartz diorite observed only to date in drill core, and various apophyses of quartz-feldspar porphyry, aplite, and leucocratic granite.

Aplite and Leucocratic Granite:

The aplite and leucocratic granite bodies are the youngest intrusives. They occur peripheral to the main stock as thin sills and as sub-vertical to vertical dikes. Small aplite dikes are mapped in the Stewart and Catto areas. The aplites are typically light-brown or buff to grey-green felsites with sachharoidal textures, lack biotite, and can grade into grey-green felsites. The felsites are highly silicic rocks with a waxy appearance. Locally, dike material may include transitional phases of aplitic granite and felsic quartz porphyry.

Quartz Monzonite:

Brown et al (2002) reports that quartz monzonite is mapped at Dublin Gulch as the second oldest intrusive unit, but the Bema documentation does not reference the unit.

Quartz Diorite:

Quartz diorite is only recognized in drill core on the southeast side of the main granodiorite stock. The unit has a distinctive dark color due to the relative abundance of mafic minerals and calcium-end plagioclase. It is essentially a melanocratic, quartz-poor, highly biotitic rock that can be gradational into biotite granodiorite, or may occur as discrete dikes. Texturally, it is porphyritic to sub-porphyritic, with euhedral to subhedral plagioclase phenocrysts from 1mm to

6mm diameter, set in a fine to medium-grained groundmass. The unit is useful in local correlation between drillholes and is relatively frequent in drill intercepts.

Granodiorite:

The Dublin Gulch stock is the largest granodiorite body in the area and outcrops for over 5km in diameter, from Platinum Pup Gulch to Potato Hills. The stock is recognized as part of the Tombstone Plutonic Series extensive across the Yukon. It is composed of reduced quartz-alkalic series granodiorite dated at 92.8 ± 0.8m.a.

Alteration and mineralization at the Mar Tungsten Zone is believed to be related to the Dublin Gulch Stock. The granodiorite consists of medium to coarse-grained, variably leucocratic to melanocratic, uniformly textured pyroxene-biotite granodiorite. Petrographic examination shows 20% - 30% quartz, 40% – 55% plagioclase, 5% – 30% biotite, microcline <15%, pyroxene 2% - 3%, and several percent accessory minerals including: hornblende, apatite, epidote, sphene, and zircon. Locally, the rock attains a "mega-porphyritic" texture with the appearance of coarse plagioclase phenocrysts. The granodiorite plug at the junction of Olive and Dublin Gulch is a subsidiary of the main stock and differs only in the degree of silicification. Zones of strong silica alteration are adjacent to closely spaced quartz veined fractures. Dike and sills emanating from the main stock occur both north and south of the pluton, but are more commonly developed south of the stock. Large granodiorite sills were responsible for the development of the scheelite-bearing vein mineralization within the skarns.

Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry:

Quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes and sills are distributed across the main stock, particularly along the northwest side. These are comprised of altered feldspar phenocrysts up to 5mm in diameter plus variable quantities of quartz phenocrysts of equivalent size, in a groundmass often strongly altered to clay, sericite, and iron oxide. Most of the dikes and sills are highly deformed, and predate the period of faulting deformation.

Mafic Dikes:

Younger mafic dikes occur west of Haggart Creek. They are composed of lamprophyre with dark-green, fine- to coarse-grained and contain augite, amphibole, biotite and feldspar. The bodies are un-foliated and cut across the regional foliation. Origin of the dikes is uncertain and the units are tentatively interpreted as Tertiary age.

5.2.2 Alteration

The calc-silicate skarn and sub-skarn units are closely related alterations of impure crystalline limestones and affiliated calcareous metasediments. The skarns exhibit a notably wide range of green coloration ranging from light-greenish-grey to light-green and from medium to dark-green. The darker green skarns are the most important hosts for scheelite mineralization. All types occur as discrete laminations, lenses or layers, varying on the scale of centimeters to meters in apparent thickness.

The paragenesis of the skarn alteration is elucidated in Brown et al (2002) as follows:

- Granodiorite intrusion;
- Stage I – Wollastonite-quartz skarn development;

- Stage II – Pyroxene-garnet-scheelite skarn development responsible for the majority of the tungsten mineralization;
- Stage III – Aplite development with associated quartz-scheelite-2nd K-feldspar-veins;
- Stage IV – Quartz Veining with associated amphibole-calcite-2nd K-feldspar-chlorite; and
- Stage V – Quartz Veining with associated 2nd K-feldspar-pyrrhotite-molybdenite-arsenopyrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite.

The Stage I Wollastonite quartz alteration typifies the calc-silicate sub-skarn unit. It is interpreted as a poorly-developed version of the Stage II pyroxene-garnet-scheelite skarn alteration. The calc-silicate sub-skarn unit is composed of light-green streaky layers of light-green pyroxene and Uralite intercalated with Wollastonite, quartz, calcite, K-feldspar, and discontinuous biotite and quartz-rich lamina. The color is related to the abundance of light-colored minerals, and the banding is a result of varied pyroxene-quartz and plagioclase ratios. Petrographic studies reveal 59% quartz, 25% pale-green pyroxene, 15% plagioclase, and scheelite up to 1%. The sub-skarns are massive to laminated and very fine to fine grained. They are felsic in composition with clinopyroxene subordinate in abundance to combined quartz and plagioclase. The sub-skarns comprise approximately 5% of all skarn units and have gradational contacts into the Stage II pyroxene-garnet-scheelite skarn.

The Stage II skarns are dark-green, contain up to 89% pyroxene (diopside) and up to 35% plagioclase (An_{50}). Uralite is common and can comprise up to 15% of the rock. Garnet is present in some massive pyroxene skarns. Calcite is present in some sections to 10% locally. Scheelite is associated with alteration phase at the Mar Tungsten Zone. The scheelite selectively replaces quartz and encloses pyroxene and plagioclase, indicating it is paragenetically late in the alteration phase. Microprobe analysis of pyroxene demonstrates a typical trend of increasing iron component during the skarn evolution from Stage I to Stage II.

The Stage I and Stage II skarns are locally garnet-rich. Grossular garnet porphyroblasts are reddish-brown in color and appear to be strongly altered. They are subhedral to sub-rounded and typically medium to very coarse in size (2mm to 3cm). They occur as disseminations, as ragged, streaky aggregates, in bands and in clusters. No correlation is noted between garnet development and scheelite development in the skarn unit. Isolated marble skarn is associated with a thick unit of calcareous garnetiferous, massive coarse-grained, dark-green skarn carrying strong scheelite (0.45m with 3.08% WO_3).

Strong calcite development in the skarns and marble is noted in drill logs. Several marble beds grade along strike into skarn units. Scheelite is disseminated within the marble, as grains 0.2mm to 0.5mm, and locally as larger grains in cross-cutting veins. Some amphibole occurs as a retrograde alteration product of pyroxene.

The term "endoskarn", is applied locally in logging at the Mar Tungsten Zone in reference to xenoliths and partially assimilated inclusions of skarn material in the granodiorite intrusive rocks at the project site.

Alteration within the granodiorite stocks and plugs is restricted to and along faults and shears; pervasive alteration is not noted in the documentation. The fracture-controlled alteration consists of silicification, secondary K-feldspar, bleaching, or minor sericitization.

5.2.3 Structure

Folding and Deformation

Two major phases of deformation have been delineated at the Mar Tungsten Zone. The first is the large-scale over thrusting with concurrent development of both large and small-scale folding. The second is development of large open folds.

The earliest deformation occurred during a convergent arc accretionary event as the subcontinent of Wrangellia collided with the North American craton during the early Cretaceous. The Dawson, Tombstone, and Robert Service Thrust Faults are regional structures formed during this period. Locally, the event is expressed by pervasive foliation, intense shearing, folding and boudin development all associated with greenschist facies metamorphism. Both similar and cylindrical fold styles are present typically dependent on the host lithology. Shear foliation planes accounts for the discordant contacts between various lithologies at differing scales ranging from mapped units to banding seen in drill cores.

The thrusting and folding of metasediments created small-scale folds interpreted as parasitic on larger-scale structures of equivalent style. These features suggest that the discrete calc-silicate units distributed across Potato Hill Ridge may represent one or more calcareous clastic units that were subsequently duplicated by folding or thrusting and subsequently altered to calc-silicate assemblages. Cross-section compilations have suggested that metasomatic fluids replaced calcareous units after folding. Small-scale folds are widespread in the drill core, and best defined within the biotite quartz schist and in thinly interlaminated BQS and greenish calc-silicate skarns. Fold closure angles in drill core are variable up to 30°, and typically lie between 5° and 20°. Folds are moderately asymmetric and have a pronounced thickening of hinge zones. There is a penetrative fabric of axial planar foliation. Fold axes typically plunge 10° to 20° to the south-southwest, but many also plunge north-northeast. In high strain zones, attenuation of fold limbs and rootless intrafolial folds have developed. Overturned and recumbent, cylindrical folds with fold axes perpendicular to the direction of thrusting developed in the Central Quartzite and Lower Schist formations in the Keno Hill.

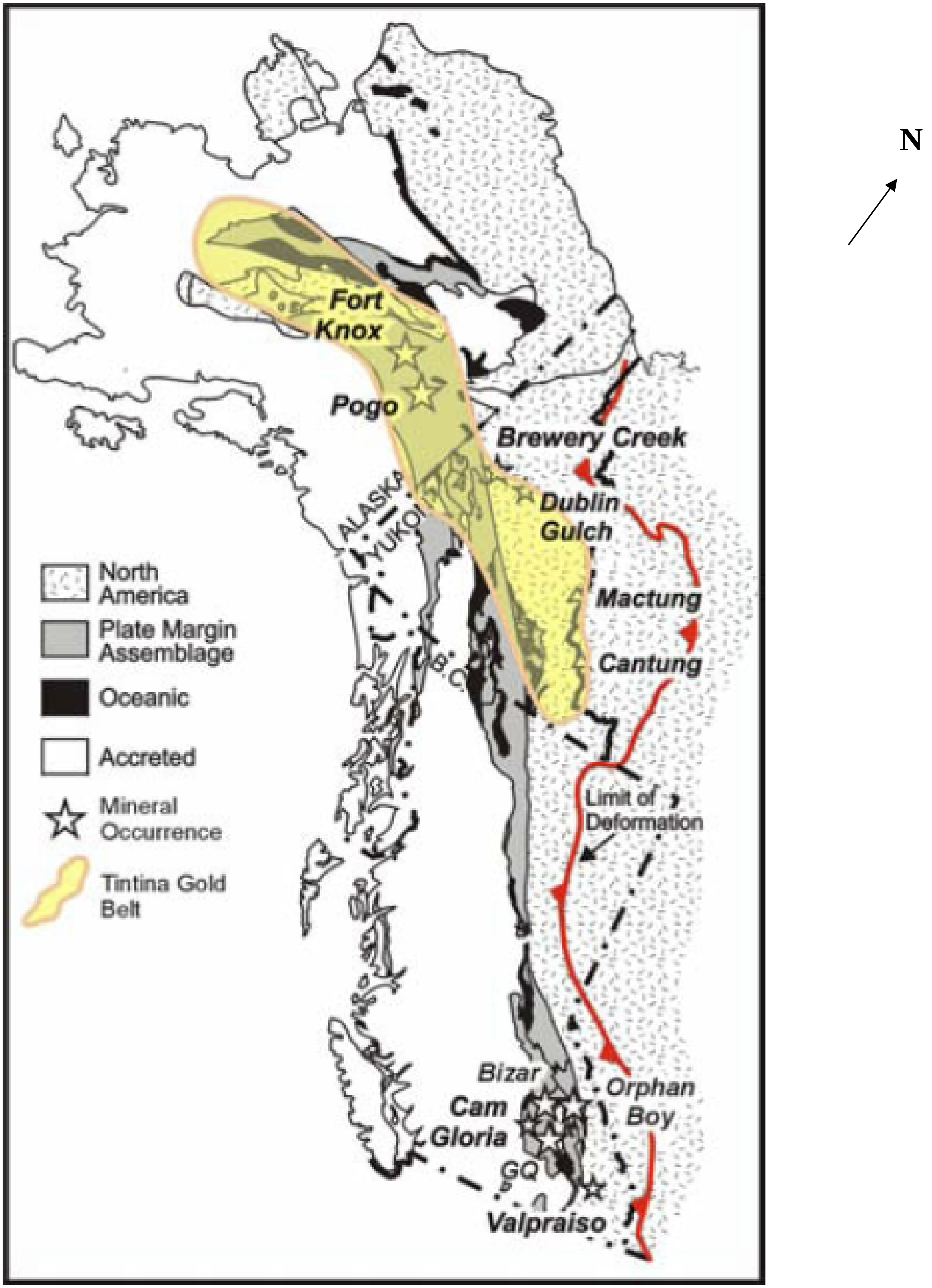
The second period of deformation is characterized by the development of broad open folds forming the Mayo Lake anticline and subsidiary McQuesten Valley and Lynx Creek anticlines. This event is correlated with the emplacement of the Dublin Gulch Granodiorite Stock. This phase of folding produced the existing lithologic distribution the area. The Mar Tungsten Zone stratigraphy lies on the west flank of the Lynx Creek anticline and dips moderately to the west. Locally crenulation folds of the earlier penetrative fabric have developed during this second deformation.

The major structural fabric is a strong pervasive foliation sub-parallel to the lithologic contacts striking north and dipping 25° to 30° to the west. This fabric has been an important structural control for the emplacement of the granodiorite sills and sheets. Most of the 1979-1980 drillholes were oriented on a 090° azimuth at -70° inclination normal to the structural fabric.

Faulting

Several generations of faults are suspected in the area but are not well exposed and their development history is poorly understood. The Mar Tungsten Zone is cut by steeply-dipping, sub-vertical to vertical brittle faults, as evidenced by drill intersections of gouge, fault breccias, and zones of well-developed fracture foliation. Based on trench mapping, the majority of the faults appear to strike north-northeast. The faults zones are discontinuous and are rarely traceable for more than 100m. They are 10m to 15m in apparent thickness and can rapidly dissipate into wide spaced less-well developed structures. Discrete faults planes are more prevalent within the uniform granodiorite whereas the heterogeneous calc silicates tend to disperse the fault fabric. Limited movement indicators suggest a dip-slip displacements of composite step-faults of up to 20m.

The faulting is interpreted to be the result of structural movement associated with late-stage consolidation of the Dublin Gulch granodiorite stock. Tension fractures associated with these faults may also have provided the permeable channel ways for the introduction of late hydrothermal fluids responsible for deposition of late-stage scheelite and gold-silver bearing quartz veining. Aplitic dikes located along these faults, and are strongly sheared or faulted.



SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists	Dublin Gulch Property Yukon Territory Canada	Tectonic Assemblage Map, Alaska - Yukon – British Columbia
SRK Job No.: 173201		
File Name: Figure 5-1.doc	Source: Logan 2001	Date: 01-16-08 / Approved: BAS / Figure: 5-1

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SRK Job No.: 173201

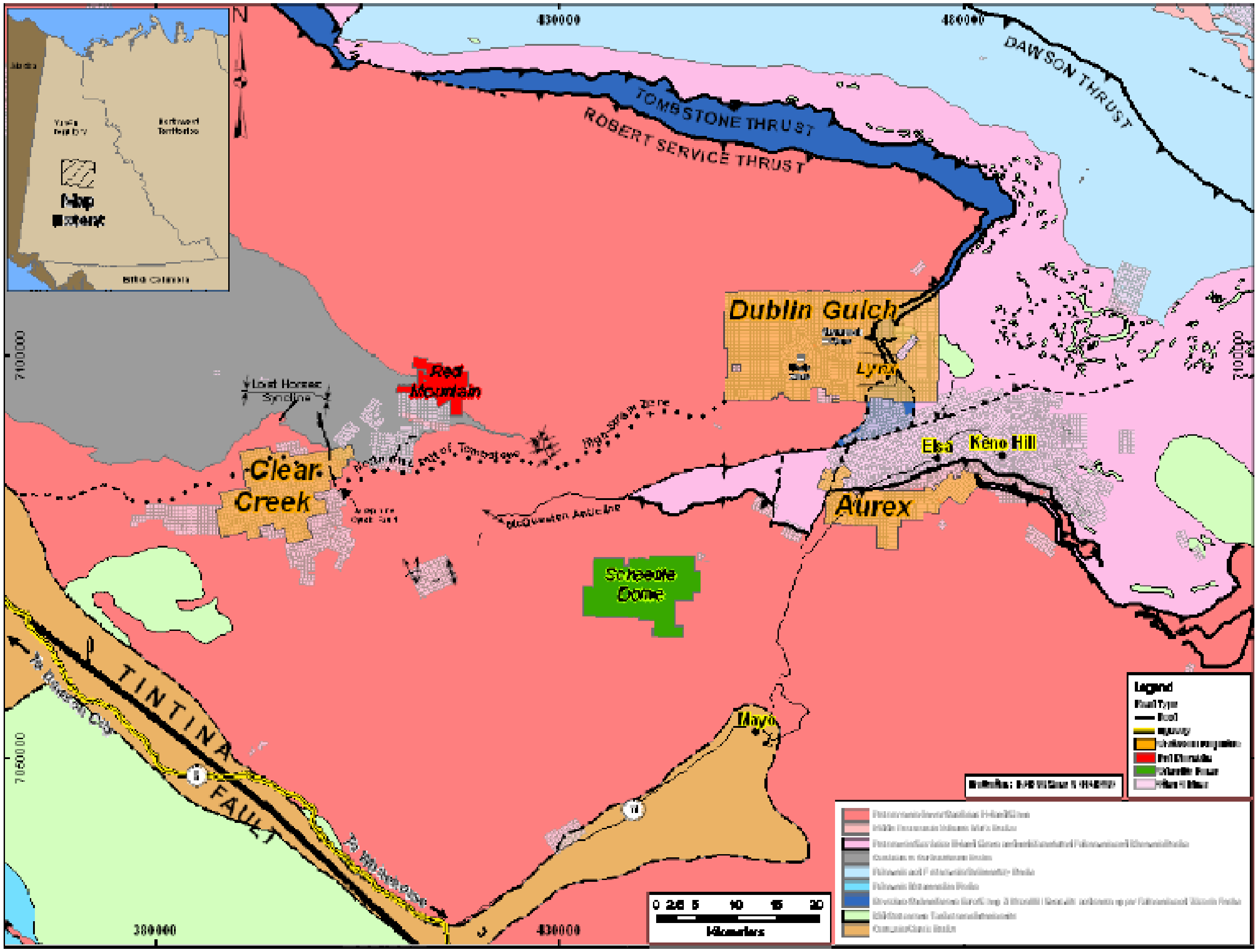
File Name: Figure 5-2.doc

Dublin Gulch Property
Yukon Territory Canada

Source: Baker 2003

Dextral Offset of Tombstone Plutonic Belt along Tintina Fault

Date: 01-16-08	Approved: BAS	Figure: 5-2



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SRK Job No.: 173201

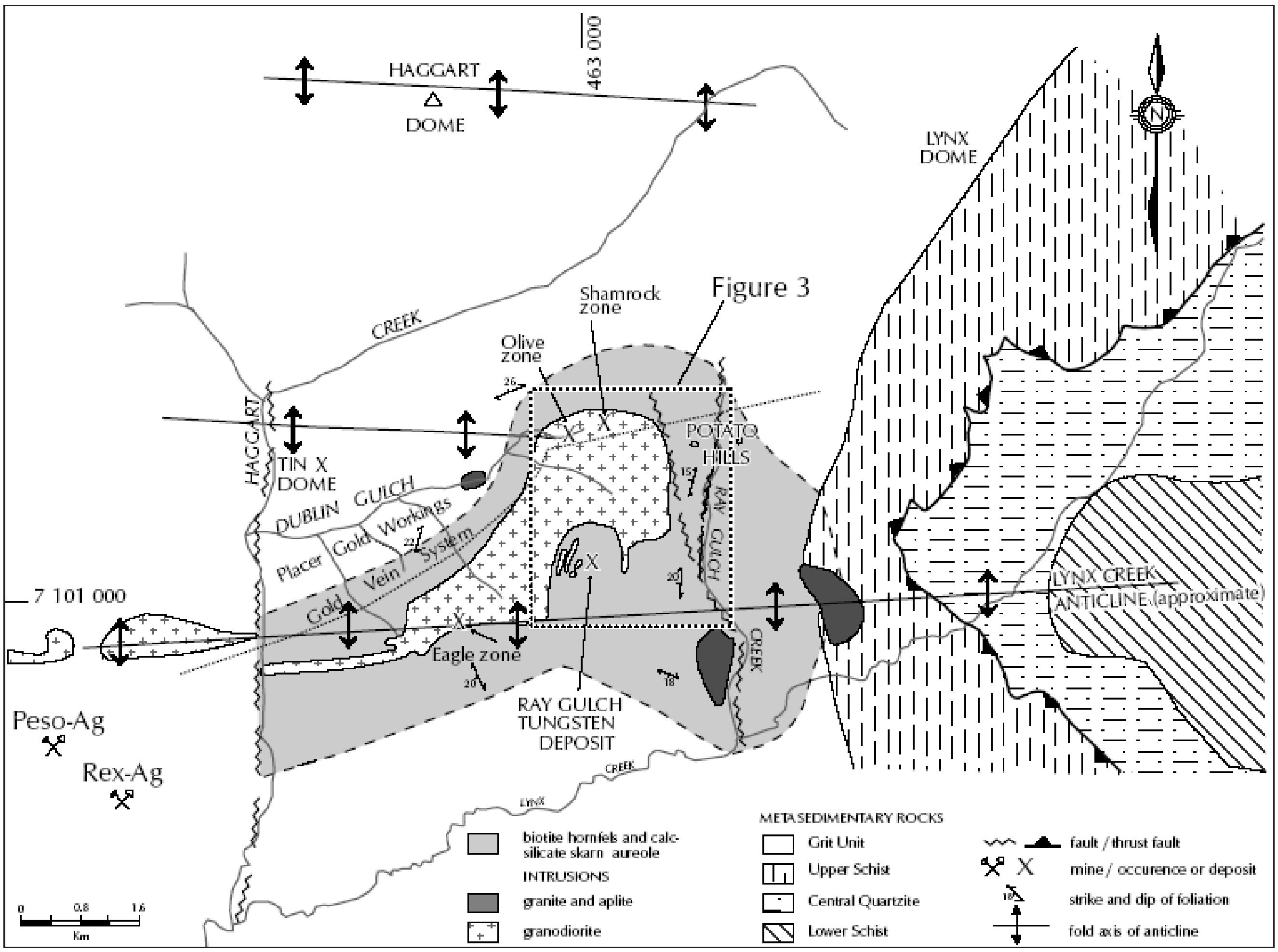
File Name: Figure 5-3.doc

Dublin Gulch Property
Yukon Territory Canada

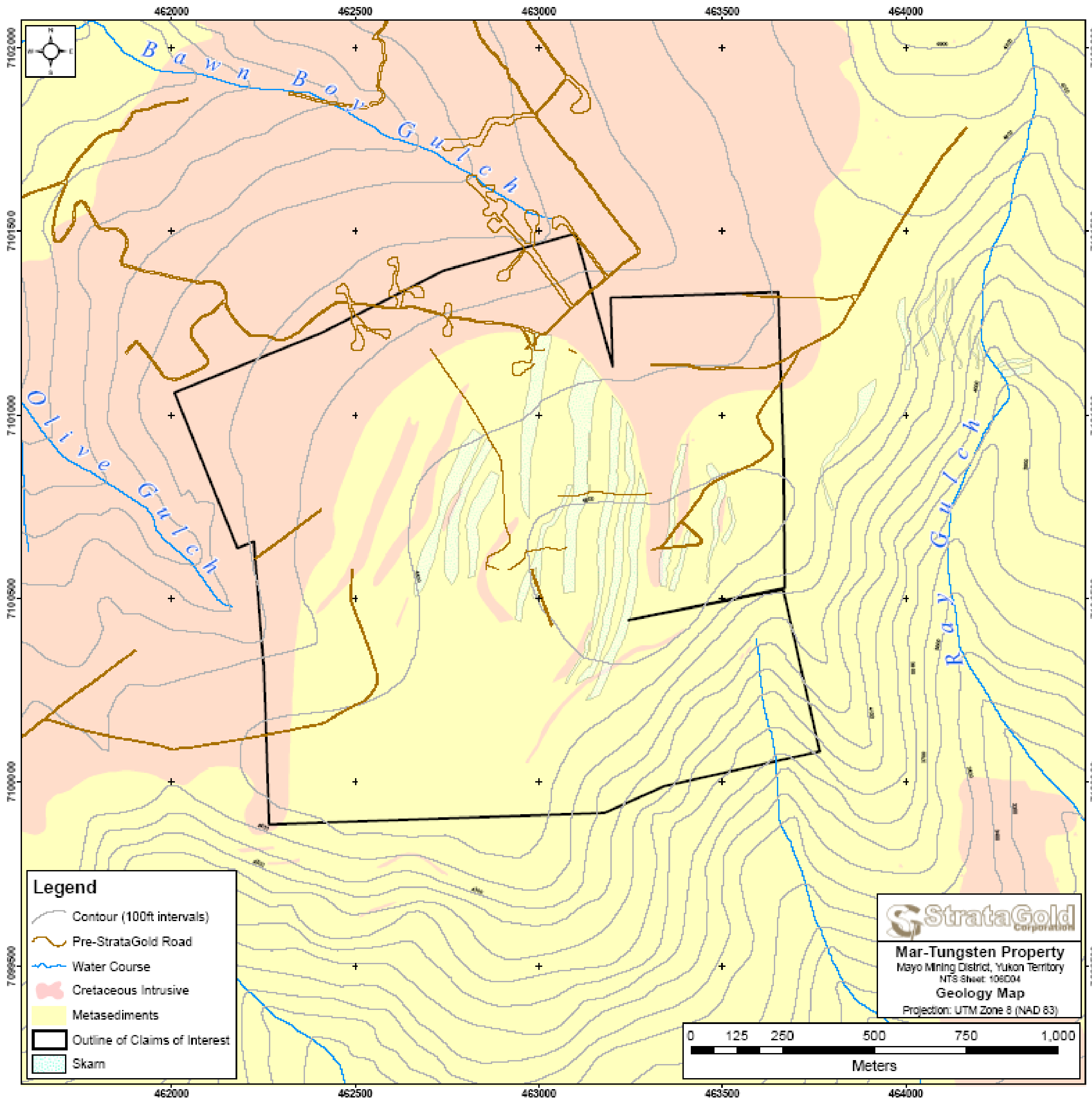
Source: Sparling and Maunula 2007

Structural Setting of the Mar Tungsten – Dublin Gulch Deposits

Date: 01-16-08 | Approved: BAR | Figure: 5-3



SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists	Dublin Gulch Property Yukon Territory Canada	Dublin Gulch District Geology Map
SRK Job No.: 173201		
File Name: Figure 5-4.doc	Source: Lennan 1983	Date: 01-16-08 / Approved: BAS / Figure: 5-4



SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists	**Dublin Gulch Property Yukon Territory Canada**	**Geologic Map of the Mar Tungsten Property**
SRK Job No.: 173201		
File Name: Figure 5-5.doc	**Source: StrataGold**	Date: 01-16-08 / Approved: BAS / Figure: 5-5

6 Deposit Type (Item 10)

6.1 Geological Model

The Mar Tungsten Zone is a disseminated tungsten deposit with a component of vein and breccia mineralization, developed in a roof pendant of calc-silicate-altered calcareous metasediments distributed along the southern contact of the Dublin Gulch Granodiorite Stock. Exploration to date has concentrated on a 800m long x 300m wide zone of skarn alteration located in the upper reaches northwest of Ray Gulch and along the steep southern face of Potato Hills Ridge. The calcareous metasediments are comprised of north-south-striking west-dipping units that may represent repetition of one or more original beds deformed by intense folding and translocation along shear foliation planes. The westerly dip of the skarn units allows drill exploration at ideal near-perpendicular drill orientation for intersection of the complete stacked sequence of prospective units. The west-dipping pervasive axial planar foliation has controlled emplacement of early metasomatic fluids responsible for skarn alteration and subsequent scheelite mineralization.

Scheelite is the only tungsten mineral identified to date in the skarns, and occurs inter-grown with quartz and dark-green calc-silicates, and in rare quartz-gold-silver veinlets. Scheelite precipitation involved the interaction of evolved magmatic fluids with calcareous sediments. Early skarn development included the addition of Si and Mg. Later skarn development included the addition of Si, Mg and Fe. Sulphides are not associated with the scheelite depositional phase of mineralization and are noticeably absent. The late-stage of scheelite paragenesis contributes to the exceptional cleanliness of scheelite concentrates.

The presence of minor gold with tungsten in narrow intercepts suggests a continuum in the hydrothermal cell and channeling along through-going fractures trending south-southwest 2.5km into StrataGold's Eagle Gold Vein Zone (Sparling and Maunula, 2007). Brown et al (2002) note that the bismuth-gold mineralization in the Eagle Zone, which includes elevated background tungsten levels, occurs after the equivalent end stage of mineralization at the Mar Tungsten Zone, and hence is younger than the scheelite mineralization. The extension of tungsten in fractures and sediments outside of the present zone, and adjacent properties, offers additional exploration potential.

7 Mineralization (Item 11)

Scheelite is the primary tungsten mineral at the Mar Tungsten deposit and occurs principally as disseminated replacements within calc-silicate skarn units. Based on metallurgical studies, it constitutes 99.3% of the tungsten mineralogy. It also occurs to a very minor degree in "endoskarns" or xenoliths and partially assimilated metasedimentary blocks, and in late quartz-gold veins.

7.1 Mineralized Zones

The Mar tungsten Zone occurs on the crest and northern limb of the westerly-plunging Lynx Creek anticline. The anticline is defined by a gently folded preexisting metamorphic foliation. This foliation controls the geometry of the skarn mineralization. It strikes northerly and dips westerly 25° in the center of the deposit and shifts to a 015° azimuth and dipping to the west-northwest in the northern portion (Figures 5-5 and 7-1).

Tungsten mineralization is largely confined to mineralized horizons within calc-silicate altered lithologies. Only minor amounts of mineralization occurs in late quartz veins and "xenoliths" of partially assimilated metasediments within the Dublin Gulch Granodiorite. The stratigraphic distribution of calcareous sections within the metasedimentary rocks is an important controlling factor in the precipitation and localization of scheelite.

The skarn sections form tabular west to west-northwest dipping units. Mineralized intervals form a composited average of 12m thickness along the 800m of strike length explored to date. In some holes, scheelite mineralization thickens to a composited maximum thickness of 25m (Figure 7-1). The skarn horizons are laterally continuous, massive, and generally coarse-grained. Tungsten grade increases proportionally with pyroxene development, and with increasing proximity towards the contact of the skarns with the granodiorite.

Pyroxene skarn and sub-skarn units assay low to non-detectable for base metals and gold. However, scattered quartz-arsenopyrite veins in core and outcrop with assays of 2-30g/t Au suggest these veins are related to the sheeted quartz-gold vein complex at the Eagle Zone. Bismuth in the Mar Tungsten skarns, along with gold, are low and contrast with the Eagle Zone where the veins have typical Tombstone Plutonic Suite signatures of gold and correlative bismuth.

Vein abundance in the skarn is low, typically less than 10% of the drill core, and veins are narrow. At the Eagle Zone, the veins are significantly wider, through-going sheeted veins that cut earlier quartz-feldspar-scheelite veins. These relations demonstrate that tungsten mineralization was temporally and spatially removed from gold-bismuth mineralization in the Eagle Zone system.

7.2 Surrounding Rock Types

The surrounding rocks to the skarn and granodiorite units are the BQS and foliated quartzite, phyllite, schist, and marble units. Scheelite mineralization replacement within the enclosing clastic rocks and granodiorite stock is extremely minor, as noted by a slight geochemical elevation of background tungsten levels in intervals. The through-going north to north-northwest-striking faults and fractures have introduced trace amounts of scheelite as discordant quartz veins.

7.3 Relevant Geological Controls

The dominant controls on tungsten mineralization are structural channeling along a pre-existing fabric and chemically favorable host rocks. Structural duplication of carbonate horizons during early thrusting and folding has produced multiple horizons of calcareous horizons. Subsequent introduction of multiple intrusive sills within these units was accompanied by metasomatic alteration fluids. These fluids are believed to have moved along the numerous sill contacts gradually permeating into the skarn altered calc-silicates where the stability fields were exceeded and precipitated tungsten.

7.4 Type, Character and Distribution of Mineralization

The predominate scheelite habit is clearly replacement mineralization in pyroxene skarn. It occurs as anhedral to subhedral grains and crystals in the size range of 0.5mm - 2.0mm, and is described as “fine- to medium-grained”. Coarse to very coarse scheelite crystals of 2mm to 1cm size are somewhat common. Scheelite disseminations are irregularly distributed, both as random in trace to weakly disseminated amounts, or as medium to heavy concentrations in zones or bands.

Scheelite also occurs within the rare late-stage quartz veins and quartz breccias. The scheelite occurs as subhedral to euhedral crystals ranging in size up to several centimeters across. Fine to coarse scheelite crystals have also been observed in fractures and shears lacking quartz, particularly within the granodiorite stock.

There appear to be a spatial correlation between grade of tungsten mineralization and proximity to the granodiorite. There is also an increase in scheelite content with pyroxene content as noted by Brown et al, (2002).

Fluid inclusion studies on Mar Tungsten Zone mineralization show the mineralization fluids were low-salinity and dominated by CO_2 vapor inclusions, consistent with reduced conditions under which intrusion-related gold systems form. Tungsten levels are elevated, characteristic of systems forming at deep levels, i.e. 5 to 8km depths, and likely due to formation of tungstate rather than chloride complexes (Baker et al, 2006).

Brown et al. (2002) undertook an examination of the veins and skarn paragenesis at the Mar Tungsten Zone. They discovered that structurally controlled post-skarn tungsten veins developed during the final three alteration stages described above in Section 5.2.2.

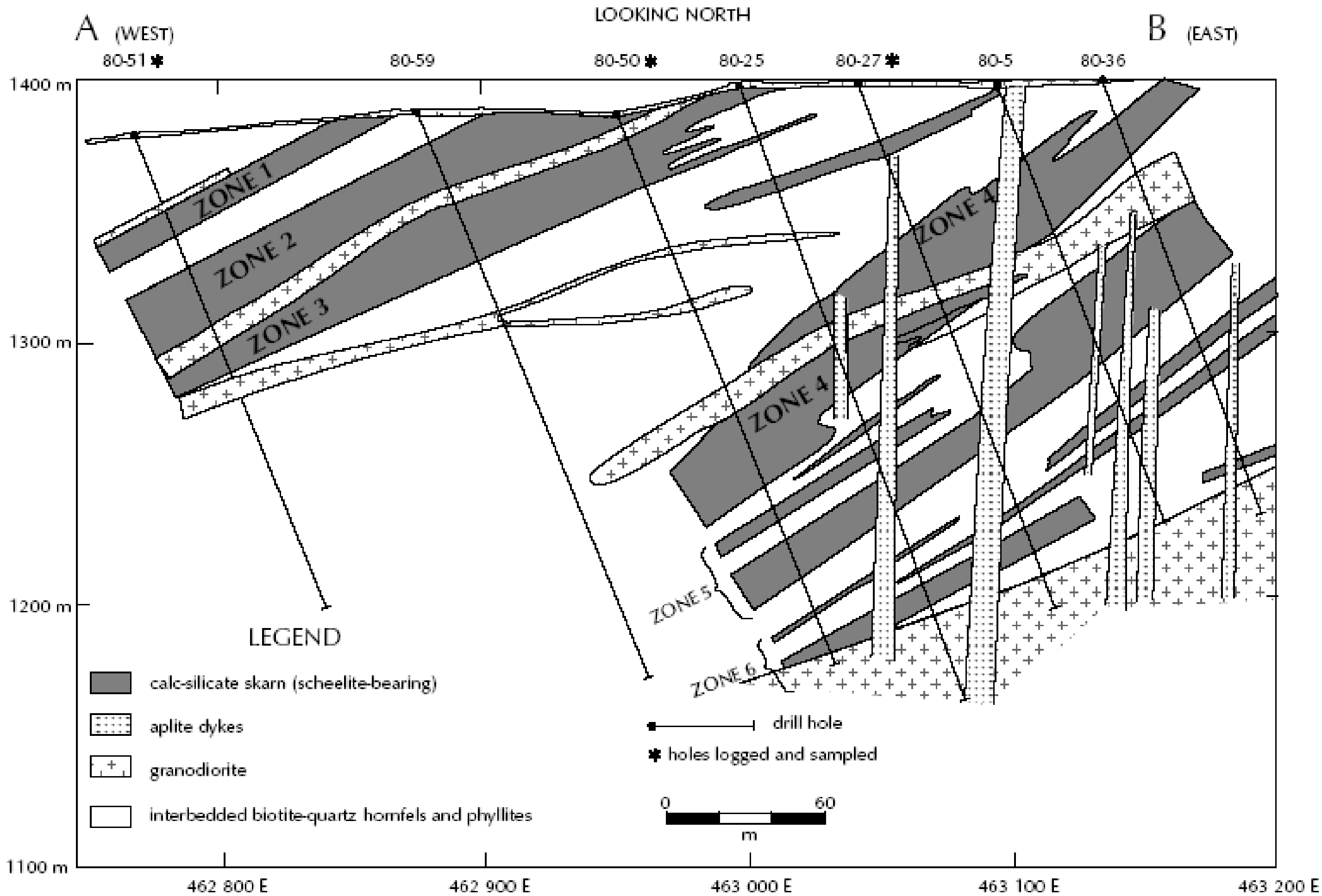
Stage III veins consist of quartz-scheelite-clinopyroxene ± 2nd K-feldspar ± calcite ± sphene. These veins are less than one centimeter wide and overall constitute less than 10% of the total veining mass in the skarn. They carry coarse-grained subhedral scheelite and lack amphibole alteration selvages. The Stage III veins commonly occur in dark-green pyroxene skarn, and the intergrown textures of pyroxene and scheelite indicate they may have been part of the main pyroxene skarn formation. The veins cross-cut granodiorite, but do not cut aplite dikes. Aplitic dikes prominently cross-cut pyroxene skarn stages and do not display any alteration to endoskarn within the granodiorite. The Stage IV and Stage V veining phases post date aplite dikes.

Stage IV veins consist of quartz, amphibole and calcite, ± plagioclase ± 2nd K-feldspar ± 2nd biotite ± sphene ± epidote ± chlorite ± minor molybdenite ± pyrrhotite. The veins are commonly sheeted and occur within both sub skarn and pyroxene skarn. They exhibit an amphibole selvage that extends into the host rock for several millimeters. Although overall retrograde alteration within the deposit appears to be minor, the Stage IV veins appear to represent the alteration phase affiliated with the most abundant retrograde minerals. Stage IV veins constitute 20% to 30% of the total veined mass of Mar Tungsten.

Stage V veins have assemblages of quartz and 2nd K-feldspar ± calcite ± epidote ± chlorite ± sphene ± pyrrhotite ± arsenopyrite ± molybdenite ± pyrite ± chalcopyrite. They are essentially quartz-2nd K-feldspar veins and are ubiquitous in the deposit, comprising 60% to 70% of the veined material. Vein widths range from several millimeters to five centimeters. They cross-cut all lithologies, but are most abundant in the intrusive units. Only minor sericite occurs where K-feldspar rich veins crosscut aplite and granodiorite.

Geochemical analysis of the skarn zones indicate the Mar Tungsten deposit lacks bismuth and gold, and predates the gold-bismuth mineralization at the Eagle Zone to the southwest. Elsewhere at Dublin Gulch scheelite in stockwork quartz veinlets, including some observed minor wolframite, are mapped cutting the stock and occurring within the Hit intrusion.

Across the Dublin Gulch Property later-stage mineralization is zoned, forming precious- and base-metal sheeted and fissure veins, and producing a district-scale zoned metallogenic profile.



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File Name: Figure 7-1.doc

Dublin Gulch Property
Yukon Territory Canada

Source: Lennan 1983

Cross-section Geology of the Mar Tungsten Deposit

Date: 01-16-08 | Approved: BAS | Figure: 7-1

8 Exploration (Item 12)

8.1 Surveys and Investigations

Gordon Gutrath of Queenstake Resources staked the Mar 1-24 claims (claim YA14897) over tungsten-bearing skarns in the Ray Gulch area in 1977, and later that year staked Mar 25-30 claims adjacent to and east of the original block. Queenstake conducted a small program of geological mapping and sampling of the skarn zones near Ray Gulch. In 1978, Queenstake optioned the ground to CanTung who also optioned the adjoining R and D claims from Dublin Gulch Mining Ltd. CanTung explored the Mar Tungsten Zone for tungsten and gold between 1977 and 1986, retaining Bema in 1980 to manage the program. First phase, geological mapping and limited outcrop sampling delineated the stratigraphic controls of the tungsten mineralization. This was augmented by a program of bulldozer ripping to expose bedrock in areas of shallow to moderate overburden thickness. The bedrock exposures were mapped and 3m samples were taken on skarn exposures. Over 9km of bulldozer trenches were made, and 68 samples collected; the samples returned assays ranging from nil to 0.5% WO_3. The phase one program was followed by a second phase that included approximately 25 new trenches uncovering 1,491m of bedrock. Total volume excavated in trenching operations was in excess of 12,647m^3. CanTung also conducted extensive geophysical survey programs in 1978, which were later supplemented with VLF-EM surveys.

During 1979-1980 a total of 86 diamond core holes of BQ and NQ diameter were drilled into the down dip projections of the mineralized outcrops. The drilling program totaled to 13,737m. Three drill lithologic units were adopted for logging in the 1979-1980 drilling program: calc-silicate skarns, BQS, and granodiorite. The calc-silicate skarns were divided into skarn and sub-skarn units, and the granodiorite into three subtypes. Upon completion of the drilling, Bema conducted a cross sectional polygon resource estimate which identified 4.1Mt @ 0.56% WO_3 using a 0.2% WO_3 cut-off (Kaye, 1981). The resource estimation figures are historical in nature and are non-NI 43-101 compliant by today's CIM standards.

8.2 Interpretation

The 1979-1989 exploration drilling program was responsible for advancing the property from a raw exploration prospect to its current status. This program mapped, sampled and diamond core drilled the west-dipping skarn units. These procedures were conducted in a careful and professional manner. Most of the drillholes were surveyed for down hole deviation. The core was logged, split and sampled properly. All samples were analyzed using appropriate assay procedures of the time. The drill logging and assay results were correctly compiled onto cross-sections. The exploration work described above resulted in the delineation of anomalous tungsten mineralization located within several tabular west dipping units which average 12m in true thickness along 800m of strike length and 200-300m of down dip extent. In some locations, the tungsten mineralization thickens to a maximum true thickness of 25m. The drilling and assay results of the exploration work described above were subsequently incorporated into historical resource estimates (Bema 1981, Rescan 1996) as discussed above in Section 4.3. They also have provided much of the technical data supporting the resource estimation discussed in Section 15.

All of the exploration work described above was conducted by previous owners or operators of the property as referenced. None of this work was conducted by StrataGold personnel.

9 Drilling (Item 13)

9.1 Type and Extent of Drilling

Mar Tungsten Property was drilled during 1979 to 1980 with diamond coring rigs by Canada Longyear Ltd. Drilling was concentrated on the flat plateau along Potato Hills Ridge at an average collar elevation of 1,390m. The majority of the holes were drilled on a 40m grid pattern and largely within a target area of 800m long x 300m wide. Most holes were drilled approximately 100-200m deep. The drilling was completed while CanTung held the property and CanTung employed Bema to conduct all field exploration work.

9.1.1 Procedures

During the 1980 drilling program, Bema contracted two Longyear drilling rigs from Longyear Canada Ltd, a Model Super 38 and a Model B8. These rigs are both standard wireline coring machines with depth capabilities in excess of 500m. No details of the 1979 drilling operations are available, but SRK assumes that drilling employed similar equipment to that used in 1980.

All of the 1979 series drillholes and 15 of the 1980 drillholes were drilled with BQ diameter bits. The remaining 46 drillholes completed in 1980 were drilled with NQ diameter bits. In areas with thin overburden, the first meter or so was often drilled with a rock bit to set drill casing; overburden was not recovered.

All but three core holes were angled holes, generally collared on a 090° (due east) azimuth. Most were drilled at an inclination of -70°; four holes were drilled at angles between -45° to -65°. None of the 1979 drillholes nor the first seven of the 1980 series were surveyed for down hole deviation and deflection. Drillholes 80-8C to 80-13C, and 80-16C were surveyed with an acid-etch bottle test for drillhole dip inclination. All of the remaining 1980 series drillholes were surveyed with a Sperry-Sun directional survey instrument, recording departure azimuth and drillhole dip inclination. The survey results are included in the StrataGold database and applied in the resource estimation. In general, the down hole deviation is normal for holes of this type and depth and the lack of surveys on the earlier holes is not considered significant.

During the 2007 field season, StrataGold was able to locate all of the historical drillholes in the field. The collars were located by either wooden location posts or distinct depressions where the casing had been removed. All the drill collars were marked by fresh posts and were subsequently surveyed by a licensed surveyor in UTM NAD 83 coordinates. These coordinates were used in the resource estimation.

9.2 Results

A total of 86 drillholes totaling 13,737m were completed in the two drilling seasons. Twenty-one cored drillholes were completed in 1979 for a total of 2,042m, and 65 core holes were finished in 1980 for 11, 343m. The summary and interpretation of all drilling results indicates that anomalous tungsten mineralization is located within several tabular west dipping units which average 12m in true thickness along 800m of strike length and 200-300m of down dip extent. In some locations, the tungsten mineralization thickens to a maximum true thickness of 25m. The drilling holes are predominantly oriented vertical whereas the mineralization dips at 25° to the west. Therefore the drillholes intercepts do not represent true thickness. Rather, true thickness is approximately 90% of the drillhole intercept distance.

SRK is of the opinion that the drilling operations were conducted by professionals, the core was handled, logged and sampled in an acceptable manner by professional geologists, and the results are suitable for support of a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimation.

10 Sampling Method and Approach (Item 14)

The details on core sampling procedures enumerated by Bema are short but present in the property documentation. Many companies of that era did not document their routine sample and analytical handling procedures as a matter of course.

10.1 Sample Methods

All drill core in the 1980 drilling program, and in SRK's opinion likely for the prior 1979 program, was first inspected under short-wave ultra-violet light for scheelite mineralization. Observations on the nature of the occurrence of scheelite mineralization and visual estimates of the percentage of WO_3 content were noted in drill logs. Mineralized core was marked with a marking pen for sampling in variable lengths. The original assay lengths range from 0.2m to 5.6m with an average of 0.95m. Typically samples were collected both from the mineralized zone and from within the un-mineralized zones above and below. Additional check samples were also collected between mineralized intervals. The core was first split with a mechanical splitter. One-half of the core was then gathered and run through a jaw crusher on site resulting in material averaging -1cm mesh. The crushed sample was bagged, and sent directly to the analytical laboratory for assay. The remaining half core and all un-sampled core was placed in core rack storage for future reference.

10.2 Factors Impacting Accuracy of Results

The 1979-1980 drilling program was conducted by professional geologists and drillers who undoubtedly performed to the standards of the mining industry. Drillers of the era were expected to accurately record the runs and depths of the drill on the core boxes and in daily drill reports, and for helpers to pull the core from the barrel and assign correctly in the box with regards to sample polarity. The geologists of the era were expected to accurately mark and record intervals with an engineering-scale tape measure. Based on information within the 1981 Bema Exploration Report (Kaye, 1981), SRK is of the opinion that the drilling and geological personnel assigned to the project performed according to industry standards and carried out their duties accordingly.

10.3 Sample Quality

The drill logs from both the BQ and NQ size core holes indicate average core recoveries were typically in excess of 90%. Recoveries on this magnitude inherently ensure that a good sample has been provided by the drilling contractor. Because tungsten assays can in some deposits exhibit variance caused by particle size effects, the larger sized NQ core will provide a better sample than the smaller BQ core. To date, there has been no indication that scheelite mineralization at the Mar Tungsten Zone exhibits such particle size effects. SRK is of the opinion that the Longyear drilling staff and Bema geological staff ensured that all drill samples met client and industry standards for production and delivery.

10.4 Relevant Samples

The samples of importance to the exploration program were the calc-silicate horizons bearing scheelite. Careful geologic logging, combined with UV lamping provided the necessary information required to determine the widths of mineralization and the sample intervals which would accurately characterize and quantify them. The average sample interval of 0.95m discussed above, is appropriate for the nature of the tungsten mineralization and generally, will not incorporate any higher grade intervals within longer, lower grade intervals. Since not all tungsten mineralization is readily visible to UV lamping or the naked eye, the intervening "non-mineralized" horizons were sampled over limited portions of their length as best determined by the geologist in charge. The sampled intervals are noted on the geologic drill logs for each hole that correspond to a lithologic notation entry and the later recorded respective tungsten assay.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security (Item 15)

The details on sample preparation and analytical procedures enumerated by Bema are short but nevertheless present. Missing from the singular report are discussions of security measures taken by Bema and Canada Tungsten Mining in sample handling and delivery. Many companies of that era did not document their routine sample and analytical handling procedures as a matter of course.

11.1 Sample Preparation and Assaying Methods

In the 1980 drilling campaign, Bema collected 3,198 drill core samples and sent the samples to Chemex Labs Ltd, North Vancouver, B.C. SRK is of the opinion that the 1979 drilling campaign by Canada Tungsten Mining used the same facilities and assay methodologies. All of the 3,198 drill core samples collected by Bema predate any involvement of StrataGold and therefore no StrataGold employees, officers or directors were involved with the sample preparation or analysis.

The Mar Tungsten samples were analyzed by colorimetric analytical methodologies, described as such:

"…A one gram sub sample was weighed into a Teflon dish and a hydrofluoric, hydrochloric, phosphoric acid mixture was added. This was heated leaving a phosphoric acid paste that was dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and then transferred into a volumetric flask. An aliquot was pipetted into a volumetric flask. reduced with stannous chloride then colored with potassium thiocyanate. The tungsten thiocyanate complex color was measured on a Spectronic 700 Colorimeter and compared to standards…" (Kaye, 1981)

Chemex also performed limited gold, silver, lead, and zinc analyses on selected samples, but the analytical results and methodologies employed are not included in the documentation package.

11.1.1 Testing Laboratories

The primary laboratory used by Bema was Chemex Labs, North Vancouver, B.C. , a well-known and respected provider of analytical services to the exploration and mining community. Chemex Labs is now renamed as ALS Chemex Labs Ltd.

11.2 Quality Controls and Quality Assurance

There is no discussion provided in the documentation supplied to SRK of QA/QC procedures used by Bema and Chemex Labs in the handling and treatment of analytical samples, or the use of blanks, duplicates, and standards inserted into the assay pulp stream. SRK frequently has to rely on the historic professional levels of expertise and sample handling that were expected of project geologists and assay labs of the time. The performance of colorimetric analysis for tungsten was a standard method employed at the time. The certification of analytical labs to ISO 9001/9002 standards was not in effect in the early 1980's. SRK presumes that a reputable lab such as Chemex conducted sufficient and rigorous internal check program on Mar Tungsten samples to ensure precision and accuracy in their analyses.

StrataGold conducted a supplementary QA/QC program during 2007 in order to assess the quality of previous assaying. Samples were collected from 18 historic diamond drillholes located throughout the deposit and at a variety of depths. The samples were selected from a wide variety of tungsten concentrations in both the exoskarn and endoskarn. The samples were all collected from core that had been hand split during the original assaying. The half core was again hand split such that ¼ was bagged for analysis and the remaining ¼ was retained in the core boxes. Most of the re-assay sample intervals are composed of multiple original assay intervals. All of the reanalyzed sample intervals were located relative to down hole distances either labeled on blocks within the core boxes or from intervals labeled on the core boxes.

In total, 120 samples over 462m of drilling were analyzed. These samples were accompanied by six duplicate analyses and seven blank samples, each inserted every 20th interval. All were submitted to ALS Chemex in Vancouver B.C., accredited by ISO 9001: 2000 and ISO 17025. All the samples were crushed, split and pulverized using standard lab techniques. The samples were analyzed using two different techniques. Tungsten only analysis was conducted by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) and Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) was used for 33-element analysis including tungsten. The ICP analysis uses an analyte prepared by a four acid "near total" digestion. This method has a tungsten detection range from 10ppm to 1%. Samples for XRF tungsten analyses are prepared by fusion of the pulp material with lithium metaborate in a furnace at 1100°C. A flat glass disc is prepared from the resulting melt. The fusion technique of sample preparation minimizes particle size effects that could otherwise cause problems with the measurement process. Numerous trace elements can also be determined from the same fused disk. The disks themselves can be stored indefinitely. The XRF method has a detection range from 0.01% to 50.0% and is the preferred method for tungsten analysis.

The tungsten results from each of the two analysis techniques were plotted on an x-y scatter plot to assess their correlation. Figure 11-1 below shows that up to 0.3% concentration the two methods have very good correlation. However, above this level there is very poor correlation, with the ICP technique severely under reporting tungsten relative to the XRF.

The seven blank samples and the six duplicate samples all reported tungsten concentrations at the appropriate levels. The results of the six duplicate samples are plotted against the original analysis in Figure 11-2.

The tungsten results determined by the XRF analysis were plotted against the weight-averaged original assay intervals on x-y scatter diagrams. Figure 11-3 shows that the QA/QC results verify the original analysis extremely well. A one to one correlation line plotted on the scatter plot shows that at concentrations above 0.75% at many of the historical analysis actually reported lower tungsten values than the modern analyses.

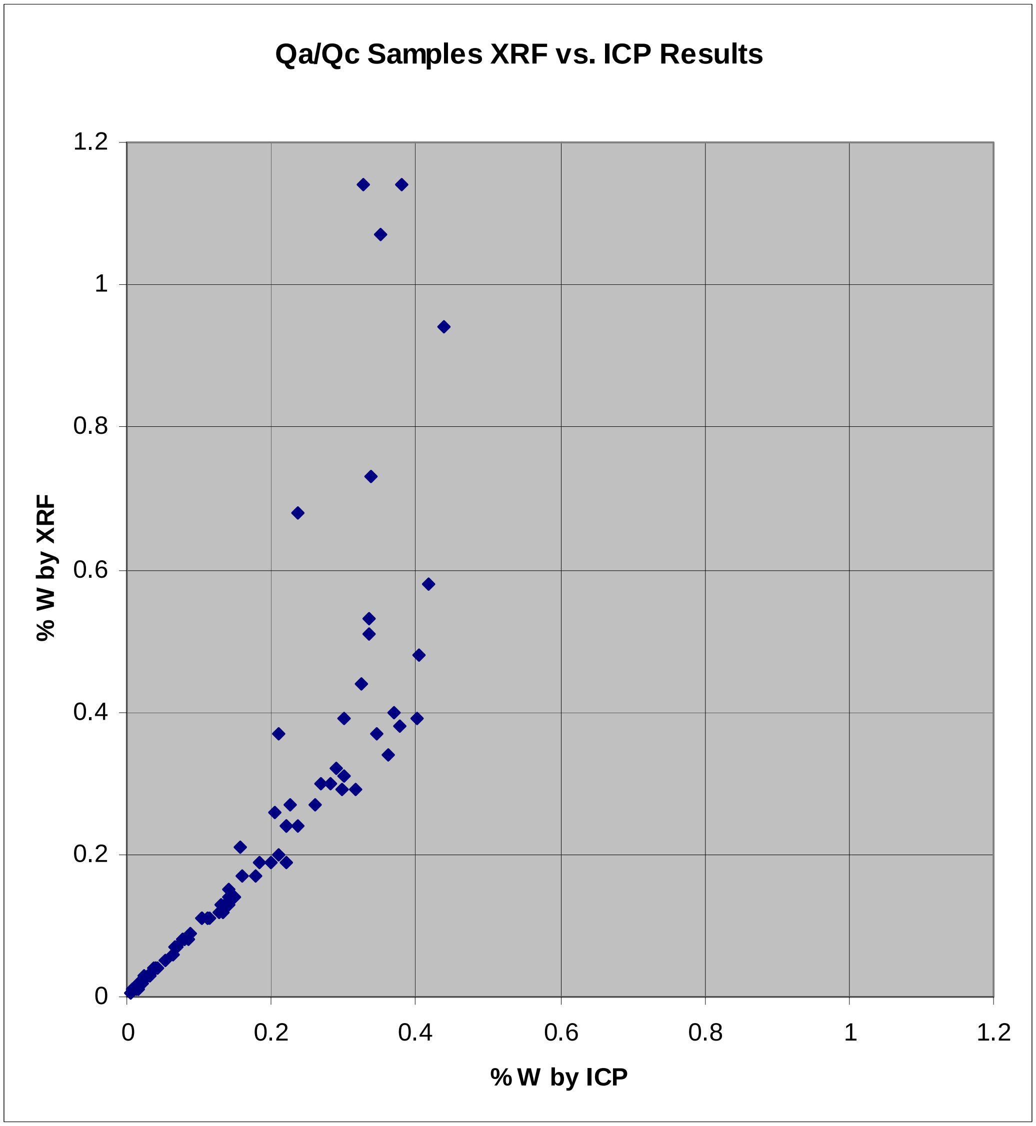
11.3 Interpretation

SRK is of the opinion that the analytical work performed by Chemex Labs on Mar Tungsten Zone mineralization was good, and suitable for use in resource estimation. The colorimetric method, as well as the gravimetric techniques, are methodologies commonly used for tungsten analysis in that era. Tungsten determinations today utilize XRF spectroscopy or Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) methodologies for determination of tungsten values.

There are no references in any of the documents supplied to SRK pertaining to security procedures in effect at the drill site and field camp. During the late 1970's it was not a standard component of project reporting to document the routines of project operation. Industry and corporate standards have always been to prohibit any outsiders to handle or inspect fresh drill core at any stage of exploration operations. The drill core is picked up at the drill site by the geologist or designated assistant, or delivered by the driller at the end of shift. At the core logging facility, only the geologist and assistant help are permitted to handle and prepare the core. Transportation of the split bagged core to a laboratory facility is usually handled by commercial carriers in bulk form in boxes, larger sacks, pallets, or buckets.

SRK assumes the drill core for the 1979-1980 program was handled in the accustomed industry manner by drill contractors, geologists, and transportation carriers, and was not compromised by outsiders.

StrataGold has conducted a modern QA/QC analysis on the historical drill core at the Mar Tungsten deposit. This consisted of re-sampling a wide distributing of the core, insertion of blanks and standards, and submitting all these to an accredited laboratory. The laboratory employed industry standard sample preparation and the techniques of analyses were appropriate for the level of tungsten mineralization. The results of the QA/QC study verified the original assay analyses and suggest that at higher level of mineralization, the historical analyses may be reported slightly lower that their modern counterparts.



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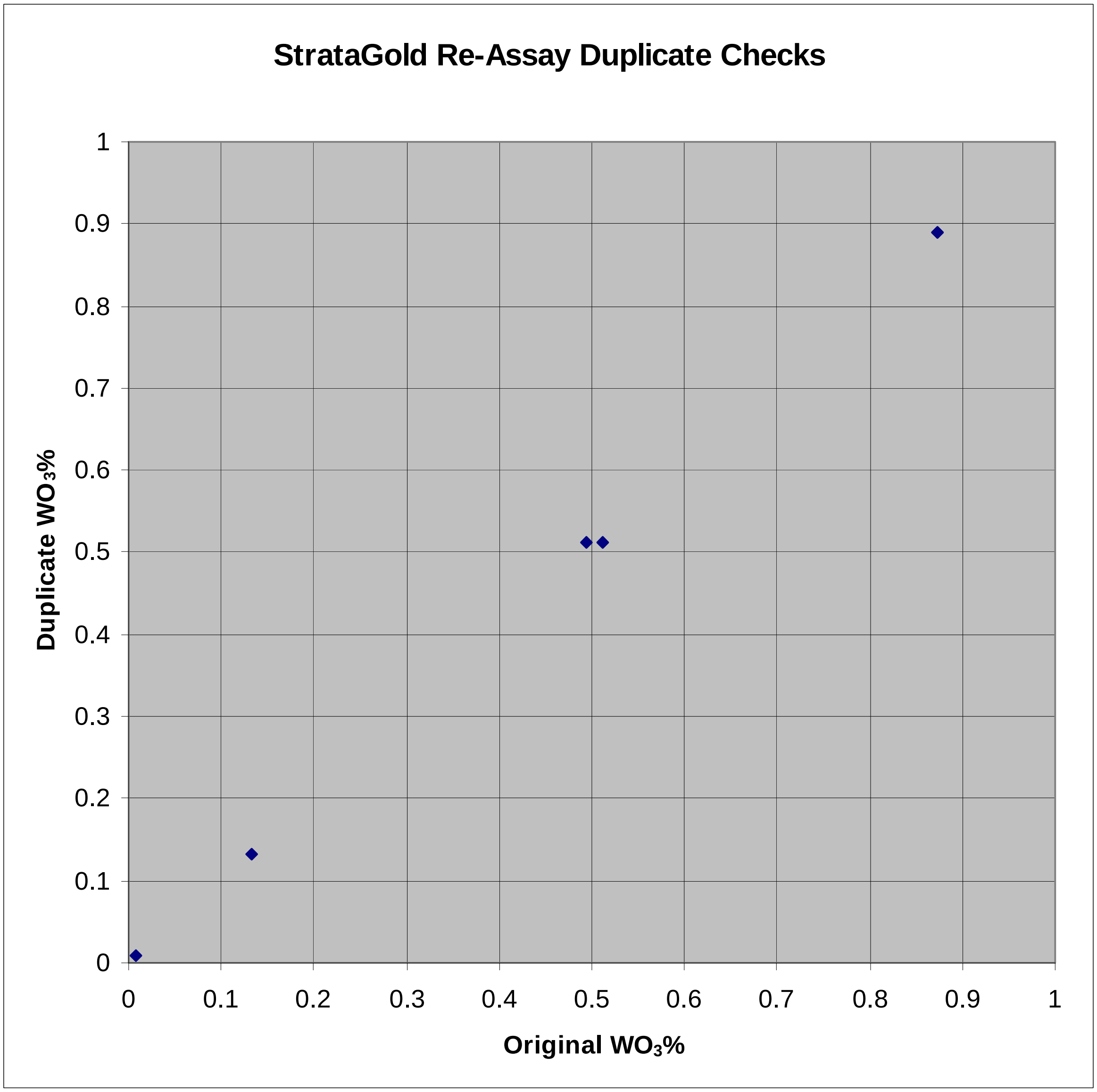
File Name: Figure 11-1.doc

Dublin Gulch Property
Yukon Territory Canada

StrataGold Re-assay Samples
Comparing XRF to ICP
Tungsten Analysis

Date: 01-16-08 | Approved: BAS | Figure: 11-1



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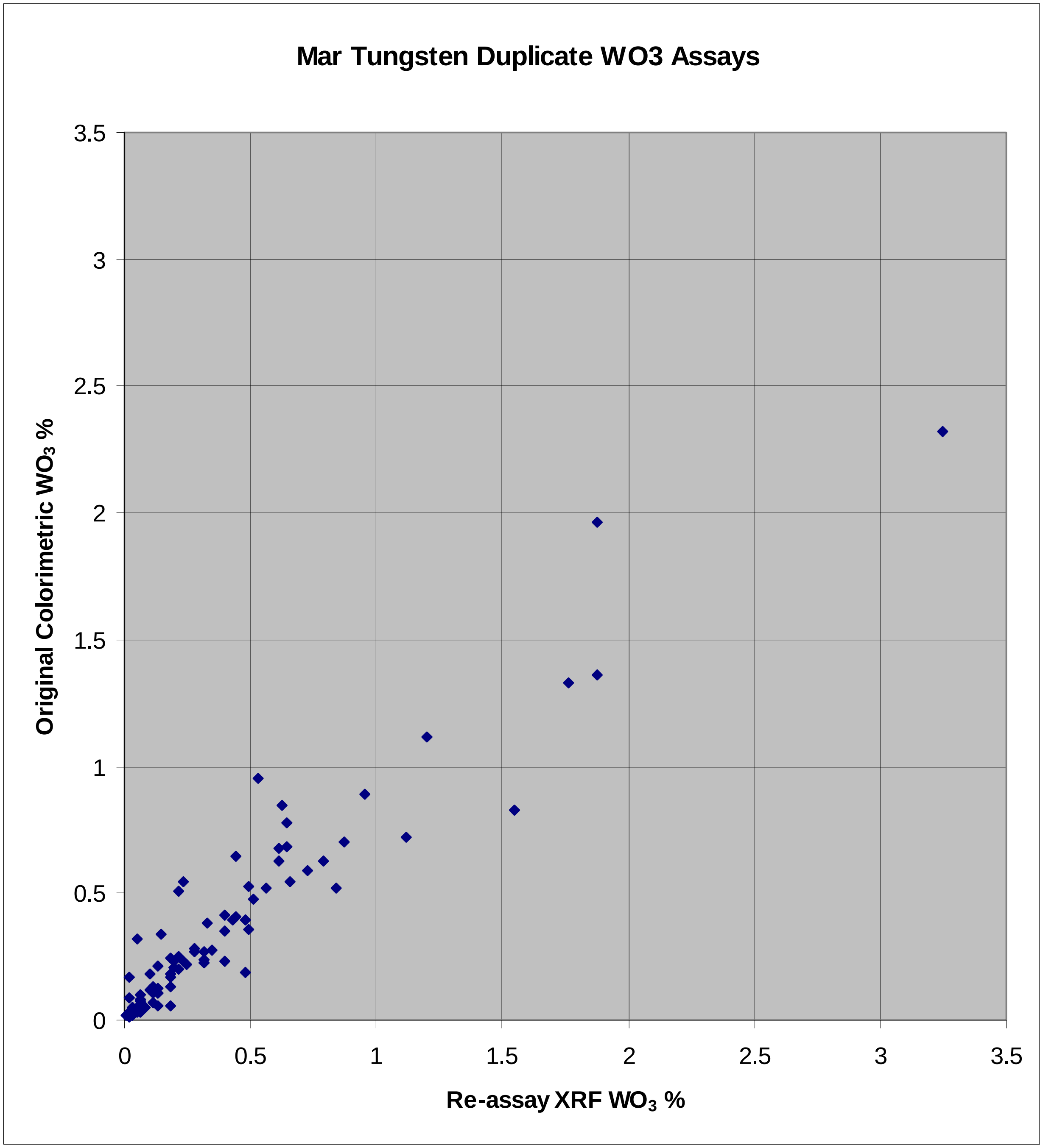
File Name: Figure 11-2.doc

Dublin Gulch Property – Yukon Territory Canada

StrataGold Re-assay Samples Comparing Duplicate ICP Tungsten Analysis

Date: 01-16-08 | Approved: BAS | Figure: 11-2



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File Name: Figure11-3.doc

Dublin Gulch Property – Yukon Territory Canada

StrataGold Re-assay Samples Comparing Original Colorimetric WO_3 Assays to XRF WO_3 Assays

Date: 01-16-08 | Approved: BAS | Figure: 11-3

12 Data Verification (Item 16)

12.1 Quality Control Measures and Procedures

Data supporting the Mar Tungsten resource estimation was verified in two areas. The first pertains to the electronic database and the second involved re-assay of the historical core drilling.

The electronic database was constructed directly from hard copies of the original drill logs. The logs consisted of standardized, hand typed paper log sheets that included from, to, intervals, rock type codes, geologic descriptions, sample numbers and assays. They are organized by drillhole and each lists the property name, start date, completion date, logged by, bearing, dip, recovery, core size and list the collar coordinates in UTM grid within 0.1m. No original assays certificates were available to validate the drill log assay values. Data from the drill logs was manually inputted into an electronic template designed by StrataGold. Certain abbreviations were modified at this time to follow StrataGold's standard notations. The resulting electronic database was then printed and verified by StrataGold personnel to the original drill logs line by line. Corrections were made and the procedure was repeated until no errors were found. Construction and verification of the database was carried out entirely by StrataGold personnel. The authors of this report have not verified the electronic database since no original assays are available and the electronic database was provided by StrataGold with the assurance that it had been properly verified. StrataGold maintains the drilling information within a read only Access database to prohibit potential corruption.

StrataGold conducted a re-assay program on the historical core because no original assay certificates were available. Samples were collected from 18 diamond drillholes located throughout the deposit and at a variety of depths. In total, 120 samples over 462m of drilling were analyzed. The results of the re-assay program verified the original assay analyses and suggest that at higher level of mineralization, the historical analyses may be reported slightly lower that their modern counterparts.

12.2 Limitations

SRK relies on the industry professionalism of Bema, CanTung, Queenstake and StrataGold, to have assembled and maintained the database with utmost regards to accurate transfer and entry of data.

13 Adjacent Properties (Item 17)

13.1 Statement

The Mar Tungsten deposit is situated within the larger Dublin Gulch claim block owned by StrataGold. The adjacent properties include the Eagle and Shamrock Gold Zones that are under current exploration by StrataGold. The continuity of quartz-gold veins along strike from the Eagle Zone into Mar Tungsten suggests there is a hydrothermal system continuity from later-formed gold veins with earlier tungsten ± gold veins associated with the Dublin Gulch pluton.

A large number of gold, gold-silver, and tungsten anomalies have been outlined throughout the modern exploration history of the Dublin Gulch property. The major zones of mineralization include the Eagle Zone, Lynx Zone, Shamrock Zone, Steiner Zone, Olive Zone, Peso-Rex Zone and the Mar Tungsten Zone. The information revealing the existence of the major zones of mineralization mentioned above is included within a number of historic company reports and memos by various owners and authors. The authors of this report have not investigated any of these zones and have not been able to verify any information indicative of any mineralization on any of these zones. StrataGold issued a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate for the Eagle Gold Zone located west of Mar Tungsten in 2006 and then issued a re-confirmation of this same resource in 2007. (Carter and Mosher, 2006; Sparling and Maunula, 2007).

14 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing (Item 18)

14.1 Mineral Processing/Metallurgical Testing Analysis

The scheelite mineralization found within the Mar Tungsten Zone has been tested by preliminary metallurgical bench scale investigations conducted towards the end of the 1980 exploration program. Further refinements to the process line were recognized and recommended, but never completed.

Bema contracted with Lakefield Research of Canada Ltd., Lakefield, Ontario, (Lakefield) in September 1980 to investigate the recovery of scheelite by gravity concentration from the Mar Tungsten Zone mineralization. The Lakefield report was issued November 10, 1980, and appended to the Bema 1980 drill program report (Kaye, 1981).

14.1.1 Procedures

A 270kg bulk sample was collected from two mineralized outcrops located within road cuts above Ray Gulch. The sample sites are located at UTM coordinates: 7,100,524N, 463,449E, and 7,100,534N, 463,309E. The bulk sample was lamped by UV light and hand sorted down to 136kg with an estimated grade of 1.0% WO_3. The reduced sample was placed into four large buckets, and delivered to the Lakefield Research lab in Ontario. This sample was collected from mineralization typical of the deposit however it was all sourced from a small area. The sample is representative of the mineralization required to satisfy the current level of metallurgical studies.

At the lab, the sample underwent jaw crushing followed by cone-crushing, next three-quarters were riffle split out and stored. The remaining one-quarter sample was pulverized to -10 mesh and riffle split into two 1kg charges for test work plus a sample for head grade analysis. The head grade sample underwent assay analysis and mineralogical examination. The met samples were run across laboratory sized, Deister concentrating tables at the original -10 mesh, at a -35 mesh and finally at a -48 mesh.

14.1.2 Results

The head grade assay determined the bulk sample to be 1.10% WO_3. The mineralogical examination identified scheelite as the only tungsten mineral present. The additional non-opaque minerals were identified as, quartz, feldspar, chlorite, hornblende, diopside, calcite, and traces of secondary alteration products. The opaque minerals were pyrite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite.

The Deister concentrating table produced 70% to 80% recovery of scheelite dependent on the table concentrate grade. Grinding to -48 mesh appeared to have little effect upon improving recoveries. The table concentrates were then super panned to further investigate their amenability to upgrading. The results showed concentrate grades of + 65% WO_3 were readily obtained, with 10% to 12% of the WO_3 in cleaner tailings. Most of the latter were expected to be recovered on recirculation.

The tailings from the -48 mesh concentrating test were sized and analyzed. They showed that 8% of the loss was in the -400 mesh range. A second test on the -48 mesh tailings, with a higher head grade, showed a pronounced loss in the coarser table middling product. Finally, the -200 mesh middling was tabled separately to determine if additional WO_3 could be recovered from a sized table feed. The results indicate an additional four percent of scheelite could be recovered in a high-grade concentrate from the -200 mesh table tailing.

Overall, the Mar Tungsten Zone scheelite mineralization responded remarkably well to the gravity separation in this limited metallurgical investigation. Scheelite gravity recoveries in excess of 75% are predicted from the test results. Most of the tungsten losses occurred in the fine fractions of -200 mesh, which Lakefield believed could probably be recovered by simple flotation treatment. Recovered concentrates are relatively free of contaminants.

SRK strongly recommends additional metallurgical testing to both optimize grinding and size liberation parameters for gravity concentration, and to test for enhanced recoveries by addition of flotation into the treatment process. The exceptional cleanliness of the concentrates produced simply from a single gravity concentration step indicates that a much higher grade recovery than 70% to 80% is likely to be achieved. In the intervening 25+ years, there have been many incremental improvements in both process reagents and in process flow optimization, and we believe enhanced tungsten recoveries can result from such research.

15 Mineral Resource Estimate (Item 19)

15.1 Qualified Person of the Mineral Resource Estimate

Dr. Bart Stryhas constructed the geologic and resource model discussed below. He is responsible for the resource estimation methodology and the resource statement. Dr. Stryhas is independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

15.2 Drillhole Database

The drillhole database was compiled by StrataGold personnel and is determined to be of high quality. The database consists of four Microsoft Excel spreadsheets containing collar locations surveyed in UTM NAD83 coordinates, drillhole orientations with down hole deviation surveys, assay intervals with elemental analyses and geologic intervals with rock types. The geology data was supplied as one file per each drill log that was then combined by SRK into one file. The appropriate codes for missing samples and no recovery were used during the modeling procedures.

The database contains information from 86 drillholes totaling 13,920m of drilling. There are no obvious gaps in the naming sequence. The maximum drillhole depth is 374m and the average is 163m. Most holes were drilled inclined steeply to the east normal to the strike and dip of the mineralization. 67% of the holes were surveyed for down hole deviations using acid dip tests or Sperry Sun tests. The average drillhole inclination is about -85° eastward.

15.3 Geology

The resource estimation is based on a very generalized geologic model consisting of two basic rock types that strike north and dip gently to the west. For the resource modeling, the rock types were differentiated into metasediments and intrusives. The intrusives have a sill geometry and compose four main bodies ranging between 5m and 75m thick. Each of these bodies were first interpreted in cross section and then triangulated into wireframe shapes. These solid shapes were used to code the rock types into the block model. Mineralization occurs primarily within the metasediments, however, small and relatively high-grade occurrences are found within the intrusives. The rock units were treated as hard boundaries. Grade was estimated within each rock type using only composite assay data from that same rock type.

15.4 Block Model

The block model was constructed within the UTM NAD83 grid coordinate limits listed in Table 15.4.1. A 4m block size was chosen as an appropriate compromise between a potential open pit and underground smallest mining unit. The topographic surface was created from the elevation coordinates supplied by StrataGold and projection of this data to the limits of the model area. Soil thickness varies considerably over the deposit and averages about 2m. A “top of bedrock” surface was created from the drilling data and all blocks were flagged in order to limit the interpolation of grade to only those blocks within bedrock.

Table 15.4.1: Block Model Limits

Orientation	Minimum (m)	Maximum (m)	Block Dimension (m)
Easting	462,600	463,500	4
Northing	7,100,200	7,101,200	4
Elevation	1,125	1,425	4

15.5 Compositing

The raw assay data was first plotted on histogram and cumulative distribution graphs to understand its basic statistical distribution. The histogram shows a strong positive skewness and the cumulative distribution curve illustrates a continuous population set with a distinct break in slope at 0.1% WO_3. The original assay lengths range from 0.2m to 5.6m with an average of 0.95m. For the modeling, these were composited down hole into 2.0m lengths with breaks at the major geological contacts described above. The cumulative distribution plot of the composted data shows a continuous distribution up to 3% WO_3 followed by three outlier points. The during the grade estimation, the composite data was capped at 3% WO_3. This resulted in three composites ranging between 3.20 and 5.13 being reduced to 3% WO_3.

15.6 Specific Gravity

StrataGold conducted a specific gravity study on the drill core to be used for the resource estimation. They selected a total of 66 samples from three lithic variations. These included: 16 samples from unaltered intrusives; 25 samples from unaltered metasediments; 25 samples mainly from skarn altered metasediments, and a few altered intrusives. The SG data from within the skarn altered material was plotted against WO_3 grade but no correlation was seen. For this study, weight averaged specific gravities were calculated for the three lithic types and are presented in table 15.6.1. Specific gravity was assigned in the block model based on rock type and alteration. All material with an estimated WO_3 grade was considered as skarn altered.

Table 15.6.1: Specific Gravity Determinations

Lithic Type	Specific Gravity (g/cm^3)
Unaltered Intrusives	2.70
Unaltered Metasediments	2.76
Skarn Altered Lithologies	2.88

15.7 Variogram Analysis

Variogram analysis was attempted on the WO_3 composite data. All directions at 20° horizontal increments and 20° vertical increments were analyzed using a variety of lags, tolerances and search parameters. No valid variograms could be constructed at lag intervals representing anything less than the average variance. For this reason, the deposit was estimated using an inverse distance squared estimation technique rather than Ordinary Kriging. Variograms are commonly difficult to construct in tungsten deposits. The lack of variography is more likely a function of the current drill density rather than a refection of the continuity of mineralization. Cross-sections clearly indicate that mineralization is continuous between drillholes, however the grade is variable.

15.8 Grade Estimation

The Mar Tungsten Zone was modeled only for WO_3. All block grade estimates were made using the 2.0m down hole composites. Geologic hard boundaries were used to confine the estimations within each rock unit. The blocks located within a particular rock type were estimated only by composites from the same rock type.

Due to the intermittent nature of the mineralization, it was necessary to create hard boundaries within which to confine the grade estimation. The first choice was to manually construct grade boundaries based on a 0.2% WO_3 cut-off. These were first drawn on cross section and then triangulated into 3-D wireframe shapes. Due to the intermittent nature of mineralization, grade modeling within these shells included excessive low-grade composites and they were abandoned.

An alternate approach, using a categorical indicator, was chosen to create the final grade shells. This method first separates the composite data into lower grade and higher-grade groups based on an appropriate cut-off value, in this case 0.1% WO_3. The composite values below 0.1% are flagged with a 0 and those above are flagged with a 1. The composite indicators values are then interpolated into the block model thus creating indicator block values between 0 and 1. The indicator values were interpolated using an Inverse Distance Squared technique. A min/max of 1/6 composites with an octant maximum of 2 was used. The estimation was allowed to search within a 30m x 30m x 5m ellipsoid, oriented within the plane of mineralization that strikes north and dips 30° west.

This procedure effectively assigns a probability to each block as to whether it would be above the 0.1 % WO_3 cut-off. Blocks assigned with a value of 0.1 have a 10% probability, a 0.5 have 50% probability and those with a 1.0 have a 100% probability. For this model, all blocks assigned with a value of 0.5 and above are considered to be within the 0.1% WO_3 grade shell. The composites are next flagged with the interpolated block indicator values so that they can be selected during the grade interpolation. This technique precludes the necessity of creating very complex wire frame grade shells to control grade assignment.

The next step was to run WO_3 grade interpolations using an Inverse Distance Squared method and analyzing the results with a point validation technique. This technique removes a drillhole from the database and then estimates grade for all composites within it. It then remove the next drillhole etc until all composites have been estimated. An x-y scatter plot is constructed for the estimated versus actual grades to evaluate the correlation. Numerous point validation runs are made to test the effects of different of min/max composites/block, octant search limitations and minimum number of drillholes required to assign grade. Once an optimal set of estimation parameters are determined, the actual grade interpolation is then conducted.

For this estimate, an Inverse Distance Squared estimation was used which required a minimum of three and a maximum of 12 composites to assign grade to each block. In addition, an octant search restriction was also applied allowing a maximum of three composites from each octant. No restriction was placed on the number of drillholes required to assign grade. A search ellipsoid with a range of 50m down dip, 50m along strike and 20m across strike and dip was used. These ranges are based mainly on the author’s evaluation of what is appropriate for the deposit. A representative cross section of the interpolated block model grades is shown in the Figure 15-1 below.

15.9 Model Validation

Two techniques were used to evaluate the validity of the block model. First, the interpolated block grades were visually checked on sections and bench plans for comparison to the composite assay grades. Second, statistical comparisons were made between the interpolated block grades, original composite data and raw assay data within each rock type. This included evaluation of histogram patterns, cumulative distribution plots and basic statistical values. The results are presented in Table 15.9.1.

Table 15.9.1: Model Validation Results

Rock Type	Data Group	Mean	Median	Maximum	Variance
Metasediments	Raw Assays	0.533	0.220	9.40	0.834
	2m Composites	0.340	0.195	5.13	0.202
	Block Model	0.312	0.276	2.16	0.056
Intrusives	Raw Assays	0.943	0.300	10.80	2.407
	2m Composites	0.421	0.212	3.05	0.328
	Block Model	0.229	0.163	2.36	0.163
All Rock Types	Raw Assays	0.563	0.220	10.8	0.961
	2m Composites	0.348	0.195	5.13	0.214
	Block Model	0.304	0.262	2.37	0.067

15.10 Resource Classification

The Mineral Resources are classified under the categories of Measured, Indicated and Inferred according to CIM guidelines. Classification of the resources reflects the relative confidence of the grade estimates. This is based on several factors including; sample spacing relative to geological and geo-statistical observations regarding the continuity of mineralization, data verification to original sources, specific gravity determinations, accuracy of drill collar locations, accuracy of topographic surface, quality of the assay data and many other factors, which influence the confidence of the mineral estimation. No single factor controls the resource classification rather each factor influences the end result. Generally most of the factors influencing the resource classification in the Mar Tungsten Zone are positive. The resources have been classified as indicated and inferred based primarily on sample spacing as indicated by drilling density. For the resource classification, a solid shape was constructed around the core of the deposit where most drillholes are spaced less than 50m apart. All blocks located within this area were classified as indicted and all blocks located outside of it were classified as inferred.

15.11 Mineral Resource Statement

The Mar Tungsten Zone mineral resource statement is presented below in table 15.11.1. The results reported in the resource statement have been rounded to reflect the approximation of grade and quantity which can be achieved at this level of resource estimation.

Table 15.11.1: Mar Tungsten Zone Mineral Resource Statement

Resource Category	% WO_3 Cut-off	Total Mt	% WO_3 Grade	Contained WO_3 (Mlbs)
Indicated	0.10	5.31	0.39	45.59
Inferred	0.10	2.17	0.36	17.22

15.12 Mineral Resource Sensitivity

The grade tonnage distributions of the inferred mineral resources at the Mar Tungsten Zone are presented in Tables 15.12.1 and 15.12.2 and Figures 15-2 and 15-3.

Table 15.12.1: Mar Tungsten Zone Indicated Mineral Resource Sensitivity

% WO_3 Cut-off	Total Mt	% WO_3 Grade	Contained WO_3 (Mlbs)
0.05	5.45	0.38	45.59
0.1	5.31	0.39	45.59
0.15	4.85	0.41	43.72
0.2	4.17	0.45	41.29
0.25	3.55	0.49	38.23
0.3	2.90	0.54	34.51
0.35	2.37	0.59	30.78

Table 15.12.2: Mar Tungsten Zone Inferred Mineral Resource Sensitivity

% WO_3 Cut-off	Total Mt	% WO_3 Grade	Contained WO_3 (Mlbs)
0.05	2.27	0.35	17.46
0.1	2.17	0.36	17.22
0.15	1.90	0.4	16.74
0.2	1.64	0.43	15.53
0.25	1.40	0.47	14.46
0.3	1.18	0.51	13.25
0.35	1.00	0.54	11.84

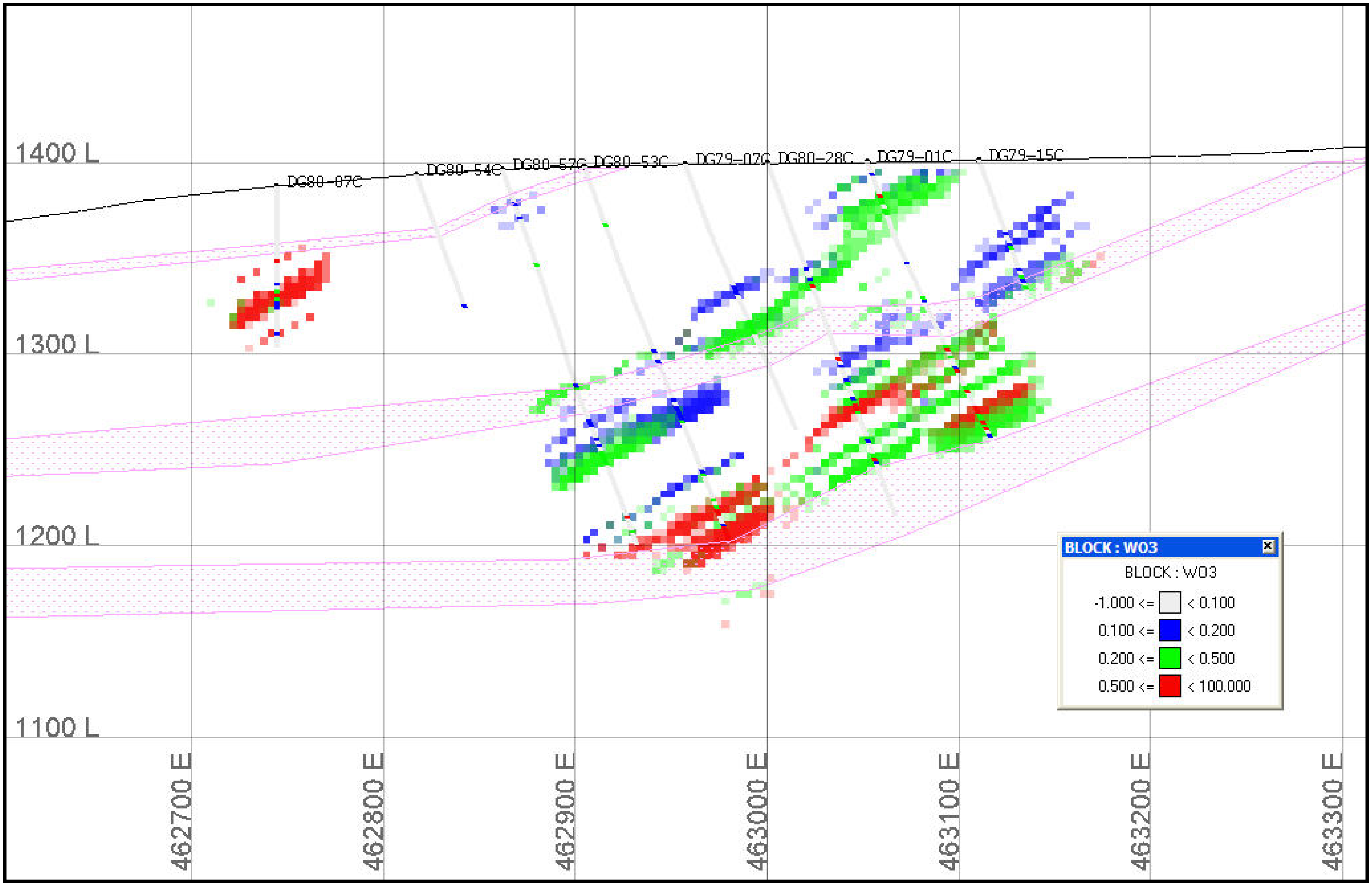
15.13 Reserve Estimation

A prefeasibility study is required to demonstrate the economic merit of mineral resources in order for their conversion to reserve. At this time, no such study has been completed and therefore the Mar Tungsten Zone currently has no reserves.

15.14 Material Affects on Mineral Resources

The mineral resources described in Section 15.11 above, constitute contained metal in the ground and have not been included in any formal plan of exploitation. There are no known material issues related to environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant issues which may affect the mineral resources.

Additionally, there are no known material issues related to mining, metallurgy, infrastructure and other relevant issues which may affect the mineral resources.

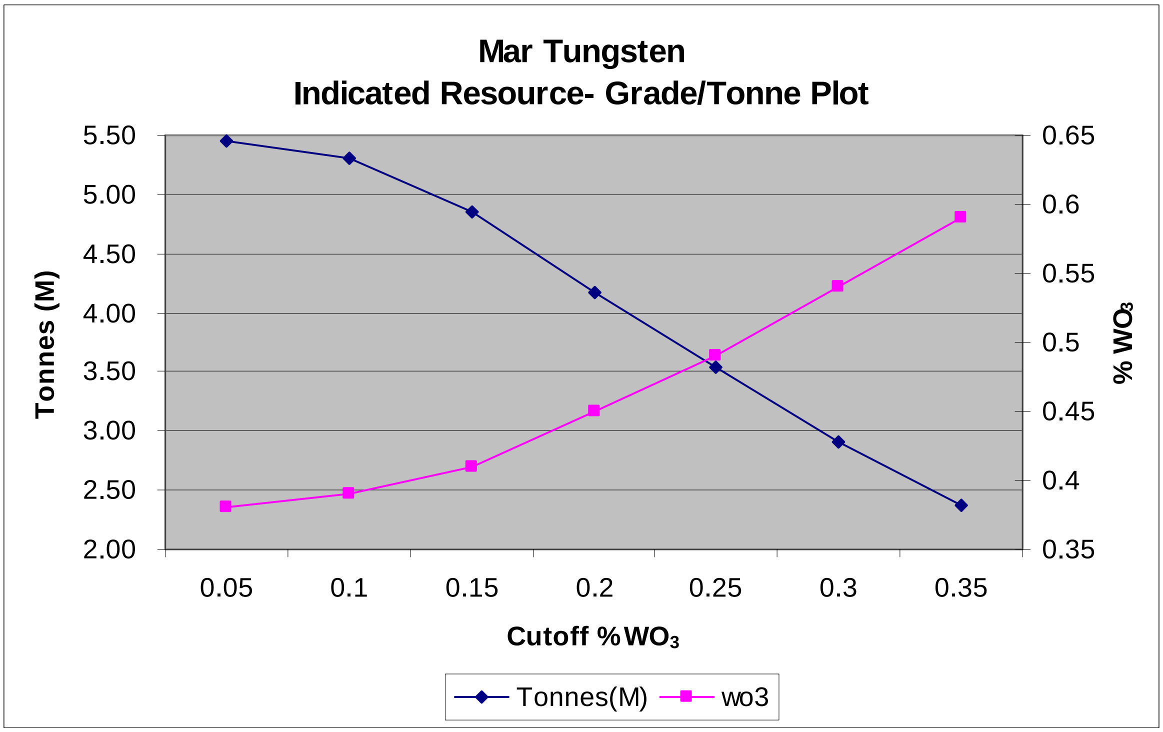


SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists	**Dublin Gulch Property Yukon Territory Canada**	**Mar Tungsten Zone Typical Cross Section Showing Interpolated WO_3 Block Grades**
SRK Job No.: 173201		
File Name: Figure 15-1.doc		Date: 01-16-08 · Approved: BAS · Figure: 15-1

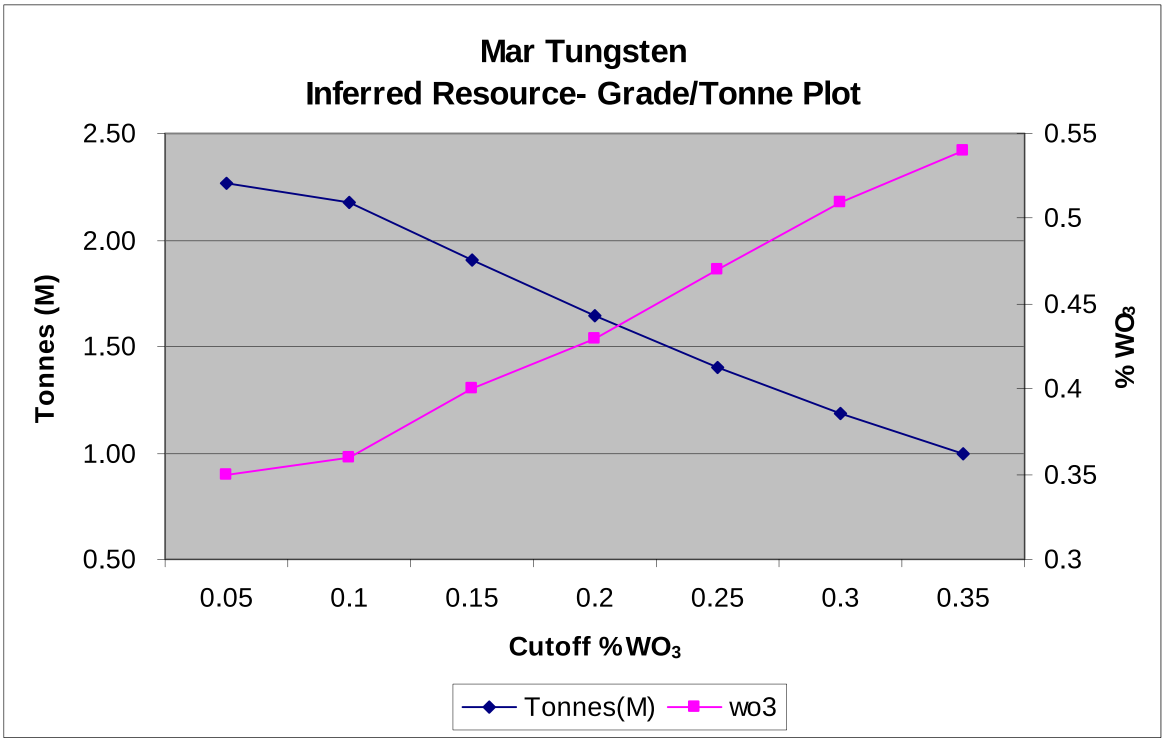
16 Other Relevant Data and Information (Item 20)

The Mar Tungsten Zone is a component of the much larger Dublin Gulch hydrothermal system. The Eagle Gold Zone is located 2.5km along strike from the Mar Tungsten Zone. The continuity from earlier tungsten-bearing calc-silicate skarns to later-formed gold veins within similar structural regimes provides excellent opportunities to explore for extensions of both tungsten and gold mineralization in both the metasediments and within the intrusives. StrataGold currently holds an extensive claim position at its Dublin Gulch Property that incorporates the targets described above.

The nearby Eagle Zone currently contains a NI 43-101 compliant, indicated gold resource of 1.96Moz contained in material with an average grade of 0.916g/t using a 0.5g/t cut-off (StrataGold Press Release February 27, 2006). StrataGold is currently proposing an aggressive exploration program to expand its gold resource in hopes of moving the property toward eventual production.



SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists	**Dublin Gulch Property – Yukon Territory Canada**	**Grade Tonnage Relations Within the Indicated Mineral Resource at the Mar Tungsten Zone**
SRK Job No.: 173201		
File Name: Figure 16-1.doc		Date: 01-16-08 · Approved: BAS · Figure: 16-1



SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists	**Dublin Gulch Property Yukon Territory Canada**	**Grade Tonnage Relations Within the Inferred Mineral Resource at the Mar Tungsten Zone**		
SRK Job No.: 173201		Date: 01-16-08	Approved: BAS	Figure: 16-2
File Name: Figure 16-2.doc				

17 Interpretation and Conclusions (Item 21)

17.1 Analytical and Testing Data

SRK is of the opinion that the historical analytical work performed by ALS Chemex Labs on the Mar Tungsten Zone mineralization was good, and suitable for use in resource estimation. The colorimetric method, as well as the gravimetric techniques, are methodologies used for tungsten analysis in that era which were appropriate for WO_3 determinations.

There are no references in any of the documents supplied to SRK pertaining to sample security procedures in effect at the drill site and field camp. In the period of the late 1970's it was not a standard component of project reporting to document the routines of project operation. Industry and corporate standards have always been to prohibit any outsiders to handle or inspect fresh drill core at any stage of exploration operations. Transportation of the split bagged core to a laboratory facility is usually handled by commercial carriers in bulk form in boxes, larger sacks, pallets, or buckets. SRK assumes the drill core for the 1979-1980 program was handled in the accustomed industry manner by drill contractors, geologists, and transportation carriers, and as such was not compromised by outsiders.

StrataGold has conducted a modern QA/QC analysis on the historical drill core at the Mar Tungsten deposit. This consisted of re-sampling a wide distributing of the core, insertion of blanks, duplicates and standards, and all these were analyses by an accredited laboratory. The laboratory employed industry standard sample preparation and the techniques of analyses were appropriate for the level of tungsten mineralization. The results of the QA/QC study verified the original assay analyses and suggest that at higher levels of mineralization, the historical analyses may be reported slightly lower that their modern counterparts.

Preliminary metallurgical studies by Lakefield Research entailed bench scale metallurgical lab tests on a 136kg bulk sample collected from outcropping mineralization. The sample was reduced and subjected to head grade analysis, mineralogical study and gravity separation testing. The sample's head-grade was determined to be 1.1% WO_3 and the mineralogical study determined that scheelite was the only tungsten mineral present. The gravity separation testing used laboratory sized, Deister concentrating tables with samples run at -10, -35 and -48 mesh. Certain middlings and tailings were analyzed to evaluate potential upgrading by addition of a floatation circuit.

Overall, the higher-grade scheelite mineralization in the Mar Tungsten Zone responded remarkably well to the gravity separation in this limited metallurgical investigation. Scheelite gravity recoveries in excess of 75% are predicted from the test results. Most of the tungsten losses occurred in the fine fractions of -200 mesh, which Lakefield believed could probably be recovered by simple flotation treatment. The resultant concentrates were relatively free of contaminants.

17.2 Exploration

The 1979-1980 diamond drilling program was carried out at 40m drillhole spacings and clearly defines the core of the tungsten zone. The deposit remains open in several directions and further drilling will likely expand the known tungsten zone. There is potential for the addition of other tungsten resources within the periphery of the Dublin gulch Granodiorite Stock. CanTung drill tested one such target in 1982 and received encouraging results.

The authors recommend inception of a diamond-drilling program on the Mar Tungsten property in the area of historical drilling, followed by a scoping level study to access the economic viability of the project. The drill program will provide modern verification of the scheelite-bearing skarn mineralization and step out drilling will likely add significant new resources. Additionally, fresh samples for mineralogical studies, bench scale grinding studies, metallurgical testing and tungsten recovery optimization will be recovered. An ongoing program of ground magnetometer survey of the prospective ground followed up by mapping, bulldozer trenching and geochemical sampling will likely identify new targets.

17.3 Resource Estimation

The Mar Tungsten Zone resource estimation is based on information from 86 drillholes totaling 13,920m. The drillhole database was compiled and verified by StrataGold personnel and is determined to be of high quality. Modern assay duplicates indicate good correlation of WO_3 results between different analysis techniques and different laboratories. The resource estimation employed a categorical indicator technique to develop a 0.1% WO_3 grade shell used to limit the projection of mineralization. A much-generalized geologic model consisting of two rock units striking north and dipping moderately to the west was also used as hard boundaries. The deposit was modeled only for WO_3 content. The model blocks are uniform 4m x 4m x 4m cubes and all block grade estimates were made using 2.0m down hole composites. An Inverse Distance Squared algorithm was employed using a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 12 composites with an octant search restriction and no restriction on the number of drillholes.

The results of the resource estimation provided a CIM classified Indicated Mineral Resource of 5.3Mt of material with 0.39% WO_3 and an additional Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.2Mt of material with 0.36% WO_3 both using a 0.1% WO_3 cut-off. The quality of the Mar Tungsten Zone drilling and data is very good and the mineral resource was classified mainly according to the general drillhole spacing.

17.4 Summary

SRK was commissioned by StrataGold to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report for the Mar Tungsten Zone including a description and evaluation of historical exploration work and a resource estimate categorized by current CIM guidelines. This objective has been met. The historical data was found to be collected and documented by appropriate techniques and verified by modern standards in sufficient detail to support the mineral resource estimation of this report.

18 Recommendations (Item 22)

18.1 Recommended Work Programs

SRK recommends that StrataGold conduct a two phase drilling program targeting resource expansion, conduct further metallurgical test work and complete a scoping level economic evaluation. The first phase of the drilling program should focus on the unconfined portions of the resource up dip from the current drilling and provide geotechnical data, both of which will be required in order to evaluate a potential open pit mining plan. The second phase of drilling should focus on the unconfined down dip extensions to the mineralization. The drilling programs could run sequentially or concurrently depending on financing and time line. Metallurgical test work should focus on optimization of the processes delineated in the preliminary studies and result in a conceptual mill flow sheet.

The scoping level economic evaluation could be initiated at the conclusion of either phase of drilling. The scoping study should include an updated resource estimate incorporating the results of the new drilling, conceptual mining plans, site layout, metallurgical studies and mill plans all cumulating into an economic model.

18.1.1 Proposed Budget

The following budget and timeline includes cost for a Phase I and Phase II exploration program designed to expand the current resource and to collect the data required for a scoping level study to be completed contingent on positive results of the drilling program(s). Drilling costs listed below include all assaying, labor, logistics, mobilization, site work etc typically associated with a drilling program of this nature. A more detailed breakdown of these costs in provided in Appendix C. The Phase II costs are based on the estimated costs detailed for the Phase I program. All costs are approximated in CDN$.

Table 18.1.1.1: Phase I and Phase II Drilling Recommendations

Phase I Drilling Program		
Step-out drilling up dip, 20 holes totaling 2,385m	One season	CDN$ 1,300,000
Metallurgical testing	Three months	CDN$ 50,000
Project management and general overhead		CDN$ 215,000
Total	**Twelve months**	**CDN$ 1,565,000**
Phase II Drilling Program		
Step-out drilling down dip, 9 holes totaling 1,810m	One Season	CDN$ 1,000,000
Project management and general overhead		CDN$ 165,000
Total		**CDN$ 1,165,000**
Economic Evaluation		
Scoping level study	Six months	CDN$ 100,000

19 References (Item 23)

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20 Glossary

20.1 Mineral Resources and Reserves

20.1.1 Mineral Resources

The mineral resources and mineral reserves have been classified according to the "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definitions and Guidelines" (November 2005). Accordingly, the Resources have been classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred, the Reserves have been classified as Proven, and Probable based on the Measured and Indicated Resources as defined below.

A 'Mineral Resource' is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.

An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes.

An 'Indicated Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

A 'Measured Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

20.1.2 Mineral Reserves

A 'Mineral Reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A Mineral Reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined.

A 'Probable Mineral Reserve' is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

A 'Proven Mineral Reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction is justified.

20.2 Glossary

Table 20.2.1: Glossary

Term	Definition
Assay:	The chemical analysis of mineral samples to determine the metal content.
BQ Size:	Letter name specifying the dimensions of bits, core barrels, and drill rods in the B-size and Q-group wireline diamond drilling system having a core diameter of 36.5mm and a hole diameter of 60mm.
Capital Expenditure:	All other expenditures not classified as operating costs.
Composite:	Combining more than one sample result to give an average result over a larger distance.
Concentrate:	A metal-rich product resulting from a mineral enrichment process such as gravity concentration or flotation, in which most of the desired mineral has been separated from the waste material in the ore.
Crushing:	Initial process of reducing ore particle size to render it more amenable for further processing.
CoG (CoG):	The grade of mineralized rock, which determines as to whether or not it is economic to recover its gold content by further concentration.
Dilution:	Waste, which is unavoidably mined with ore.
Dip:	Angle of inclination of a geological feature/rock from the horizontal.
Fault:	The surface of a fracture along which movement has occurred.
Gangue:	Non-valuable components of the ore.
Grade:	The measure of concentration of gold within mineralized rock.
Igneous:	Primary crystalline rock formed by the solidification of magma.
Kriging:	An interpolation method of assigning values from samples to blocks that minimizes the estimation error.
Level:	Horizontal tunnel the primary purpose is the transportation of personnel and materials.
Lithological:	Geological description pertaining to different rock types.
Material Properties:	Mine properties.
Sedimentary:	Pertaining to rocks formed by the accumulation of sediments, formed by the erosion of other rocks.
Sill:	A thin, tabular, horizontal to sub-horizontal body of igneous rock formed by the injection of magma into planar zones of weakness.
Stratigraphy:	The study of stratified rocks in terms of time and space.
Strike:	Direction of line formed by the intersection of strata surfaces with the horizontal plane, always perpendicular to the dip direction.
Tailings:	Finely ground waste rock from which valuable minerals or metals have been extracted.
Thickening:	The process of concentrating solid particles in suspension.
Total Expenditure:	All expenditures including those of an operating and capital nature.
Variogram:	A statistical representation of the characteristics (usually grade).

Abbreviations

The metric system has been used throughout this report unless otherwise stated. All currency is in U.S. dollars. Market prices are reported in US$ per troy oz of gold and silver. Tonnes are metric of 1,000kg, or 2,204.6lbs. The following abbreviations are used in this report.

Table 20.2.2: Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
Au	gold
°C	degrees Centigrade
cm	centimeter
cm^3	cubic centimeter
CTW	calculated true width
°	degree (degrees)
dia.	diameter
ft	foot (feet)
ft^2	square foot (feet)
ft^3	cubic foot (feet)
g	gram
g/t	grams per tonne
ha	hectares
ICP	induced couple plasma
kg	kilograms
km	kilometer
l	liter
lb	pound
m	meter
m^2	square meter
m^3	cubic meter
masl	meters above sea level
mm	millimeter
Mt	million tonnes
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
OSC	Ontario Securities Commission
oz	troy ounce
%	percent
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
s	second
SG	specific gravity
t	tonne (metric ton) (2,204.6 pounds)
µ	micron or microns
yr	year

Appendix A

Certificates of Author

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CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Bart A. Stryhas Ph.D. CPG # 11034 do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Resource Geologist of:

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   Denver, CO, USA, 80235

2. I graduated with a Doctorate degree in structural geology from Washington State University in 1988. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science degree in structural geology from the University of Idaho in 1985 and a Bachelor of Arts degree in geology from the University of Vermont in 1983.

3. I am a current member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists.

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 19 years since my graduation from university.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the construction of the geologic and resource model, the QA/QC analysis of the re-assay program and provided the final editing for the report titled *NI 43-101 Technical Report Resources Dublin Gulch Property – Mar Tungsten Zone Mayo District, Yukon Territory, Canada* and dated February 22, 2008 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Mar Tungsten property. I have not visited the Mar Tungsten Property

7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8. As of the date of the certificate, to the best of the qualified person's 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.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 22nd Day of February, 2008.

____

(Signed)

Dr. Bart A. Stryhas

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CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Syver W. More, Reg. Geol., Cert. Prof. Geol., do hereby certify that:

1. I am an Associate Geologist of:

   SRK Consulting (US), Inc.
   7175 W. Jefferson Ave, Suite 3000
   Denver, CO, USA, 80235

   and a Consulting Geologist with offices at:
   Syver W. More, Consulting Geologist
   11321 East Calle Vaqueros
   Tucson, Arizona USA 85749

2. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Geosciences from the University of Arizona in 1972. In addition, I have obtained a M.Sc. in Geosciences (Economic Geology) from the University of Arizona in 1980.

3. I am a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists, and a member in good standing of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration of A.I.M.E. and the Geological Society of America.

4. I have worked as an exploration and mining geologist for a total of 35 years since my graduation from university.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the thorough review of the historical data files and compilation of the historical work of the technical report titled *NI 43-101 Technical Report Resources Dublin Gulch Property – Mar Tungsten Zone Mayo District, Yukon Territory, Canada* and dated February 22, 2008 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Mar Tungsten property. I have not visited the Mar Tungsten Property

7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

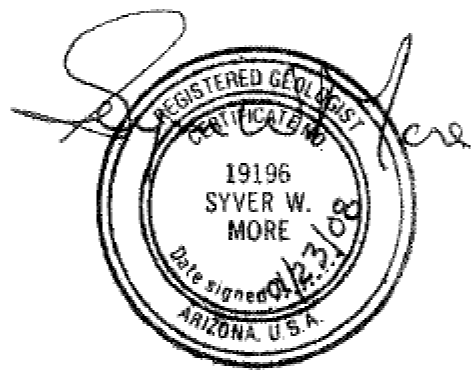
8. As of the date of the certificate, to the best of the qualified person's knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 22nd Day of February, 2008.



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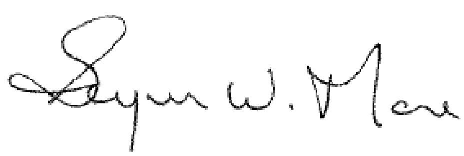

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CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Cindy L. Buxton, M.S., Washington State Registered Geologist #2311 do hereby certify that:

1. I am an Associate Geologist of:

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   Denver, CO, USA, 80235

   and a Consulting Geologist and Co-Owner of
   Lynn Canal Geological Services
   P.O. Box 981, Beach Road
   Haines Alaska, U.S.A. 99827

2. I graduated with Masters of Science degree in Geology from the University of Washington in 1990. In addition, I have obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in geology from Rice University in 1985.

3. I am currently a Licensed Geologist with the State of Washington, #2311.

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 22 years since my graduation from university.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the compilation of the geologic database and implementation of the Vulcan modeling project of the technical report titled *NI 43-101 Technical Report Resources Dublin Gulch Property – Mar Tungsten Zone Mayo District, Yukon Territory, Canada* and dated February 22, 2008 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Mar Tungsten property. I visited the Mar Tungsten property on October 20, 2007 for 1 day.

7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8. As of the date of the certificate, to the best of the qualified person's 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.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 22nd Day of February, 2008.

____

(Signed)
Cindy L. Buxton

(Sealed)

Appendix B

Mineral Tenures

Leases and Properties pertaining to the Mar Tungsten Property. All Quartz Claims are subject to a work or payment obligation of CDN$105 per year per claim.

District	Grant Number	Reg Type	Claim Name	Claim Number	Claim Owner	Operation Recording Date	Claim Expiry Date	Status	Quartz Lease	NTS Map Number	Non Std Size	Ops Number
Mayo	YA01401	Quartz	R & D No.	9	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	10/1/1975	1/31/2015	Active	3452	106D04		1500042544
Mayo	YA01403	Quartz	R & D No.	11	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	10/1/1975	1/31/2015	Active	3453	106D04		1500042546
Mayo	YA01405	Quartz	R & D No.	13	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	10/1/1975	1/31/2015	Active	3454	106D04		1500042548
Mayo	YA42970	Quartz	Dave	25	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	9/29/1980	1/31/2015	Active	3455	106D04	Partial Quartz fraction (Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)	1500045148
Mayo	YA42972	Quartz	Dave	27	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	9/29/1980	1/31/2015	Active	3456	106D04	Partial Quartz fraction (Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)	1500045150
Mayo	YA42973	Quartz	Dave	28	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	9/29/1980	1/31/2015	Active	3457	106D04	Partial Quartz fraction (Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)	1500045151
Mayo	YA17814	Quartz	Dave	13	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	1/31/2015	Active	3458	106D04		1500043515
Mayo	YA17815	Quartz	Dave	14	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	1/31/2015	Active	3459	106D04		1500043516
Mayo	YA17816	Quartz	Dave	15	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	1/31/2015	Active	3460	106D04		1500043517
Mayo	YA17817	Quartz	Dave	16	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	1/31/2015	Active	3461	106D04		1500043518
Mayo	YA17818	Quartz	Dave	17	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043519
Mayo	YA17819	Quartz	Dave	18	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043520
Mayo	YA42971	Quartz	Dave	26	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	9/29/1980	10/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500045149
Mayo	YA42974	Quartz	Dave	29	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	9/29/1980	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500045152
Mayo	YA42975	Quartz	Dave	30	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	9/29/1980	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500045153
Mayo	YA63888	Quartz	Fiji	5	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	8/11/1981	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500046095
Mayo	YA14898	Quartz	Mar	3	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/30/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043094
Mayo	YA14899	Quartz	Mar	4	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/30/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043095
Mayo	YA14900	Quartz	Mar	5	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/30/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043096
Mayo	YA14901	Quartz	Mar	6	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/30/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043097
Mayo	YA14902	Quartz	Mar	7	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/30/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043098

District	Grant Number	Reg Type	Claim Name	Claim Number	Claim Owner	Operation Recording Date	Claim Expiry Date	Status	Quartz Lease	NTS Map Number	Non Std Size	Ops Number
Mayo	YA14904	Quartz	Mar	9	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/30/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043100
Mayo	YA14905	Quartz	Mar	10	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/30/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043101
Mayo	YA14907	Quartz	Mar	12	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/30/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043103
Mayo	YA42984	Quartz	Mar	31	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	9/29/1980	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500045162
Mayo	YA43103	Quartz	MAR	35	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	10/1/1980	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500045276
Mayo	YA43104	Quartz	MAR	36	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	10/1/1980	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500045277
Mayo	YA63878	Quartz	Mary	3	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	8/11/1981	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500046085
Mayo	YA63879	Quartz	Mary	4	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	8/11/1981	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500046086
Mayo	YA63882	Quartz	Mary	7	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	8/11/1981	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500046089
Mayo	YA63883	Quartz	Mary	8	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	8/11/1981	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500046090
Mayo	YA14906	Quartz	Mar	11	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/30/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043102
Mayo	YA14910	Quartz	Mar	15	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/30/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043106
Mayo	YA14911	Quartz	Mar	16	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/30/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043107
Mayo	YA14912	Quartz	Mar	17	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/30/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043108
Mayo	YA14913	Quartz	Mar	18	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/30/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043109
Mayo	YA14914	Quartz	Mar	19	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/30/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043110
Mayo	YA14915	Quartz	Mar	20	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/30/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043111
Mayo	YA14916	Quartz	Mar	21	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/3/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043112
Mayo	YA14917	Quartz	Mar	22	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/3/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043113
Mayo	YA14919	Quartz	Mar	24	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	3/3/1977	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043115
Mayo	YA43101	Quartz	MAR	33	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	10/1/1980	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500045274
Mayo	YA43102	Quartz	MAR	34	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	10/1/1980	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500045275
Mayo	YA43105	Quartz	MAR	37	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	10/1/1980	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500045278

District	Grant Number	Reg Type	Claim Name	Claim Number	Claim Owner	Operation Recording Date	Claim Expiry Date	Status	Quartz Lease	NTS Map Number	Non Std Size	Ops Number
Mayo	YA43107	Quartz	MAR	39	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	10/1/1980	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500045280
Mayo	YA43108	Quartz	MAR	40	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	10/1/1980	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500045281
Mayo	YA63884	Quartz	Fiji	1	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	8/11/1981	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500046091
Mayo	YA63886	Quartz	Fiji	3	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	8/11/1981	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500046093
Mayo	YA63889	Quartz	Fiji	6	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	8/11/1981	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500046096
Mayo	YA17802	Quartz	Dave	1	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043503
Mayo	YA17804	Quartz	Dave	3	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043505
Mayo	YA17806	Quartz	Dave	5	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043507
Mayo	YA17807	Quartz	Dave	6	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043508
Mayo	YA17808	Quartz	Dave	7	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043509
Mayo	YA17809	Quartz	Dave	8	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043510
Mayo	YA43015	Quartz	Dave	31	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	10/1/1980	3/1/2018	Active		106D04	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)	1500045190
Mayo	YA17979	Quartz	Smoky	58	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043680
Mayo	YA17987	Quartz	Smoky	70	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043688
Mayo	YA17988	Quartz	Smoky	71	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043689
Mayo	YA17993	Quartz	Smoky	80	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%.	4/24/1978	3/1/2018	Active		106D04		1500043694
Mayo	GR1054		Olive Crown Grant				No Expiry	Active		106D04		

Appendix C

Detailed Proposed Drilling Budget

Proposed Budget for completion of 20 NQ2 diameter diamond core holes totaling to 2,385m

Item	Cost in CDN$	Subtotals and Totals in CDN$
Staff, WCB, Expediting, Engineering	$295,000	
Drilling & Supplies*	$530,000	
Assaying	$180,000	
Fuel	$50,000	
Bulldozer & Equipment	$55,000	
Truck Rental	$25,000	
Accommodation and Meals	$40,000	
Delivery & Shipping	$40,000	
Materials & Supplies	$80,000	
Warehouse	$5,000	
Subtotal All Drilling Related Costs		*$1,300,000*
Travel Costs	$25,000	
Communication & Systems	$20,000	
Helicopter	$10,000	
Equipment Maintenance & Rental	$35,000	
Database/GIS	$10,000	
Health, Safety & Environment	$15,000	
Miscellaneous salaries etc.	$100,000	
Subtotal Project management and general overhead		*$215,000*
Grand Total		**$1,515,000**

NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources Dublin Gulch Property – Mar Tungsten Zone Mayo District, Yukon Territory, Canada dated December 21, 2007

Dated this 22 February 2008.

(Signed)
Dr. Bart Stryhas, PhD, CPG

(Signed)
Syver W. More, RG, CPG

(Signed)
Cindy Buxton, MS, CPG