

# HYLAND PROPERTY

## StrataGold Corporation

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Stock symbol: SGV (TSX.V)

## PROJECT STATUS

Inactive



### Location

70 km northeast of Watson Lake

### Ownership

StrataGold Corporation

### Commodity

Gold (lead, silver)

### Ore type

Oxide and sulphide

### Resource estimate\*

3.1 million tonnes grading 1.1 g/t Au

\*Historical calculation; not NI 43-101 compliant

## HISTORY

The property was originally staked and explored in the early to mid 1950s including 365 m of diamond drilling in four holes. In the mid 1970s the property was staked (Porker) and explored once again, resulting in 303 m of drilling in four holes. Exploration picked up in the 1980s when Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. tied on Quiver claims to the east in June of 1982. They explored with geological mapping and grid soil sampling later in the year. Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. staked the Piglet in March 1984, performing geological mapping, soil sampling and prospecting. They acquired the remaining Quiver claims and sold the property to Silverquest Resources Ltd., which performed geological mapping, soil sampling and prospecting in 1986.

In 1987, Silverquest entered the Hyland Joint Venture (with NDU Resources Ltd. and Novamin Resources Inc.) which explored with mapping, bulldozer trenching and sampling. After Novamin dropped its interest and was replaced by Adrian Resources Ltd., the partners added more claims and explored with bulldozer trenching, soil sampling, geophysical surveying, four holes (376 m) and road construction in 1988. A winter road was built to

the property from the Alaska Highway in 1989, and 41 reverse circulation percussion holes totalling 3800 m were drilled in 1990.

In May, 1994, Westmin Resources Ltd. staked claims surrounding this occurrence and the Cuz occurrence, located 3 km to the south. During the summer and fall of 1994, Westmin carried out airborne EM, Mag/VLF and radiometric geophysical surveys, property-scale geological mapping, prospecting, rock, soil and stream sampling and grid development on its claims. In December, 1994, Hemlo Gold Mines Ltd. acquired an option on the Piglet, Quiver and Sow claims from Adrian Resources, NDU Resources and Cash Resources.

In July, 1995, Hemlo drilled three diamond drill holes (439.2 m) along the northern extension of the Main zone. Westmin did more staking and soil geochemistry, geological mapping, and rock and auger sampling during the 1995 and 1996 exploration seasons.

In March of 1998, Westmin Resources was acquired by Boliden Ltd. and in April of 1999, Expatriate Resources Ltd. purchased the Ver and CJ claims from Boliden. Expatriate subsequently formed the Hyland Gold Joint Venture (Cash Resources Ltd. 55%, Expatriate 31% and

Nordac Resources Ltd. 14%), thereby consolidating property interests and facilitating exploration in the area. In the summer of 1999, the joint venture carried out prospecting and grid soil sampling over areas which had not previously received detailed sampling. During the winter of 1999-2000, the joint venture completed a data compilation of all previous exploration work undertaken within the boundaries of the newly consolidated property. Additional fieldwork was carried out in 2001 to evaluate geochemical anomalies and re-evaluate geology and mineralization in the Main zone.

Since 2003, a total of \$2.088 million has been spent on exploration. Expatriate Resources completed purchase agreements to buy a 55% interest in the Hyland property from Cash Minerals Ltd. and 14% from Strategic Metals Ltd. In February, 2003, Northgate Exploration Limited optioned the Hyland property from StrataGold Corporation, a subsidiary of Expatriate Resources and completed a two phase drill program that year. Phases 1 and 2 consisted of 2417 m of drilling in 12 holes. In November, 2003, StrataGold began trading as a separate entity. Northgate changed its name to Northgate Minerals Corporation in May, 2004. Phase 3, completed in the summer of 2004, included 8 drill holes totaling 1800 m. In 2005, 985 m was completed in 4 diamond drill holes.

In January, 2006, Northgate terminated its option on the property.

## PROJECT SUMMARY

The Hyland property is located 70 km northeast of Watson Lake and is accessible by 40 km of winter road from a point 35 km east of Watson Lake on the Alaska Highway. It is also accessible by float plane and four-wheel drive road. The property consists of 226 mineral claims.

### Geology

The host rocks are shallow-dipping quartzites, phyllite and limestone of the Late Proterozoic to Early Cambrian Hyland Group.

Gold occurs in at least four different settings: (1) breccia zones in quartzite, which returned values of up to 3.1 g/t Au over 10 m; (2) north-trending recessive-weathering fault zones containing limonite and in places graphitic sandy gouge that assayed up to 6.6 g/t Au; (3) replacement bodies up to 40 m thick, formed along the limestone-quartzite contact. These consist of

pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and siderite and have returned assays of between 0.1 and 1 g/t Au; (4) narrow quartz veins containing erratic pods of nearly massive jamesonite, samples of which assayed up to 41% Pb, 154.3 g/t Ag and 3.4 g/t Au over 10 cm. All four types of mineralization returned moderate to strong silver values, rarely exceeding 30 g/t.

Westmin's 1996 results identified an arsenic and arsenic-gold anomaly, north and south, respectively, of Main zone that may indicate an extension of the north-trending structures that control mineralization at the deposit. Over the years, numerous authors have suggested that mineralization in the area is controlled by these structures, however, the disjointed nature of the various claim holdings has prevented these structures being studied in whole. The property consolidation allowed the joint venture group to study the entire system. The most prominent feature is a north-trending topographic linear that is thought to correspond to a steeply-dipping regional-scale fault zone.

The 1999 soil sampling program tested two areas: the area south and east of the Cuz occurrence, along and downhill from the main topographic linear; and north of the Main zone on the north side of Quartz Lake where the linear projects into a swampy, till-covered area. The best results came from an area approximately 500 m north of Quartz Lake where soil samples returned anomalous Au (75 and 170 ppb) and As (756 ppm) values. This area coincides with the projected location of the topographic linear.

StrataGold believes that gold mineralization at Hyland is in the core of an over-turned east-verging antiformal fold structure. As operator of the joint venture with Northgate Exploration, they carried out a trenching and drill program in 2003, which tested below the oxide-gold resource and along the trend of a 2.5-km-long gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly which had previously been delineated. In 2004, reprocessing of historical airborne geophysical surveys was followed by a 15.7 line-km Induced Polarization/Resistivity Survey in six lines, and diamond drilling was completed in both 2004 and 2005. Following the termination of the option with Northgate Minerals, StrataGold is concentrating its exploration efforts on its other properties.