Technical Report for the Excelsior Springs Property

Esmeralda County, Nevada, U.S.A.

Prepared for

Athena Gold Corporation

Dated Effective: December 16, 2020

DESERT VENTURES INC.
Mineral Exploration Consultants

Ken Brook, RPG, QP, Reno, Nevada 775 825 0719

LC277337-1

DATE and SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "Technical Report on the Excelsior Springs Property, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA", and dated effective December 16, 2020 was prepared and signed by the Author:

Signed in Reno, Nevada as of the twenty-ninth day of January, 2021.

Doyle Kenneth Brook Jr.

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CERTIFICATE of QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Doyle Kenneth Brook Jr., a Certified Professional Geologist, hereby certify that:

1. I am currently the President of:

   Desert Ventures Inc., a private Nevada corporation
   2305 Pleasure Dr. Reno, Nevada 89509
   Telephone 775 825 0719
   Email: k.brookgeo@gmail.com

2. This Certificate applies to the following technical report:

   TECHNICAL REPORT
   ON THE EXCELSIOR SPRINGS PROPERTY
   ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA, USA
   Effective Date December 16, 2020 (the "Report")

3. I have a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of Texas at Austin, 1967, and a M.Sc. degree in geology from the University of Arizona, 1974.

4. I am a Certified Professional Geologist by AIPG (CPG-11446), and a Registered Consulting Geologist in the states of California (#3669) and Arizona (#16770). I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists and the Geological Society of Nevada.

5. I have been engaged in my profession as a geologist since 1969 and have been employed by mining companies and others as a consulting geologist since 1977. Relevant experience for Nevada epithermal gold deposits during my 40 years of field work includes: (a) implementing regional reconnaissance programs to locate specific areas of alteration and gold mineralization, (b) detailed mapping of epithermal gold projects in multiple Nevada mining districts which are hosted by volcanic or sedimentary rocks. The maps show structure, alteration and lithology, (c) collecting hundreds of surface samples and evaluating the assay results, (d) compilation of all geologic, geochemical, and geophysical data for the project to determine if valid exploration targets exist, (e) selecting drill sites that will test the envisioned target, (f) supervising both core and reverse circulation drilling programs including logging the core or chips and selecting sample intervals, (g) evaluation of drill hole assay results and determining if the program should be terminated or enter a second phase of drilling, (h) writing interim and final reports for the project.

6. I visited the Excelsior Springs property on September 22 - 24, 2020.

7. I am responsible for all the items presented in this Report.

8. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101").

9. I am independent from the vendor of the Excelsior Springs property.

10. I have had previous involvement with the Excelsior Springs property. In 2010, I was commissioned to prepare an unpublished compilation report on the Excelsior Springs property, and was directly involved with exploration work on the Excelsior Springs property for the next two years. I also prepared an updated NI 43-101 technical report on the Excelsior Springs property in 2017.

11. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in 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 purpose of NI 43-101. This Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

12. As of the date of this Certificate and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated in Reno, Nevada as of the twenty-ninth day of January, 2021.

Doyle Kenneth Brook Jr.

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Purpose of Report. Desert Ventures Inc. ("DV") has prepared this technical report (this "Report") for the Excelsior Springs, Nevada property (the "Excelsior Springs Property" or the "Property") at the request of the President of Athena Gold Corporation (formerly, Athena Silver Corporation), a U.S. public company traded on the OTCQB ("AHNR" or the "Company"). The Company's offices are located in Vacaville, California. AHNR has entered into a definitive option agreement with Nubian Resources Ltd. ("NBR"), the beneficial owners of the Property, pursuant to which NBR granted AHNR the option to purchase a 100% interest in the Excelsior Springs Property. The purpose of this Report is to provide a review of historic project data and to describe exploration work that has been done on the Property since a previous technical report was written in 2010. Recommendations for additional exploration work are also provided.

1.2 Property Description and Ownership. The Excelsior Springs Property is located in the southeast part of unsurveyed Township 5 south, Range 39 and 40 east, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian ("MDBM"), Esmeralda County, Nevada, approximately 45 miles southwest of Goldfield, Nevada. The Property consists of 42 "EX" and 88 "ES" contiguous, unpatented lode mining claims covering approximately 2,884 acres (1,167 hct) and two patented claims covering 40 acres (16.1 hct). A separate block of ten "ES" claims covering 202 acres (84 hct) is located approximately one mile (1.6 km) northwest of the main block of claims. The 140 unpatented claims are owned by NBR through their wholly owned U.S. subsidiary Nubian Resources USA Inc. NBR is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, and has the trading symbol "NBR". The patented claims are leased to NBR by the owner, Christian Bramwell. All the unpatented mining claims comprising the Property are located on Federal Government land administered by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). AHNR has been granted the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Property through the issuance of an aggregate of 50,000,000 common shares in its capital and the payment of $10,000 to NBR, and upon the completion of certain other conditions precedent, including obtaining the listing of the Company's common shares on a recognized Canadian stock exchange.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization. The Property lies within the Walker Lane, a regional-scale zone of northwest-trending, strike-slip faulting. The Walker Lane hosts a significant number of precious metal deposits including the Comstock Lode at Virginia City, Borealis, Aurora, Mineral Ridge, Paradise Peak, Rawhide, Tonopah, Goldfield and the Bullfrog District. These deposits are Tertiary in age, and all have a very strong structural control for the mineralization. However, the author has not verified information with respect to the abovementioned deposits, and information in this Report with respect to these deposits is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Excelsior Springs Property. The Excelsior Springs Property area contains a thick section of basal Precambrian-Cambrian sedimentary rocks that are complexly interlayered by thrust faults with the Ordovician Palmetto Formation. On the Property, there are a large number of prospect pits, small trenches and drill roads concentrated along the Excelsior Springs Property structural zone ("ESSZ"), a 1,000 foot-wide and 10,000 foot-long (304 m x 3,048 m), east-west-trending zone of shearing and alteration. Underground workings on the two patented claims have been the source of the Property's unverified, historic production, reported to be 19,200 oz Au (18,000 tons containing 1.2 oz Au/ton (37.3 g Au/T)). Assay results for the 84 RC holes that have been drilled on the Property show that 51 of the holes

(61 %) contain a 20-foot interval averaging 0.25 g Au/T, typical cut-off grade for Nevada open-pit gold mines. Forty of the holes (48 %) contain a 20-foot interval averaging 0.5 g Au/T, and 24 of the holes (29 %) contain a 20-foot interval averaging 1.0 g Au/T.

1.4 Status of Exploration. After mineralized outcrops were discovered on the Property in 1872, there was unconfirmed production from the Buster and Upper Shafts from high-grade shear zones within the strongly altered ESSZ. In the 1970's, a crude attempt was made to leach some of the altered material exposed near the Buster shaft, but this effort was poorly planned and met with little success. Subsequently, a number of exploration companies conducted drilling programs on the Property, and the results have begun to define a large zone of gold mineralization. After completing an extensive work program on the Property in 2012 - 2015, Paradigm Minerals (USA) Corporation ("PMUC") was unable to meet the terms of their existing agreement with NBR, and in 2016 the agreement was terminated. NBR has not conducted any exploration work on the Property since 2016. AHNR has initiated a complete review of all the historic data for the project as well as a geologic mapping program with additional sampling to update and expand the work started by PMUC.

1.5 Conclusions. Based on the results of previous drilling programs, the Excelsior Springs Property should be considered an advanced-stage exploration project even though the drill data are not sufficient to calculate a mineral resource. The Property has significant potential to host one or more open-pittable gold deposits. And it is also possible that higher grade feeder zones will be found that could be mined with underground methods. The ESSZ contains a number of drill holes with long intervals significant gold mineralization , and with additional drilling these mineralized zones have the potential to become a resource. A more detailed and thorough evaluation and understanding of the structural features controlling gold mineralization is required as many of the old drill holes were drilled parallel to the structures and did not contain mineralized intervals. Additional drilling both within and outside of the main area around the Buster shaft is required to establish potential lateral and vertical extensions of the mineralization. In the opinion of the Author, the Property is very promising and further exploration work is definitely warranted.

1.6 Recommendations. A two-phase exploration program is recommended by the Author for the Property. Phase One would comprise an induced polarization ("IP") survey designed to provide data at a depth of 1,000 feet (305 m), and then a compilation and evaluation of all the project data to determine if a Phase Two drilling program is warranted. Phase One has an estimated cost of $122,235.

If Phase One results demonstrate valid, untested drill targets, then the Phase Two core and RC drilling program should be initiated. The proposed 2,000 feet (609 m) of core drilling and the 10,000 feet (3,048 m) of RC drilling will cost an estimated $866,870. The total cost for Phases One and Two is $1,088,015, including 10% contingency.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report. Desert Ventures Inc. ("DV") has prepared this technical report (this "Report") for the Excelsior Springs, Nevada property (the "Excelsior Springs Property" or the "Property") at the request of the President of Athena Gold Corporation (formerly, Athena Silver Corporation), a U.S. public company traded on the OTCQB ("AHNR" or the "Company"). The Company's offices are located in Vacaville, California. The purpose of this Report is to provide a review of historic property data and to describe exploration work that has been done on the Property since 2010, and to recommend further exploration work if warranted. This Report is written in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1.

2.2 Terms of Reference. Ken Brook, President of Desert Ventures Inc., is the Author of this Report (the "Author") and is a qualified person under NI 43-101. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) in this Report refer to the currency of the United States. All UTM coordinates shown on the maps in this Report are based on NAD 27 zone 11. Other terms and abbreviations used in this Report include the following:

- Ag silver
- Au gold
- core diamond drilling method
- ft feet
- g grams
- g/T grams per tonne
- hct hectare
- ICP Induction coupled plasma assay technique
- MA million years
- m meters
- MDBM Mt Diablo Base Meridian
- NSR net smelter return
- opt ounces per ton
- oz Au/ton ounce gold per ton
- oz Ag/ton ounce silver per ton
- ppb parts per billion
- ppm parts per million
- RC reverse circulation drilling method
- UTM universal transmercator grid, all locations are in NAD27 zone 11

2.3 Property Inspection. In addition to completing the site visit for the 2010 NI 43-101 technical report on the Property and completing an extensive mapping and sampling program for ICS Copper Systems (now NBR) in 2011, the Author revisited the Property on November 14, 2017 to prepare an updated report for West Nevada Resources (Brook, 2010 and 2018). As part of AHNR's initial work program on the Property, the Author spent

September 22 – 24, 2020 on the Property reviewing the existing data and initiating the new mapping and sampling program with Robert Thomas and Jim Greybeck, consulting geologists from Reno, and John Power, President of AHNR.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author has relied on Property ownership information provided by AHNR and reviewed in preparation for this Report is accurate and complete in all material aspects. AHNR has warranted that it has fully disclosed all material information in their possession or control at the time of writing the report, and that the data is complete, accurate and not misleading. This Report is based on information known to the Author as of December 16, 2020.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Size and Location. The Excelsior Springs Property is located in the southeast part of unsurveyed Township 5 south, Range 39 and 40 east, MDBM, Esmeralda County, Nevada, approximately 45 miles southwest of Goldfield, Figure 1.

The Property consists of 42 "EX" and 88 "ES" contiguous, unpatented lode mining claims covering approximately 2,884 acres (1,167 hct) and two patented claims covering 40 acres (16.1 hct). A separate block of ten "ES" claims covering 202 acres (84 hct) is located approximately one mile (1.6 km) northwest of the main block of claims, Figure 2.

The Excelsior Springs Property comprises 140 unpatented mining claims and two patented mining claims, and a list of the claims is set out in Appendix A of this Report. The Property is approximately five miles north of state highway 266 and lies on the Magruder Mtn. and Sylvania Mts. US Geological Survey 7.5' topographic maps.

4.2 Mineral Tenure. The 140 unpatented claims are owned by NBR through their wholly owned US subsidiary Nubian Resources USA Inc. All of the claims are located on Federal Government land administered by the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). The two patented claims are leased to NBR by the owner, Christian Bramwell, of Pahrump, Nevada. The patented claims, the Prout and Fortunatus (MS 4106), were located in 1873 and 1892, respectively, and were patented in 1912. The patented claims have both surface and mineral rights. Ownership of the unpatented claims gives the right to explore for and develop mineral resources but no surface rights.

4.3 Nature of Title and Obligations. The unpatented claims are maintained by the annual filing of a "Notice of Intent to Hold" along with payment of \$165 per claim to the BLM and a payment of approximately \$10.50 per claim to Esmeralda County. The patented claims require the annual payment of property taxes to Esmeralda County. BLM records indicate that

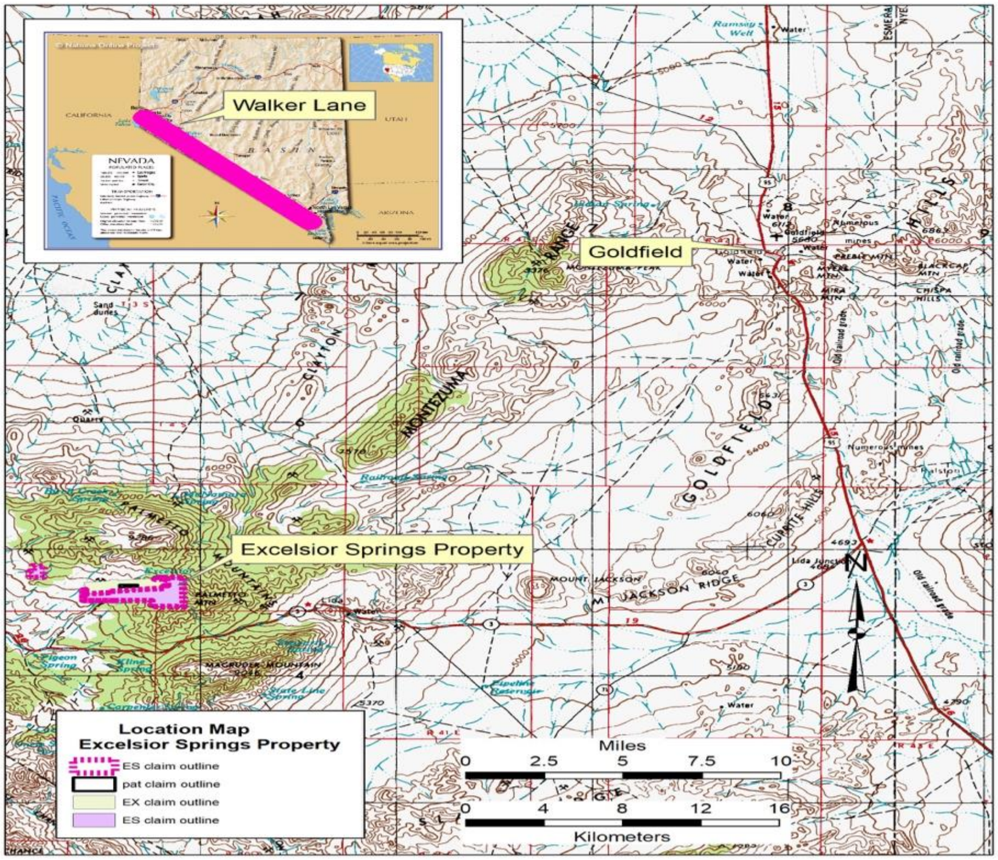


Figure 1. Property Location Map (Brook, 2020)

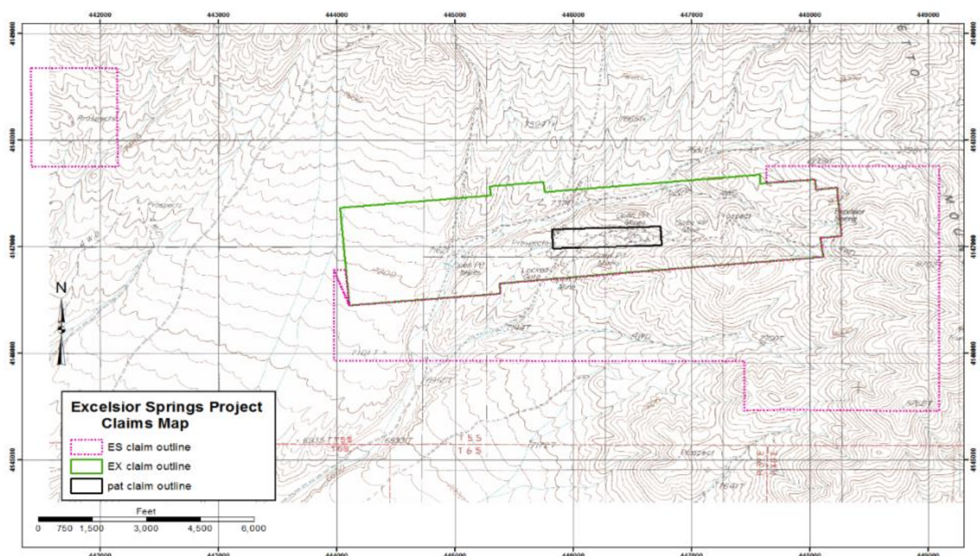


Figure 2. Claims Map (Brook, 2020)

the 2020 fees ($23,100) have been paid for 140 claims and that the claims are now valid until September 1, 2021. BLM records show no other claims in the immediate area of the Property.

4.4 Agreements and Royalties. NBR has leased the two patented claims comprising part of the Excelsior Springs Property until 2022 for the following financial considerations: NBR must make pre-production royalty payments to the owner of $15,000 per year during exploration and $20,000 per year once commercial production begins. All payments are credited against a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty on production. After 2022, NBR must purchase the two patented claims for $300,000 or renegotiate the terms of the lease.

AHNR has entered into a definitive agreement with NBR (the "Option Agreement"), pursuant to which NBR has granted AHNR the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Excelsior Springs Property (the "Option"). In order to exercise the Option in full, AHNR is required to make a $10,000 cash payment to NBR and issue NBR an aggregate total of 50,000,000 common shares in the capital of the Company (the "Consideration Shares"), along with completing certain other conditions precedent.

The Option is exercisable in two stages. To acquire an initial 10% interest in the Excelsior Springs Property (the "First Option"), AHNR must: (i) make a $10,000 cash payment; and (ii) issue 5,000,000 Consideration Shares to NBR in accordance with the Option Agreement. To acquire the remaining 90% interest in the Excelsior Springs Property (the "Second Option"), AHNR is required to, prior to December 31, 2021: (i) issue an additional 45,000,000 Consideration Shares to NBR; (ii) obtain an initial listing of its common shares on a recognized Canadian stock exchange; and (iii) settle all outstanding debt prior to obtaining the exchange listing, with the exception of debt incurred in connection with the listing. If AHNR fails to exercise the Second Option prior to December 31, 2020, the initial 10% interest earned by AHNR pursuant to the First Option will revert to NBR, and AHNR will hold no interest in the Property.

NBR, through their wholly owned U.S. subsidiary Nubian Resources USA Inc., will retain a 1% net smelter returns royalty (the "NSR Royalty") on the Property upon the exercise of the Second Option by AHNR. One-half (0.5%) of the NSR Royalty may be purchased by AHNR for CAD $500,000 payable to NBR. An additional one-half (0.5%) of the NSR Royalty may be purchased by AHNR at fair market value.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities. . There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the Property, and the BLM has given no indication of any environmental problems. The 2015 drilling by PMUC was conducted under a Notice of Intent, and a reclamation bond was posted. PMUC has done the earth work necessary to reclaim the drill sites and roads and the BLM will release the reclamation bond pending successful revegetation of the disturbed area.

4.6 Permitting Requirements. Any exploration work which creates surface disturbance on the unpatented claims is subject to BLM rules and regulations. A "Notice of Intent to Operate" and the required reclamation bond must be filed with the BLM for surface disturbances under five acres. BLM approval of the Notice must be obtained and the reclamation bond paid before any surface disturbance takes place. Surface disturbances greater than five acres require a "Plan of Operation" to be filed with the BLM, and the plan involves an in-depth environmental review of the Property. AHNR has not applied for any exploration permits.

4.7 Other Factors Affecting the Property. The Author is not aware of any other factors that might affect the Property.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access and Physiography. The Property is accessed by traveling 14.5 miles (23.2 km) south of Goldfield on US highway 95 and then turning west onto Nevada State Route 266 at Lida Junction and proceeding west for approximately 28.7 miles (45.9 km). Just past mile marker 12, a county-maintained gravel road turns north and leads five miles (8 km) to the Property. There is a locked gate at the southern edge of the patented claims. The Property lies on the moderately hilly south flank of the Palmetto Mountains at an elevation of 6,000 to 8,000 feet (1,829 – 2,439 m) with moderate to heavy juniper/pinion pine cover.

5.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure. There is no power or water on the Property, but water could likely be developed from wells located in the nearby valley. There is a three-phase electrical transmission line located approximately six miles (9.6 km) west of the Property. Personnel and supplies are available at Tonopah or Beatty, two mining centers equi-distant from the Excelsior Springs Property (74 miles, 119 km). Manpower could be brought to the operation by car or bus from Tonopah, Beatty, or from several smaller communities closer to the operation. Given the lengthy history of continual mining in the state of Nevada, it is anticipated that sufficient experienced manpower would exist to locally support an operation at the Excelsior Springs Property.

5.3 Climate. The Property has a typical dry desert climate with hot summers and frequently snowy winters. It primarily faces southwest and is generally accessible year-round except during heavy snow periods. In dry winters, the Property can be accessed year-round. In wet, snowy winters, access from late December to late March may be limited or require plowing the snow from gravel access roads. The main gravel road through the Property is used to access radio and transmission towers on Magruder Peak and is maintained by the county nine months of the year.

5.4 Sufficiency of Surface Rights for Mining. Depending on the ultimate extent of mineralization identified on the Excelsior Springs Property, the current claim base is likely of sufficient size to contain all of the needed mining operations, tailings and waste storage and processing plants. Additional BLM land adjacent to the Property is available for staking and is characterized by broad, gently dipping pediment gravel benches ideal for mining support facilities.

6. HISTORY

6.1 Early History. The Buster Mine claim block was discovered in 1872 and has been through several periods of small-scale mining and exploration efforts. During the late 1800s and perhaps the early 1900s there was unconfirmed production from the Buster Mine of an estimated 18,000 tons at 1.2 oz Au/ton (37.3 g/T). Little else is known about work on the mine until Fernan Lemieux re-timbered the Buster shaft in 1964 at a reported cost of $50,000 (Grant, 1986). A visual inspection of the shaft indicated the ladders were still in good condition. Since 1964, the Property has been explored by a number of companies as described below.

6.2 Salt Lake Investors. During the mid-1970s, Lemieux leased the Property to a group of investors based in Salt Lake City, Utah, who attempted to initiate a rudimentary heap leach operation (Strachan, 1986). Approximately 3,000 tons of material were reportedly acquired from the Buster dump (shown on cover photo) and several smaller dumps, and a large open-cut located 1,000 feet (305 m) west of the Buster shaft. The material was crudely stacked on leach pads, and there is no known production from this effort (Wolfe, 2005).

6.3 Great Pacific Resources. In 1986, Great Pacific Resources optioned the Property from Lemieux and completed a mapping, sampling and drilling program. The majority of the work was focused on the area from the Buster shaft eastward to the Upper shaft, as seen in Figure 3.

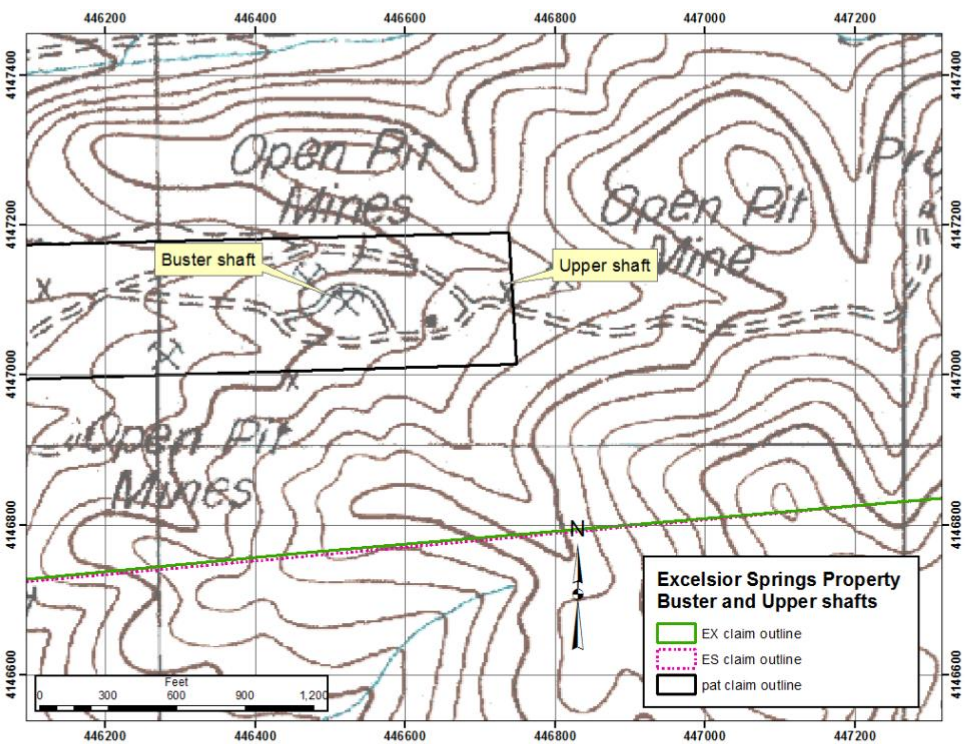
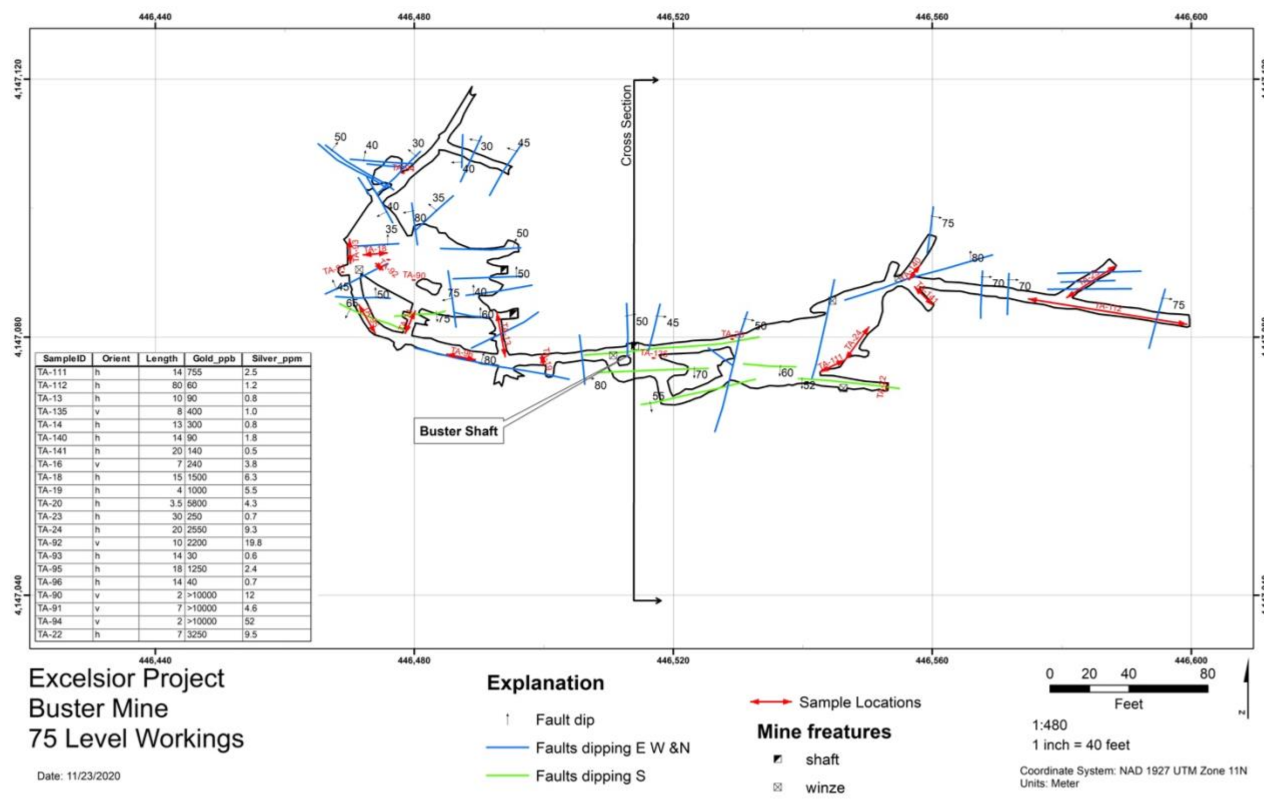


Figure 3. Buster and Upper shaft (Brook, 2020)

Grant (1986) completed a 1"=40' scale map of the underground workings and collected 125 surface and underground rock chip samples.

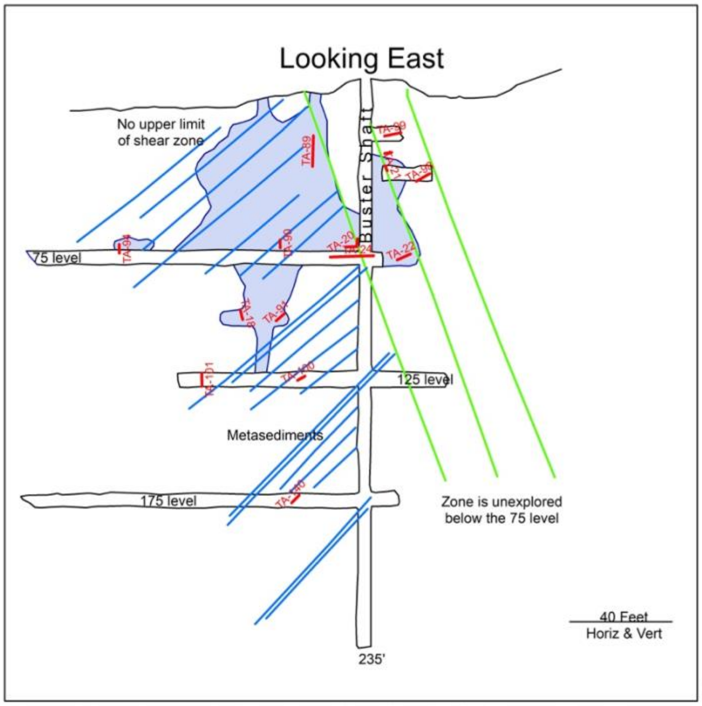
Grant reported that the Buster shaft is 235 feet- deep (71 m), with workings on the 75-foot (22.9 m), 125- foot (38 m), and 175- foot (53 m) levels, and has 1,540 feet (469 m) of accessible workings, mostly on the 75- and 125-foot levels. Underground sampling on the 75-foot level of the Buster mine had an average grade of 0.061 oz Au/ton (1.89 g/T) over widths of 40 to 60 feet (12 – 18 m). Gold mineralization in the Buster workings is contained in two east-west striking shear zones. One dips 60º – 70º south, and the other dips 35º – 60º north. Grant's maps of the Buster 75- foot level is shown in Figure 4. The maps show not only the main, south-dipping Buster zone but also a series of well mineralized, northeast-, northwest-, and north-trending structures. Figure 5 is also from Grant and shows a cross section view of the Buster shaft and the predominance of north-dipping structures. A decrease in gold grade with depth was noted, and some of the mineralized zones were terminated or offset by low angle faults.

The Upper shaft, located 750 feet (228 m) east of the Buster shaft, is 155 feet-deep (47 m) with at least 320 feet (97 m) of drift on the 130-foot (39 m) and 150-foot (45 m) levels. Nine samples from the 130-level taken along 65 feet (19.8 m) of strike length and averaging about 5 feet-wide (1.5 m), averaged 0.091 oz Au/ton (2.83 g/T).



SampleID	Orient	Length	Gold_ppb	Silver_ppm
TA-111	h	14	755	2.5
TA-112	h	80	60	1.2
TA-13	h	10	90	0.8
TA-135	v	8	400	1.0
TA-14	h	13	300	0.8
TA-140	h	14	90	1.8
TA-141	h	20	140	0.5
TA-16	v	7	240	3.8
TA-18	h	15	1500	6.3
TA-19	h	4	1000	5.5
TA-20	h	3.5	5800	4.3
TA-23	h	30	250	0.7
TA-24	h	20	2550	9.3
TA-92	v	10	2200	19.8
TA-93	h	14	30	0.6
TA-95	h	18	1250	2.4
TA-96	h	14	40	0.7
TA-90	v	2	>10000	12
TA-91	v	7	>10000	4.6
TA-94	v	2	>10000	52
TA-22	h	7	3250	9.5

Figure 4. Buster Mine Workings (Grant, 1986)



SampleID	Length	Gold_ppb	Silver_ppm
TA-89	12	5850	31.0
TA-99	6	9800	19.3
TA-97	1	3450	5.5
TA-98	7	7150	10.2
TA-90	2	>10000	12.0
TA-24	20	2550	9.5
TA-20	4	5800	4.3
TA-22	7	3250	9.5
TA-94	2	>10000	52.0
TA-18	15	1500	6.3
TA-91	7	>10000	4.6
TA-101	5	3100	22.0
TA-100	3	>10000	92.0
TA-140	6	3950	5.6
TA-21	6	6150	11.8

Explanation

Sample location
Faults dipping E W & N
Fautls dipping S
Stoped area

From DKW & ARG mapping 4/86

Excelsior Project Buster Shaft N-S Cross Section

Date: 10/29/2020

Figure 5. Buster Mine Cross Section (Grant, 1986)

Grant estimated the volume of material removed from the underground workings on the Buster shaft to be at least 36,000 tons, including the 18,000 that were processed. This estimated production figure is provided for historical reference only. Assay certificates are not available for Grant's samples, but as he was a well-known registered P.E. in British Columbia at the time, there is no reason to doubt the validity of the data. Values are shown on Grant's map for the underground samples, but surface sample location data are not available. Grant does report that anomalous surface gold values can be traced for 1,800 feet (550 m) southwest of the Buster shaft, with values in the 200 - 700 ppb Au range and a high of 1.8 oz Au/ton (55.9 g/T) across a three-foot-wide quartz vein. Float samples of altered Harkless Formation were collected westward beyond the last surface trench and suggest the wide zone of alteration hosting the gold mineralization, herein named the Excelsior Springs Structural Zone (the "ESSZ"), may extend another 3,500 feet (1,067 m) to the west. Numerous subparallel shear zones north of the ESSZ were mapped and sampled and contained gold values from five to 5,400 ppb.

Great Pacific Resources drilled 11 RC holes totaling 2,220 feet (671 m), TA1 - TA11, and a summary of the drill hole data is included in Table 1. The location of the holes is shown in Figure 6. The sampling methods, quality control methods and assaying techniques utilized are unknown. Although the reported assay results are undocumented and unsubstantiated, the gold values are comparable to what has been reported in drill holes by later workers.

DH	UTME	UTMN	ELV_ft	Azm	Dip	TD	Fm_ft	To_ft	Thick_ft	Fm_m	To_m	Thick_m	Au_ppm
TA1	446565	4147050	7635	340	55	212	75	100	25	22.9	30.5	7.6	1.508
							125	130	5	38.1	39.6	1.5	1.508
							165	175	10	50.3	53.4	3.0	1.337
TA2	446544	4147108	7610	185	60	245	130	140	10	39.6	42.7	3.0	1.474
							165	180	15	50.3	54.9	4.6	1.680
TA3	446695	4147101	7660	180	60	150	5	60	55	1.5	18.3	16.8	1.474
TA4	446695	4147101	7660		90	255	30	70	40	9.1	21.3	12.2	0.891
TA5	446694	4147050	7675	340	55	255	105	120	15	32.0	36.6	4.6	1.885
							230	240	10	70.1	73.2	3.0	1.063
TA6	446770	4147065	7700	0	55	250	180	185	5	54.9	56.4	1.5	0.583
TA7	446496	4147116	7605	180	60	250			NSV				
TA8	446458	4147030	7600	0	55	235	125	130	5	38.1	39.6	1.5	1.028
							185	195	5	56.4	59.5	3.0	0.377
TA9	446196	4147011	7525	0	55	120	100	110	10	30.5	33.5	3.0	0.857
TA10	446110	4146955	7478	0	55	145			NSV				
TA11	446695	4147101	7660	0	60	103	0	50	50	0.0	15.2	15.2	1.680

Table 1. Great Pacific Drill Hole Assays

Based on surface and underground sampling results, Grant suggested that gold mineralization might extend to a depth of 200 feet (61 m) and calculated a potential mineralized zone of approximately 2,000,000 tons at grades of 0.05 to 0.1 oz Au/ton (1.71 – 3.4 g/T) containing 100,000 to 200,000 oz Au. **This estimated mineral inventory for the Property was calculated prior to NI 43-101 reporting standards and does not meet the criteria for NI 43-101 categories. Although the Author believes the source of the historical information to be generally reliable, such information is subject to interpretation and cannot be verified with complete certainty due to limits on the availability and reliability of raw data and other inherent limitations and uncertainties. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and the Company is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.**

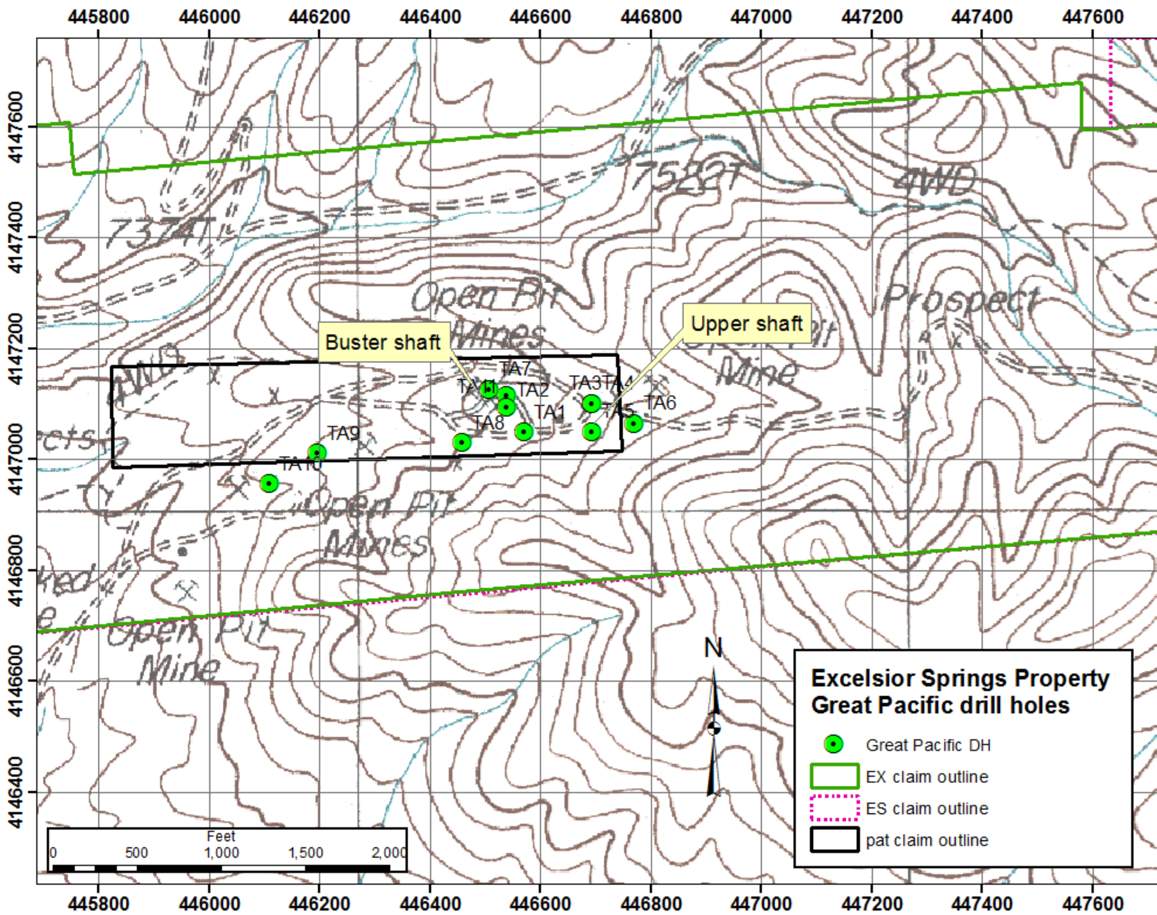


Figure 6. Great Pacific Drill Hole Locations (Brook, 2020)

Metallurgical work done for Great Pacific Resources was performed by Minerals Processing, Sparks, Nevada (Grant, 1986). A bottle roll agitation cyanide test was done on a composite of 11 sample rejects taken from the Buster and Upper shaft zones. The head assay for the composite was 0.142 oz Au/ton (4.85 g/T) and 0.36 oz Ag/ton (12.13 g /T). A portion of the sample was reduced to minus 80 mesh and leached for 72 hours. Recoveries were 92.1% of the gold and 77.1% of the silver. Reagent consumption was 4.0 lbs/ton of material for lime and 0.8 lb/ton of material for sodium cyanide. In general, the mineralized zone is highly sheared and oxidized, and it was concluded that the mineralization would be highly amenable to heap leaching. This information is provided in Grant's report (1986), but without documentation and thus is unconfirmed.

6.4 Hecla Mining. In 1986, Hecla Mining Co. retained Don Strachan ("Strachan"), a consulting geologist from Carson City, Nevada, to summarize all the exploration results for the Property. Strachan reviewed the previous drill results and concluded that two separate mineralized zones were indicated, one near the Buster shaft, and another in the vicinity of the Upper shaft. Strachan estimated a mineralized block containing 1,200,000 tons at .05 oz Au/ton (1.71 g/T), or roughly 60,000 ounces of gold (Strachan, 1986). Strachan also estimated that the

Buster dump contained approximately 6,300 tons of material at an average grade of 0.068 oz Au/ton (2.32g/T). **This estimated mineral inventory for the Property was calculated prior to NI 43-101 reporting standards and does not meet the criteria for NI 43-101 categories. Although the Author believes the source of the historical information to be generally reliable, such information is subject to interpretation and cannot be verified with complete certainty due to limits on the availability and reliability of raw data and other inherent limitations and uncertainties. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and the Company is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.**

6.5 Lucky Hardrock JV. In 1988, a twelve-hole (8801 – 8812) drilling program totaling 1,450 feet (442 m) was conducted by the Lucky Hardrock Joint Venture (Bramwell private file data, 2010). The 1988 sampling methods, quality control methods and assaying techniques are unknown, and reported assay results are undocumented and unsubstantiated. However, where these drill holes were later twinned or closely offset by drill holes completed by Walker Lane Gold LLC in 2006-2007, significant, but lower grade mineralization was found, as shown in Table 2. No other information is available on the Lucky Hardrock exploration work.

Hole	Xsect	UTME	UTMN	ELVft	Azm	Dip	TD	Fmft	Toft	Thickft	Fmm	Tom	Thickm	PPM Au
8808	5400	446648	4147059	7645		90	215	0	125	125	0.0	38.1	38.1	1.028
EX14	5400	446650	4147067	7645	0	60	400'	10	25	15	3.0	7.6	4.6	1.708
								35	40	5	10.7	12.2	1.5	0.268
								55	60	5	16.8	18.3	1.5	0.259
								70	75	5	21.3	22.9	1.5	0.119
								85	155	70	25.9	47.3	21.3	0.454
								260	270	10	79.3	82.3	3.0	0.238
								310	325	15	94.5	99.1	4.6	0.277
								355	390	35	108.2	118.9	10.7	0.531
								440	445	5	134.1	135.7	1.5	0.709
EX15	5400	446648	4147064	7645	0	90	300	0	15	15	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.162
								15	35	20	4.6	10.7	6.1	0.747
								35	65	30	10.7	19.8	9.1	0.110
								65	100	35	19.8	30.5	10.7	1.912
								100	175	75	30.5	53.4	22.9	0.304
								185	200	15	56.4	61.0	4.6	1.701
								200	230	30	61.0	70.1	9.1	0.424

Table 2. Drill Hole Assay Comparisons (Brook, 2020)

The drill results help further define a zone of anomalous gold mineralization in the vicinity of the Buster and Upper shaft workings. Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 7, and a summary of drill hole data (Wolf, 2005) is shown in Table 3.

Subsequent to the 1988 Lucky Hardrock JV program, a reserve calculation by K. Reimer (1988), consulting geologist from Harrisburg, Ill., estimated a gold zone in the Buster-Upper shaft area with approximately 470,000 tons at .06 oz Au/ton (2.05 g/T), containing 28,275 ounces gold, with a stripping ratio of 2.5:1. The zone is open to the east and northeast. The one-page report is addressed to two men in Illinois and Kentucky, who may have been the joint venture partners. **This estimated mineral inventory for the Property was calculated prior to**

NI 43-101 reporting standards and does not meet the criteria for NI 43-101 categories. Although the Author believes the source of the historical information to be generally reliable, such information is subject to interpretation and cannot be verified with complete certainty due to limits on the availability and reliability of raw data and other inherent limitations and uncertainties. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and the Company is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

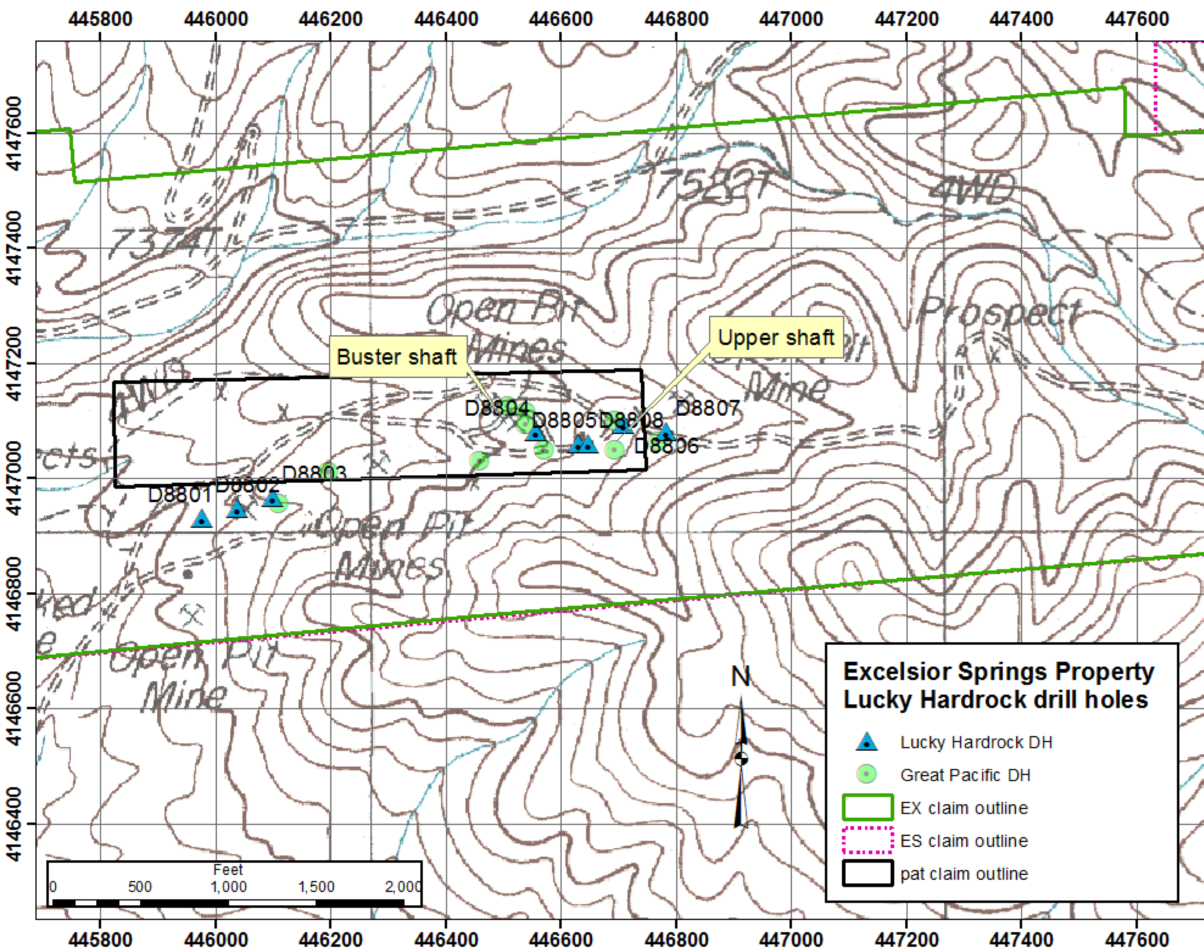


Figure 7. Lucky Hardrock Drill Hole Locations (Brook, 2020)

DH	UTME	UTMN	ELV_ft	Azm	Dip	TD	Fm_ft	To_ft	Thick_ft	Fm_m	To_m	Thick_m	Au_ppm
8801	445976	4146930	7415		90	100	NA						
8802	446038	4146948	7440		90	100	40	50	10	12.2	15.2	3.0	8.124
8803	446098	4146967	7484		90	100	75	80	5	22.9	24.4	1.5	1.166
8804	446556	4147080	7620		90	100	NA						
8805	446644	4147120	7625		90	100	5	20	15	1.5	6.1	4.6	2.571
							65	70	5	19.8	21.3	1.5	0.411
8806	446710	4147094	7665		90	120	0	90	90	0.0	27.4	27.4	2.742
8807	446783	4147080	7700		90	100	60	85	25	18.3	25.9	7.6	0.926
8808	446648	4147059	7645		90	215	0	125	125	0.0	38.1	38.1	1.028
							35	70	35	10.7	21.3	10.7	3.188
							210	215	5	64.0	65.5	1.5	0.926
8809					90	100	0	5	5	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.343
8810					90	165	105	110	5	32.0	33.5	1.5	0.514
							160	165	5	48.8	50.3	1.5	0.926
8811	446340	4147050	7520		90	100	40	45	5	12.2	13.7	1.5	0.686
8812	446086	4147042	7480		90	150	130	135	5	39.6	41.2	1.5	0.411

Table 3. Lucky Hardrock Drill Hole Assays (Brook, 2020)

6.6 Bramwell. In 2001, Christian Bramwell of Tonopah, Nevada acquired the two patented claims and leased them to Ben Viljoen, mine superintendent at the Mineral Ridge Gold Mine at Silver Peak, Nevada. Viljoen attempted to interest Golden Phoenix Minerals, Inc., the mining company operating the Mineral Ridge Gold Mine, to option the Property. The Property was too "early-stage" for Golden Phoenix, and Viljoen failed to maintain his claims (Bramwell, personal communication, 2010).

6.7 Timberwolf Minerals Ltd. and Walker Lane Gold LLC. In early 2005, Dave Wolfe, president of Timberwolf Minerals Ltd. of Canon City, Colorado ("Timberwolf Minerals"), staked 14 claims peripheral to the two patented claims and brought the land package to the attention of Walker Lane Gold LLC ("Walker Lane Gold"). Walker Lane Gold, the US subsidiary of Maximus Ventures Ltd. of Ontario, Canada, leased the unpatented claims from Timberwolf Minerals, in January, 2005 and finalized a lease with owner Christian Bramwell for the two patented claims effective June 1, 2005 (Wolf, 2005). An additional 28 claims were staked at that time. Another 58 claims were staked in the summer of 2007.

Under Wolfe's direction, Walker Lane Gold completed a program of geologic mapping and sampling on the Property, and there were two phases of RC drilling. The location of the 22 drill holes is shown on Figure 8 and drilling totaled 9,410 ft (2,868 m). Assay values for the drill holes are shown in Table 4.

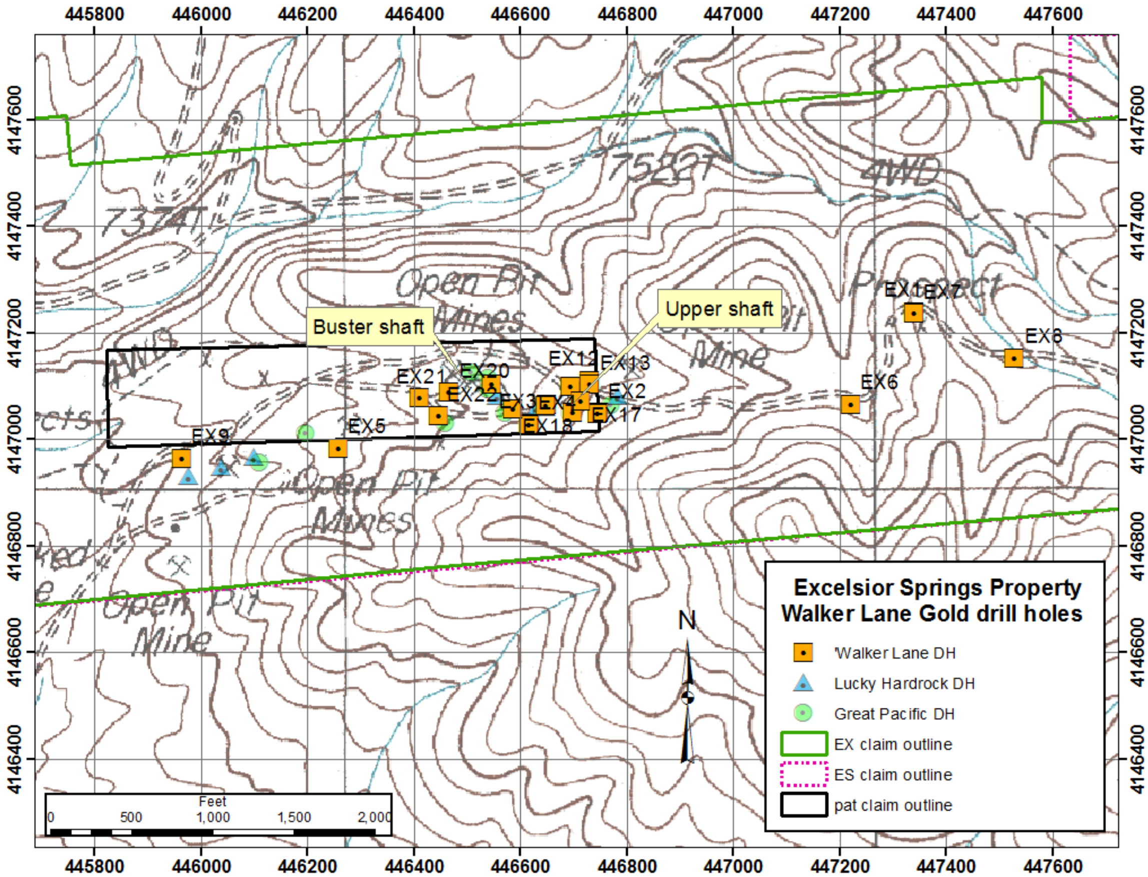


Figure 8. Walker Lane Gold Drill Hole Locations (Brook, 2020)

DH	UTME	UTMN	ELV_ft	Azm	Dip	TD	Fm_ft	To_ft	Thick_ft	Fm_m	To_m	Thick_m	Au_ppm
EX1	447341	4147241	7925	10	50	550	230	240	10	70.1	73.2	3.0	0.108
EX2	446747	4147051	7700	325	70	500	140	150	10	42.7	45.7	3.0	1.725
							160	180	20	48.8	54.9	6.1	0.093
							230	290	60	70.1	88.4	18.3	4.650
							290	340	50	88.4	103.7	15.2	0.730
							350	370	20	106.7	112.8	6.1	0.820
							470	480	10	143.3	146.3	3.0	0.121
EX3	446618	4147031	7642	40	70	540	100	200	100	30.5	61.0	30.5	0.144
EX4	446616	4147029	7642	330	70	500	120	170	50	36.6	51.8	15.2	0.540
							210	260	50	64.0	79.3	15.2	0.604
EX5	446258	4146984	7350	30	60	600	100	120	20	30.5	36.6	6.1	0.615
							380	400	20	115.9	122.0	6.1	0.292
EX6	447222	4147067	7835	30	60	500	330	340	10	100.6	103.7	3.0	0.070
EX7	447340	4147237	7925	160	52	500	10	20	10	3.0	6.1	3.0	0.051
EX8	447530	4147154	7675	0	60	560	0	30	30	0.0	9.1	9.1	0.129
							50	70	20	15.2	21.3	6.1	0.300
							220	250	30	67.1	76.2	9.1	0.071
							325	330	5	99.1	100.6	1.5	0.957
							470	510	40	143.3	155.5	12.2	1.180
EX9	445963	4146965	7410	25	70	350	NSV						
EX10	446747	4147052	7700	325	50	400	5	10	5	1.5	3.0	1.5	0.170
							140	155	15	42.7	47.3	4.6	0.065
EX11	446745	4147049	7700	35	60	450	165	195	30	50.3	59.5	9.1	0.154
							240	245	5	73.2	74.7	1.5	0.220
EX12	446731	4147111	7670	0	60	300	0	15	15	0.0	4.6	4.6	1.245
							15	40	25	4.6	12.2	7.6	0.341
							40	50	10	12.2	15.2	3.0	1.071
							50	65	15	15.2	19.8	4.6	0.298
							130	135	5	39.6	41.2	1.5	0.143
							215	225	10	65.5	68.6	3.0	0.108
							240	245	5	73.2	74.7	1.5	0.121
							215	225	10	65.5	68.6	3.0	0.108
							255	260	5	77.7	79.3	1.5	1.040
							285	300	15	86.9	91.5	4.6	0.128
EX13	446731	4147104	7670	180	60	400	0	35	35	0.0	10.7	10.7	3.267
							35	65	30	10.7	19.8	9.1	0.229
							185	190	5	56.4	57.9	1.5	0.167
							200	205	5	61.0	62.5	1.5	0.148
							270	280	10	82.3	85.4	3.0	0.796
							335	355	20	102.1	108.2	6.1	0.274
							395	400	5	120.4	122.0	1.5	0.128
EX14	446650	4147067	7645	0	60	500	10	25	15	3.0	7.6	4.6	1.553
							35	75	40	10.7	22.9	12.2	0.102
							85	155	70	25.9	47.3	21.3	0.412
							260	270	10	79.3	82.3	3.0	0.433
							310	325	15	94.5	99.1	4.6	0.251
							355	360	5	108.2	109.8	1.5	1.630
							360	390	30	109.8	118.9	9.1	0.291
							425	450	25	129.6	137.2	7.6	0.179
							470	475	5	143.3	144.8	1.5	0.132
EX15	446650	4147067	7645	0	60	400	10	25	15	3.0	7.6	4.6	1.553
							35	75	40	10.7	22.9	12.2	0.102
							85	155	70	25.9	47.3	21.3	0.412
							260	270	10	79.3	82.3	3.0	0.433
							100	175	75	30.5	53.4	22.9	0.304
							185	200	15	56.4	61.0	4.6	1.701
							200	230	30	61.0	70.1	9.1	0.424

DH	UTME	UTMN	ELV_ft	Azm	Dip	TD	Fm_ft	To_ft	Thick_ft	Fm_m	To_m	Thick_m	Au_ppm
EX16	446698	4147051	7675	0	60	400	10	15	5	3.0	4.6	1.5	0.524
							105	115	10	32.0	35.1	3.0	1.452
							140	145	5	42.7	44.2	1.5	0.236
							150	170	20	45.7	51.8	6.1	0.475
							180	205	25	54.9	62.5	7.6	0.124
							230	260	30	70.1	79.3	9.1	0.631
							390	395	5	118.9	120.4	1.5	0.106
EX17	446714	4147072	7675	0	60	400	0	20	20	0.0	6.1	6.1	0.904
							20	45	25	6.1	13.7	7.6	0.128
							90	145	55	27.4	44.2	16.8	0.655
							340	345	5	103.7	105.2	1.5	0.207
							355	360	5	108.2	109.8	1.5	0.185
EX18	446586	4147057	7635	0	60	400	0	10	10	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.257
							95	110	15	29.0	33.5	4.6	0.312
							140	160	20	42.7	48.8	6.1	5.567
							165	185	20	50.3	56.4	6.1	0.078
							195	215	20	59.5	65.5	6.1	0.267
							200	220	20	61.0	67.1	6.1	0.267
							240	245	5	73.2	74.7	1.5	0.450
							245	250	5	74.7	76.2	1.5	2.360
							250	265	15	76.2	80.8	4.6	0.782
							265	285	20	80.8	86.9	6.1	0.124
EX19	446546	4147104	7612	0	60	350	180	200	20	54.9	61.0	6.1	0.093
							280	320	40	85.4	97.6	12.2	0.182
							320	330	10	97.6	100.6	3.0	1.212
							340	345	5	103.7	105.2	1.5	0.248
EX20	446466	4147089	7605	0	60	350	20	30	10	6.1	9.1	3.0	0.168
							65	70	5	19.8	21.3	1.5	0.207
							80	105	25	24.4	32.0	7.6	0.345
							155	160	5	47.3	48.8	1.5	0.797
							200	240	40	61.0	73.2	12.2	0.090
							240	255	15	73.2	77.7	4.6	0.433
							285	290	5	86.9	88.4	1.5	0.854
							290	330	40	88.4	100.6	12.2	0.107
EX21	446411	4147078	7580	0	60	350	85	130	45	25.9	39.6	13.7	0.107
							310	350	40	94.5	106.7	12.2	0.094
EX22	446446	4147044	7590	0	60	300	35	65	30	10.7	19.8	9.1	0.747
							105	125	20	32.0	38.1	6.1	0.088

Table 4. Walker Lane Gold Drill Hole Assays (Brook, 2020)

The first phase of RC drilling was completed in December, 2006, and January, 2007. An intercept in hole EX2 of 110 feet (33 m) of 0.07 oz Au/ton (2.39 g/T) near the Upper shaft in the Buster zone portion of the ESSZ prompted a second phase of drilling in March, 2007. The area from the Buster shaft to the Upper shaft is approximately 1,000 feet long (304 m) and 150-200 feet-wide (45 – 61 m), and 12 of 16 drill holes drilled in this area contained gold mineralization in the range of 0.01 to 0.08 oz Au/ton (0.34 – 2.73 g/T). All holes drilled by Walker Lane Gold LLC were angle holes and, with the exception of two holes, were drilled northward across the suspected south-dipping contacts and structures found in the Buster mine.

There is no record of sample security procedures from Wolfe, but as assays are comparable with values from other programs, there is no reason to suspect the results. All of the drill hole assays were done by ALS Chemex of Sparks, Nevada using a standard fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. At the end of 2007, Walker Lane Gold assigned their interest in the Property, including the unpatented claims and the lease on the patented claims, back to Timberwolf Minerals.

6.8 Evolving Gold Corporation. In the spring of 2008, Evolving Gold Corporation ("EGC") leased the Property from Timberwolf Minerals. EGC completed eight RC drill holes totaling 4,320 feet (1,317 m). All holes hit at least thin zones of 0.01 oz Au/ton (0.31 g /T), and the best hole, EX30, intersected 160 feet (48.7 m) containing 0.04 oz Au/ton (1.36 g/T). The locations of the drill holes are shown in Figure 9, and a summary of the drill hole data is shown in Table 5.

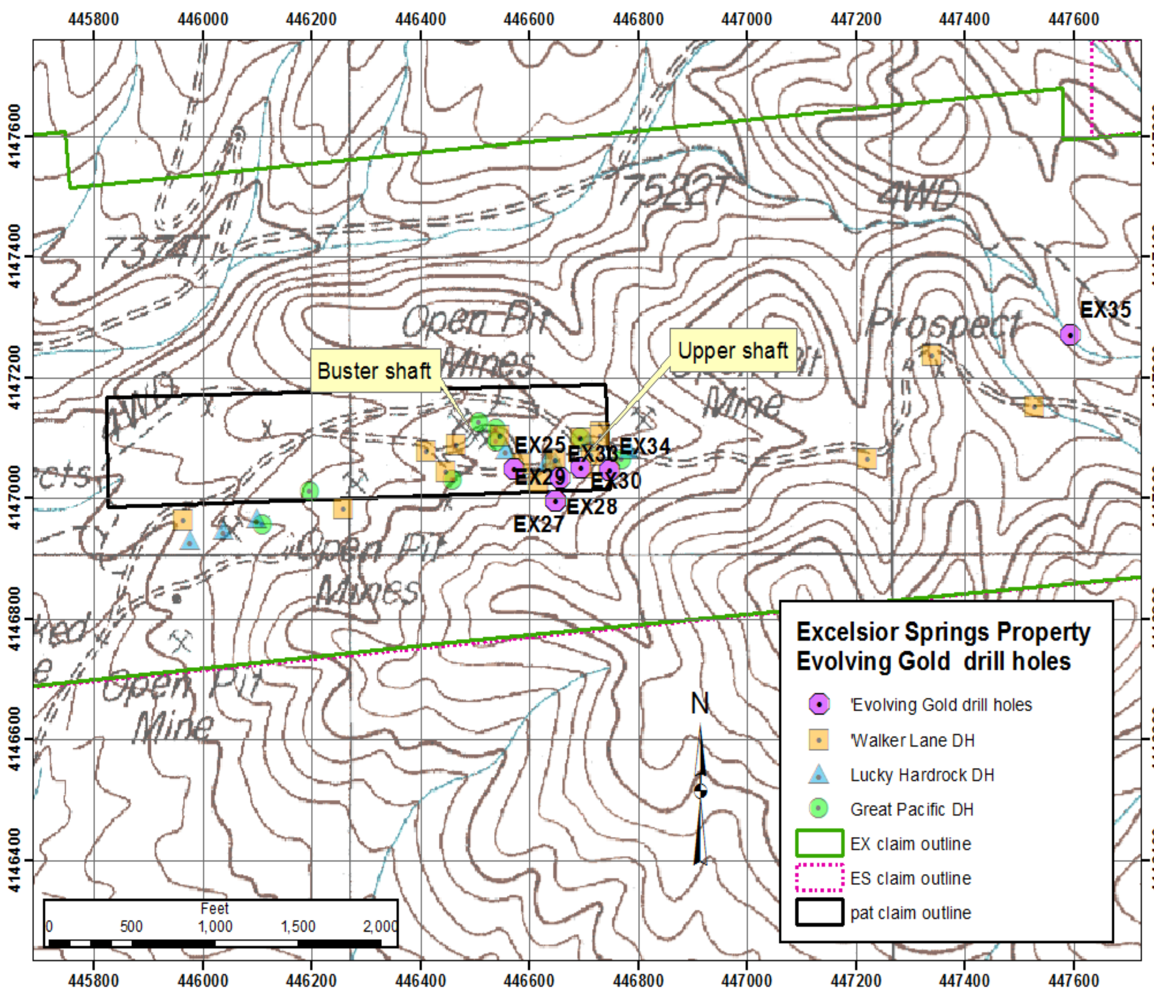


Figure 9. EGC Drill Hole Locations (Brook, 2020)

DH	UTME	UTMN	ELV_ft	Azm	Dip	TD	Fm_ft	To_ft	Thick_ft	Fm_m	To_m	Thick_m	Au_ppm
EX25	446566	4147059	7635		90	480	70	125	55	21.3	38.1	16.8	0.846
							185	190	5	56.4	57.9	1.5	0.602
							190	195	5	57.9	59.5	1.5	1.860
							195	200	5	59.5	61.0	1.5	0.239
							330	340	10	100.6	103.7	3.0	0.109
							445	450	5	135.7	137.2	1.5	0.127
EX27	446645	4146956	7660	320	70	630	140	150	10	42.7	45.7	3.0	0.210
EX28	446645	4146956	7660	40	70	500	225	250	25	68.6	76.2	7.6	0.212
							345	355	10	105.2	108.2	3.0	0.000
EX29	446645	4146956	7660	0	70	650	125	130	5	38.1	39.6	1.5	0.154
							210	215	5	64.0	65.5	1.5	0.493
							245	265	20	74.7	80.8	6.1	0.518
							345	370	25	105.2	112.8	7.6	0.283
							460	490	30	140.2	149.4	9.1	0.225
							490	545	55	149.4	166.2	16.8	0.066
EX30	446694	4147052	7675	320	70	500	40	45	5	12.2	13.7	1.5	0.122
							110	125	15	33.5	38.1	4.6	0.345
							215	220	5	65.5	67.1	1.5	0.149
							235	260	25	71.6	79.3	7.6	3.920
							260	300	40	79.3	91.5	12.2	0.515
							300	305	5	91.5	93.0	1.5	10.000
							305	310	5	93.0	94.5	1.5	0.321
							325	375	50	99.1	114.3	15.2	1.010
							375	395	20	114.3	120.4	6.1	0.281
							490	500	10	149.4	152.4	3.0	0.671
EX33	446650	4147024	7650	003	80	480	110	125	15	33.5	38.1	4.6	0.590
							170	180	10	51.8	54.9	3.0	6.700
EX34	446747	4147047	7695	0	90	640	80	85	5	24.4	25.9	1.5	0.113
							215	225	10	65.5	68.6	3.0	0.497
							255	295	40	77.7	89.9	12.2	0.520
							315	330	15	96.0	100.6	4.6	0.299
							390	395	5	118.9	120.4	1.5	0.470
							470	480	10	143.3	146.3	3.0	0.323
EX35	447594	4147272	7675	335	60	440	35	50	15	10.7	15.2	4.6	0.085
							110	170	60	33.5	51.8	18.3	0.046
							170	185	15	51.8	56.4	4.6	0.842
							185	230	45	56.4	70.1	13.7	0.094
							360	405	45	109.8	123.5	13.7	0.101

Table 5. EGC Drill Hole Assays (Brook, 2020)

6.9 ICS Copper Systems Ltd. (now, NBR). In August, 2010, Timberwolf Minerals leased the Property to ICS Copper Systems Ltd. (ICS) of Abbotsford, British Columbia. ICS engaged Ken Brook, a qualified person and president of Desert Ventures Inc. of Reno, Nevada (the Author), to conduct a review of the project data and prepare the 2010 initial NI 43-101 technical report on the Property (Brook, 2010). During the site visit on September 15 and 16, 2010, the Author collected 23 rock-chip samples from outcrops on the Property and submitted them to American Assay Labs in Sparks, Nevada. All samples were fire assayed for gold, and pathfinder elements were determined by Induction Coupled Plasma (ICP) analysis. In October and November of 2010 an additional 143 outcrop samples were collected by the Author and analyzed by American Assay Labs. All the samples remained in the possession of the Author from the time of collection until reaching the lab. Sample locations with gold values are shown on Figure 10, . In February of 2011, ICS changed its name to Nubian Resources Ltd. (NBR) and transferred the lease to the Property in its wholly owned subsidiary Nubian Resources (USA) Ltd. NBR has its shares listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange.

6.10 Paradigm Minerals USA Corporation. In March of 2011, Paradigm Minerals USA Corporation (PMUC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Ioneer Ltd, a public company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange, leased the Property. The agreement allowed PMUC to earn a 70% interest in the Property after making annual cash lease payments and spending $3 million on exploration. In February of 2012, PMUC entered into a joint venture agreement with Osisko Mining Corporation to explore the Excelsior Springs Property and other properties. Osisko agreed to refund some previous expenditures, subscribe to AUD$852,000 worth of Ioneer Ltd shares, and fund all future exploration work on the Excelsior Springs Property and other PUMC properties. Osisko terminated the funding agreement in 2015, and PMUC returned the Property to NBR in January of 2016. During their tenure of the project, PMUC carried out an aggressive exploration program comprising the following:

- Geologic mapping;
- Surface outcrop, soil and stream sediment sampling;
- Geophysical surveys; and
- RC drilling.

6.10.1 Geologic Mapping. PMUC retained the Author to map the project and collect samples for assay from altered outcrops. A project-scale geologic map was developed at a 1:2,400 scale, and the central part of the Property around the Buster shaft was mapped at a scale of 1:1,200. Neither of these maps were digitized and are not presented in this Report. The field sheets remain in the Desert Ventures office in Reno. Observations on structures, alteration and mineralization described below are based on the mapping program (Brook, 2011).

The ESSZ contains significant gold mineralization, and the zone hosts a variety of well developed, hydrothermal alteration features, including silicified breccia zones, jasperoids and zones of intense acid leaching and clay-sericite alteration. Mapped faults in the ESSZ are frequently acid-leach zones or silicified breccia zones.

The areal extent and intensity of the alteration types present on the Property clearly indicate large volumes of hydrothermal fluids passed through the structures and into the surrounding rocks. The alteration and mineralization are believed to be related to a magmatic source, but a definitive relationship of mineralization with small outcrops of granodiorite and other intrusive rocks found on the Property has not been completely established. Five main types of alteration have been observed on the Property:

- Acid leaching of calcareous sediments;
- Silicification of decalcified sediments – jasperoids;
- Sodic – calcic metasomatism (albitization) of altered rocks;
- Sericitization; and
- Metamorphic effects: skarns, marble and hornfels.

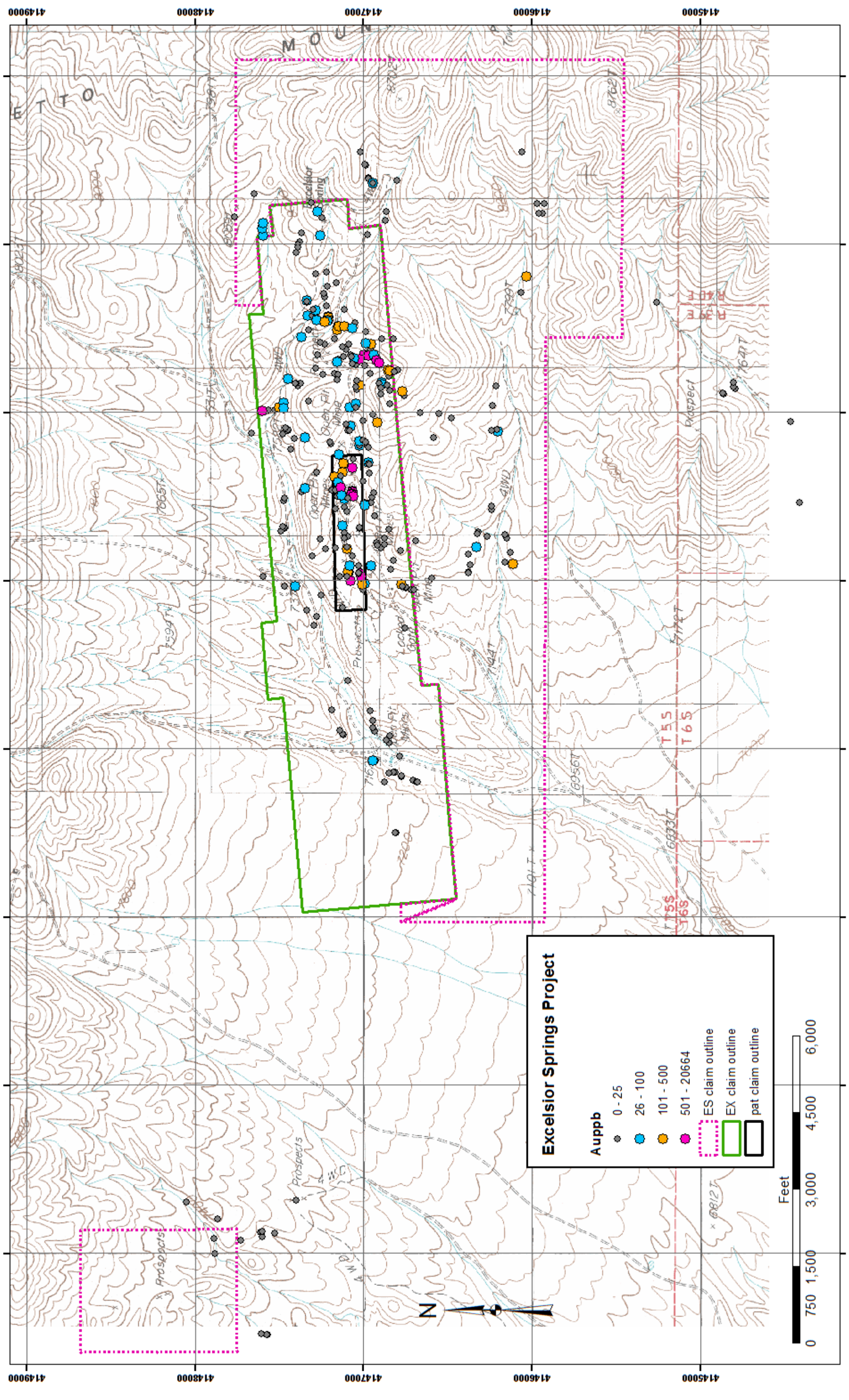


Figure 10. ICS Surface Gold Samples (Brook, 2020)

In addition to the ESSZ, another prominent structural feature in the project area is the remarkably arcuate, concave-south, Southern Structural zone that is roughly four miles in diameter as shown in Figure 11. This zone might be the reflection of doming caused by a major intrusion located within the arcuate zone. The Buster mine and other areas of known gold mineralization are located along the east-west-trending portion of the semi-arcuate ESSZ. The Northern Structural Zone is also concave south and semi-arcuate. All of these zones are manifested by the obvious alignment of drainages, and recent mapping shows the zones host multiple faults and fractures.

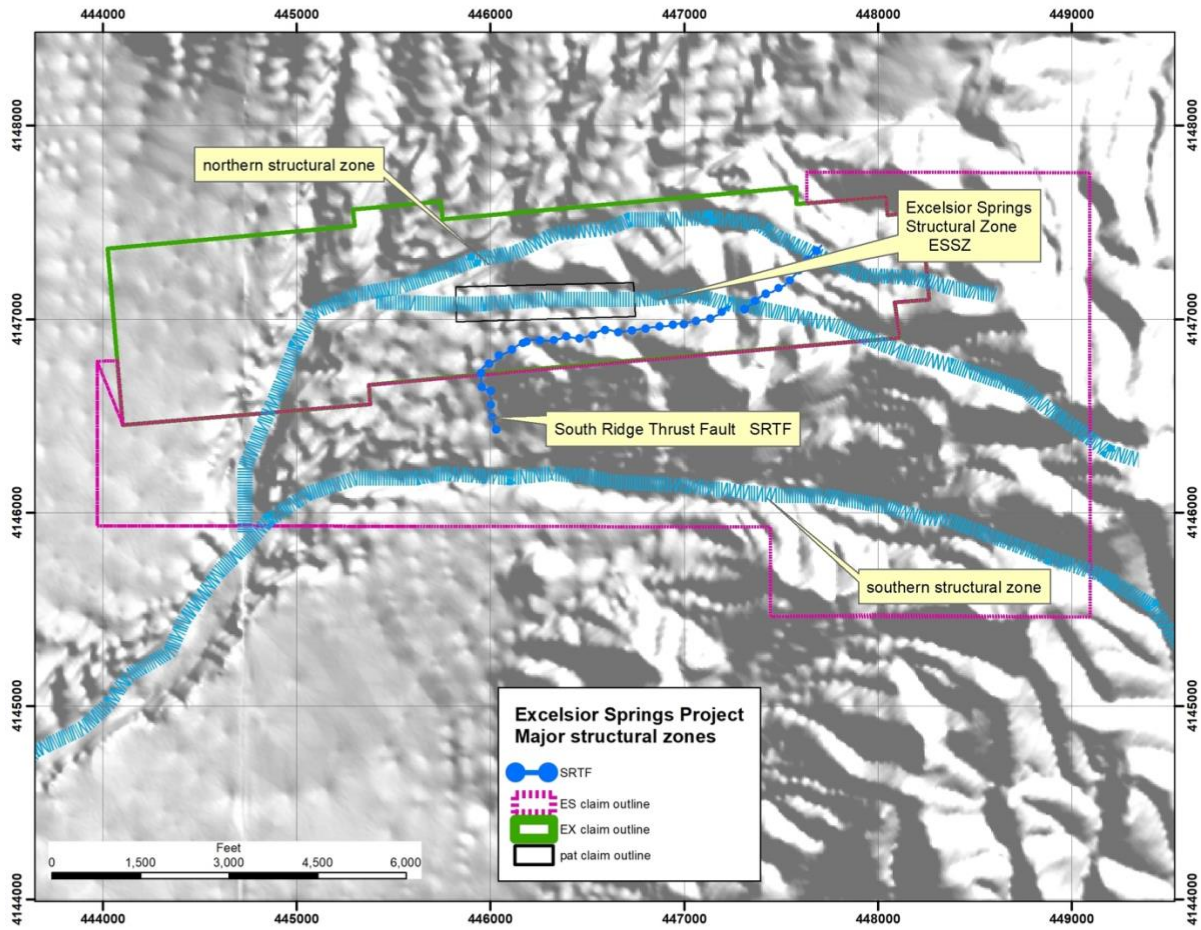


Figure 11. District-Scale Structural Zones (Brook, 2020)

Another structure identified during the mapping program is a thrust fault that caps the hill just to the south of the ESSZ. This fault is herein named the South Ridge thrust fault ("SRTF"), and the structure brings fresh grey limestone of the Emigrant Formation over strongly altered and mineralized sediments of the Harkless Formation. The SRTF has an east- northeast trend and dips 5º to 40º to the south. There are numerous structurally controlled zones of acid leaching and silicification in the upper plate rocks, with localized concentrations of gold values. In the small open pit south of the Buster mine, exposures of the SRTF show that the grey limestone of the upper plate has served as an aquatard to hydrothermal fluids which have altered and mineralized the underlying rocks. Figure 12 shows an easterly-trending, south-dipping structure cutting through the upper plate limestone that has clearly served as a path for hydrothermal fluids.

Figure 12. Altered Rocks Under The SRTF (Brook, 2020)

6.10.2 Surface Outcrop, Soil and Stream Sediment Sampling. The following description of sampling on the Property is taken from a Global Geoscience Progress Report (now Ioneer) (Rowe, 2013). Approximately 400 stream sediment, 1,800 soil and 350 rock chip samples have been collected on the project and in the area surrounding it. All samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay and a suite of other elements by ICP. Rock chip sample collection focused on the area around the Buster shaft in an attempt to define mineralized structures and stratigraphic units.

Stream sediment samples have defined the Central, Western and Eastern areas of mildly anomalous Au, Ag, As, Mo +/- Bi and Te. The Central Area comprises the area 1km east and 1km west of the Buster and Upper shafts. The Western Area is a 1 km long area about 4 km west of the Central Area. The Eastern Area is three small zones on the flanks of Palmetto Mountain. These areas have been examined, but no additional work has been done.

Fine-fraction soil sampling has been conducted over the Central Area on a 25m X 200m grid. Elsewhere, soils samples were collected every 50m along ridges with 300 – 500 m between lines. Soil sampling is not particularly effective in some areas as demonstrated by the weak to nil gold values above drill holes with broad intersections of plus 100 ppb Au.

6.10.3 Geophysical Surveys. In 2011, PMUC contracted Zonge International of Reno, Nevada to conduct a gradient array Induced Polarization/resistivity survey over a 3 km x 1 km area in the Central Area (Zonge, 2011). A 30 m receiver dipole provided limited depth penetration, and IP chargeability response may have been reduced by the deep oxidation level found on the Property. Resistivity highs are typically indicative of silicification, and five resistivity high zones were defined.

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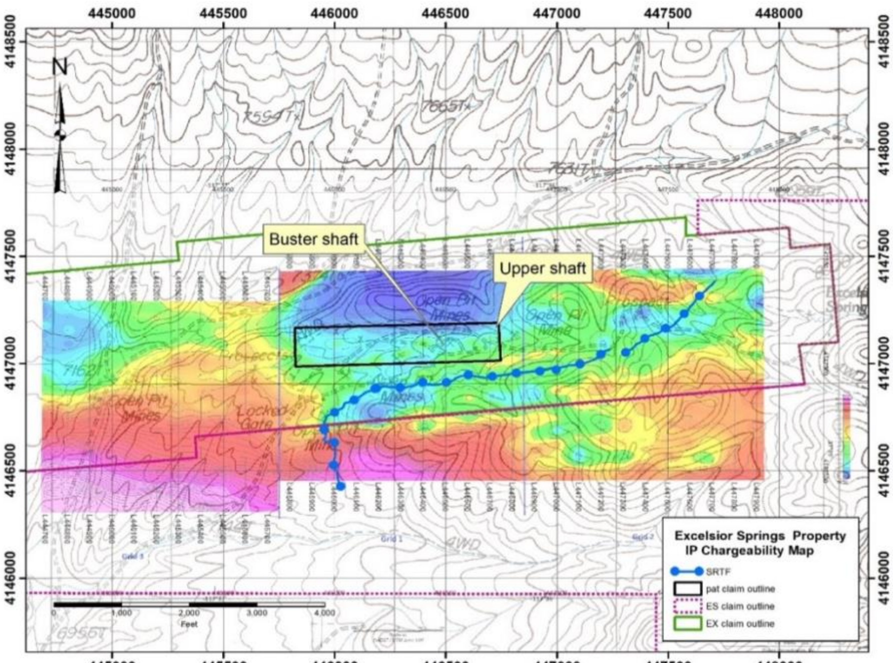

Figure 13. Gradient IP Survey Results (Zonge, 2011)

One of the high resistivity zones corresponds to the silicification related to gold mineralization at the Buster mine. A large zone of high resistivity is below the SRTF, and drilling at the eastern end of the zone intersected broad zones of silicification and mineralization. See section 6.10.4 of this Report. The remainder of this large resistivity high has not been drill-tested.

The southwestern portion of the survey shows a well-defined zone of chargeability that continues to the east and appears under the SRTF. There are no drill holes within this high chargeability zone.

In May of 2013 PMUC contracted Wright Geophysics of Spring Creek, Nevada to conduct a ground magnetic survey over the central portion of the Property. A total of about 92 line kilometers of magnetic data were acquired on 100 m and 300 m spaced north-south lines. Measurements of the total magnetic intensity were taken in the continuous mode at two-second intervals (Wright, 2013a). Figure 14 shows the relatively flat and mild magnetic response of the central area. The areas shown in the rose color are 130 nanoTeslas (nT) below the magnetic survey's base station value of 49,255 nT. The violet areas are 100 nT below the base station value. Wright has interpreted the magnetic highs represent intrusive rocks beneath the surface.

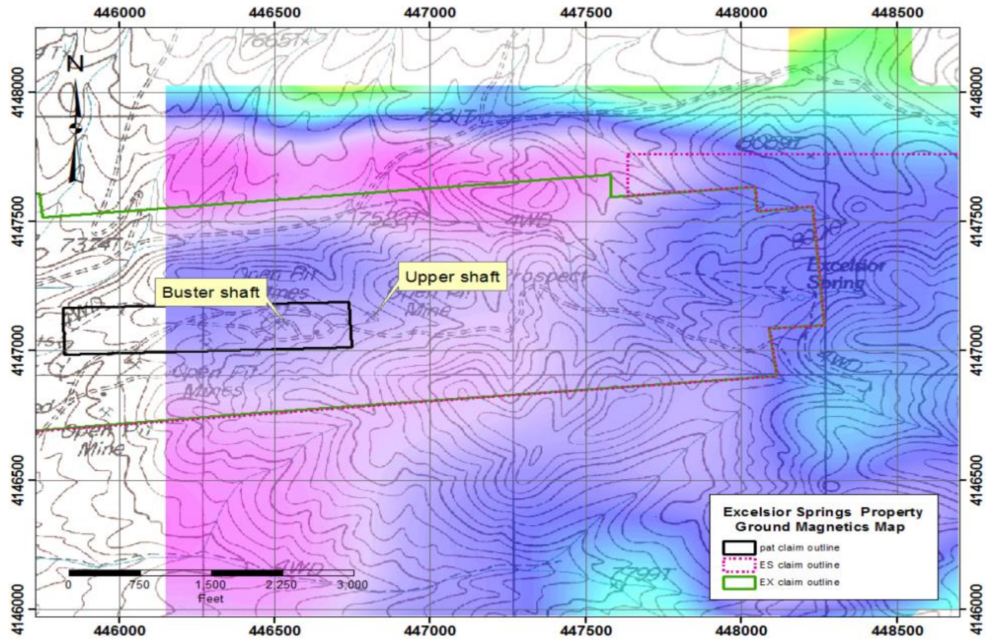

Figure 14. Ground Magnetic Map (Wright, 2013a)

PMUC also contracted Wright Geophysics to conduct a controlled source audio magneto-telluric ("CSAMT") survey on the Property. Figure 15 shows the location of the survey lines and

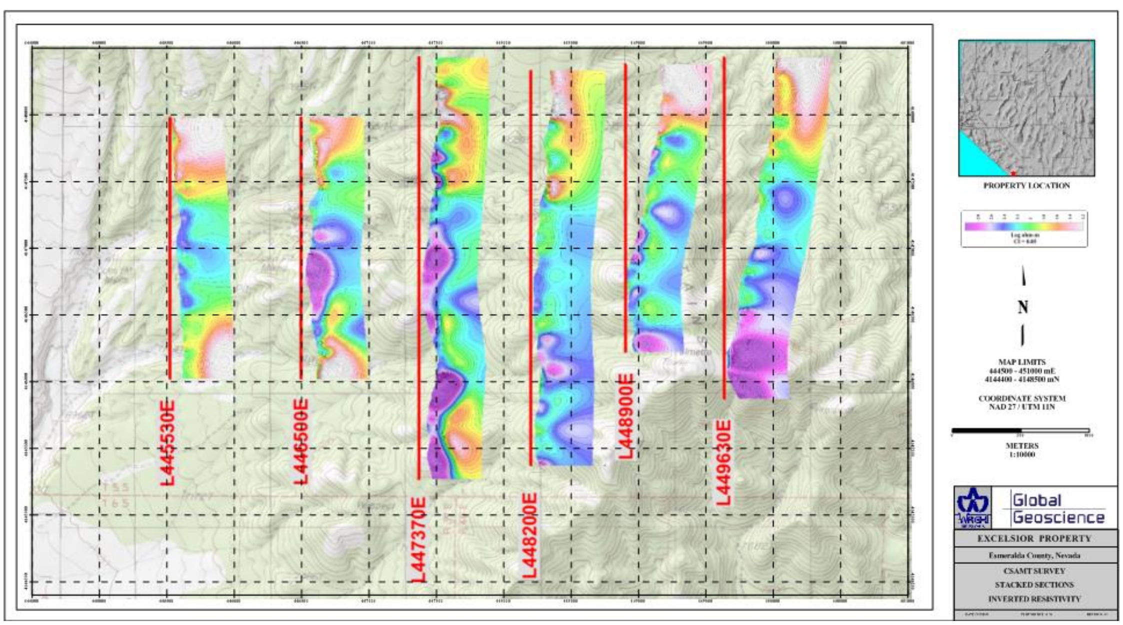

Figure 15. CSAMT Survey (Wright, 2013b)

the results that were obtained. Survey results which are plotted on vertical planes have been rotated 90^0 for viewing (Wright, 2013b). Wright has interpreted the CSAMT resistivity highs are due to alteration, silicification, or to lithologic composition, limestones. The CSAMT data also supports the presence of intrusive rocks beneath the surface.

6.10.4 RC drilling. PMUC completed 31 RC drill holes on the Property as shown in Figure 16. Most of the holes were angled and drilled at an azimuth of 0^o to cross the ESSZ. A total of 18,473 ft (5,632 m) was drilled, and assay results are shown in Table 6. All of the individual five-foot assay intervals for the PUMC holes were averaged, and zones of lower grade gold values (+/- 100ppb) are included in Table 6. These zones often surround higher grade intervals as shown by holes GE 2 and 6. Zones without a higher-grade core may be peripheral to better grade mineralization and could serve as a vector for future exploration.

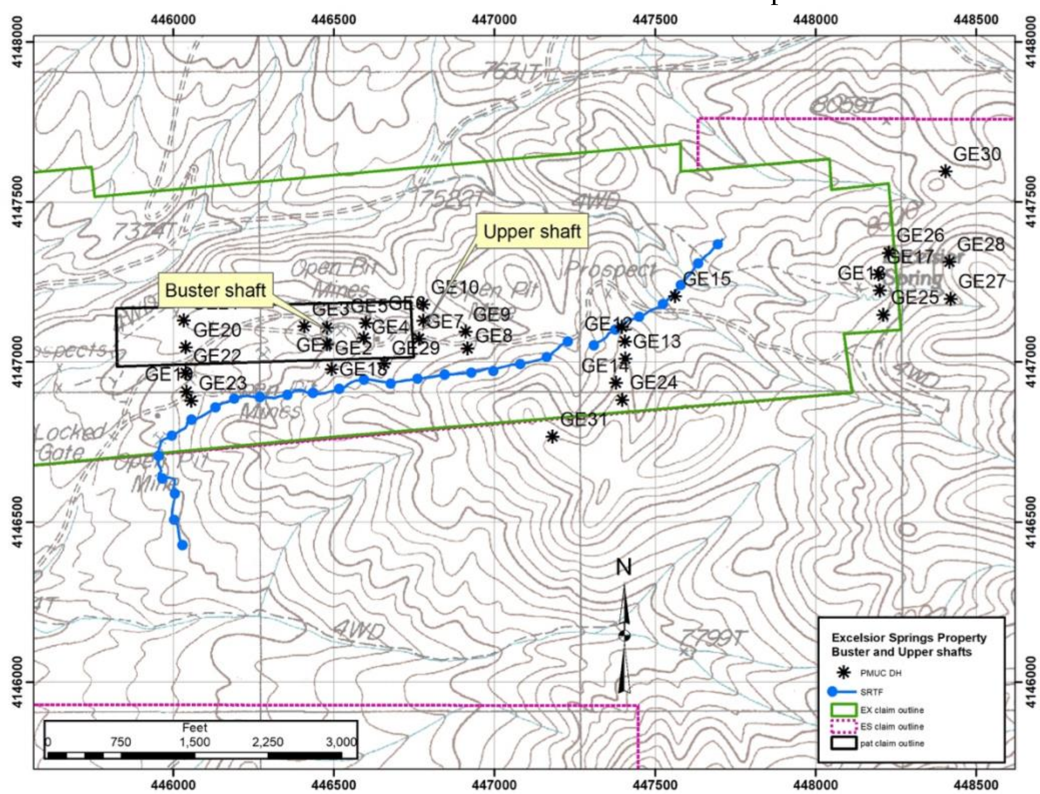

Figure 16. PMUC Drill Hole Locations (Brook, 2020)

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology. Most of the region around the Property lies within the Walker Lane, a major, northwest-trending zone of structural disruption at least 300 miles (480 km) long and 50-100 miles (80 – 160 km) wide, as seen in Figure 1. This structural belt forms a transition between the northwest-trending Sierra Nevada range to the west, and the north- to northeast-trending ranges of the Great Basin Province of Nevada to the east (Stewart, 1980).

DH	UTME	UTMN	ELV_ft	Azm	Dip	TD	Fm_ft	To_ft	Thick_ft	Fm_m	To_m	Thick_m	Au_ppm
GE1	446480	4147107	7600	0	60	500	0	10	10	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.237
							35	70	35	10.7	21.3	10.7	0.382
							440	445	5	134.1	135.7	1.5	0.103
GE2	446480	4147055	7600	0	60	500	0	10	10	0.0	3.0	3	5.621
							10	85	75	3.0	25.9	3	0.063
							85	100	15	25.9	30.5	3	0.224
							190	205	15	57.9	62.5	4.6	0.103
							220	235	15	67.1	71.6	4.6	0.159
							450	460	10	137.2	140.2	3.0	0.366
GE3	446409	4147111	7565	0	60	500	10	30	20	3.0	9.1	6.1	0.13
							60	65	5	18.3	19.8	1.5	0.168
							255	285	30	77.7	86.9	9.1	0.202
							310	320	10	94.5	97.6	3.0	0.253
GE4	446595	4147075	7635	350	60	400	70	100	30	21.3	30.5	9.1	0.27
							150	160	10	45.7	48.8	3.0	0.132
							160	165	5	48.8	50.3	1.5	2
							165	190	25	50.3	57.9	7.6	0.125
							240	255	15	73.2	77.7	4.6	0.068
							285	295	10	86.9	89.9	3.0	0.145
							295	375	80	89.9	114.3	24.4	0.037
							375	385	10	114.3	117.4	3.0	0.335
							385	400	15	117.4	122.0	4.6	0.05
GE5	446600	4147121	7610	0	60	500	225	270	45	68.6	82.3	13.7	0.033
GE6	446780	4147129	7670	0	60	700	0	35	35	0.0	10.7	10.7	0.082
							50	55	5	15.2	16.8	1.5	1.291
							55	70	15	16.8	21.3	4.6	0.21
							300	310	10	91.5	94.5	3.0	0.231
							310	320	10	94.5	97.6	3.0	0.916
							320	340	20	97.6	103.7	6.1	0.14
							460	480	20	140.2	146.3	6.1	0.261
							530	535	5	161.6	163.1	1.5	0.187
GE7	446766	4147072	7685	0	60	500	30	35	5	9.1	10.7	1.5	0.108
							430	450	20	131.1	137.2	6.1	0.053
							475	490	15	144.8	149.4	4.6	0.31
GE8	446918	4147042	7760	5	60	540	100	115	15	30.5	35.1	4.6	0.463
							190	200	10	57.9	61.0	3.0	2.729
							255	280	25	77.7	85.4	7.6	0.142
							305	330	25	93.0	100.6	7.6	5.112
							330	405	75	100.6	123.5	22.9	0.125
GE9	446911	4147094	7750	0	60	470	360	370	10	109.8	112.8	3.0	2.056
							370	400	30	112.8	122.0	9.1	0.206
GE10	446780	4147179	7685	0	60	480	NSV						
GE11	447398	4147109	7960	0	60	700	80	105	25	24.4	32.0	7.6	0.081
							475	480	5	144.8	146.3	1.5	0.313
							555	605	50	169.2	184.5	15.2	0.241
							620	635	15	189.0	193.6	4.6	0.096
							695	700	5	211.9	213.4	1.5	0.124
GE12	447408	4147064	7970	0	60	680	NSV						
GE13	447409	4147010	7975	0	60	495	85	100	15	25.9	30.5	4.6	0.07
							130	165	35	39.6	50.3	10.7	0.118
							195	200	5	59.5	61.0	1.5	0.174
							425	470	45	129.6	143.3	13.7	0.278
GE14	447380	4146934	8000	0	60	500	25	65	40	7.6	19.8	12.2	0.262
							65	90	25	19.8	27.4	7.6	2.895
							90	130	40	27.4	39.6	12.2	0.182

DH	UTME	UTMN	ELV_ft	Azm	Dip	TD	Fm_ft	To_ft	Thick_ft	Fm_m	To_m	Thick_m	Au_ppm
GE15	447564	4147205	7900	0	60	460	5	75	70	1.5	22.9	21.3	0.17
							110	115	5	33.5	35.1	1.5	0.106
							200	210	10	61.0	64.0	3.0	0.592
							210	220	10	64.0	67.1	3.0	1.181
							220	235	15	67.1	71.6	4.6	0.446
							235	240	5	71.6	73.2	1.5	1.609
							240	270	30	73.2	82.3	9.1	0.237
GE16	448201	4147223	8140	0	60	390	NSV						
GE17	448198	4147274	8140	0	60	500	0	10	10	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.062
							455	470	15	138.7	143.3	4.6	0.684
GE18	446494	4146977	7640	0	60	500	105	110	5	32.0	33.5	1.5	0.101
							270	315	45	82.3	96.0	13.7	0.296
							315	320	5	96.0	97.6	1.5	1.374
							320	325	5	97.6	99.1	1.5	0.379
GE19	446042	4146907	7450	0	60	500	175	185	10	53.4	56.4	3.0	0.527
							360	365	5	109.8	111.3	1.5	0.161
							385	395	10	117.4	120.4	3.0	3.289
							395	410	15	120.4	125.0	4.6	0.424
GE20	446040	4147045	7440	0	60	500	420	440	20	128.0	134.1	6.1	0.472
GE21	446034	4147130	7480	0	60	500	35	40	5	10.7	12.2	1.5	0.142
							75	90	15	22.9	27.4	4.6	0.529
							90	135	45	27.4	41.2	13.7	0.039
							250	255	5	76.2	77.7	1.5	0.193
							255	290	35	77.7	88.4	10.7	0.028
							315	355	40	96.0	108.2	12.2	0.028
							390	400	10	118.9	122.0	3.0	0.468
GE22	446040	4146965	7440	0	60	600	120	160	40	36.6	48.8	12.2	0.024
							410	425	15	125.0	129.6	4.6	0.857
GE23	446057	4146879	7450	0	60	600	65	70	5	19.8	21.3	1.5	0.53
							270	275	5	82.3	83.8	1.5	0.127
							520	530	10	158.5	161.6	3.0	0.372
GE24	447399	4146881	8040	0	60	880	160	165	5	48.8	50.3	1.5	0.302
							305	315	10	93.0	96.0	3.0	0.139
GE25	448212	4147147	8160	3	60	440	NSV						
GE26	448230	4147341	8120	0	60	1000	80	95	15	24.4	29.0	4.6	0.027
							335	405	70	102.1	123.5	21.3	0.236
							410	765	355	125.0	233.2	108.2	0.07
							815	1000	185	248.5	304.9	56.4	0.119
GE27	448422	4147197	8235	0	60	700		NSV					
GE28	448419	4147313	8245	0	60	710		NSV					
GE29	446658	4146995	7675	0	60	1010	135	240	105	41.2	73.2	32.0	0.088
							450	455	5	137.2	138.7	1.5	0.103
							475	480	5	144.8	146.3	1.5	0.166
							665	720	55	202.7	219.5	16.8	0.024
							830	845	15	253.0	257.6	4.6	0.306
							900	915	15	274.4	279.0	4.6	0.513
							980	985	5	298.8	300.3	1.5	0.299
GE30	448406	4147595	8040	3	60	740			NSV				
GE31	447182	4146766	8080	0	60	1000	45	55	10	13.7	16.8	3.0	0.111
							585	590	5	178.4	179.9	1.5	0.123
							645	700	55	196.6	213.4	16.8	0.197
							825	900	75	251.5	274.4	22.9	0.109
							920	925	5	280.5	282.0	1.5	0.2
							940	945	5	286.6	288.1	1.5	0.11
							980	985	5	298.8	300.3	1.5	0.14

Table 6. PMUC Drill Hole Assays

The trend of the mountain ranges and the lithologic units in south central Esmeralda County defines an arcuate band which is convex to the south. This arcuate band is referred to by Albers & Stewart (1972) as the Silver Peak-Palmetto-Montezuma oroflex. The Excelsior Springs Property lies within the southern portion of the oroflex, on the south flank of the Palmetto Mountains and on the north flank of the east-west trending Lida Valley. The Palmetto Mountains - Magruder Mountain area is a region marked by predominantly east-west high-angle faults and a complex sequence of thrust faults. The region is underlain by an arcuate band of lower Paleozoic and Precambrian metasedimentary rocks, intruded by numerous dikes, small pods of Tertiary-age rhyolite, hornblende diorite, and large bodies of older quartz monzonite from the Palmetto pluton. Both Jurassic and Cretaceous dates have been determined for the Palmetto pluton, and south of the folded metasedimentary rock belt is a second arcuate plutonic sequence, the Sylvania pluton, which has a middle Jurassic radiometric age (Albers and Stewart,1972). More recent work in the area by E. H. McKee (1985) provides a geologic map of the Magruder Mountain Quadrangle at a scale of one-inch equals one-mile (1:62,500). McKee also provided Miocene age dates (7.3 to 12.3 MA) for intrusive diorite dikes and stocks, granitic rocks, quartz porphyry and alaskite dikes in the project area.

Albers & Stewart (1972) propose that the Palmetto pluton could be present at shallow depths below the belt of sedimentary rocks in the Excelsior Springs Property area. The sedimentary rock sequence in the project area contains at least four major and many minor thrust sheets. The age of the oroflex and thrust faulting are not well documented but are considered to post-date the plutonic event and pre-date the mid-Tertiary intrusives and volcanic units not affected by the structural events. The Property is within an area of dominant east-west to east-northeast trending, high-angle structures probably generated as a result of movement along the northwest-trending, Walker Lane strike-slip faults. The east-west-trending Lida Valley structural break occurs between the Palmetto Mountains to the north and the Magruder Mountain to the south.

7.2 Local and Property Geology. The Excelsior Springs Property area contains basal Precambrian-Cambrian sedimentary rocks complexly interlayered by thrust faults with the Ordovician Palmetto Formation, as seen in Figure 17 (McKee, 1985). Lithologic units shown on the map are listed below.

Qa - Alluvium, (Quaternary) - sand and gravel.

Tq - Quartz porphyry and alaskite dikes, (Miocene) - Light-colored, quartz-rich fine-grained intrusive rocks.

Opa - Palmetto Formation, (Ordovician) - Heterogeneous mixture of dark, thin-bedded chert, shale, limestone and quartzites, usually in thrust fault contact with older rocks.

Ce - Emigrant Formation, (Cambrian) - Gray- green limey siltstone with sandstone interbeds. Grades upward into platy, gray, aphanitic limestone with chert nodules, chert beds and intraformational limestone conglomerates.

Ch - Harkless Formation,(Cambrian) - Interbedded fine-grained sandstone, siliceous siltstone and thin limestone.

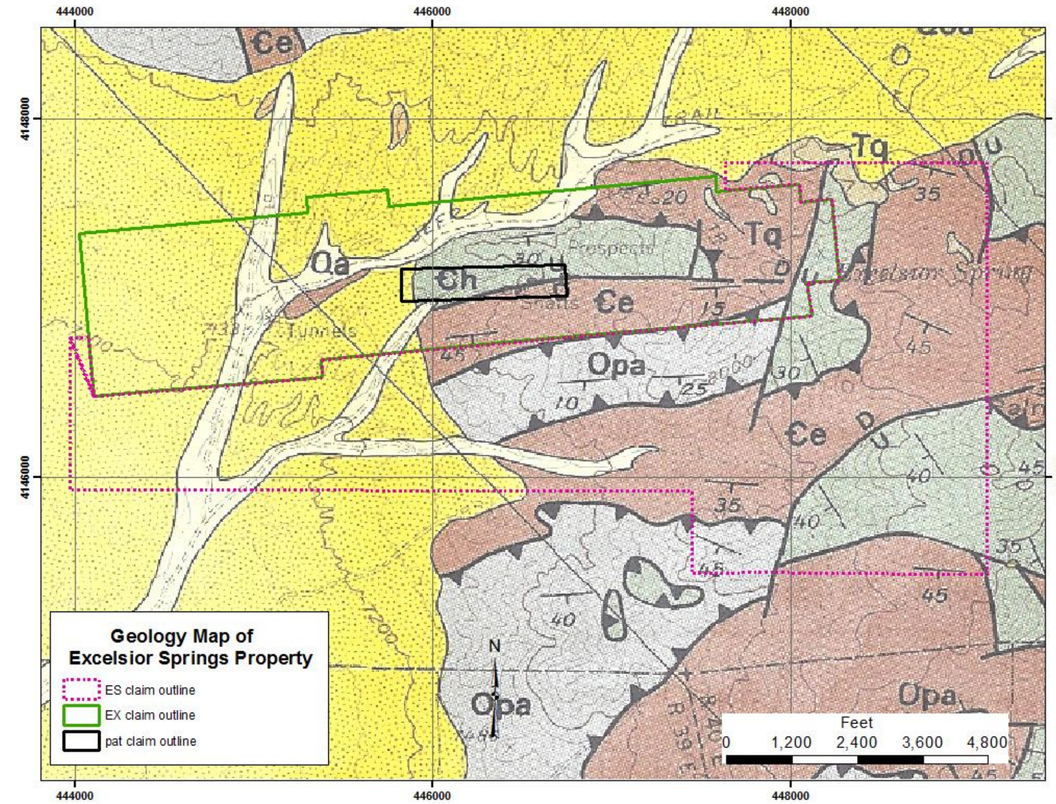

Figure 17. Project Geology (McKee, 1985)

Miocene rhyolite and hornblende diorite dikes (Tq) occur throughout the Property and are particularly abundant in the area east of the Excelsior Springs Property, as seen in Figure 17. Most of the dikes are aligned parallel to the east-west to east-northeast trends of the mineralization in the ESSZ. The quartz-rich rhyolite dikes appear to be more closely associated with alteration and gold mineralization than do the hornblende diorite dikes.

The 3,500 foot-thick (1,067 m), Cambrian-age (Ch) Harkless Formation seems to be the predominant host for the alteration and mineralization and is divided into a lower, greenish-gray quartz-rich siltstone member and an upper olive-gray siltstone member. Limestone layers, up to 100 feet-thick (30 m), occur in the lower member. The Cambrian-age (Ce) Emigrant Formation overlying the Harkless consists of a lower, multi-colored limestone-siltstone member, a middle, greenish-gray shale member and an upper, gray, cherty limestone member. The Emigrant Formation is about 1,300 feet-thick (396 m).

7.3 Mineralized Zones. The east-west trending ESSZ shows strong hydrothermal alteration over an area 1,000-1,800 feet-wide (305 – 549 m) and 10,000 feet-long (3,050 m) and appears to extend under Quaternary gravels to the west of the Buster and pit areas. In addition to the area around the Buster shaft, there are many other scattered zones of anomalous gold and base metal mineralization within the ESSZ. There are large, well developed, east-west-trending drainages to the north and south of the ESSZ, as shown in Figure 11. These drainages also contain outcrops of strongly altered rocks that have not been closely examined. Mineralization on the claims is hosted mostly in the Harkless Formation and the Emigrant Formation. The following description of mineralization on the Property is summarized from Grant (1986) and others as well as observations by the Author. Mineralization occurs almost entirely in shear zones which are characterized by brecciation, silicification and local mylonitization. The ESSZ contains well developed fractures striking east-west and well mineralized sets of north-, northeast- and northwest-striking fractures. There are several gold-bearing quartz veins containing galena and tetrahedrite in the shear zones that represent a post-deformation period of mineralization. Most of the mineralized zones do not contain visible sulfides.

There are two east-west shear zones in the Buster mine, one dipping 60^o – 70^o south, and one dipping 35^o – 60^o north. The footwall of the north-dipping shear zone probably occurs just below the 175 foot (53 m) level in the Buster shaft, and the hanging wall is approximately 100 feet (32.8 m) north of the Buster shaft, as seen in Figure 5. The projected width of the shear zone is approximately 150 feet (46 m). The south-dipping shear zone's footwall is at the Buster shaft on the 75-foot level (23 m) and is approximately 40 feet-wide (12 m), although the hanging wall is not well defined. These two shear zones intersect at surface just north of the Buster shaft in a weakly silicified zone at least 100 feet-wide (32.8 m). Figure 4 is from Grant (1986) and shows the main mineralized zones on the 75 foot level of the Buster mine. There are 34 mapped structures:

- Five of the structures have an E-W strike and a southerly dip; and
- Twenty-nine of the structures have a NE, NW or N strike with a northerly dip.

Gold mineralization is localized by the structures and occurs as veinlets and veins. Gold also appears to occur in a disseminated form in favorable stratigraphic units. Brecciated quartz veins are common in the mineralized zones but frequently exhibit no direct correlation with higher gold values. Quartz-copper veins and pods of white quartz are also brecciated and locally re-cemented with fine-grained crystalline to chalcedonic silica. A strong correlation between visible copper and/ or zinc oxides and carbonates and higher-grade gold values has been noted. Cadmium and antimony values are anomalous but somewhat randomly distributed, and arsenic is strongly correlated with gold values greater than 8 ppm (Wolfe, 2005).

PMUC's Ridge Zone is located at 447,400E on Figure 16, and two drill holes had significant gold intercepts. Hole GE 1 contained 20 feet of 0.013 Au/ton (7.6 m @ 0.4 g/T), and hole GE 14 contained 25 feet of 0.09 oz Au/ton (7.6m of 2.9 g/T) This 7.6m intercept was surrounded by 40 feet of 0.008 oz Au/ton (12.2m of 0.26 g/T) above, and 40 feet of 0.005 oz Au/ton (12.2m of 0.18 g/T) below.

7.4 Size and Continuity. Previous drilling has identified several widespread zones of gold mineralization. A zone around the Buster shaft is approximately 1,000 feet long (328 m) and 150-200 feet wide (46 – 61 m). Drilling indicates gold mineralization continues to at least a 300-foot depth (91 m). Mineralized drill hole intervals within this zone include EX30 with 160 ft of 0.04 oz Au/ton (48.7 m of 1.24 g/T) and EX2 with 110 ft of 0.08 oz Au/ton (33.5 m of 2.48g/T). The Buster zone drill hole locations are shown on maps in section 6 of this Report. Although most of the drill holes in this zone contain mineralization, sufficient drilling has not been done to demonstrate the continuity of potential ore zones.

8. DEPOSIT TYPE

8.1 Deposit Type. The Walker Lane hosts a significant number of precious metal deposits including the Comstock Lode at Virginia City, Borealis, Aurora, Mineral Ridge, Paradise Peak, Rawhide, Tonopah, Goldfield and the Beatty area (Davis et al, 2006). These deposits are Tertiary in age, and all have a very strong structural control for the mineralization. All the deposits are the result of gold-bearing, hydrothermal fluids rising along crustal structures from a deeper magmatic source. Major, northwest-trending, right-lateral, strike-slip faults within the Walker Lane tap into crustal magma sources and provide access to the surface, as seen in Figure 18, From Richards (2003). However, the Author has not verified information with respect to the abovementioned deposits, and information in this Report with respect to these deposits is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Excelsior Springs Property.

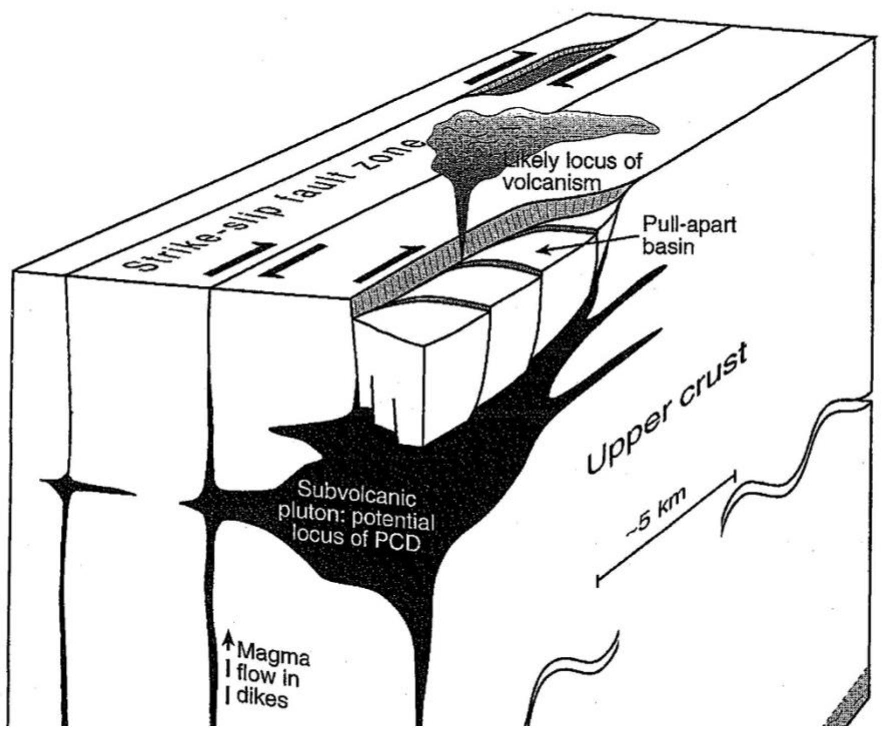

Figure 18. Walker Lane Crustal Structures (Richards, 2003)

Jogs or step-overs in the strike-slip faults can create dilatent zones which host pull-apart basins underlain by plutons as shown in Figure 18. The plutons can give rise to smaller cupolas of magma that can create proximal, acid-sulfate or quartz-alunite (high-sulfidation) style deposits or distal, adularia-sericite (low-sulfidation) style deposits. The high-sulfidation gold-copper systems are formed from hot, acidic, magmatic fluids and extend from porphyry to epithermal depth regimes. Adularia-sericite deposits form at elevated crustal settings in the absence of an obvious intrusive source for the mineralization (Corbett et al, 1998). The depositional process for gold is usually controlled by temperature and chemical conditions. Distal deposits show lower temperature features such as fine-grained silica and association with arsenic, antimony and mercury with minor base metals. Gold deposits proximal to the intrusive source might be hosted in veins, breccia zones, skarn zones or metamorphic rocks and be associated with higher copper, lead and zinc values.

PMUC engaged well known economic geologist Dr. Richard Sillitoe to examine the Property in August of 2011. His report noted the similarities between the Excelsior Springs Property and the reduced, intrusion-related gold deposits of the Tintina-Fairbanks gold deposit belt in the Yukon and Alaska (Sillitoe, 2011). Because of the limited exposures of intrusive rock, he postulated that the Excelsior Springs Property is at the top of the causative intrusion, and this position increases the Property's exploration potential. However, the Author has not verified information with respect to the abovementioned deposit, and information in this Report with respect to the deposit is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Excelsior Springs Property.

Figure19 shows the Riedel model for the stress field created by the right-lateral movement on the Walker Lane faults (Sylvester, 1988). Thrust faults tend ENE and can dip north or south. R and R' shears are also structural zones that can host mineralization and strike NE and NW. Open-space extension fractures are the preferred host for mineralization, have a NNW trend, and are steeply dipping.

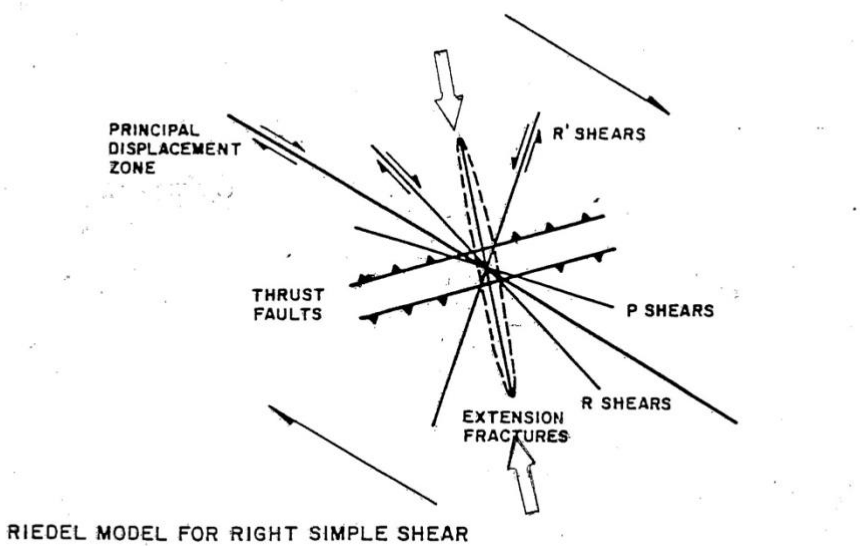

Figure 19. Riedel Shear Zone Model (Sylvester, 1988)

8.2 Geologic Model for Exploration. Based on the exploration work to date, the Excelsior Springs Property deposit type is thought to be an intrusion-related gold deposit, with minor base metals, which is hosted by Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. Mineralization is both structurally and stratigraphically controlled. The Property exhibits strong clay-sericite and acid-leach alteration, bleaching and locally significant amounts of base metals, all of which can be characteristics of a medium to high-sulfidation deposit.

Hart (2007) has proposed a model for reduced intrusion-related gold systems (RIRGS) as described by the characteristics listed below, and shown in Figure 20.

- System - Mineralization extends beyond the limits of the intrusion, and locally beyond the thermal aureole yielding a broad mineralizing system which can be several km across. The best developed mineralization is at the top of or above the pluton.

- Diverse Mineralization - Differing styles of mineralization indicate the involvement of the country rock in the gold deposition process. Chemically reactive and/or physically brittle sedimentary strata result in a diversity of mineralization styles, whereas the causative pluton is typically dominated by sheeted vein sets.

- Zoned Deposit Types - RIRGS typically deposit metals in intrusive rocks in pluton-proximal settings, and sediment or volcanic- rocks in pluton-distal settings, as seen in Figure 20.

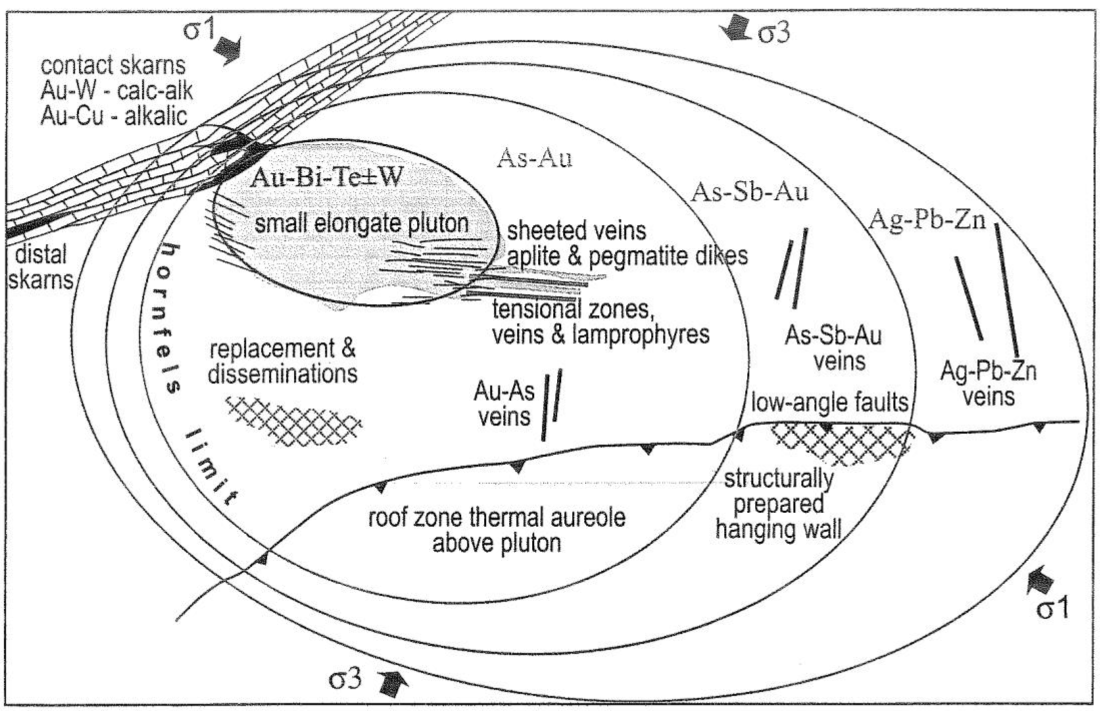

Figure 20. RIRGS Deposit Zonation (Hart, 2997)

- Concentric Metal Zoning - predictable metal signatures develop a broad-scale zoning surrounding and above the causative pluton. Gradients are steeper on the sides of the pluton and broadly developed above it, as seen in Figure 20.

- Redox State - RIRGS are associated with felsic, ilmenite -series plutons that lack magnetite and thus have a very low magnetic response.

9. EXPLORATION

The Company has begun an initial work program for the Excelsior Springs Property comprising the following:

- Data compilation and review;
- Geologic mapping and sampling of selected areas of the project;
- Acquisition and evaluation of hyperspectral satellite imagery for alteration studies;
- Refining the project's structural model for mineralization;
- Developing a 3-D, computer generated model of the Buster area mineralization;
- Creating a new set of 1:1200 scale cross sections to include all drill holes.

9.1 Data Compilation. There is a large amount of historic data generated by previous exploration programs on the Property. Much of the earlier data is incomplete and weakly documented but still useful. A new compilation of all the drilling results including collar location, hole azimuth, dip, total depth and gold values has been completed and used to construct the three-dimensional model and new cross sections.

9.2 Geologic Mapping and Sampling. Approximately 20 man-days have been spent mapping in selected areas of the project. Mapping was done on detailed color photos at a scale of 1:2,400 with a particular focus on alteration zones and structural features. This new work is being integrated into the existing geologic map and will be fully digital. The new geologic map has not been completed, but it will serve as a base layer for showing alteration, mineralization, structures, geophysical data and drill hole projections. In conjunction with the mapping of selected areas, the Company has collected and processed 100 surface rock chip samples. Custody of these samples was maintained by the geologists and then delivered to American Assay Labs in Sparks, Nevada. All samples were fire assayed for gold, and an ICP process was used for other elements. The assay process is described in Section 11.1 of this Report and duplicate, standard and blank samples were used.

To evaluate the potential "nugget effect" that particulate gold might have on sample assays, five vertical trench samples were collected from the dump of the Buster mine. The samples were analyzed by standard fire assay methods shown in the +150 mesh (G) Au column, and then screen fire assays were run. The screen fire method measures the amount of coarse gold in the sample, and results shown in Table 7 show no discernable nugget effect.

Buster Mine dump samples -Screen Fire assay compared to normal fire assay								
Sample	Initial fire assay ppb Au	+150 mesh sample Wt	+150 mesh ppb Au	+150 mesh ppb (G)Au	-150 mesh Wt	-150 mesh ppb Au(1)	-150 mesh ppb Au(2)	Calculated Au grade total sample
1702559D	1080	6.91	15630		819	809	907	982
1702560D	3090	44.13		18378	960	2400	2250	3030
1702561D	2280	27.70		30542	928	1800	1650	2560
1702562D	4370	10.93		97347	992	3350	3530	4463
1702563D	7740	19.73		103345	938	5330	4910	7144

Table 7. Screen Fire Assay Results (Brook, 2020)

9.3 Hyperspectral Data. SpecTir Imagery of Reno, Nevada provided a suite of hyperspectral images covering the area around the project. Figure 21 shows the alteration

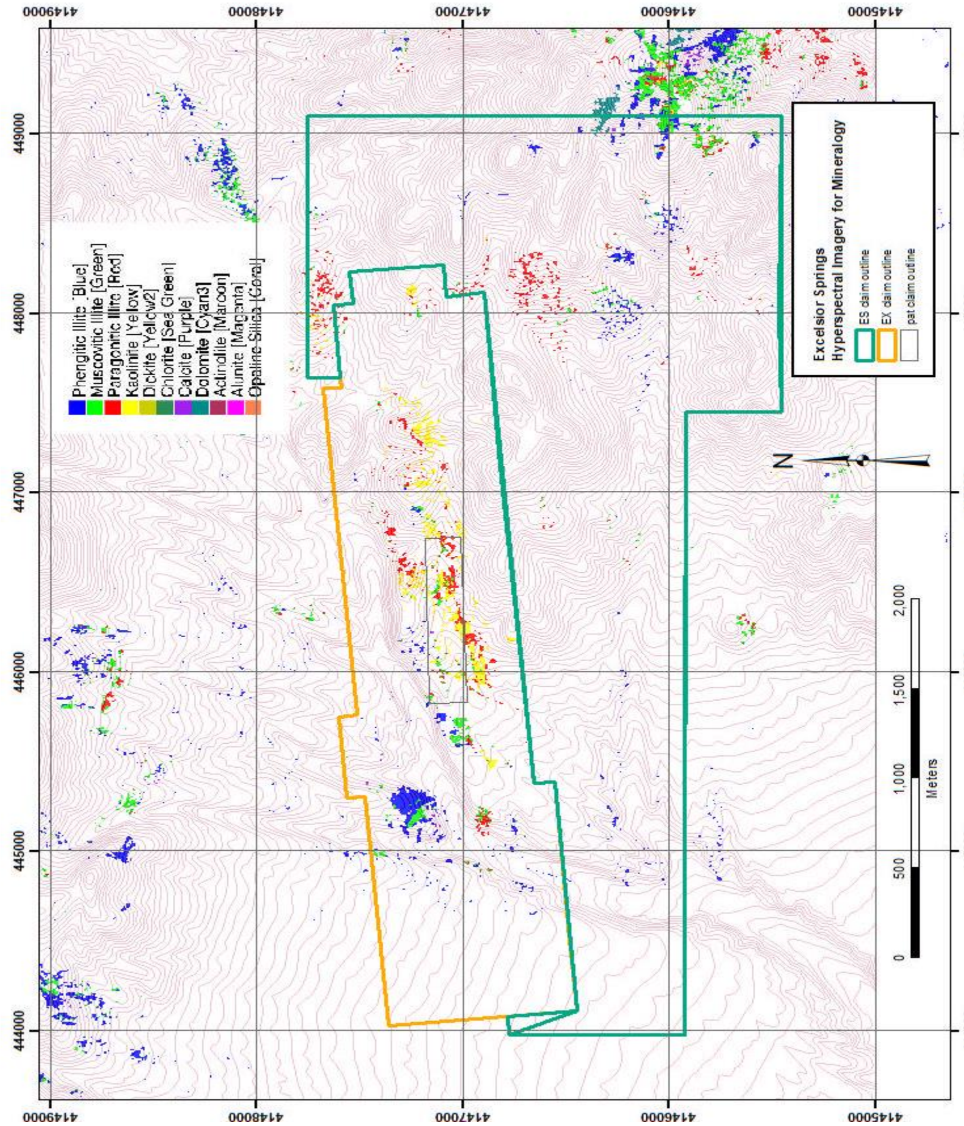

Figure 21. Alteration Mineralogy (SpecTir, 2020)

mineralogy image generated by the SpecTIR data. The Buster zone clearly shows strong kaolinite and sodium-rich illite (paragonite) alteration. The strong clay alteration zone continues eastward to the Ridge zone (447300 E) and further east into the Excelsior Springs Property area (448000 E). Further east and west from the Buster zone the clay mineralogy becomes potassium-rich phengite along with muscovite.

9.4 Refining the Structural Model. Ore deposits found within the Walker Lane and particularly mineralized zones in the ESSZ are both structurally and lithologically controlled. The similarity between the model in Figure 19 and the structural fabric found in the Buster mine is striking. Figure 4 is from Grant (1986) and shows the main mineralized zones on the 75-foot level of the Buster mine. There are 34 mapped structures shown:

- Five of the structures have an E-W strike and a southerly dip; and
- Twenty-nine of the structures have a NE, NW or N strike with a northerly dip.

There are 84 drill holes on the project with azimuths as follows:

North	58 holes, 69% of total
South	4 holes, 4.7% of total
NW	6 holes, 7.2% of total
NE	3 holes, 3.6% of total
Vertical	13 holes, 15.5 % of total

Eighty-five percent of the mapped structures dip north, northeast, or northwest yet only 5% of the drill holes had a southern azimuth which is the azimuth required to test these structures.

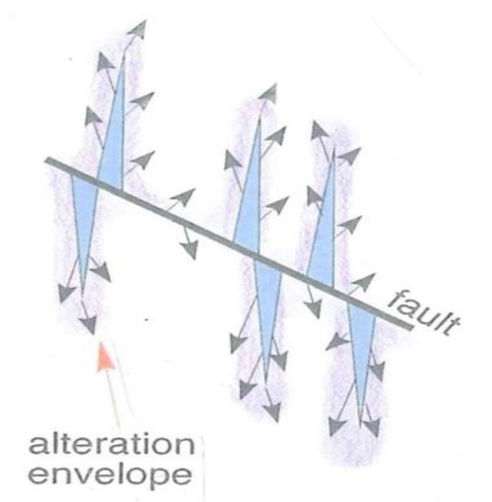

Figure 22. Walker Lane vein and alteration zone orientation (Cox, 2020)

Figure 22 is from Cox (2020) and suggests that in a Walker Lane structural environment, angle holes with an azimuth of 90 º to 135º would be the most effective in intersecting the greatest number of mineralized structures.

9.5 Three-Dimensional Model. Geo Vector Consultants in Ottawa, Canada has utilized the updated drill hole data base for the Property and has generated the 3-D model for the mineralized zones shown in Figure 23. There are multiple intercepts of potentially well mineralized material in many of the holes, but further infill drilling is needed to better confirm continuity of the zones between the holes.

9.6 Cross Sections. Mine Development Associates ("MDA"), a division of RESPEC Inc., consultants in Reno, is generating a complete set of 1:600 scale cross sections along with a topographic map showing all of the drill holes and mineralized intervals.

10. DRILLING

The Company has not undertaken any drilling of the Excelsior Springs Property. Previous drilling conducted by other parties is described in Section 6 of this Report.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 Historic Methods. Early high-grade production from the Buster shaft contained coarse-grained, visible, free gold. Such material might be expected to create a nugget effect and reliability problems in assaying. Standard procedure to identify and correct such problems includes multiple check assays for high-grade samples and the use of metallic screen assays to isolate the particulate gold. With the exception of the Walker Lane Gold, the EGC and the PMUC programs, the Author has no direct information on the sample preparation, analyses and security methods and approaches used by previous operators. The following is a description of Walker Lane Gold LLC's, EGC's and PMUC's programs with respect to sample preparation, analyses, and security.

The 2006-2007 and 2009 work program utilized contract drillers independent to Walker Lane Gold and EGC under supervision of the project geologist. When drilling by reverse circulation, the geological sample is collected by means of a dual-wall tube, a cyclone, and splitter (Jones or other similar model). Approximately 1/4 to 1/8 of the total drill cuttings weighing approximately 5 to 10 pounds (2.2 to 4.4 kg) are collected for analysis for each five-foot (1.5 m) interval. At the end of each 20-foot (6 m) run, the drill bit is raised off bottom, and sufficient air is released through the bit to clear all residual material from the hole prior to initiating the next 20-foot (6 m) run.

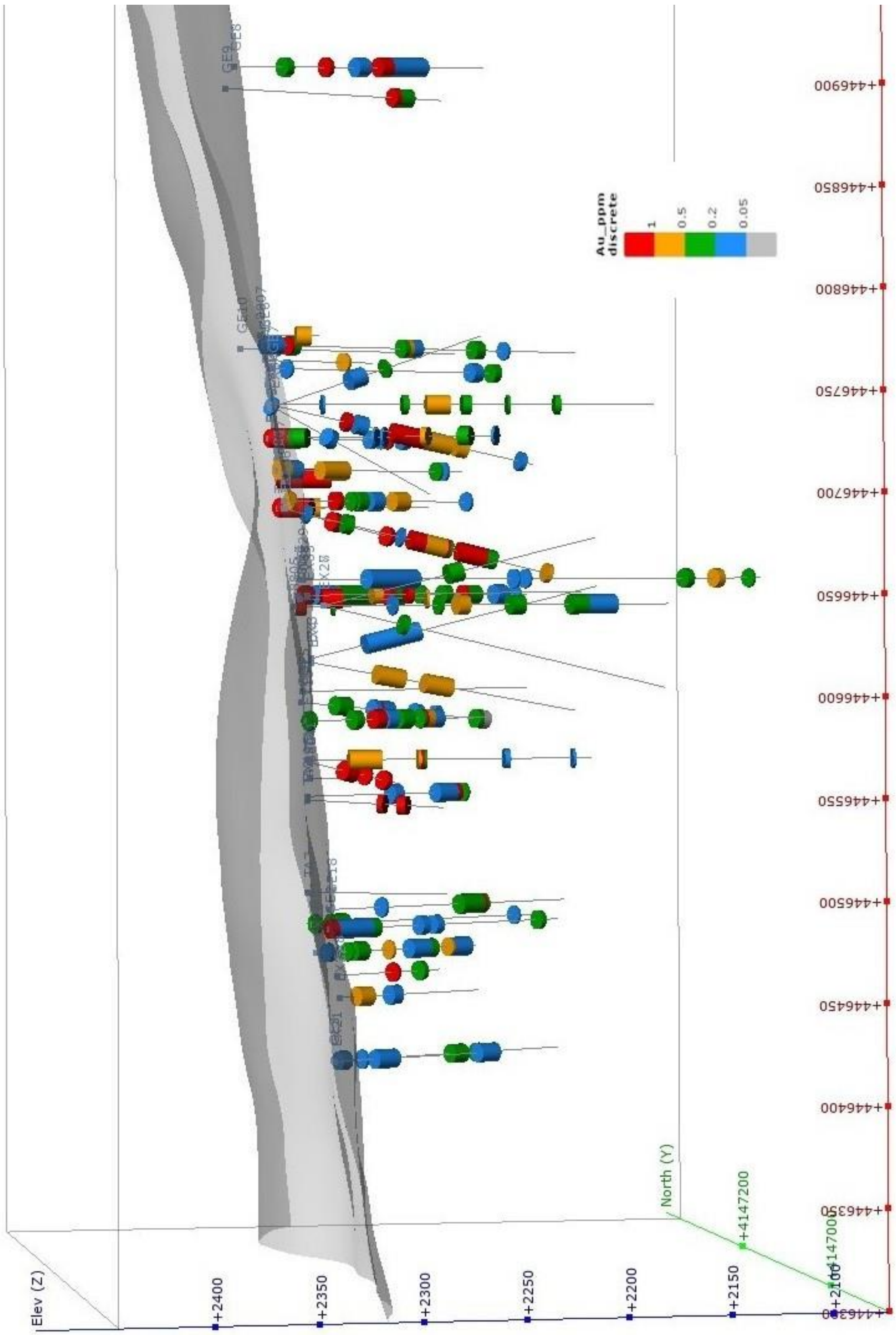

Figure 23. 3-D Model Drill hole intercepts in the main Buster zone, looking north and slightly down with surface shown in gray. Horizontal grid is 50 m spacing. The Buster shaft is located at 446500 E, 4147030 N (Geo Vector, 2020).

A dedicated sampler, under the supervision of the geologist, collects the split sample from the reverse circulation drilling. The sample is placed in a uniquely numbered sample bag which is then tied or otherwise sealed to maintain sample integrity. Samples are then taken to town by the geologist and stored in a locked storage facility. The selected assay lab picks up the samples from locked storage for transport directly to the lab. From the point of collection to pick up by the lab, the samples are under complete control of the geologist.

The selected assay laboratory catalogues the samples and assures a complete chain of custody of each sample through the analytical process. For the work completed in 2006-2007 by Walker Lane Gold LLC, the above procedures were followed, and assays were provided by ALS Chemex certified laboratories in Vancouver, B.C., Canada. The following assay procedure for gold assays was used. PMUC and AHMR both used American Assay Labs in Reno, Nevada, which uses an almost identical procedure as Chemex.

The entire sample is dried and crushed to 10 mesh and approximately 200 grams are taken and further processed to minus 100 mesh. A 30-gram sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents, as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested in 0.5 ml dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added, and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 ml with de-mineralized water and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards. It is the Author's opinion that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

The Company has reviewed and evaluated the available historic geological, geochemical, geophysical and drill hole information for the Excelsior Springs Property. It is the Author's opinion that all of the previous work as described in this Report appears to have followed standard industry practices, and the data accurately reflects the geology and mineralization of the Property. Surface samples collected by the Author contain gold values that are comparable and consistent with historic assay data. There has also been visual confirmation of the drill hole locations during a site visit. However, no independent verification of the old assay data could be conducted, as the samples do not exist. It is the Author's opinion that the historic data is adequate and will be incorporated into the Property data base and utilized to guide future exploration.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Company has not conducted any metallurgical test work on rocks from the Excelsior Springs Property. The only metallurgical work completed to date is an unconfirmed and unsubstantiated 24-hour leach test described in Section 6 of this Report.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

This section does not apply, as the Company has not conducted a mineral resource estimate for the Property.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no significant properties or active exploration projects adjacent to the Property.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Author is not aware of any other relevant data or information that would have an impact on the Property.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Interpretation. The Excelsior Springs Property lies within the Walker Lane, a regional-scale, northwest-trending zone of strike-slip faulting which has generated some of Nevada's largest gold deposits such as the Comstock Lode, Tonopah, Eastside, Goldfield and those in the Beatty area. The exploration work that has been done on the Property has created a very large data base of geologic, geochemical, geophysical and drill hole information. The data substantiates that a regional-scale, intrusion-related, gold-bearing, hydrothermal system has created the strong clay alteration and gold mineralization found in the ESSZ. Previous RC drilling programs have documented gold mineralization in the ESSZ over a 2.5 km strike length.

All of the available drill hole assay data were reviewed, and escalating, cut-off gold values for an arbitrary 20-foot (6.1 m) interval were used to select drill holes meeting the cut-off criteria. These data are shown in Table 8. Based on current cut-off grades that are typical of open-pit mines in Nevada, (Fiore Gold's website reports a cut-off grade for their Pan mine near Eureka, Nevada of 0.005 oz Au/t or 0.2 g Au/T) sixty one percent of the Excelsior Springs Property drill holes contain a 20-foot interval above a cut-off grade of 0.25 g /T. Twenty four holes (29%) contain a 20-foot interval above 1.0 g/T.

	Total holes drilled	Holes with no significant gold values	Holes containing at least 20 ft (6.1 m) @ 0.1 g Au/T	Holes containing at least 20 ft (6.1 m) @ 0.25 g Au/T	Holes containing at least 20 ft (6.1 m) @ 0.5 g Au/T	Holes containing at least 20 ft (6.1 m) @ 1.0 g Au/T
Number of holes	84	19	65	51	40	24
Percent of total holes	100%	23%	77%	61%	48%	29%

Table 8. Percentage of holes above specified gold grade (Brook, 2020)

There are also drill holes with long intercepts of better grade gold include the following:

- TA11 containing 50 feet averaging 0.049 oz Au/ton (15.2 m of 1.52 g/T)

- 88-06 containing 90 feet (0’ – 90") averaging 0.08 oz Au/ton (27.4 m of 2.48 g/T)
- EX2 containing 110 feet averaging 0.08 oz Au/ton (33.5 m of 2.48 g/T)
- EX30 containing 160 feet averaging 0.04 oz Au/ton (48.8 m of 1.24 g/T)

PMUC drilling intersected many intervals of gold mineralization in the ESSZ over the 2.5 km strike length. Some of these intercepts, as in hole GE 14, have a higher-grade gold zone (7.6 m of 2.9 g Au/T) with lower grade gold mineralization both above (12.2 m of 0.26 g Au/T) and below (12.2 m of 0.18 g Au/T) the higher grade zone, as seen in Figure 22. These haloes of sub-gram gold values suggest that other intervals of sub-gram gold may be related to nearby, higher grade zones. Hole GE 26 is one of the easternmost holes on the project and it intersected 129.5 m of 97 ppb Au. Gold intercepts in PMUC drill holes in the Ridge Zone are thought to be related to a pronounced, NE-trending, structurally controlled gold and arsenic anomaly contained in silicified and clay altered outcrops in the upper plate of the SRTF.

The ESSZ appears to have been the locus of structures carrying gold-bearing fluids, and there could be disseminated gold deposits where these structures cut favorable carbonate lithologies. There are two additional large structures parallel to the ESSZ on the Property, which are believed to be prospective for gold mineralization: the northern and the southern structural zones. PMUC engaged noted consultant Dr. Richard Sillitoe to examine the Property in August of 2011. His report noted the similarities between Excelsior Springs Property and the reduced, intrusion-related gold deposits of the Tintina-Fairbanks gold deposit belt in the Yukon and Alaska (Sillitoe, 2011). Because of the limited exposures of intrusive rock, he postulated that the Excelsior Property is at the top of the intrusion, and this position increases the Property's exploration potential. However, the Author has not verified information with respect to the abovementioned deposit, and information in this Report with respect to the deposit is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Excelsior Springs Property.

The CSAMT survey was limited in its depth penetration but did show extensive zones of high resistivity, which are thought to be silicified zones that are covered by gravels to the east and by the upper plate of the SRTF to the south. Gradient IP has indicated a significant chargeability zone, possibly due to sulfide mineralization, in the southwestern portion of the project. Neither the high-resistivity nor the chargeability zones has been tested by drilling.

25.2 Conclusions. The data available for this review were deemed adequate to support the conclusion that additional exploration work is warranted on the Property. Some of the original assay reports from the labs were not available, but there is no reason not to rely on the reported gold values. The historic drill results are encouraging and show multiple intervals of gold mineralization in the ESSZ over a 2.5 km strike length. Future exploration programs on the Property will focus on the identification of: (1) structurally controlled pathways for the gold-bearing fluids; and (2) exposed areas of clay-sericite alteration which may form haloes around the gold-bearing zones..

Sufficient drilling has not yet been done on the project to establish the lateral and vertical continuity of the mineralization, and almost no drilling has been done to test the potential of the covered east and west extensions of the known mineralization. The abundance of north-dipping, mineralized structures found in the Buster mine that were likely missed by north-directed drill holes suggests that east- and southeast-directed angle holes are needed. There also appear to be untested, drill targets related to silicification of limestones under the SRTF as well as the IP chargeability zone in the southwestern portion of the project. To date, there has been no core drilling on the Property which could provide much needed information on alteration, stratigraphy and structures.

Based on the results of previous drilling programs, the Excelsior Springs Property should be considered an exceptional exploration project having significant potential to host one or more open-pittable gold deposits along with higher grade veins that could be mined underground. A number of exploration companies have conducted drilling programs on the Property, and the results have begun to define an extensive zone of gold mineralization. Additional drilling is required to establish lateral and vertical continuity of the known mineralization and to establish additional mineralized zones missed by earlier drilling. The Property is considered to be very promising and further exploration work is warranted in the opinion of the Author.

Despite the overall favorable potential of the project, there remain uncertainties and risks that are found with any mineral exploration project as listed below.

- There is not a mineral resource on the Property.
- The work program proposed may not be successful in defining potentially economic mineral resources on the Property.
- There has not been sufficient metallurgical testing to determine the overall feasibility of a heap leach operation.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase exploration program is recommended for the Property. Phase One will comprise the following items:

1. Conducting a new gradient array IP survey that will provide data to a depth of approximately 900 feet (274 m) and better define the southwestern chargeability zone.
2. Analyzing of all surface mapping, assay and geophysical data to determine if moving to the Phase Two drilling program is warranted.

A detailed budget proposal for the Phase One program totals $122,235

If Phase One results demonstrate there are valid, untested drill targets, then the Phase Two core and RC drilling program should be initiated. A detailed budget for Phase Two is shown below , and the 2,000 feet (610 m) of oriented core drilling and the 10,000 feet (3,048 m) of RC drilling will cost an estimated $866,870. Phase One and Two total $1,088,015, including a 10% contingency. If Phase Two is successful, the data may support the need for additional drilling and the estimation of a mineral resource for the Property.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS PROPOSED EXPLORATION BUDGET

November, 2020

FIRST PHASE

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS					
IP survey	13	crew days @	7500	97,500	
Survey, mob, report				15,000	
Magnetic survey		crew days @	1500	-	
Senior Geologist supervision	2	days @	650	1,300	
vehicle operating expenses	650	miles @	0.5	325	
living expenses, motel	2	days @	95	190	
meals	2	days @	60	120	
			Total	114,435	114,435
DATA COMPILATION and EVALUATION					
Data compilation and evaluation	4	days @	650	2,600	
Map drafting service	2	days @	650	1,300	
Drill target selection	4	days @	650	2,600	
Report writing	2	days @	650	1,300	
			total	7,800	7,800
		Total Phase One			122,235.00

SECOND PHASE

DRILL TARGET DEVELOPMENT					
Layout holes by Senior Geologist	4	days @	650	2,600	
Geologist time for getting BLM permit	1	days @	650	650	
vehicle operating expenses	800	miles @	0.5	400	
living expenses, motel	4	days @	95	380	
meals	4	days @	60	240	
Develop reclamation plan	2	days @	650	1,300	
Reclamation bond				25,000	
			Total	30,570	30,570
CONSTRUCT ROADS DRILL PADS					
Geologist time for supervision	10	days @	650	6,500	
vehicle operating expenses	1200	miles @	0.5	600	
living expenses, motel	10	days @	95	950	
meals	10	days @	60	600	
Equipment mob - demob				3,500	
Equipment operation	60	hours @	180	10,800	
			Total	22,950	22,950
DRILLING					
Senior Geologist time	10	days @	650	6,500	
vehicle operating expenses	2,000	miles @	0.5	1,000	
living expenses, motel	10	days @	95	950	
meals	10	days @	60	600	
Contract Geologist time	60	days @	650	39,000	
vehicle operating expenses	8,400	miles @	0.5	4,200	
living expenses, motel	60	days @	95	5,700	
meals	60	days @	60	3,600	
				61,550	61,550

RC drilling					
Rig mob - demob				20,000	
RC Drilling costs	10,000	feet @	30	300,000	
Water and hauling	35	days @	650	22,750	
Crew per diem	35	days @	360	12,600	
Additives etc				7,500	
Bags etc				1,200	
Fire assay 5 ft intervals	2,000	samples @	30	60,000	
ICP analysis , 4 sample composite	500	samples @	12	6,000	
				430,050	430,050
Core drilling					
Rig mob - demob				20,000	
Core drilling cost	2,000	feet @	120	240,000	
Water and hauling	25	days @	650	16,250	
Crew per diem	25	days @	360	9,000	
Additives etc				7,500	
Boxes, supplies etc				1,500	
Fire assay AU -5 ft intvl	400	samples @	30	12,000	
ICP analysis	400	samples @	12	4,800	
				311,050	311,050
PROJECT REPORT					
Senior Geologist time	10	days @	650	6,500	
Drafting data compilation	6	days @	650	3,900	
Map prints etc				300	
			Total	10,700	10,700
		Total Phase Two			866,870.00
		Project subtotal			989,105.00
		Contingencies @ 10%			98,910.50
		Project total			1,088,015.50

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APPENDIX A

CLAIMS LIST

LIST OF NUBIAN RESOURCES VALID " EX" MINING CLAIMS AS OF NOVEMBER 20, 2017

	Claim	Serial Number	Lead Serial	Mer Twn Rng Sec	Quad	Case	Loc Date
1	EX 1	NMC887756	NMC887756	21 0050S 0390E 025	NW,SW	LODE	10/23/2004
2	EX 2	NMC887757	NMC887756	21 0050S 0390E 025	NE,NW,S	LODE	10/23/2004
3	EX 3	NMC887758	NMC887756	21 0050S 0390E 025	NE,SE	LODE	10/23/2004
4	EX 4	NMC887759	NMC887756	21 0050S 0390E 025	NE,SE	LODE	10/23/2004
5	EX 5	NMC887760	NMC887756	21 0050S 0390E 025	NE,SE	LODE	10/23/2004
6	EX 6	NMC887761	NMC887756	21 0050S 0390E 025	NW,SW	LODE	10/24/2004
7	EX 7	NMC887762	NMC887756	21 0050S 0390E 025	NW,SW	LODE	10/24/2004
8	EX 8	NMC887763	NMC887756	21 0050S 0390E 025	SW	LODE	10/24/2004
9	EX 9	NMC887764	NMC887756	21 0050S 0390E 026	SE	LODE	10/24/2004
10	EX 10	NMC887765	NMC887756	21 0050S 0390E 026	SE	LODE	10/24/2004
11	EX 11	NMC887766	NMC887756	21 0050S 0390E 026	SW,SE	LODE	12/11/2004
12	EX 12	NMC887767	NMC887756	21 0050S 0390E 026	SW,SE	LODE	12/11/2004
13	EX 13	NMC887768	NMC887756	21 0050S 0390E 025	SE	LODE	12/13/2004
14	EX 14	NMC887769	NMC887756	21 0050S 0390E 025	NE,SE	LODE	12/13/2004
15	EX 20	NMC897986	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	SW,SE	LODE	05/27/2005
16	EX 21	NMC897987	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	NW,SW	LODE	05/27/2005
17	EX 22	NMC897988	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	SW	LODE	05/28/2005
18	EX 23	NMC897989	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	NW,SW	LODE	05/28/2005
19	EX 24	NMC897990	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	SW	LODE	05/28/2005
20	EX 25	NMC897991	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	NW,SW	LODE	05/28/2005
21	EX 26	NMC897992	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	SW	LODE	05/28/2005
22	EX 27	NMC897993	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	NW,SW	LODE	05/28/2005
23	EX 28	NMC897994	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	SW	LODE	05/28/2005
24	EX 29	NMC897995	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	NE,SE	LODE	05/28/2005
25	EX 30	NMC897996	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 027	SE	LODE	05/28/2005
26	EX 31	NMC897997	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 027	NE,SE	LODE	05/28/2005
27	EX 32	NMC897998	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 027	SE	LODE	05/28/2005
28	EX 33	NMC897999	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 027	NE,SE	LODE	05/28/2005
29	EX 34	NMC898000	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	NE,NW,S	LODE	05/27/2005
30	EX 35	NMC898001	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	NE,NW	LODE	05/27/2005
31	EX 36	NMC898002	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	SW,SE	LODE	05/27/2005
32	EX 37	NMC898003	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	NE,SE	LODE	05/27/2005
33	EX 38	NMC898004	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	SE	LODE	05/27/2005
34	EX 39	NMC898005	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	SE	LODE	05/27/2005
35	EX 40	NMC898006	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 026	SE	LODE	05/27/2005
36	EX 41	NMC898007	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 025	NE,NW	LODE	05/27/2005
37	EX 42	NMC898008	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 025	SW,SE	LODE	05/27/2005
38	EX 43	NMC898009	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 025	NE	LODE	05/27/2005
39	EX 44	NMC898010	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 025	SE	LODE	05/27/2005
40	EX 45	NMC898011	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 025	NE	LODE	05/27/2005
41	EX 46	NMC898012	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 025	SE	LODE	05/27/2005
42	EX 47	NMC898013	NMC897986	21 0050S 0390E 030	NW,SW	LODE	05/27/2005

LIST OF NUBIAN RESOURCES VALID " ES" MINING CLAIMS AS OF NOVEMBER 20, 2017						
	Claim Name	Serial Number	Lead Serial Number	Mer Twn Rng Sec	Quad	Loc Date
1	ES 1	NMC1045871	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 034	NE,SE	03/19/2011
2	ES 3	NMC1045873	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 034	NE,SE	03/19/2011
3	ES 5	NMC1045875	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 034	NE,SE	03/19/2011
4	ES 7	NMC1045877	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NW,SW	03/19/2011
5	ES 9	NMC1045879	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NW,SW	03/19/2011
6	ES 11	NMC1045881	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NW,SW	03/19/2011
7	ES 13	NMC1045883	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NE,NW,SW	03/19/2011
8	ES 15	NMC1045885	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NE,SE	03/19/2011
9	ES 17	NMC1045887	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NE,SE	03/19/2011
10	ES 19	NMC1045889	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NE,SE	03/19/2011
11	ES 21	NMC1045891	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NE,SE	03/19/2011
12	ES 23	NMC1045893	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NE,SE	03/19/2011
13	ES 25	NMC1045895	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NW,SW	03/19/2011
14	ES 27	NMC1045897	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NW,SW	03/19/2011
15	ES 29	NMC1045899	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NW,SW	03/19/2011
16	ES 31	NMC1045901	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NE,NW,SW	03/19/2011
17	ES 33	NMC1045903	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NE,SE	03/19/2011
18	ES 35	NMC1045905	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NE,SE	03/19/2011
19	ES 37	NMC1045907	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NE,SE	03/19/2011
20	ES 39	NMC1045909	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NE,SE	03/19/2011
21	ES 40	NMC1045910	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	SE	03/19/2011
22	ES 41	NMC1045911	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NE,SE	03/19/2011
23	ES 42	NMC1045912	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	SE	03/19/2011
24	ES 43	NMC1045913	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NW,SW	03/19/2011
25	ES 44	NMC1045914	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	SW	03/19/2011
26	ES 45	NMC1045915	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NW,SW	03/19/2011
27	ES 46	NMC1045916	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	SW	03/19/2011
28	ES 47	NMC1045917	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NW,SW	03/19/2011
29	ES 48	NMC1045918	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	SW	03/19/2011
30	ES 49	NMC1045919	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NE,NW,SW	03/19/2011
31	ES 50	NMC1045920	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	SW,SE	03/19/2011

32	ES 51	NMC1045921	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NE,SE	03/19/2011
33	ES 52	NMC1045922	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	SE	03/19/2011
34	ES 53	NMC1045923	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NE,SE	03/19/2011
35	ES 54	NMC1045924	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	SE	03/19/2011
36	ES 55	NMC1045925	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NE,SE	03/19/2011
37	ES 56	NMC1045926	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	SE	03/19/2011
38	ES 57	NMC1045927	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 034	NE	04/12/2011
39	ES 58	NMC1045928	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 034	NE	04/12/2011
40	ES 59	NMC1045929	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 034	NE	04/12/2011
41	ES 60	NMC1045930	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NW	04/12/2011
42	ES 61	NMC1045931	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NW	04/12/2011
43	ES 62	NMC1045932	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NW	04/12/2011
44	ES 63	NMC1045933	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NE,NW	04/12/2011
45	ES 64	NMC1045934	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NE	04/12/2011
46	ES 65	NMC1045935	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NE	04/12/2011
47	ES 66	NMC1045936	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NE	04/12/2011
48	ES 67	NMC1045937	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NE	04/12/2011
49	ES 68	NMC1045938	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 035	NE	04/12/2011
50	ES 69	NMC1045939	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NW	04/12/2011
51	ES 70	NMC1045940	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NW	04/12/2011
52	ES 71	NMC1045941	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NW	04/12/2011
53	ES 72	NMC1045942	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NW	04/12/2011
54	ES 73	NMC1045943	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NE	04/12/2011
55	ES 74	NMC1045944	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NE	04/12/2011
56	ES 75	NMC1045945	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NE	04/12/2011
57	ES 76	NMC1045946	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NE	04/12/2011
58	ES 77	NMC1045947	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 025	SE	04/12/2011
59	ES 78	NMC1045948	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 036	NE	04/12/2011
60	ES 79	NMC1045949	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NW	04/12/2011
61	ES 80	NMC1045950	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NW	04/12/2011
62	ES 81	NMC1045951	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NW	04/12/2011
63	ES 82	NMC1045952	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NW	04/12/2011
64	ES 83	NMC1045953	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NW	04/12/2011
65	ES 84	NMC1045954	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NW	04/12/2011
66	ES 85	NMC1045955	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NE,NW	04/12/2011

67	ES 86	NMC1045956	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NE,NW	04/12/2011
68	ES 87	NMC1045957	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NE	04/12/2011
69	ES 88	NMC1045958	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NE	04/12/2011
70	ES 89	NMC1045959	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NE	04/12/2011
71	ES 90	NMC1045960	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NE	04/12/2011
72	ES 91	NMC1045961	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NE	04/12/2011
73	ES 92	NMC1045962	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 031	NE	04/12/2011
74	ES 93	NMC1045963	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0390E 025	NE,SE	04/12/2011
75	ES 94	NMC1045964	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 030	NW,SW	04/12/2011
76	ES 95	NMC1045965	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 030	NW,SW	04/12/2011
77	ES 96	NMC1045966	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 030	NW,SW	04/12/2011
78	ES 97	NMC1045967	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 030	NE,NW,SW	04/12/2011
79	ES 98	NMC1045968	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 030	NE,SE	04/12/2011
80	ES 99	NMC1045969	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 030	NE,SE	04/12/2011
81	ES 100	NMC1045970	NMC1045871	21 0050S 0400E 030	NE,SE	04/12/2011
82	ES 103	NMC1057362	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0390E 028	NW	09/02/2011
83	ES 105	NMC1057364	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0390E 028	NW	09/02/2011
84	ES 107	NMC1057366	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0390E 028	NW	09/02/2011
85	ES 109	NMC1057368	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0390E 028	NE,NW	09/02/2011
86	ES 178	NMC1057394	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0390E 028	NW	09/19/2011
87	ES 179	NMC1057395	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0390E 028	NW	09/19/2011
88	ES 180	NMC1057396	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0390E 028	NW	09/19/2011
89	ES 245	NMC1057460	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0400E 030	NE,SE	09/24/2011
90	ES 246	NMC1057461	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0400E 032	NW	09/24/2011
91	ES 247	NMC1057462	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0400E 029	NW,SW	09/24/2011
92	ES 248	NMC1057463	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0400E 032	NW	09/24/2011
93	ES 249	NMC1057464	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0400E 029	NW,SW	09/24/2011
94	ES 250	NMC1057465	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0400E 032	NW	09/24/2011
95	ES 251	NMC1057466	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0400E 029	NW,SW	09/24/2011
96	ES 252	NMC1057467	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0400E 029	SW	09/24/2011
97	ES 253	NMC1057468	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0400E 029	NW,SW	09/24/2011
98	ES 254	NMC1057469	NMC1057360	21 0050S 0400E 029	SW	09/24/2011