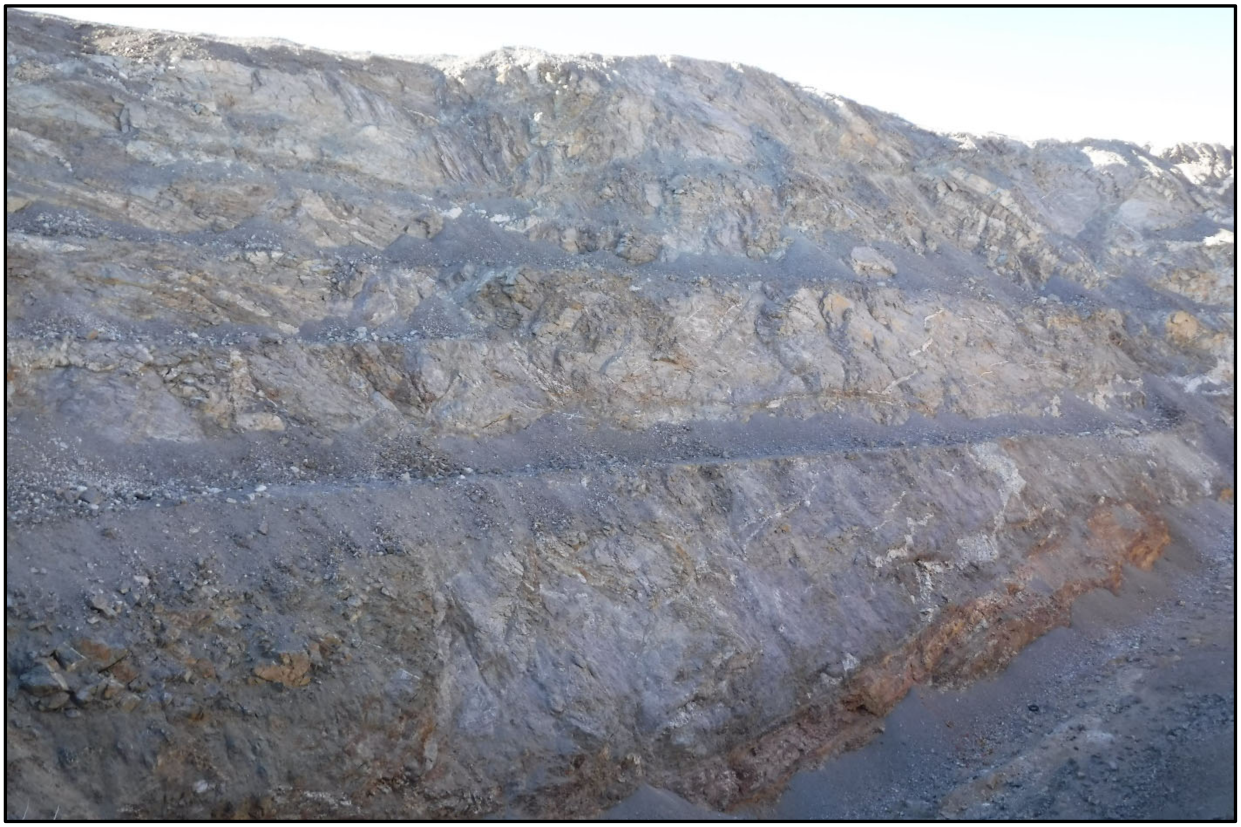
TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE WEEPAH PROJECT, ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA, USA



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Effective Date: June 14th, 2022
Signing Date: July 15th, 2022

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1 Summary

The Weepah Project ("Weepah", the "Project" or the "Property") is located in Esmeralda County, Nevada (NV), USA in the Weepah Hills, 30 kilometres (km) (19 miles) southwest of the town of Tonopah, NV, and north of Clayton Valley, NV. The Property is comprised of a single group of 138 adjoining claims consisting of 137 unpatented mineral claims and 1 patented mineral claim, totaling 1,150 hectares (ha) (2,842 acres). The Property is comprised of four different claim blocks: (i) ten (10) unpatented claims known as the "Nevada Select Claims", (ii) sixty-six (66) unpatented claims known as the "Cordex Claims", (iii) one (1) patented claim known as the "Electric Claim", and (iv) sixty-one (61) unpatented claims known as the "Weeps Claims".

On December 14, 2020, Eminent Gold Corp ("Eminent", "EMNT" or the "Company") entered into an option agreement with Nevada Select Royalty Inc. ("Nevada Select"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Ely Gold Royalties Inc. ("Ely Gold"), to acquire a 100 per cent (%) interest in the Weepah Project by making cumulative cash payments of USD$1 million and issuing 500,000 common shares to Nevada Select. Upon exercise of the option by EMNT, there will be a Net Smelter Returns Royalty ("NSR") of 3% on the Property that includes a total of 76 unpatented claims and 1 patented claim that are owned by Nevada Select (Ely Gold) and the balance of 61 unpatented claims that were staked by Eminent. The Company may make cumulative payments of USD$2.5 million to reduce the royalties payable on the entirety of the Property to 2%. The Company is responsible for Property holding costs during the duration of the agreement, which are estimated to be approximately USD$35,000 per year.

Mr. Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P. Geol., P. Geo., of APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, was engaged by Eminent in February 2022 to complete a National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Technical Report (the "Report") pertaining to the Weepah Project. This Report has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administration's ("CSA's") NI 43-101 and guidelines for technical reporting Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") "Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines" for disclosing mineral exploration. This Report provides a technical summary of the relevant location, tenure, historical and geological information, a summary of the recent exploration work completed by the Company and recommendations for future work programs. This Report summarizes the technical information available up to the effective date of June 14th, 2022. Mr. Dufresne is independent of the Issuer and is a Qualified Person ("QP") as defined in NI 43-101. Mr. Dufresne takes responsibility for the overall publication of all sections of this Report.

Regionally, the Property is well situated in the Walker Lane Trend in south central Nevada, a prolifically mineralized belt that is host to numerous gold deposits of similar age and in similar host rocks. Specifically, the setting of the Property has geological similarities to those of the nearby Silver Peak District which contains the Mineral Ridge mine. Mineral Ridge and Weepah are hosted in metamorphosed Precambrian sediments and intrusive rocks that have been subjected to extensive folding, thrust faulting, low-angle detachment extensional faulting and younger high-angle normal faulting. The geology at Weepah is similar to that at the Mineral Ridge Property a few miles to the west (Lewis et al., 2010) where the Mary and Drinkwater mines were recently being explored and exploited (production was initiated as of mid-year 2011). Within the Property boundary, and locally, are several historical gold mines including the Weepah Mine. The presence of these historical mines and occurrences indicate that a robust hydrothermal event occurred on a regional scale.

Recent exploration conducted by EMNT at Weepah has included soil sampling, rock sampling, geological mapping, hyperspectral mapping and a historical drill core, chip re-logging and re-sampling program. This exploration has led to the identification of abundant bull quartz veins, epithermal veins, fault breccias and alteration indicative of an extensive hydrothermal system. Further, six transects of historical Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics ("CSAMT") data collected in 2010, oriented east-to west across the Property, were inverted and reinterpreted. The geophysical reprocessing verified the existence of potential important structures within the Property.

To conclude, the geological setting, with similarities to the neighboring Mineral Ridge Mine area, along with the presence of historical mines, hydrothermal alteration, pathfinder geochemistry and gold/silver in exposed epithermal veins indicates that there is potential for the presence of a low-sulphidation epithermal gold/silver mineralization overprinting the historically recognized shear zone related gold system at Weepah. Based upon the proximity of the Property to a nearby mesothermal shear zone (Mineral Ridge) and epithermal deposits (e.g., Silver Peak, Hasbrouck-West Kirkland, Gemfield and Tonopah District) in the Walker Lane Trend, as well as the presence of favourable geological characteristics of the Property and the Author's site visit, it is the opinion of the Author of that the Weepah Project is an early stage exploration property, is a property of merit and represents a good target for the identification of additional gold and silver mineralization. As a result, the following Phase 1 exploration program is recommended for the Property.

A Phase 1 drilling program should be designed to test a number of targets adjacent to the historical mine including but not limited to the Central Pediment fault zone target and the East Weepah fault - Tailings Wash fault zone target. It is recommended that the Phase 1 exploration program include a fan of core holes to test the eastward and down dip potential of the Central Pediment fault zone in 50 to 100 m (164 to 328 ft) eastward step outs from the channel samples collected in the Weepah West Pit. In addition, the program should include core holes stepping out southeastward from the Weepah East mineralization along strike of the Weepah East fault zone holes and a broader sonic drill program to test the along strike potential of shallow mineralization at the Weepah East occurrence. The Phase 1 program is estimated to have a cost of approximately USD$990,000, including contingency funds.

2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer and Purpose

The Weepah Project ("Weepah", the "Project" or the "Property") is located in Esmeralda County, Nevada (NV), USA, in the Weepah Hills, 30 kilometres (km) (19 miles) southwest of the town of Tonopah, NV, and north of Clayton Valley, NV. The Property is comprised of a single group of 138 adjoining claims consisting of 137 unpatented mineral claims and 1 patented mineral claim, totaling 1,150 hectares (ha) (2,842 acres). This Technical Report (the "Report") has been prepared for the Issuer, Eminent Gold Corp. ("EMNT", Eminent" or the "Company"), a British Columbia (BC), Canada, based resource exploration company listed on the Venture Exchange of the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX-V) and is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties in Nevada.

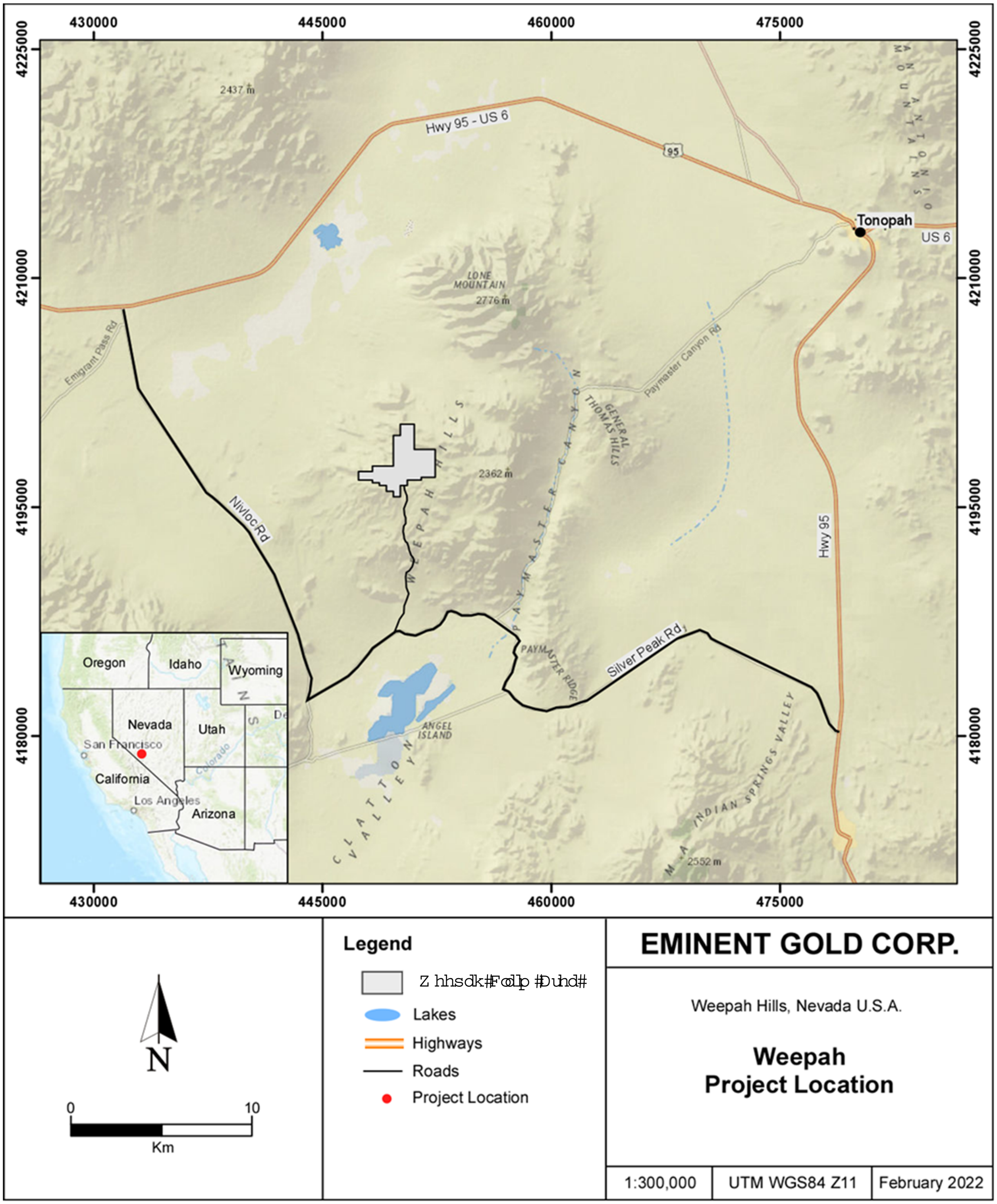
On December 14th, 2020, EMNT (formerly Navy Resources Corp.) entered into an option agreement with Nevada Select Royalty Inc. ("Nevada Select"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Ely Gold Royalties Inc. ("Ely Gold"), to acquire a 100 per cent (%) interest in the Weepah Project by making cumulative cash payments of USD$1 million and issuing 500,000 common shares to Nevada Select. Upon exercise of the option, there will be a Net Smelter Returns Royalty ("NSR") of 3% on the Property. The Company may make cumulative payments of USD$2.5 million to reduce the royalties payable on the entirety of the Property to 2%. The Company is responsible for Property holding costs during the duration of the agreement.

The Weepah Project is an early-stage exploration project located in Esmeralda County, NV, USA, in the Weepah Hills, 30 kilometres (km) (19 miles) southwest of the town of Tonopah, NV, and north of Clayton Valley, NV (Figure 2.1). The Property lies within the Walker Lane Trend of gold-silver (Au-Ag) mineralization in south central Nevada, a prolifically mineralized belt that is host to numerous gold deposits and current and past producing mines, including Mineral Ridge, Tonopah, and Silver Peak.

Mr. Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo. of APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, was engaged in February 2022 by the Company to complete a National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Technical Report pertaining to the Weepah Project. The Report has been written on behalf of EMNT and was prepared in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administration's ("CSA's") NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and guidelines for technical reporting Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") "Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines" for disclosing mineral exploration.

This Report provides a technical summary of the relevant location, tenure, historical and geological information, a summary of the recent exploration work completed by the Issuer and recommendations for future work programs. This Report summarizes the technical information available up to the effective date of June 14th, 2022.

Figure 2.1. General location of the Weepah Project.



2.2 Authors and Site Inspection

This Report was prepared by Mr. Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo., a principal and senior consultant of APEX. Mr. Dufresne is independent of the Issuer and is a Qualified Person ("QP") as defined in NI 43-101.

Mr. Dufresne takes responsibility for the overall publication of all sections of this Report. Mr. Dufresne is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA; membership number 48439), a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC; membership number 37074) and has worked as a mineral exploration geologist for more than 35 years since his graduation from university. Mr. Dufresne has been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration and mineral resource estimations for precious and base metal mineral projects and deposits in Nevada and internationally, including epithermal and shear zone gold deposits.

Mr. Dufresne conducted a site visit to the Weepah Property on March 23rd, 2022. During the site visit Mr. Dufresne verified the geology and mineralization of the Property and collected rock grab verification samples.

2.3 Sources of Information

This report summarizes publicly available and internal information as listed in the reference section (Section 27). The data discussed in this report was provided by EMNT in digital format and was compiled and examined by the Author who has conducted data verification. The data provided included historical district summaries, government maps and internal memorandums. Select sub-sections in Section 6 (History) and 7 (Geological Setting and Mineralization) are largely based on sections derived from the Technical Reports titled, "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Weepah Gold Project, Weepah, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA" by Price and Cherrywell (2012) and Price (2016). Additional supporting documents used as background information are referenced in the Geology, Mineralization, Deposit Types and Reference sections. The Author has deemed these reports, data, and information as valid contributions to the best of their knowledge.

2.4 Units of Measure

With respect to units of measure, unless otherwise stated, this Technical Report uses:

- Abbreviated shorthand consistent with the International System of Units (International Bureau of Weights and Measures, 2006).

- 'Bulk' weight is presented in both United States short tons ("tons"; 2,000 lbs or 907.2 kg) and metric tonnes ("tonnes"; 1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs.).

- Assay and analytical results for precious metals are quoted in grams per tonne (g/t) or parts per million (ppm) for rock samples, parts per billion (ppb) for soil results, ounces per short ton (opt or oz/st), where "ounces" refers to "troy ounces" and "ton" means "short ton". Where g/t or ppm have been converted to opt (or oz/st), a conversion factor of 0.029166 (or 34.2857) was used. Assay and analytical results for base metals are reported in per cent (%).

- Geographic coordinates projected in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system relative to Zone 11 of the World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984.

- Currency in United States dollars (USD$), unless otherwise specified (e.g., Canadian dollars, CAD$).

3 Reliance of Other Experts

The Author is not qualified to provide an opinion or comment on issues related to legal agreements, royalties, permitting and environmental matters. Accordingly, the Author of this Technical Report disclaims portions of the Technical Report particularly in Section 4, Property Description and Location.

The Author and QP relied entirely on background information and details regarding the nature and extent of EMNT's land status as provided by Dr. Justin Milliard of EMNT (in Section 4.1) on April 13th, 2022. The legal and survey validation of the claims is not in the Author's expertise and the QP has relied on Eminent's land-persons and legal team at Dorsey & Whitney, LLP who have provided a title opinion dated April 14th, 2022 (Burghardt and Zobell, 2022). Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Customer Information Reports were provided by Dr. Milliard of Eminent on April 13th, 2022. The Author has confirmed the claims are in good standing as of May 31st, 2022 using the BLM's MLRS register and has no reason to question the validity or good standing of the claims.

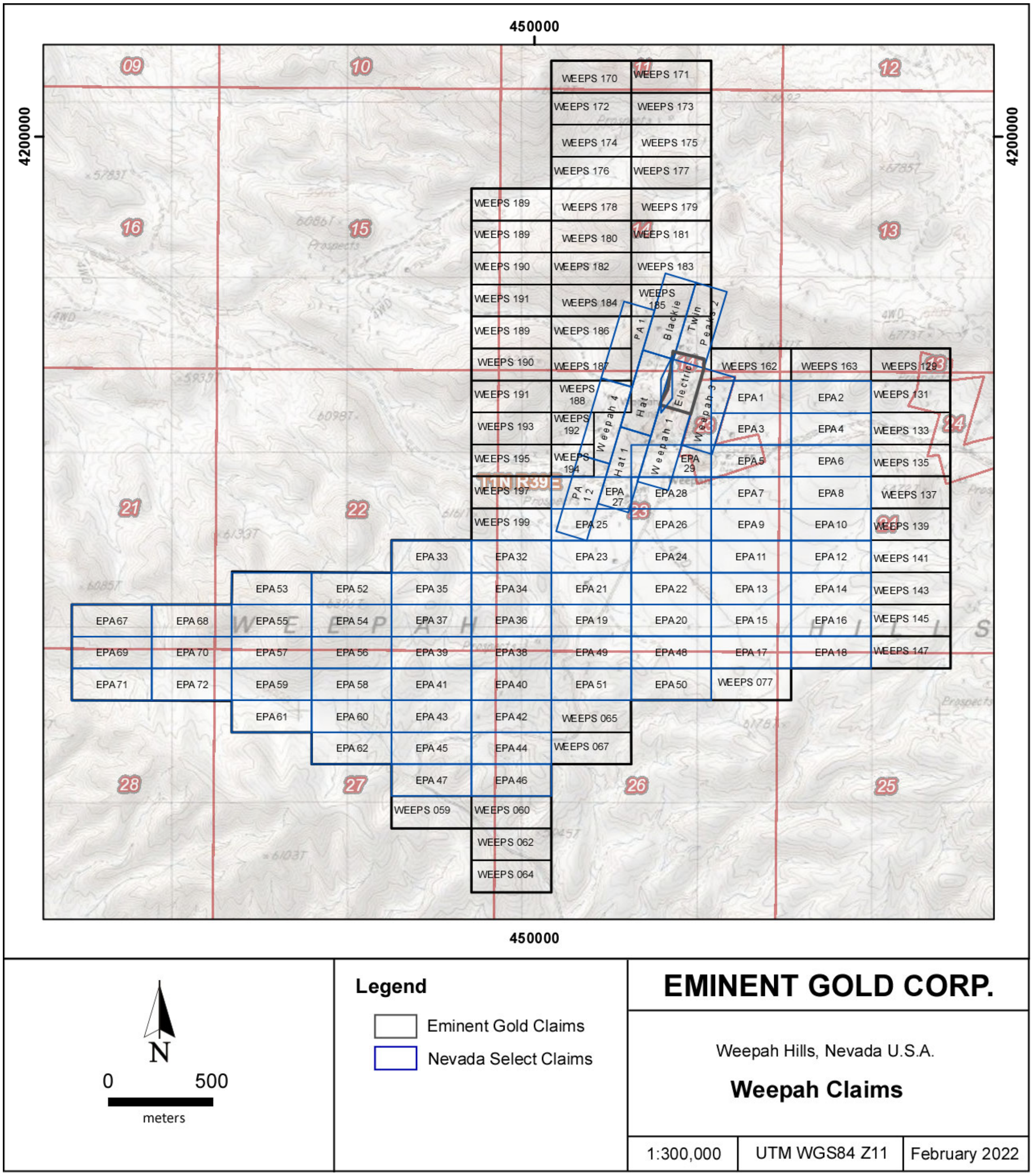
Information and details regarding environmental liabilities and significant factors (in Section 4.3) were provided to the Author by Dr. Milliard of EMNT on June 14th, 2022, in the following documents: i) Indemnity Agreement between Hot Springs Resources Corp. and the State of Nevada Reclamation Performance Bond Pool dated April 18th, 2022; and ii) BLM Decision Letter from the BLM Nevada Division of Minerals to Hot Springs Resources Corp., dated April 20th, 2022.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Description and Location

Weepah lies in the south-central area of the State of Nevada, 19 miles (30 km) southwest of the town of Tonopah, NV. The center of the property is at UTM system WGS84 Zone 11 S Easting 450,793 m and Northing 4,198,469 m. The Property is comprised of a single group of 138 adjoining claims consisting of 137 unpatented mineral claims and 1 patented mineral claim, totaling 1,150 ha (2,842 acres) (Figure 4.1). A detailed claims list is provided in Appendix 1.

Figure 4.1. Mineral Claims for the Weepah Project.



The Property is comprised of four different claim blocks: (i) ten (10) unpatented claims known as the “Nevada Select Claims” owned 100% by Nevada Select, (ii) sixty-six (66) unpatented claims known as the “Cordex Claims” owned 100% by Nevada Select, (iii) one (1) patented claim known as the “Electric Claim” owned 100% by Nevada Select, and (iv) sixty-one (61) unpatented claims known as the “Weeps Claims” owned 100% by Hot Springs Resources Corp. (“HOTERCO”).

4.2 Royalties and Agreements

On December 14th, 2020, EMNT (formerly Navy Resources Corp.) entered into an option agreement with Nevada Select, a wholly owned subsidiary of Ely Gold, to acquire a 100% interest in the Weepah Project. The option included: i) 10 unpatented “Nevada Select Claims”; ii) 66 unpatented “Cordex Claims” (in the name of Nevada Select); iii) 1 patented “Electric Claim”; and iv) certain data in possession of Ely Gold on the Closing Date of the agreement. To acquire the option, the Company is required to make cumulative cash payments of USD$1,000,000, and issue 500,000 common shares, payable as follows:

(a) USD$50,000 cash payment upon entering into the agreement.

(b) Issuance of 50,000 shares within 5 business days of the receipt of TSX Venture Exchange approval for the agreement.

(c) USD$100,000 cash payment and 100,000 shares on or before the first anniversary of the effective date.

(d) USD$200,000 cash payment and 150,000 shares on or before the second anniversary of the effective date.

(e) USD$250,000 cash payment and 200,000 shares on or before the third anniversary of the effective date.

(f) USD$400,000 cash payment on or before the fourth anniversary of the effective date, upon which the option exercise will be complete (Navy Resources Corp., 2020).

As of December 31, 2021, a total of USD$150,000 has been paid and 150,000 shares have been issued (Eminent Gold Corp., 2022).

There is an underlying 2% NSR payable to Cordex on the 66 Cordex Claims that the Company will be responsible for upon exercise of the option. The Company will also provide a 3% NSR to Nevada Select on the Nevada Select Claims and the Electric Claim, along with an additional 1% NSR on the Cordex Claims upon exercise of the option. The Company may make cumulative payments of USD$2.5 million to reduce the NSR royalties payable on the entirety of the Property to 2%.

On October 20, 2020, the Company paid one optionor USD$12,540 for the claims and paid USD$10,000 for the royalty (advanced royalty payment). The Company is required to pay an annual advanced royalty payment of USD$25,000 for both optionors thereafter (Eminent Gold Corp., 2022).

The Company is responsible for Property holding costs during the duration of the Agreement. The annual BLM payment due at the end of August for the 137 unpatented mineral claims is approximately USD$8,905.

4.3 Environmental Liabilities, Permitting and Significant Factors

To the Author's knowledge, there are no environmental liabilities to which the Property is subject. The Federal Government owns the surface rights of the Property, and these lands are managed by the BLM. There is no private ownership of surface rights of which the Author is aware. The Author understands that EMNT has yet to perform any ground disturbance work on the Property. At this stage, EMNT is not responsible for historical workings, dumps or tailings piles that remain at the Property from historical mining activities.

On April 18th, 2022, Hot Springs Resources Corp. ("HOTERCO"), EMNT's United States subsidiary, entered into an indemnity agreement (the "agreement") with the State of Nevada Reclamation Bond Pool. Pursuant to the agreement, HOTERCO agreed to provide a reclamation performance bond in order to guarantee the performance of reclamation at the Weepah Project. On April 18th, 2022, the BLM Nevada State Office ("NSO") received a bond rider and accepted HOTERCO as a coprincipal to provide surface reclamation coverage for notice-level operations conducted on public lands in the State of Nevada under 43 CFR 3809. HOTERCO posted a reclamation bond pool deposit for the Weepah Project on April 18th, 2022.

There are no other significant factors or risks that the Author is aware of that would affect access, title or the ability to perform work on the Property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

Weepah can be reached by travelling north from Tonopah, NV, on Highway 95 for 48.3 km (30 miles) to the Silver Peak cutoff (Nevada Highway 265), then southward for 16.1 km (10 miles) along the road toward Silver Peak and turn to the east at the Weepah Junction. From the Weepah Junction, the Property is situated approximately 8 km (5 miles) to the east. To reach the Property, travel northeast for 5.5 km (3.4 miles) to a fork in the road, and north for 8 km (5 miles) to the canyon and another fork in the road to the Property. The road distance from Tonopah, NV, is approximately 80.5 km (50 miles) or 1.5 hours of driving time.

Alternatively, driving from Las Vegas northward, a turnoff to Silver Peak from Highway 95 exits a few miles north of Goldfield. The distance from Las Vegas is about 362 km (225 miles) or 4 hours, via Goldfield. The roads are accessible using 2-wheel drive vehicles.

5.2 Site Physiography, Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The Property is located in the Weepah Hills in south-central Nevada and covers moderately sloped terrain at an elevation of approximately 1,900 m (6,230 feet (ft)) above sea level (asl) with approximately 100 m (330 ft) of relief. The historical Weepah Mine lies in low, sloping terrain that occurs on the western flank of the Weepah Hills.

Much of the region, with many broad open valleys and sharp mountain ridges, hosts sagebrush and other desert plants on the low hill slopes. Juniper and pinyon grow above 1,980 m (6,500 ft) elevation with pinyon becoming more dominant at higher elevations. Vegetation is typical of the high desert in southern Nevada and comprises primarily low brush, sage bushes and cholla cactuses with native grasses and low flowering plants.

The Property area is arid. Many intermittent, old south draining water courses traverse the area, but drilling water would have to be trucked in from Silver Peak. The Property is situated in open desert within a series of south draining, dry watercourses that traverse the general area. The area has been modified both by fluvial and wind erosion and the effects of in-filling of drift and surface material. Thickness of cover in the valleys may vary considerably.

5.3 Climate

The area is arid and experiences about 10 to 20 centimetres (cm) (4 to 8 inches) of precipitation annually, of which about 20% may occur as snowfall. Summer temperatures average in the mid 20s to 27 degrees Celsius (°C) (70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)), with high spells of 38° C (100° F). Winters are generally dry. Temperatures experienced during mid-winter average, for the month of January, from a high of 4°C (40°F) to lows averaging -7°C (20°F), with low spells down to -28°C (-20°F).

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The town of Tonopah has a population of approximately 2,478, according to 2010 United States census data. The economy of Tonopah is based primarily on mining, federal contractors, farming, and tourism. Tonopah is the county seat of Nye County and home to the regional offices of the BLM. Most supplies and services are available including food and lodging. There is a medical clinic in Tonopah. The closest major airport to the Project with commercial passenger service is in Reno, Nevada, which is located approximately 370 km (230 miles) northwest of Tonopah following US-95 N.

There is no power or other mining infrastructure on the Property. Sufficient water for exploration is available for the Property via the Tonopah Public Utilities or the Silver Peak

Water Department. Power is available on the nearby Highway to Silver Peak. There is very good access to the Property for exploration work.

The Property can be accessed year-round. Most exploration activities associated with fieldwork and drilling can likely be conducted year-round, although there may be periods in December to March, where snow conditions at the higher elevations may temporarily impede fieldwork.

In the opinion of the Author, the Property is of sufficient size to accommodate potential exploration and mining facilities, including waste rock disposal and processing infrastructure. There are no other significant factors or risks that the Author is aware of that would affect access or the ability to perform work on the Property.

6 History

The following information on the exploration and production history of the Weepah Project has been sourced from Price (2016) and summarized from materials compiled by Roy Davis for Price and Cherrywell (2012), and other accounts by The Nevada Bureau of Mines (Tingley and Maldonado, 1983) and historical reports (Carter, 1996; Mining, 1989).

6.1 Early History of the Weepah Mine (1902 to 1985)

Weepah was first discovered by the Shoshone Indians in 1902 and became well-known in 1927 when a local man discovered a large gold nugget. Shortly after, the population of Weepah grew to several thousand people, as prospectors flooded in looking for the source of the gold (Figure 6.1). Frank Horton discovered the deposits and was first to extract the material. A few tons of mineralized material were hauled initially but mineralized zones were small. A 35-ft shaft was sunk and abandoned. In 1927, Horton's son reopened a prospect shaft, and it is reported that he extracted $150,000 worth of material.

The Weepah Mine was intermittently operated until 1934. In 1934, Weepah Nevada Mining Co. purchased the mine and invested in mechanized equipment to commence the excavation of the Weepah open pit, the first open pit gold mine in Nevada. A pipeline was run over a length of 11.3 km (7 miles) to provide water to the newly constructed stamp mill and 300 ton per day cyanide flotation plant. The water was pumped from a well on the edge of a dry lake at an elevation of approximately 427 m (1,400 ft) lower than the storage reservoir at the mine. The 30.5 m (100 ft) well supplied about 100 gallons per minute pumped through a 4” pipe in two stages, with a booster pump situated about halfway between the well and the mine. During this period, the Weepah Mine became the largest gold producer in Nevada, and even in 1937, just one year before it closed, Weepah was still the third largest gold producer in Nevada. In 1938, the mine closed due to escalating costs. During the “boom” years, actual production of gold realized just under

$2,000,000 for the owners. Since 1938, dependent on the gold price, the mine was in production intermittently, although the processing was conducted elsewhere.

In the 1950s, the late prospector/developer Paul Burkett acquired a large area of strategic patented and unpatented claims in and around the Weepah Mine. Intermittently throughout the next several decades, Paul Burkett conducted prospecting and geological exploration aimed at establishing the true extent of the Weepah vein system. An open pit mine was developed and worked at 250 tons per day. It was listed as an active open pit Ag-Au mine employing 10 persons in 1983. The property was drilled by Pacific Realm in 1984 to 1985.

The underground workings of the historical Weepah Mine are shown in Figures 6.2 and 6.3. These images were sourced from the Nevada Bureau of Mines. Each square in Figure 6.2 is estimated to measure 30.5 x 30.5 m (100 x 100 ft) and the open pit (dashed line) measures approximately 305 m (1,000 ft) in length and 152 m (500 ft) in width.

Figure 6.1. Historic photos of the town of Weepah (undated, early 1900's)

Figure 6.2. Historical Weepah underground mine plan (undated Nevada Bureau of Mines document).

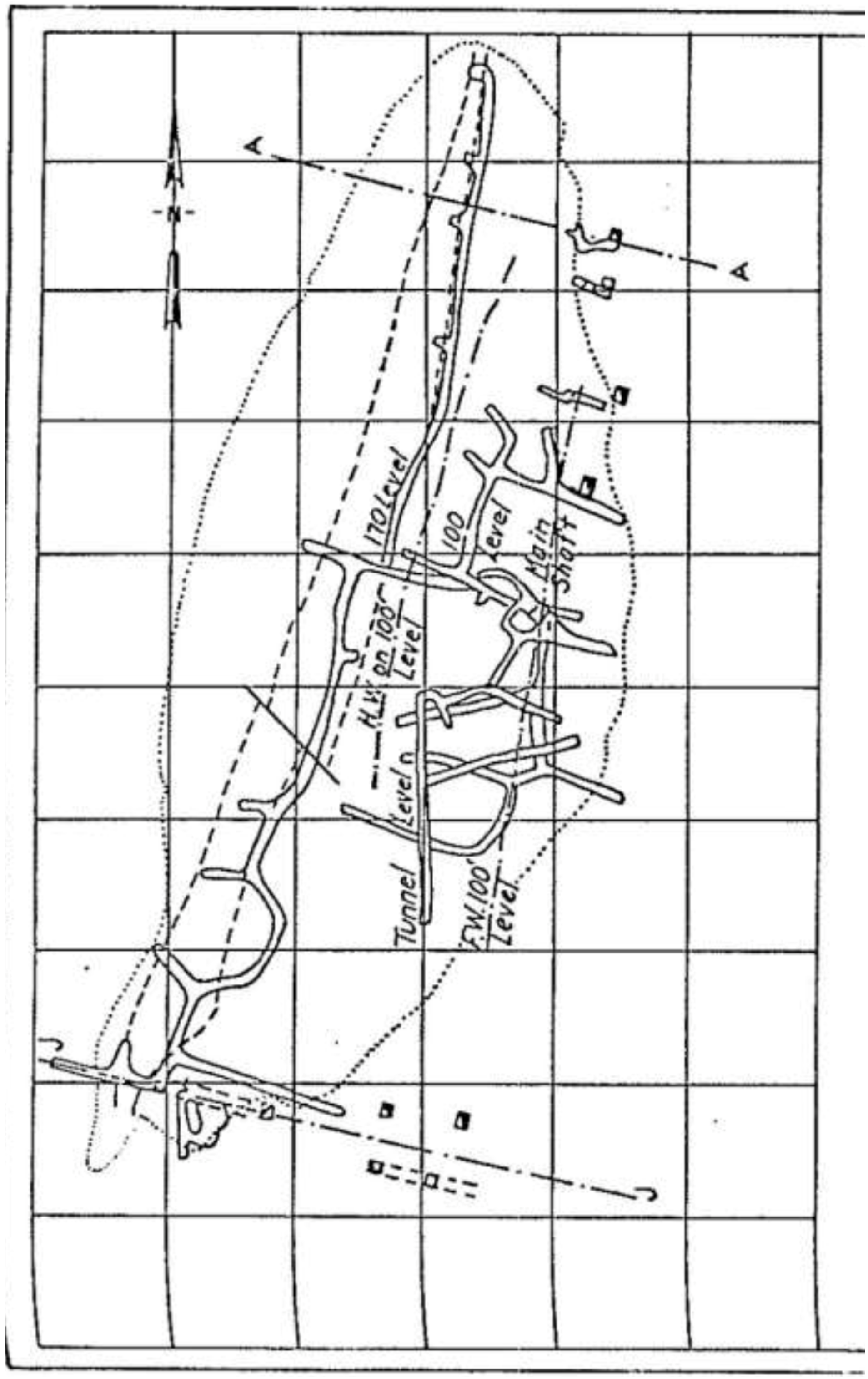
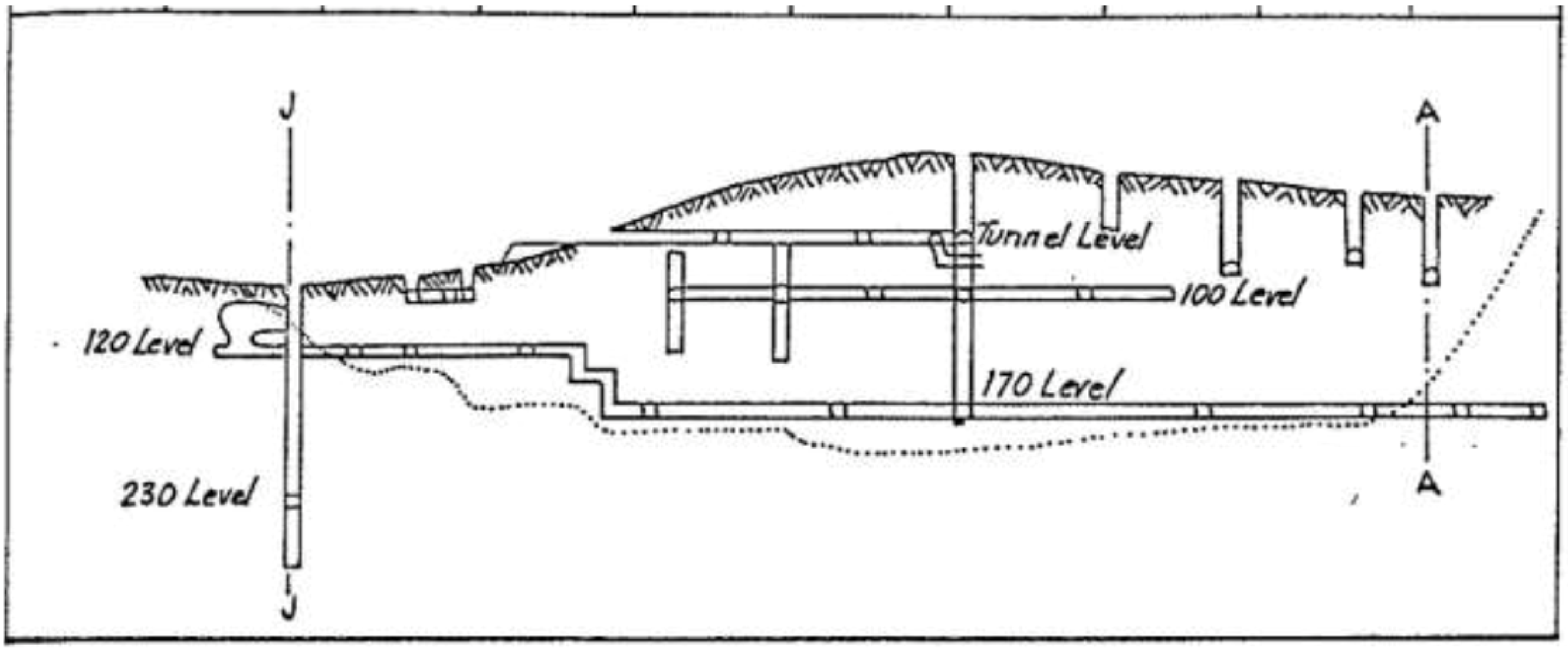


Figure 6.3. Long section of the Weepah Mine (undated Nevada Bureau of Mines document).



6.2 Sunshine Mining Company (1986 to 1987)

Paul Burkett leased the Property to Idaho based Sunshine Mining Company (“Sunshine”) in 1986. At the time, Sunshine was operating the “Sixteen to One” silver mine in Silver Peak, NV.

In October 1986, Sunshine opened their “new” Weepah Mine to supply their mill in nearby Silver Peak. They began extracting material from the open pit at a rate of about 1,000 tons per day. Earlier in the year, owing to depressed silver prices, Sunshine had closed its “Sixteen-to-One” mine and converted the existing mill there to process material from the Weepah Mine.

Gold production at the Weepah Mine was anticipated to be about 30,000 ounces per year. Sunshine mined at Weepah in 1986 and 1987, and during that period they mined more than 60,000 ounces of gold, from approximately 670,000 tons at an average grade of 0.09 opt Au (3.085 g/t Au) and over 200,000 ounces of silver at a stripping ratio of 1:1 (Price and Cherrywell, 2012; Price, 2016). There is some indication that limited underground mining and development may have occurred. Operations ceased due to drop in gold prices. At the time of closure, Sunshine estimated that mineralization remained in the pit area, with indications of further potential in the immediate surrounding area. The reader is cautioned that this work is not well documented and pre-dates the standards set forth in NI 43-101 and CIM. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to verify these historical grades and tonnages.

6.3 Coromandel Resources Limited (1995 to 1997)

In 1988, when Sunshine ceased operations, the Property reverted to Paul Burkett, who subsequently vested it in Pacific Gold, Inc., and a Nevada Gold and Casinos Ltd, (“NGC”), a related company. The Property was leased in 1995 to Coromandel Resources Ltd. (“Coromandel”), who embarked on a major exploration program over the next two years.

Coromandel negotiated an agreement to spend USD$5,000,000 in exploration over five years, pay a 5% NSR, transfer 100,000 shares of Coromandel in two payments and allowed NGC to retain the right, upon election, to back into the project for 49% ownership by reimbursing Coromandel 49% of expenditure. This agreement gave Coromandel the exploration rights to the Weepah Mine and to other properties in the historically famous Goldfield District.

Coromandel targeted the following: i) the Weepah quartz vein shear zone structure (i.e., Weepah West); ii) the Weepah East vein, recrystallized limestone, near surface, disseminated gold deposit (i.e., Weepah East); and iii) the Weepah alluvium valley (i.e., Tailings Wash fault zone and Weepah East fault zone).

Coromandel conducted extensive drilling and a variety of surface work including geophysical magnetometer and very low frequency - electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveys, geological mapping, prospecting and bedrock sampling. In 1996-1997 Coromandel systematically drilled throughout the Weepah open pit and the surrounding area, in a two-phase program, publishing their findings to their shareholders. Unfortunately, only limited data has been recovered from this exploration.

The main Coromandel exploration targets are hosted in late Precambrian clastic and carbonate metasedimentary rocks, marginal to a younger granitic pluton, and are summarized by Carter (1996), as follows:

- The Weepah quartz vein structure, the focus of past mining, is a 9.1 to 10.7 m (30-35 ft) wide, moderately dipping structure within a low angle fault zone. The down-dip potential of this structure is attested to by a 6" diameter vertical water well hole (WV-27) drilled 137 m (450 ft) west of the open pit which intersected the vein at a vertical depth of 195.1 m (640 ft) and included a 6.1 m (20 ft) section grading 0.24 opt (8.23 g/t) Au.

- The structure is also open along strike in both directions. Historical drilling along strike to the south included two drillholes with average gold grades of 0.232 opt (7.95 g/t) Au and 0.222 opt (7.61 g/t) Au over sample lengths of 2.8 m (9.3 ft) and 4.6 m (15.0 ft), respectively.

Carter (1996) recognized that some potential for leachable gold values existed in the dumps adjacent to the open pit. The low pediment area south of the Weepah showings was also thought to be favourable.

6.4 Mount Royal Resources Corp. (2010 to 2011)

A brief exploration program was completed on the claim block held by Mount Royal Resources Corp. (“MRR”) from May to June 2011. The exploration program was designed to collect sufficient data to evaluate the project and to provide recommendations for future exploration and consisted of data compilation and digitization, generating a digital terrain model to identify structural features, rock sampling and geological mapping (Cherrywell, 2011).

Rock sampling and basic mapping was conducted across the Property to verify historical work. A total of 223 rock samples, including 10 blank quality control – quality assurance (QA-QC) samples were collected from the Weepah Pit area, Quist area and throughout the Property. They were sent to ALS Chemex in Sparks, NV, for analysis. Eleven samples returned results greater than 1 ppm gold, supporting the historical comments that the gold was erratic with strong nugget effect. The highest value returned was 5.87 ppm gold (WPS-8), a ten-foot chip channel along the uppermost bench at the south face of the Weepah Pit, and the highest silver returned was 478 ppm silver (0.577 ppm gold) (WQR-3). The sampling results reflect the basic exploration sampling program that allowed for an overview and characterization of the project as a whole.

6.5 Columbus Gold Corp. and Sniper Resources Ltd. (2010 to 2012)

Columbus Gold Corp. ("Columbus"; now Orea Mining Corp.) completed detailed geological mapping and outcrop sampling, a detailed ground magnetic geophysical survey, 10-line km of Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics ("CSAMT") geophysical survey and 15 rotary drillholes, totalling 2,406 m (7,894 ft) in 2011 (Columbus Gold Corp., 2012).

Columbus' outcrop sampling program returned a maximum value of 10.29 g/t (0.30 opt) Au over 3.6 m (12 ft) and 17.14 g/t (0.50 opt) Au over 1.8 m (6 ft) (Columbus Gold Corp., 2011). Columbus' rotary drill program intersected significant mineralization, including:

- Drillhole WP-2 intersected 7.6 m (25 ft) of 2.29 g/t (0.067 opt) Au from 118.9 to 126.5 m (390 to 415 ft) depth, including two separate 1.5 m (5 ft) intervals of 4.31 g/t (0.126 opt) and 4.38 g/t (0.128 opt) Au.

- Drillhole WP-5 intersected 16.8 m (55 ft) of 1.30 g/t (0.038 opt) Au from 7.6 to 24.4 m (25 to 80 ft) depth, including 3.0 m (10 ft) of 4.54 g/t (0.132 opt) Au.

- Drillhole WP-7 intersected 27.4 m (90 ft) of 0.73 g/t (0.021 opt) Au from 16.8 to 44.2 m (55 to 145 ft) depth.

- Drillhole WP-12 intersected 4.6 m (15 ft) of 3.47 g/t (0.101 opt) Au from 79.2 to 83.8 m (260 to 275 ft) depth, including 1.5 m (5ft) of 9.37 g/t (0.273 opt) Au from 80.8 to 82.3 m (265 to 270 ft) depth (Columbus Gold Corp., 2011b).

Columbus farmed out the Property to Sniper Resources Ltd. ("Sniper") in late 2011. Sniper's first RC drill program of 8 holes, totalling 497 m (1,630 ft), was completed in late February 2012, and was designed to offset and infill the drillholes completed in Columbus' 2011 drill program. All eight holes returned significant gold mineralization; the highest assay over a 5 ft sample interval was 21.8 g/t (0.636 opt) Au and the longest continuously mineralized interval was 47.2 m (155 ft) extending from surface to the total depth of the hole (Sniper Resources Ltd., 2012b). Significant results of Sniper's Phase 1 drill program are presented in Table 6.1.

Sniper commenced a Phase 2 drill program of 12 holes, totalling 908 m (2,980 ft), at Weepah in late April 2012. The objective of the drill program was to continue to extend and define the gold mineralization intersected in previous drill programs at the East Zone and to investigate the Property for additional concealed, low-angle, mineralized structures under the shallow alluvial cover (Sniper Resources Ltd., 2012b). Significant results of Sniper's Phase 2 drill program are presented in Table 6.2.

Table 6.1. Significant results of Sniper Resource Ltd.'s Phase 1 drill program (Sniper Resources Ltd., 2012c). The true width of the mineralization is not known.

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (m)	Interval (ft)	Au (g/t)	Au (opt)
WP-16	9.14	18.29	30	60	9.14	30	0.201	0.006
	22.86	24.38	75	80	1.52	5	0.165	0.005
	28.95	30.48	95	100	1.52	5	0.382	0.011
WP-17	10.67	12.19	35	40	1.52	5	0.260	0.008
	28.95	45.72	95	150	16.76	55	0.177	0.005
WP-18	12.19	50.29	40	165	38.10	125	0.250	0.007
including	35.05	50.29	115	165	15.24	50	0.420	0.012
	39.62	50.29	130	165	10.67	35	0.547	0.016
	44.19	45.72	145	150	1.52	5	2.350	0.069
WP-19	0.00	27.43	0	90	27.43	90	1.168	0.034
including	3.05	7.62	10	25	4.57	15	1.696	0.049
	10.67	18.29	35	60	7.62	25	2.112	0.062
	12.19	13.72	40	45	1.52	5	5.340	0.156
	24.38	27.43	80	90	3.05	10	1.367	0.040
WP-20	0.00	47.24	0	155	47.24	155	0.455	0.013
including	12.19	22.86	40	75	10.67	35	1.574	0.046
	16.76	18.29	55	60	1.52	5	21.800	0.636
	41.15	47.24	135	155	6.10	20	0.260	0.008
WP-21	0.00	38.10	0	125	38.10	125	1.183	0.035
including	4.57	9.14	15	30	4.57	15	3.802	0.111
	12.19	18.29	40	60	6.10	20	2.832	0.083
	24.38	35.05	80	115	10.67	35	0.564	0.016
WP-22	13.72	50.29	45	165	36.57	120	0.245	0.007
including	18.29	19.81	60	65	1.52	5	1.875	0.055
	22.86	35.05	75	115	12.19	40	0.345	0.010
	27.43	35.05	90	115	7.62	25	0.392	0.011
WP-23	35.05	57.91	115	190	22.86	75	0.340	0.010
including	35.05	38.10	115	125	3.05	10	0.696	0.020
	42.67	47.24	140	155	4.57	15	0.416	0.012
	53.34	56.39	175	185	3.05	10	0.554	0.016

Table 6.2. Significant results of Sniper Resource Ltd.'s Phase 2 drill program (Sniper Resources Ltd., 2012c). The true width of the mineralization is not known.

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (m)	Interval (ft)	Au (g/t)	Au (opt)
WP-24	9.14	51.81	30	170	42.67	140	0.680	0.019
including	9.14	13.72	30	45	4.57	15	2.482	0.072
WP-25	6.10	30.48	20	100	24.38	80	0.395	0.012
including	27.43	30.48	90	100	3.05	10	0.695	0.021
WP-26	0.00	32.00	0	105	32.00	105	0.527	0.015
including	9.14	25.91	30	85	16.76	55	0.931	0.027
	16.76	19.81	55	65	3.05	10	3.115	0.091
WP-27	16.76	19.81	55	65	3.05	10	3.183	0.093
including	18.29	19.81	60	65	1.52	5	5.430	0.158
	28.95	35.05	95	115	6.10	20	0.081	0.002
WP-28	9.14	19.81	30	65	10.67	35	1.097	0.032
including	10.67	12.19	35	40	1.52	5	1.945	0.057
	18.29	19.81	60	65	1.52	5	2.550	0.074
WP-29	10.67	13.72	35	45	3.05	10	0.802	0.023
	18.29	25.91	60	85	7.62	25	0.146	0.004
WP-30	12.19	21.33	40	70	9.14	30	0.216	0.012
	35.05	36.57	115	120	1.52	5	0.477	0.014
WP-32	27.43	38.10	90	125	10.67	35	0.248	0.007
	56.39	64.00	185	210	7.62	25	0.528	0.015
WP-33	71.62	80.77	235	265	9.14	30	0.545	0.016
WP-34	9.14	13.72	30	45	4.57	15	0.087	0.003
WP-35	33.53	39.62	110	130	6.10	20	0.250	0.007
	54.86	70.10	180	230	15.24	50	0.286	0.008
	86.86	88.39	285	290	1.52	5	0.580	0.017

6.6 Valterra Resources Corp. (2017 to 2019)

Valterra Resources Corp. ("Valterra") conducted data compilation, 3D modeling, confirmation sampling and investigation of near-surface targets beneath shallow gravel cover. Significant results of confirmation sampling in the open pit, from Valterra Resources Corp., 2019, include:

- 3 m (9.8 ft) of 9.01 g/t (0.263 opt) Au and 7 m (23 ft) of 5.67 g/t (0.165 opt) Au in two adjacent chip-channel samples from the South Pit face.

- 8 m (26.2 ft) of 3.50 g/t (0.102 opt) Au and 1.2 m (3.9 ft) of 2.81 g/t Au in two adjacent chip-channel samples from the North Pit face.

- 16.2 g/t (0.473 opt) Au and 10.6 g/t (0.309 opt) Ag from a float sample collected in the center of the Pit.

6.7 Summary of Historical Drilling

Six companies have completed drilling programs on the property in the past (Sunshine Mining, Cordex, Coromandel, Sagebrush, Zephyr, and Columbus and Sniper). EMNT received a relatively complete collar location database, but incomplete assays for the all the drill programs except for the Columbus and Sniper drill programs where assays and laboratory certificates are in hand. A summary of historical drilling activities can be found in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3. Summary of historical drilling at the Weepah Project.

Year	Company	Drill Type	Drillholes	Total (m)	Total (ft)
1985-1987	Sunshine	RC/DDC	45	3,656	11,995
1986-1988	Cordex	DDC	15	2,370	7,776
2011	Columbus	RC	15	2,406	7,894
2012	Sniper	RC	20	1,405	4,610
?	Sagebrush	-	19	3,340	10,959
?	Zephyr	-	5	602	1,975
?	Unknown	-	21	>1,000	>3,280

The drill samples from Columbus' 2011 drill program were sent to American Assay Laboratories Inc. ("American Assay") in Sparks, NV, for preparation and analysis. Standard reference materials, including standards and blanks, as well as duplicates were inserted into the sample stream and reported in the assay results. Two separate splits of each 1.5 m (5 ft) of drill cuttings were obtained at the drill rig and the second split was submitted for check assaying of the mineralized intervals. In addition, check assays were completed for select intervals for splits from the bulk reject and from the assay pulp obtained from the drill rig split. No significant variations in the check assay results were reported (Columbus Gold Corp., 2011b).

Sniper's 2012 drill programs were completed by Boart Longyear using a track mounted Foremost MPD 1500 RC drill rig with a cyclone and rotating hydraulic splitter (Sniper Resources Ltd., 2012). The drill samples from Sniper's 2012 drill programs were sent to ALS Minerals ("ALS") in Reno, NV, for preparation and analysis. Duplicate samples were collected on 1.5 m (5 ft) intervals during the drilling (Sniper Resources Ltd., 2012c).

6.8 Summary of Historical Production

Production from 1904 to 1935 from the Weepah Pit and underground mine was reported as 4,600 cubic yards of mineralized material. Production from 1935 to 1939 was 336,304 short tons grading 0.17 opt (5.83 g/t) Au valued at that time at $1,615,037. The underground workings of the historical Weepah Mine are shown in Figures 6.2 and 6.3.

Production by Sunshine Mining from 1986 to 1987 from the Weepah Pit area is presented in Table 6.4. The reader is cautioned that this work is not well documented and pre-dates the standards set forth in NI 43-101 and CIM. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to verify these historical grades and tonnages. The historical production reports are poorly documented; however, the following summary from Sunshine Mining public reports is believed to be reliable.

Table 6.4. Sunshine Mining Weepah Pit production totals (modified from Price, 2016).

Year	Tons	Au Grade (opt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ounces
1986-1987	107,404	0.061	2.06	5,863
1988	242,975	0.032	1.1	5,831
Total (3 years)	350,379			11,694

As a complete record of mining maps and sections are not available, neither the Company nor the Author have completed any verification of the historical production reported. The Sunshine Mining production data is from company materials, has been reported in previous technical reports on the Property (Price and Cherrywell, 2012; Price, 2016), and is believed to be reliable. Some of the historical production may have been from underground. There is limited evidence of the underground mine workings remaining, as much of it would have been consumed by the pit. Only a portion of the 170-level drift remains at the northern end of the pit and exposed at the lowest level.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Weepah Project lies in the western portion of the North American craton. Over the last 700 million years, the craton has experienced late Proterozoic continental rifting, deposition of ocean-water clastic sediments, volcanic rocks, and carbonate rocks during the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras, and a series of compressional events related to crustal plate collisions during the Paleozoic and Mesozoic (Stewart, 1980).

Weepah is situated west and south of the Lone Mountain intrusion and adjacent on the south side of the Weepah pluton, in the western part of Nevada (Figure 7.1). The Weepah and adjacent Silver Peak mining district occurs along the Walker Lane structural corridor, a south-east trending structurally complex region, with the Sierra Batholith to the west and the Basin and Range Province to the east. Within the corridor, Precambrian and Paleozoic metamorphic, intrusive and sedimentary rocks occur that have been subjected to folding and thrust faulting, low-angle extensional deformation, and high-angle faulting. Later Cretaceous and Tertiary intrusions cut the older metasediments, and all are partly overlain by a late Tertiary felsic volcanic complex representing a possible caldera complex.

A Proterozoic sequence is exposed in the Weepah area that includes metasediments of the Wyman Formation overlain by the Reed dolomite, which is in turn overlain by the limestones, dolomites and siliclastic rocks of the Deep Springs Formation. The geology at Weepah is similar to that at the Mineral Ridge property about 19.3 km (12 miles) to the southwest of the Property (Lewis et al., 2010) where production is occurring at the Mary and Drinkwater mines. The host rock at Weepah is the Wyman Formation (Late Proterozoic) composed of phyllite, schist, hornfels, quartzite, and tactite. At the type locality in Wyman Canyon, California, the formation is composed of siltstone, shale, sandstone, and intercalated carbonate beds. Emplacement of the Lone Mountain pluton has resulted in contact metamorphism of argillaceous rock to hornfels and quartzite, carbonate rock to marble, and silty carbonate rock to tactite. The unit is complexly folded near intrusive contact. The Wyman Formation is present in the north-eastern and western parts of Lone Mountain and as roof pendants in the central and northeastern part of the Lone Mountain pluton.

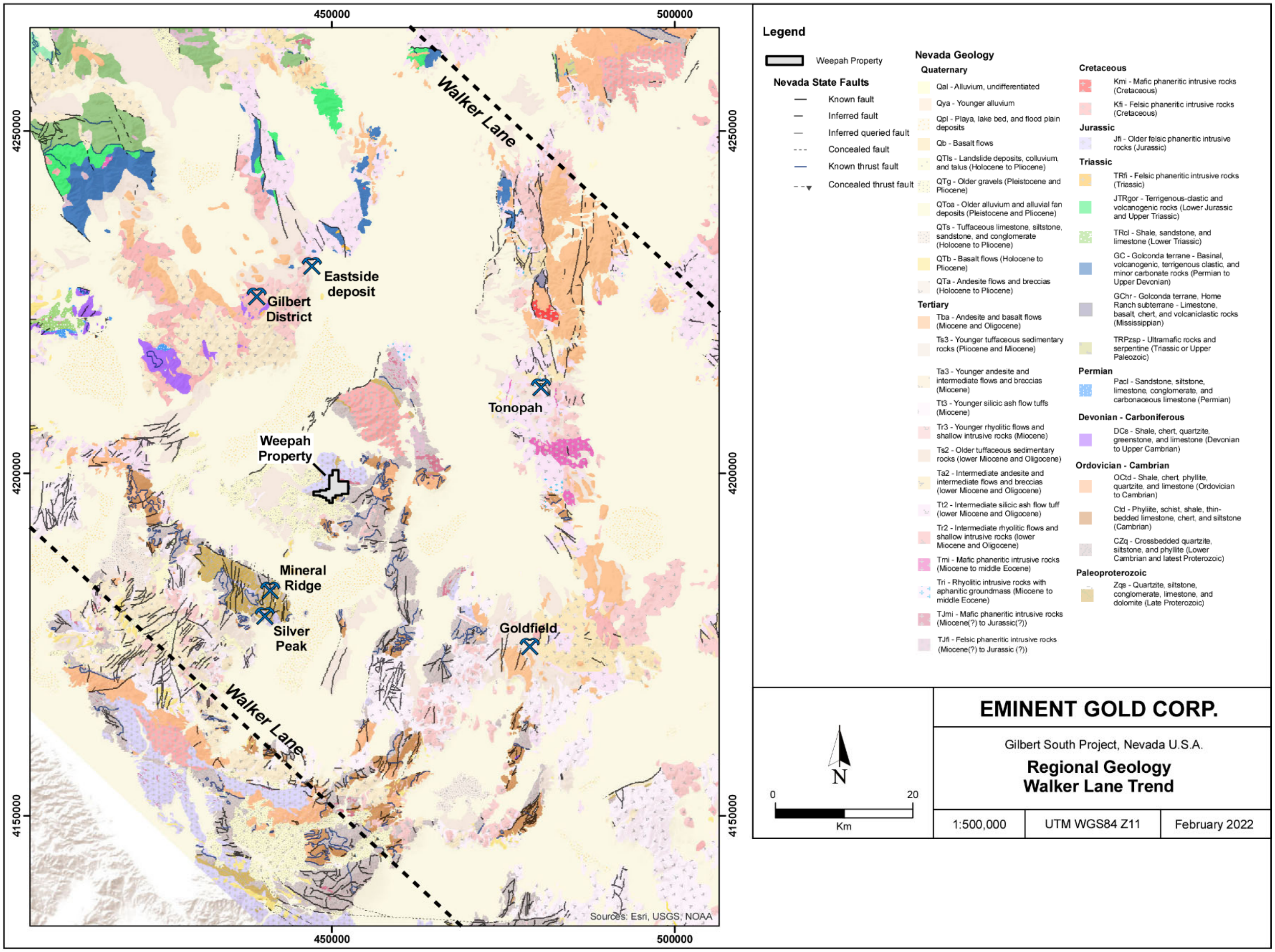
The Lone Mountain pluton is a Cretaceous (approximately 70 million year old (m.y.)) stock (John and Robinson, 1989); essentially a homogeneous mass of quartz monzonite, as determined from seven modal analyses in this study and from modal analyses by Albers and Stewart (1972) and Bonham and Garside (1979) . It intrudes Proterozoic and Cambrian metasedimentary rocks that include the Wyman Formation, Reed Dolomite, and the Deep Spring, Harkless and Campito Formations. Roof pendants of Wyman Formation are preserved in the central and northeastern part of the stock. The country rock has been mineralized in some areas and has been described by Phariss (1974) and Sandy (1965).

The pluton has been intruded by aplite, pegmatite, silicic porphyry, lamprophyre and dioritic dikes. Albers and Stewart (1972) have indicated that the pluton has intruded the core of a northwest-trending anticline that was developed in the metasedimentary rocks prior to the intrusion of the pluton. An alternative hypothesis is that the intrusion of the pluton domed the metasedimentary rocks to form the northwest trending anticline. The pluton is intensely jointed, primarily as a result of cooling and movement of the magma within a northwest-trending stress field. Foliation, in general, is poorly developed, and quality varies from area to area, but it is best developed close to the contacts with the metasedimentary rocks. A prominent northwest foliation direction was observed that parallels the northwest elongation of the exposed pluton.

In addition to the Lone Mountain pluton, the Weepah pluton outcrops to the north of the Weepah Pit and is well exposed in places. There is also Cretaceous quartz monzodiorite, Cretaceous gabbro, lamprophyre dykes, Tertiary silicic porphyry dykes, Tertiary rhyolite porphyry dykes, and late basaltic cones.

The regional geology of the Property area is presented in Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1. Regional geological map of the central Walker Lane.



7.2 Property Geology

The following has been amended from a brief summary by the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology (Albers and Stewart, 1972; Bonham and Garside, 1979):

The Lone Mountain/Weepah mining district is situated around the periphery of the Lone Mountain and Weepah plutons which intrude Precambrian to Late Cambrian clastic and carbonate sediments. The Precambrian units consist of the Wyman Formation, a quartzitic siltstone and sandy limestone interbedded with limestone and dolomite, and the massive Reed Dolomite. Overlying the sediments are the allochthonous Cambrian Deep Springs, Campito, Poleta, and Harkless Formations (Sonderman, 1971). Small, random roof pendants of Wyman Formation are scattered over the surface of Lone Mountain. The sediments are metamorphosed to hornfels, phyllite, schist, marble, and tactite along the contact with the plutons.

The Weepah and Lone Mountain plutons are predominantly medium to coarse grained quartz monzonite with irregular gradations into granodiorite and granite and irregular masses of biotite granite. Phenocrysts within the igneous bodies exhibit parallel arrangements, suggesting flowage. Cutting the plutons are random, closely spaced aplitic dikes grading into pegmatitic dikes. Structurally controlled lamprophyre dikes fill northeast trending joints in the igneous masses (Sandy, 1965). The intrusives are moderately sericitized, epidotized, and argillically altered along fractures. Minor Late Tertiary trachyte dikes, possibly related to the volcanic activity in the Monte Cristo Range, crosscut rocks along the northern edge of Lone Mountain (Sandy, 1965). In the General Thomas Hills, diorite porphyry masses intrude Paleozoic sediments.

Subsequent to the intrusion of the dikes, late-stage hydrothermal fissure quartz veins, lenses, and irregular masses were emplaced in the metasediments and igneous masses along fault and shear zones, forming prominent outcrops in the central and southern part of the district. Locally, the quartz veins are crushed, and cemented with hematite-stained silica. The intrusion of the Lone Mountain pluton domed the bedded sediments into an anticline structure which subsequently eroded to its present form. The metasediments are draped around the pluton with the remnant limbs dipping away from Lone Mountain on three sides (Sandy, 1965; Sonderman, 1971). These anticlinal structures exhibit broad, complex, and en echelon folds; minor thrusts; flexures and high angle faults of small displacement. The metasediments are most intensely folded along the contact with the intrusive. The districts and mining areas are located along the limbs of the anticlinal structures (Phariss, 1974; Sandy, 1965), with most of the workings following either the igneous-sedimentary contact, or the southeast-trending fault and vein system.

Sonderman (1971) suggests that tectonic activity preceded, or was contemporaneous with, the early emplacement of the Weepah pluton. He also suggested that the dominant northeast-trending, right-lateral rotation shear pattern of the district is typical of Walker Lane tectonics and was probably Late Mesozoic age. Prominent normal and block faulting occurs on the northwest side of the mountain, paralleling the contact between the sediments and intrusive. Sandy (1965) attributes the block faulting and overall uplift of the district to Cenozoic basin and range faulting.

Local geology and stratigraphy of the Weepah areas are shown in Figures 7.2 and 7.3, respectively.

Figure 7.2. Geological map of the Weepah Project.

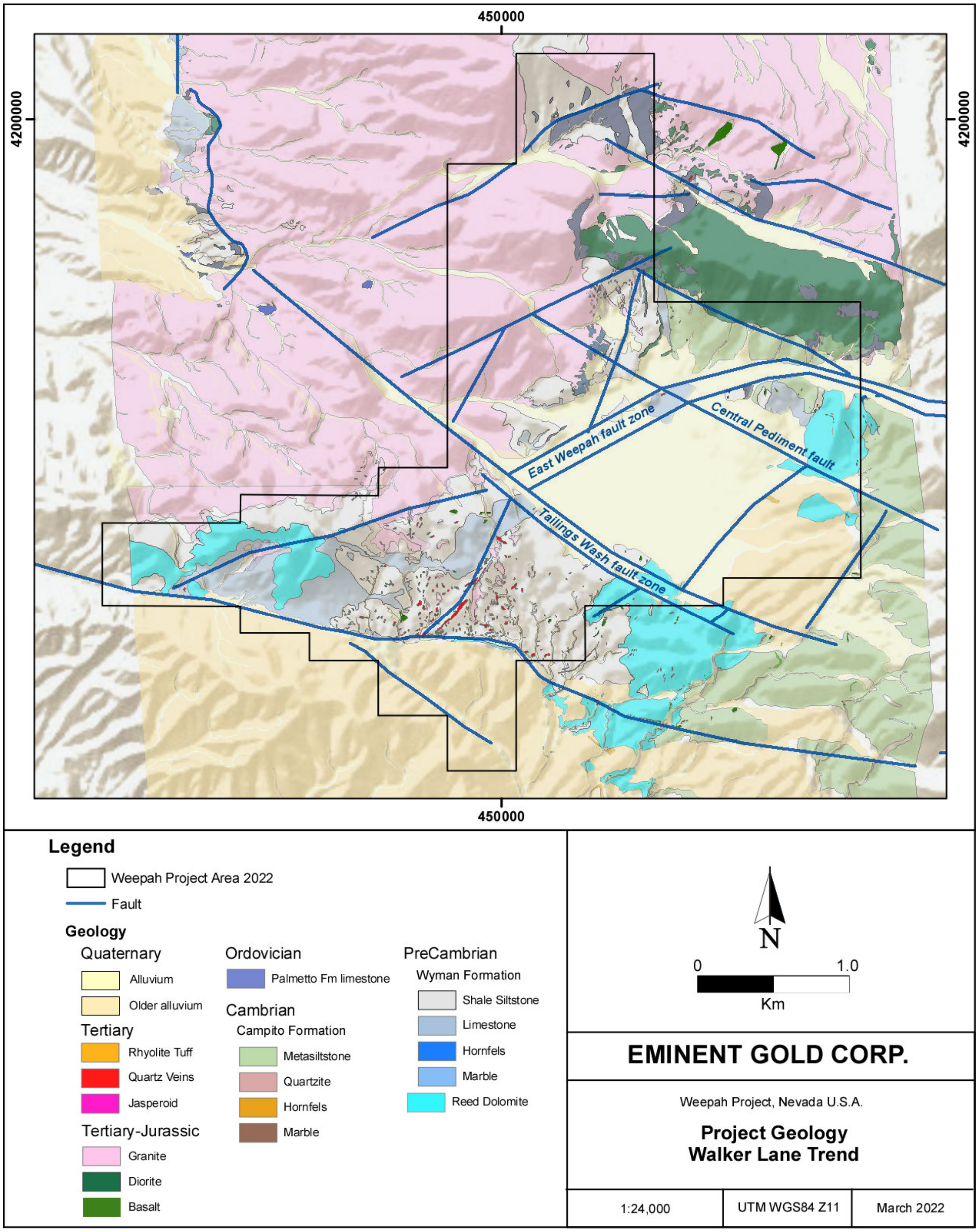
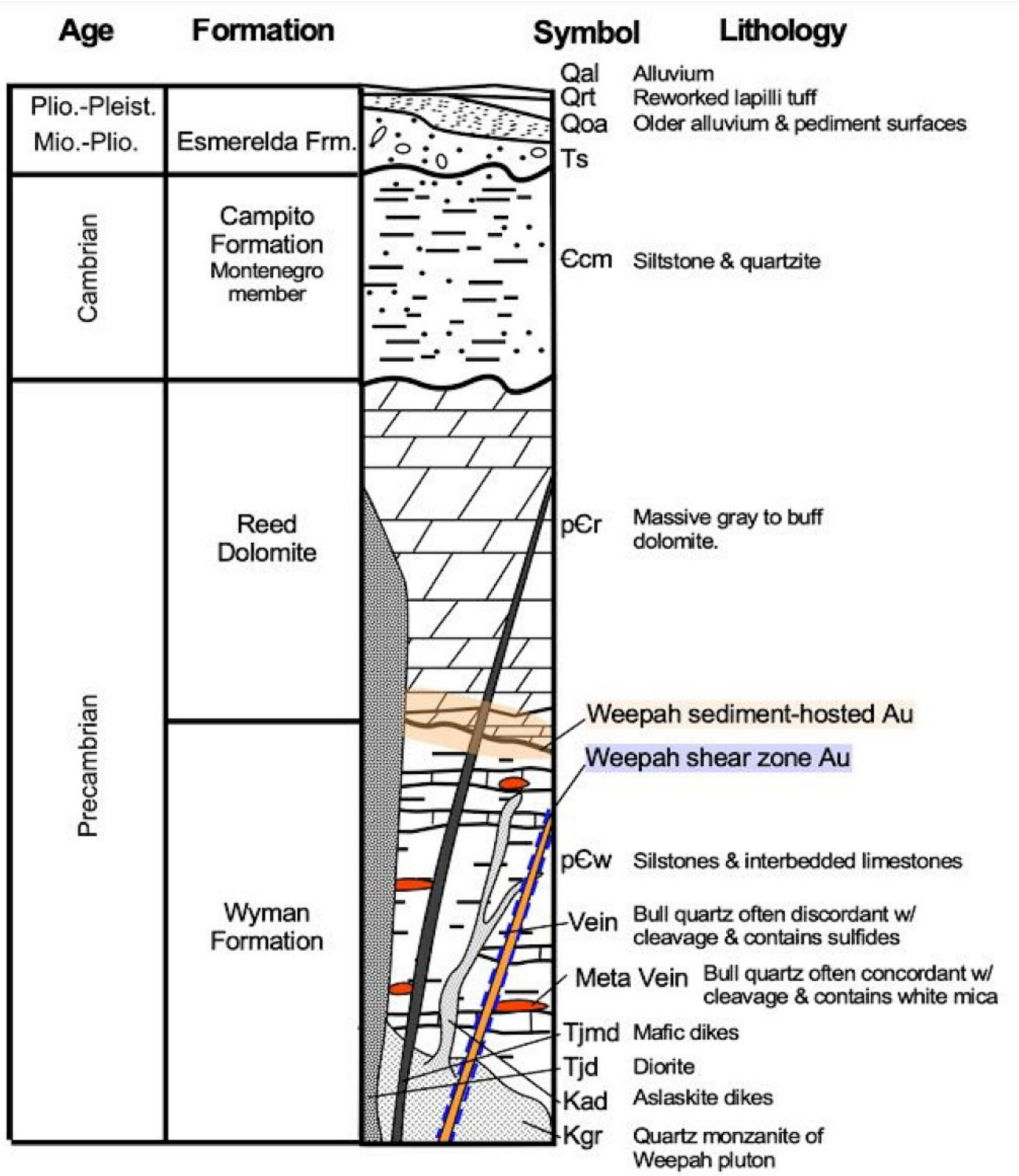


Figure 7.3. Geological stratigraphy of the Weepah Project.



General Stratigraphic Column of the Weepah Area

Within the vicinity of the Weepah Pit itself, the metasediments are well exposed in the pit walls, where they are cut by a variety of irregular dykes of aplitic appearance. The sediments do not contain any disseminated gold. The mineralized zone at Weepah is also well exposed and resembles a sole fault steep at the surface and perhaps shallower dipping westward below the west wall.

7.3 Mineralization

Mineralization at Weepah West occurs along a north-south striking, moderately west dipping, oxidized shear zone (Figures 7.4 to 7.7). This shear zone is cross-cut by high angle faults with oxidized cores that are related to younger Walker Lane tectonics and epithermal mineralization, the most fertile structure yet recognized to date is the Central Pediment Fault (Figure 7.8). The Weepah shear zone ranges from 13 to 26 m (43 to 85 ft) wide and has a strike length of approximately 300 m (984 ft). It consists of quartz, pyrite, and sheared/faulted country rock. Gold occurs in the shear zone with oxidized auriferous sulphides and free gold in a quartz matrix with hematite (Sonderman, 1971). The Central Pediment fault zone that cuts the shear zone contains hematite, quartz, and clays. This zone is 100 to 200 m (328 to 656 ft) wide with individual gold bearing structures within the zone being 0.1 to 1 m (0.3 to 3.3 ft) wide. Gold in these faults is associated with hematite, free gold has not been observed thus far. The shear zone is exposed in the Weepah Pit as well as the Central Pediment fault zone which crosscuts the shear zone. Mineralization is upgraded in the pit at the intersection of the Central Pediment fault zone and the shear zone. The shear zone contains anomalous gold values outside of the intersection as well (Price and Cherrywell, 2012; Price, 2016).

Mineralization at Weepah East falls along the intersection of the Central Pediment fault with the East Weepah fault. Historical drill data in this area indicates that gold mineralization is hosted in narrow structures similar in nature to the Central Pediment fault zone exposed in the pit.

Figure 7.4. View south of the Weepah West open pit. Mesothermal vein/shear zone (orange) and cross cutting high-angle fault (dashed blue) related to the adjacent intra-montane basin (solid blue).

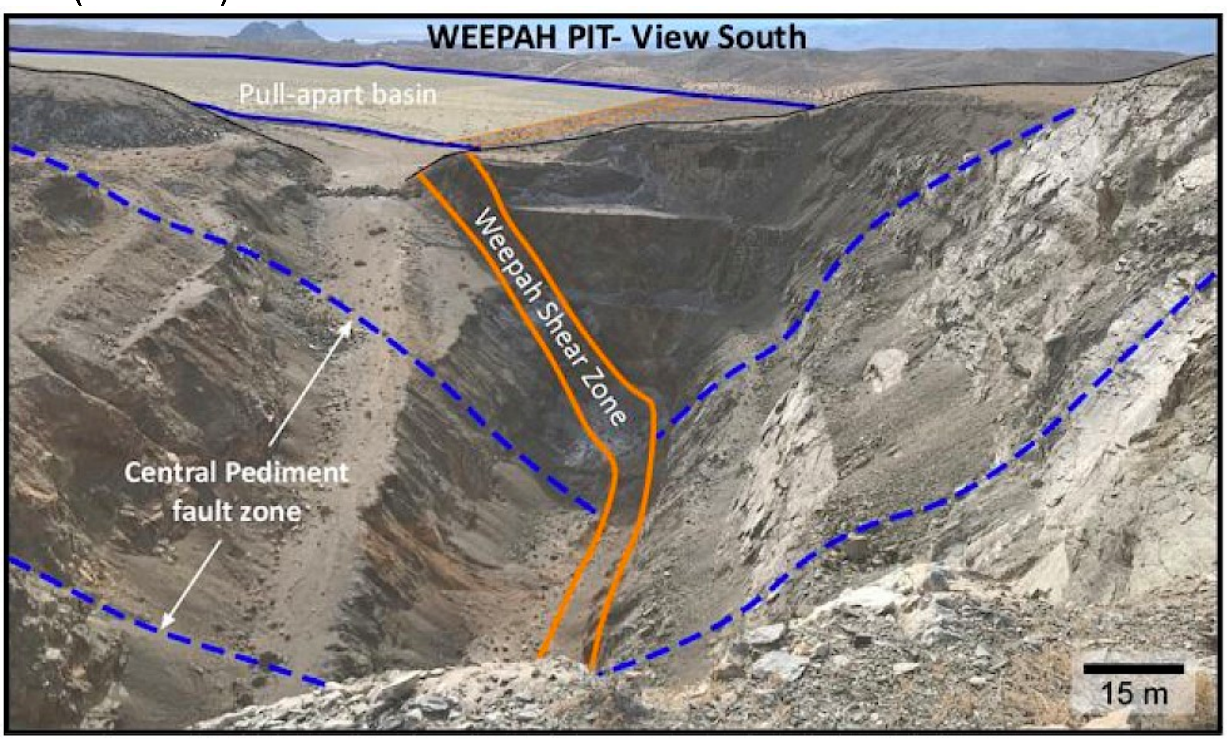


Figure 7.5. View south of the Weepah West shear zone along the south end of the pit. Channel sample extends from the access road (footwall of the shear zone) to the remnant bench (hanging wall of the shear zone).

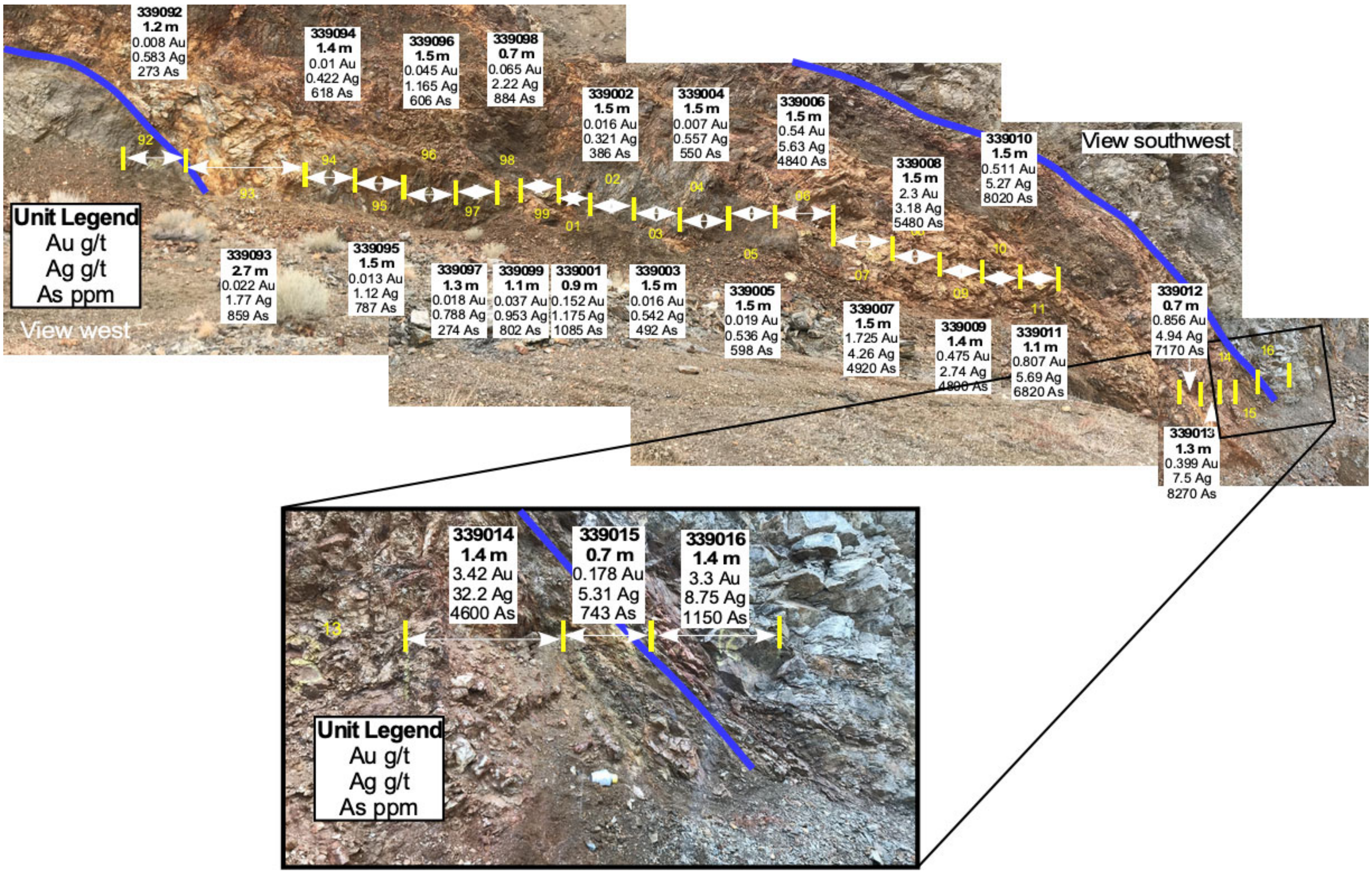
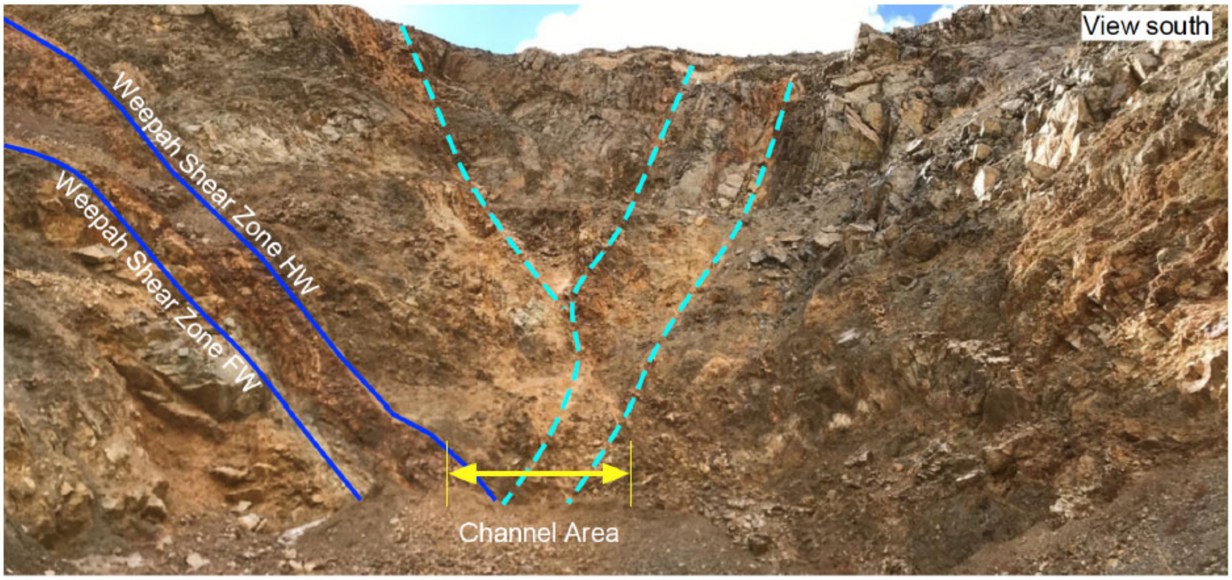


Figure 7.6. View south of the Weepah West shear zone along the south end of the pit at the lowest level. Channel sample extends from the hanging wall surface of the Weepah West mesothermal vein/shear zone across the high angle faults associated with Weepah basin development and epithermal mineralization.



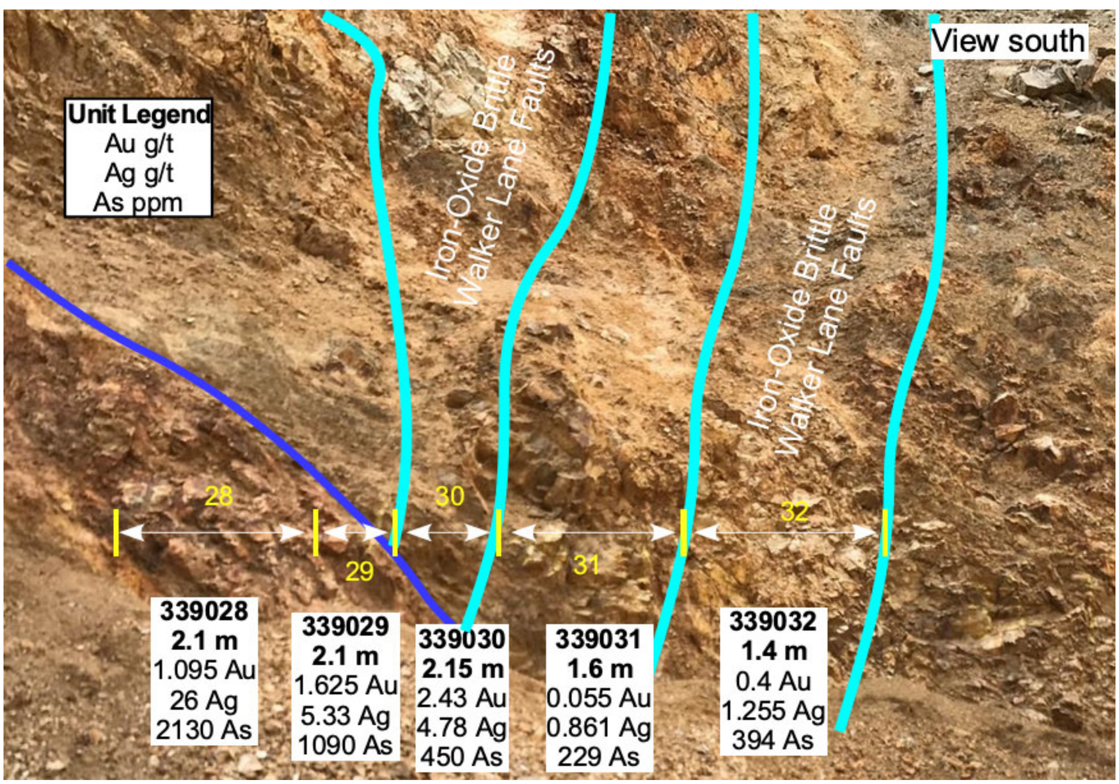


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Figure 7.7. View north of the Weepah West shear zone along the north end of the pit at the lowest level. Channel sample extends from the hanging wall surface of the Weepah West mesothermal vein/shear zone across the entire structure to the footwall. The open working at the right edge of the photo is the 170-level historic underground drift.

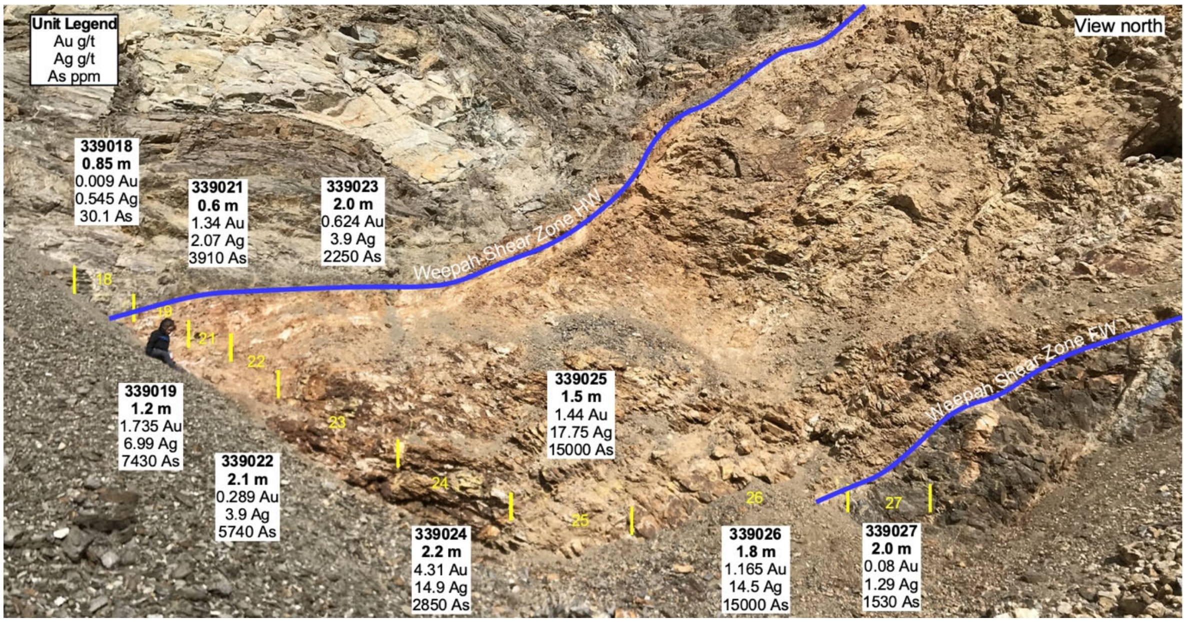
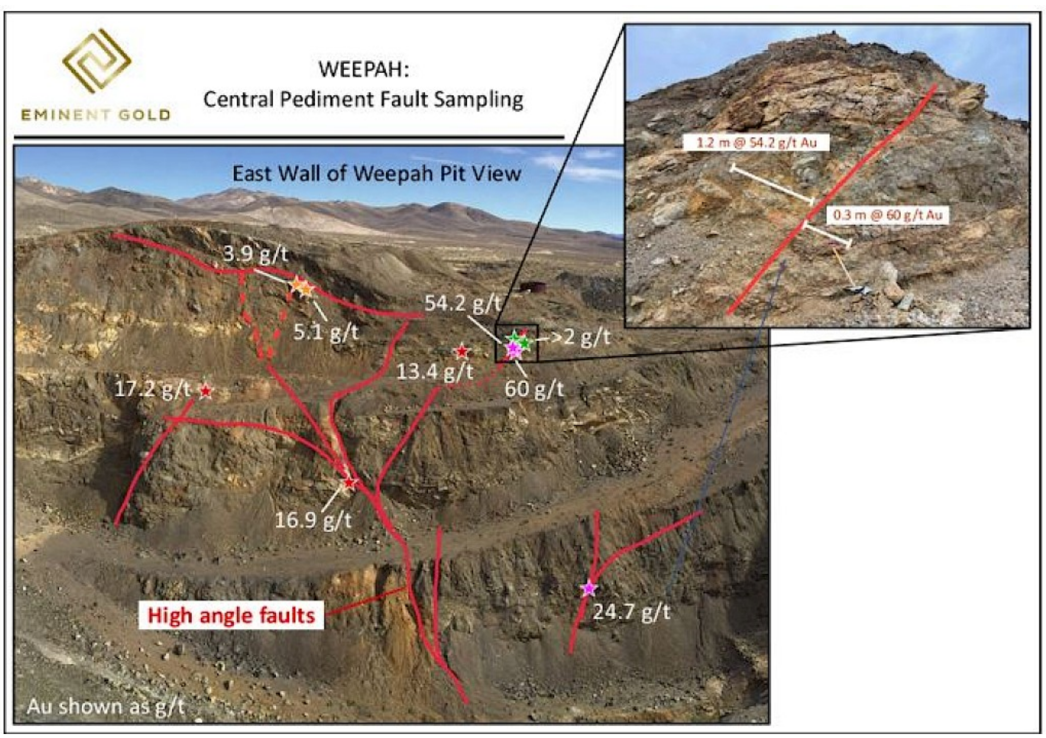


Figure 7.8. View west at the Weepah West historic open pit. The High wall is composed of rocks in the footwall of the Weepah West mesothermal vein/shear zone and is mineralized by the high-angle structures related to the Central Pediment fault.



8 Deposit Types

8.1 Orogenic Shear Zone Hosted Mesothermal Vein Type

The structural setting, alteration mineralogy and mineralization characteristics of the Weepah Project mineralization is consistent with orogenic gold deposits as defined in Moritz (2000), Goldfarb et al., (2005), Groves et al. (1998; 2003), and Johnston et al. (2015).

Orogenic gold deposits occur in variably deformed metamorphic terranes formed during Middle Archean to younger Precambrian, and continuously throughout the Phanerozoic. The host geological environments are typically volcano–plutonic or clastic sedimentary terranes, but gold deposits can be hosted by any rock type. There is a consistent spatial and temporal association with granitoids of a variety of compositions. Host rocks are metamorphosed to greenschist facies, but locally can achieve amphibolite or granulite facies conditions.

Gold deposition occurs adjacent to first-order, deep-crustal fault zones with interpreted long-lived structural controls. These first-order faults, which can be hundreds of kilometres long and kilometres wide, show complex structural histories. Economic mineralization typically formed as vein fill of second- and third-order shears and faults, particularly at jogs or changes in strike along the crustal fault zones. Mineralization styles vary from stockworks and breccias in shallow, brittle regimes, through laminated crack-seal veins and sigmoidal vein arrays in brittle-ductile crustal regions, to replacement- and disseminated-type orebodies in deeper, ductile environments. The specific style of mineralization at the Weepah Project can be classified as both structurally controlled and locally disseminated.

Johnston et at. (2015) outline that Nevada orogenic gold deposits are defined by: 1) widespread low to moderate-grade metamorphism in Mesozoic rocks, 2) low-sulphide bearing, mesothermal “bull-quartz” veins emplaced in shear zones, 3) ubiquitous quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration of wall rocks, 4) dilute CO_2-rich ore fluids, 5) coarse gold in veins, 6) elevated concentrations of Ag, antimony (Sb), arsenic (As), and mercury (Hg), and 7) abundant placer gold deposits. Except for placer deposits, the Weepah Project mineralization matches the criteria listed above.

The primary character of the gold mineralization at Weepah is thought to be structurally controlled mesothermal to epithermal shear zone bull quartz veins hosted in metamorphosed sediments and intrusive rocks. These rocks have been subjected to extensive folding, thrust faulting, low-angle detachment extensional faulting, and younger high-angle normal faulting. This type of mineralization has long been recognized in the region occurring at Mineral Ridge and Weepah (Cooper et al., 2018; Claypoole, 2018; Sonderman, 1971).

At Weepah, there are two known gold occurrences; the Weepah West shear zone, where the historical pit is located, and the Weepah East zone. The Weepah West shear zone is a quartz-iron oxide filled, northeast-trending, dextral oblique slip shear zone dipping ~45° to the west. Gold occurs predominantly as free grains, or within iron oxides, in a silicified gouge zone composed of quartz and altered country rock (Sonderman, 1971). The quartz is multi-episodic, some crushed by later continued movement on the shear zone, and some uncrushed, presumably post-tectonic.

8.2 Low-Sulphidation Epithermal Systems

The Weepah East zone is characterized as a near-surface, shallowly dipping, recrystallized carbonate or carbonate replacement horizon (Price and Cherrywell, 2012; Price, 2016). Less is known about Weepah East as there is no reliable bedrock exposed and drilling has been limited to reverse circulation and erratic, fanned drillholes. Mineralization at Weepah East may be structurally controlled by one of two faults zones identified during the first phase of exploration (i.e., East Weepah fault zone and Central Pediment fault zone). The existence of newly identified faults such as the Tailings Wash, East Weepah and Central Pediment faults has been supported by EMNT's geological mapping, geochemistry in soils, reinterpretation of geophysics and historical drilling. Surface geochemistry revealed these faults may source signature elements associated with gold and have features associated with low-sulphidation epithermal type of mineralization, to include association with As, Hg and Sb pathfinder elements, occurrence on brittle structures associated with young Walker Lane tectonics and drusy quartz veins.

Epithermal gold-silver deposits have been the largest producing deposits in the region since the discovery of silver-rich veins in the Tonopah district in 1900 (Ludington et al., 2009). Epithermal systems yield hydrothermal deposits formed near surface (<1km below the water table) from low temperature fluids (100-320ºC) that originate from meteoric, magmatic or a combination of these sources. Epithermal systems generally exist on a spectrum of characteristics from an environment proximal to the porphyry center to a more distal environment. Epithermal systems include (proximal to distal): high sulphidation, intermediate sulphidation, and low-sulphidation. Low- sulphidation deposits typically display vein textures including banded veins, drusy veins, crustiform veins, and lattice textures. Alteration in these systems is often sericite-illite proximal to mineralization grading to illite-smectite and to chlorite ± epidote ± calcite alteration on the outer margins of the system. Mineralization in low-sulphidation systems generally consists of Au ± Ag with minor zinc (Zn), lead (Pb), copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo), As, Sb, and Hg (Cooke and Hollings, 2017; Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003).

9 Exploration

Exploration work by EMNT in 2021 has included soil sampling, rock sampling, geological mapping, hyperspectral mapping, reprocessing of geophysical data and a historical drill core and chip re-logging and re-sampling program.

9.1 Soil Sampling

In 2021, EMNT collected a total of 2,108 soil samples at the Weepah Project: 1,665 soil samples from weathered bedrock (colluvium) and 443 pediment soil samples, at 50 x 200 m (164 x 656 ft) spacing (Figure 9.1). The pediment soil samples were collected in the eastern portion, and southern extent, of the Property. The pediment soil sampling program was designed to detect subtle geochemical signatures from bedrock and structures buried beneath the overlying pediment.

The soils were taken across the entire Property, including both weathered bedrock and shallow pediment filled intra-montane basins. All soil sample pits were dug between 5 to 60 cm deep to ideally reach the B horizon. Since many of the soils on the Property are poorly developed, the B horizon did not exist in all pits sampled. Some samples were taken in the C horizon of regolith and weathered rock where the B horizon was not developed. Care was taken during sampling to ensure that samples were not contaminated. Samples taken from pediment filled basins were sieved using 2mm mesh and analysed using ionic leach methods (Section 11). Samplers were instructed not to wear jewelry and to use plastic trowels to place the soil into cloth sample bags. The coordinate and soil description were recorded for each sample along with a photograph of the soil horizon sampled and the pre-labeled sample bag.

The Au-in-soil geochemical results are presented in Figure 9.1. The Au-in-soil and As-in-soil anomalies correspond to the Central Pediment fault trace and led to the interpretation that the Central Pediment fault may have served as a pathway for hydrothermal fluids during fault activity. In addition, results of the pediment soil program, including elevated As, thallium (Tl) and Au concentrations, aided in the EMNT's interpretation of the source of a portion of the mineralization found in the Weepah Pit (Eminent Gold Corp., 2022b).

9.2 Rock Sampling and Geological Mapping

A total of 352 rock chip samples were collected by EMNT in 2021 (Figure 9.2). Many of these samples were taken during a property wide geological mapping campaign. Samples were primarily taken from in-situ outcrops. Some of the rock chip samples were collected from historical mine workings around the Property or from mine dumps or piles of mineralized material. Mine dump or mineralized material pile samples were grabbed from piles of loose rock on surface. When possible, chip-style channel samples were collected from veins or shear zones. The channel samples were collected from numerous high angle, west-northwest to east-southeast striking, small displacement faults occurring in an approximately 130 m (426.5 ft) wide fault zone, that composes the Central Pediment fault. For these samples, a width was marked across the outcrop and the outcrop was chipped with a hammer across this width with a sample bag held below to collect the chips. A sample width was recorded for these samples to determine the concentration of previous metals over that width.

Figure 9.1. Geochemical (Au) results of EMNT's soil sampling program.

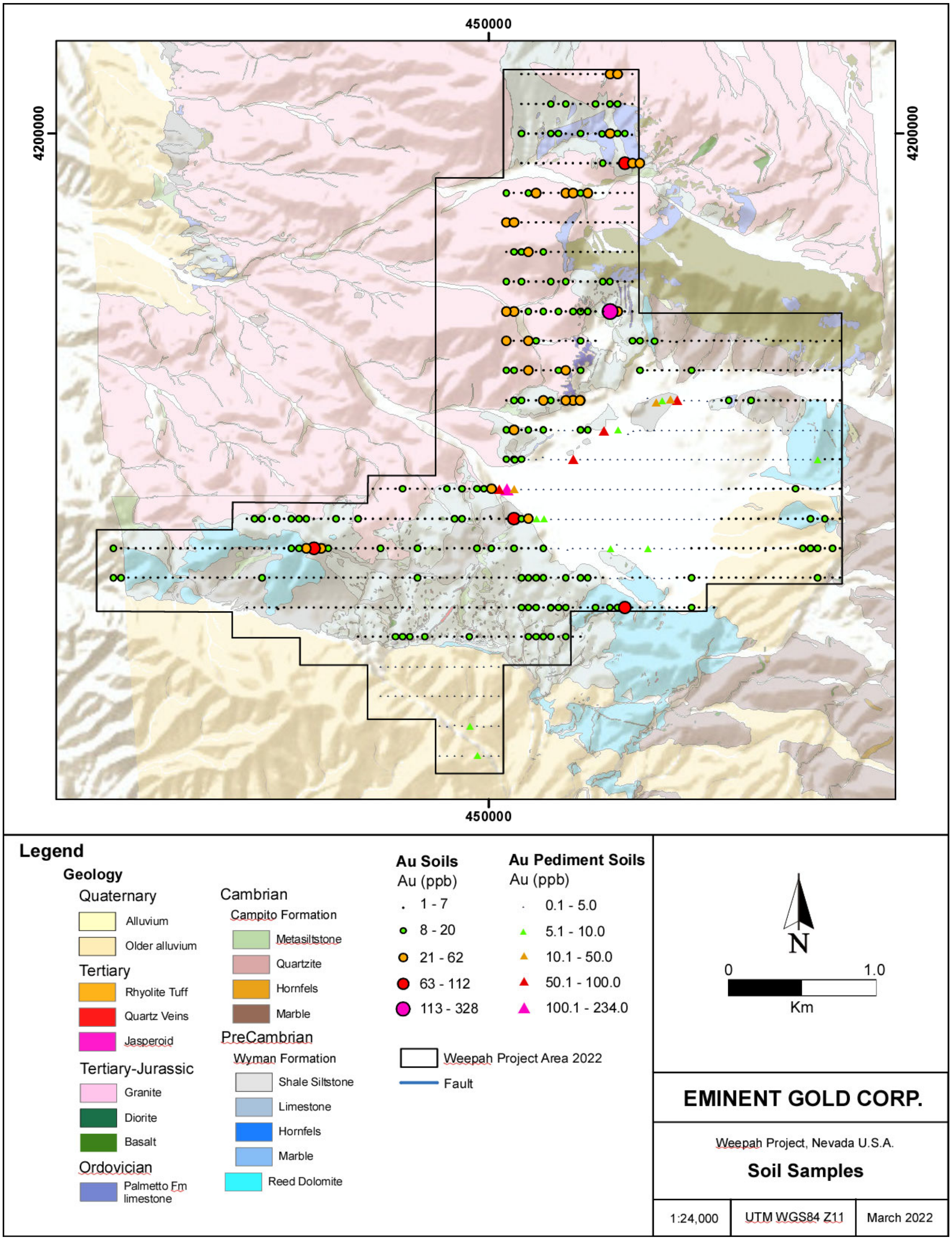
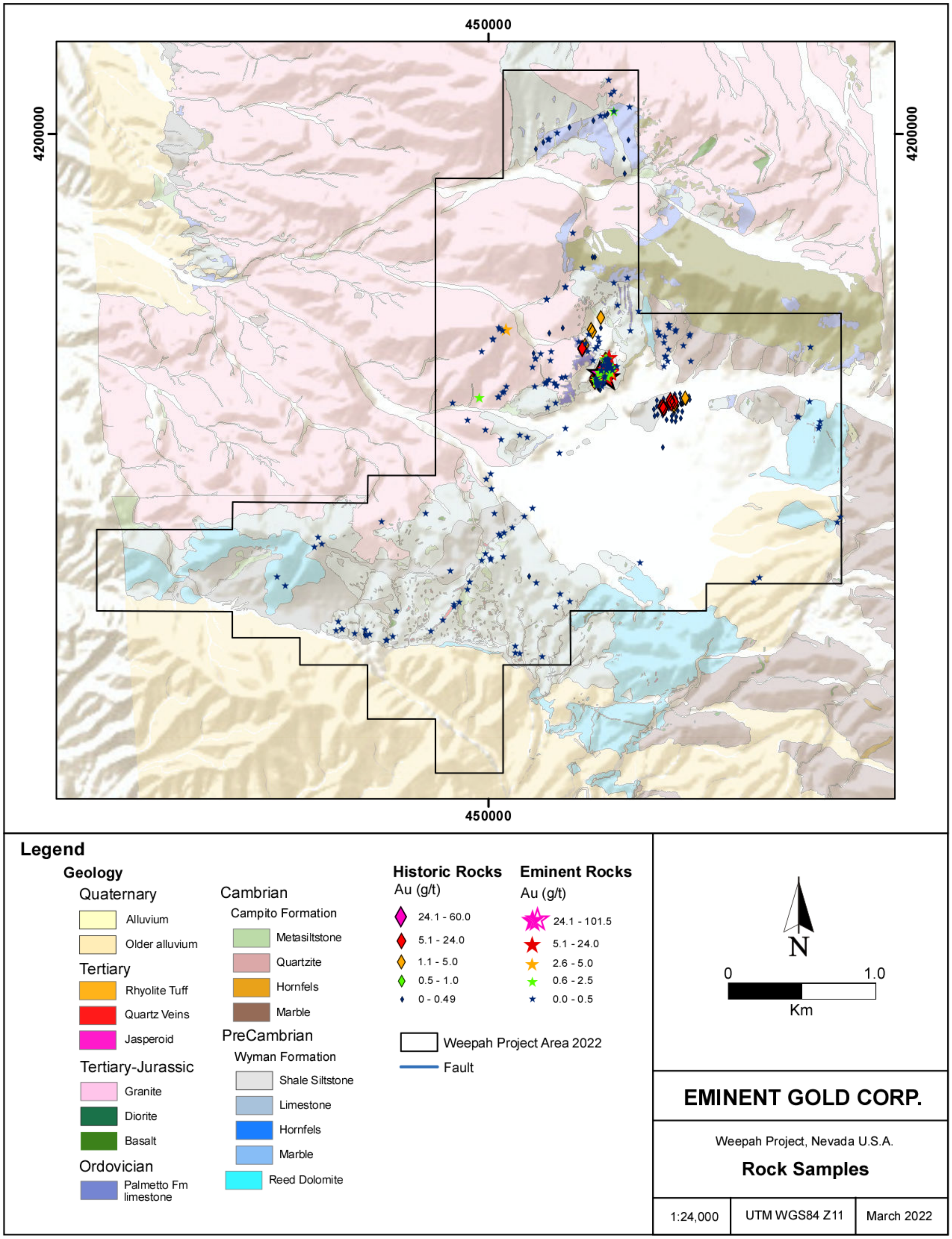


Figure 9.2. Geochemical (Au) results of EMNT's rock sampling program.



Pit wall mapping recognized steeply oriented, brittle structures that are not coherent with the Weepah West vein/shear zone. These structures were interpreted to be younger and directly related to strike-slip deformation of Neogene-age Walker Lane tectonics associated with low-sulphidation epithermal mineralization. Rock chip sampling and channel sampling confirmed these high angle, brittle structures are anomalously gold mineralized.

The rock geochemical results for gold are presented in Figures 9.2 and 9.3. Rock sampling results for gold and silver at the Central Pediment fault target are listed in Table 9.1.

Figure 9.3. Plan view schematic showing the location of the Central Pediment fault, the Weepah shear zone and rock chip geochemical sample results (Eminent Gold Corp., 2021).

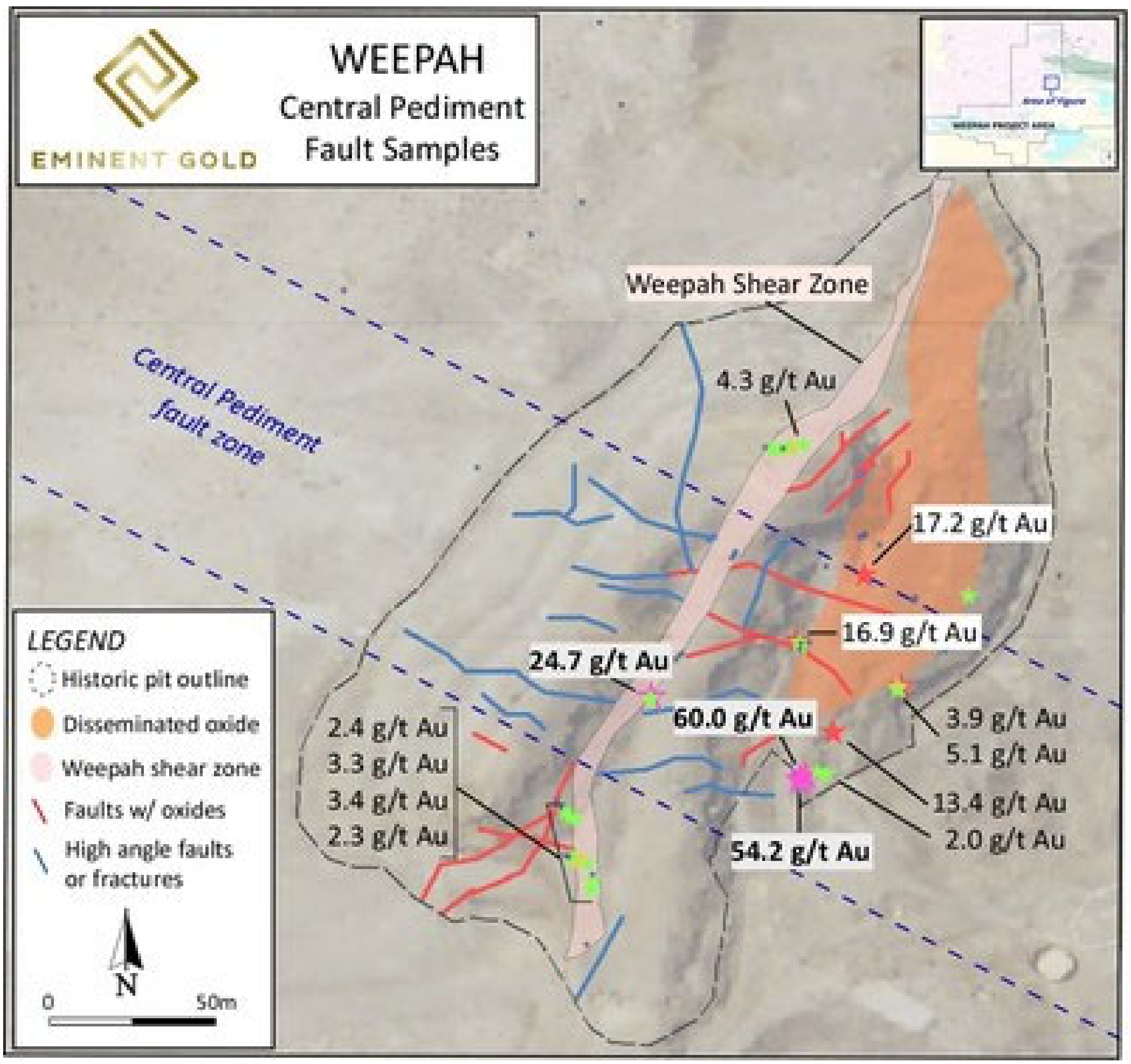


Table 9.1. Rock sampling results, Central Pediment Fault target (Eminent Gold Corp., 2021).

Sample ID	Au (g/t)	Au (opt)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (opt)
338886	60.00	1.750	32.30	0.942
338885	54.20	1.581	104.00	3.033
338851	24.70	0.720	22.70	0.662
338891	17.20	0.502	20.30	0.592
338858	16.85	0.491	24.20	0.706
338889	13.40	0.391	28.70	0.837
338866	5.08	0.148	117.00	3.413
338867	3.87	0.113	52.00	1.517
338888	2.04	0.060	9.27	0.270
338868	1.72	0.050	29.30	0.855
338887	1.39	0.041	6.08	0.177
338861	0.93	0.027	5.43	0.158
338859	0.85	0.025	5.98	0.174
338853	0.75	0.022	2.19	0.064
338852	0.65	0.019	4.24	0.124
338869	0.59	0.017	8.11	0.237
338860	0.40	0.012	3.25	0.095
338890	0.22	0.006	2.67	0.078
338883	0.20	0.006	3.23	0.094
338892	0.11	0.003	3.53	0.103

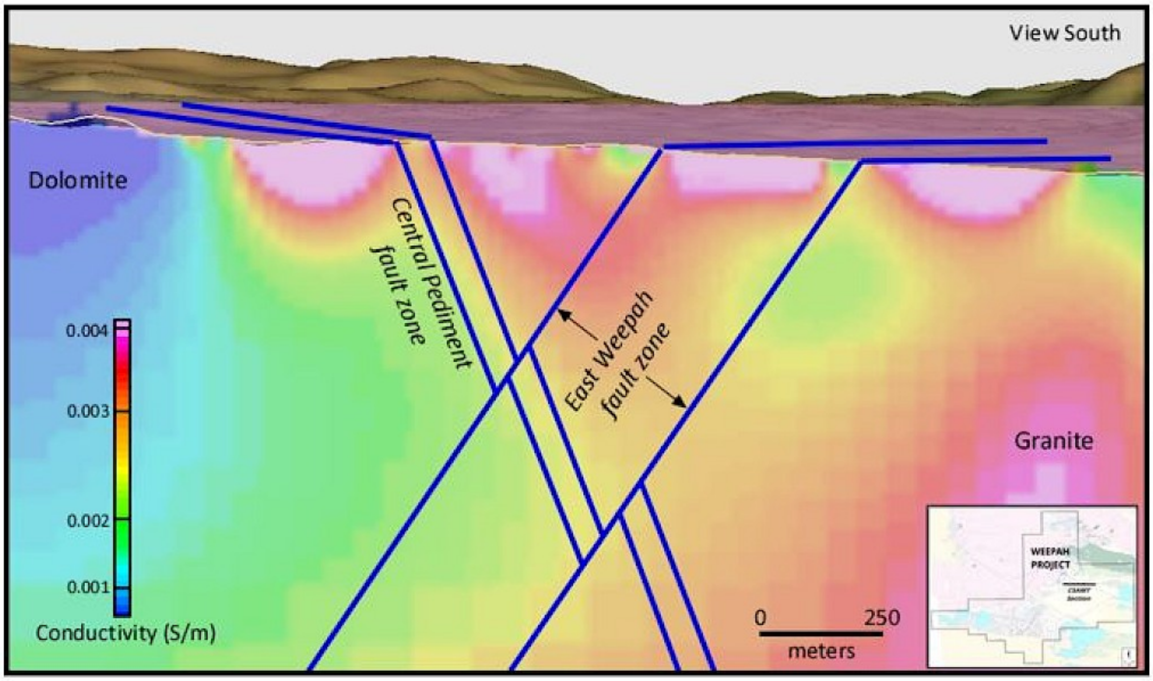
9.3 Hyperspectral Mapping

Remotely sensed hyperspectral data (AVIRIS), acquired via NASA-JPL at a 20 m pixel resolution by a fixed-wing aircraft that captured >224 bands at wavelengths from 400 to 2,500 nanometers (nm), was interpreted by EMNT's in house spectral expert using ENVI software. The interpretation mapped widespread phyllic alteration that is centered upon the Weepah West and Weepah East areas.

9.4 Geophysics

In 2021, Computational Geosciences performed a reprocessing and inversion of historical Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics ("CSAMT") data collected in 2010 by Zonge Geophysics. Data consisted of six lines-oriented east to west totaling 14.6 line-km of data collected at 50 m (164 ft) dipole spacing. Computational Geosciences performed both two dimensional (2D) and three dimensional (3D) geophysical inversion models of the data. From these inversion models, many resistivity and conductivity anomalies were identified. These anomalies correspond to major structures and lithological contacts, some were previously identified at the surface from geological mapping. Many major structures and contacts that were previously inferred beneath pediment were confirmed via the geophysics. The inversion models provided a perspective of the depth and strike continuity of these features beneath cover. The inferred East Weepah fault zone is interpreted to not only influence the intra-montane basin but also mineralization at Weepah East. The East Weepah fault zone was detected across multiple geophysics lines. Similarly, the recently identified Central Pediment fault zone with its overprinting low-sulphidation epithermal style of mineralization was detected in the three northern geophysics lines and its steep dip orientation was also confirmed (Figure 9.4).

Figure 9.4. Oblique view south of CSAMT section. The shallow, strongly conductive anomalies are interpreted to be shallow aquifers in basin filling gravels. The resistive breaks in between the surface conductive zones are interpreted as faults, as mapping has shown they contain abundant quartz vein and siliceous cement.



10 Drilling

EMNT has yet to conduct any drilling at the Weepah Project. A summary of historical drill programs completed by companies other than EMNT is presented in Section 6. The following sub-section summarizes the historical drill core and chip re-sampling program completed by EMNT in 2021.

10.1 Historical Drill Core and Chip Re-logging and Re-sampling Program

In 2021, EMNT logged and sampled seven skeletonized portions of historical diamond core holes, many portions of which were previously unsampled (Figure 10.1). In addition, EMNT re-logged rock chips from 29 historical RC drillholes. The notable finding from the relogging of RC drillholes were that mineralized zones were most closely correlated to zones of brittle deformation, regardless of lithology. This finding contradicted previous interpretations made by Sniper Resources that believed mineralization at Weepah East was controlled by lithology and stratigraphy. Further, logging supported the field mapping identification of a ~500-meter left-lateral offset of the Reed dolomite across the East Weepah fault zone. The notable finding from relogging of diamond drillholes was that a previously unrecognized cross cutting relationship indicated that metamorphic quartz veins were cut by younger, brittle, sulphide veins and fractures (Figure 10.2). Secondly, mineralization was more closely associated with brittle structures than with metamorphic quartz veins. The re-sampled skeletonized portions of core did not intersect the known zones of mineralization, and no significant results were returned from this program.

Figure 10.1. Plan view of relogged historical diamond drillholes.

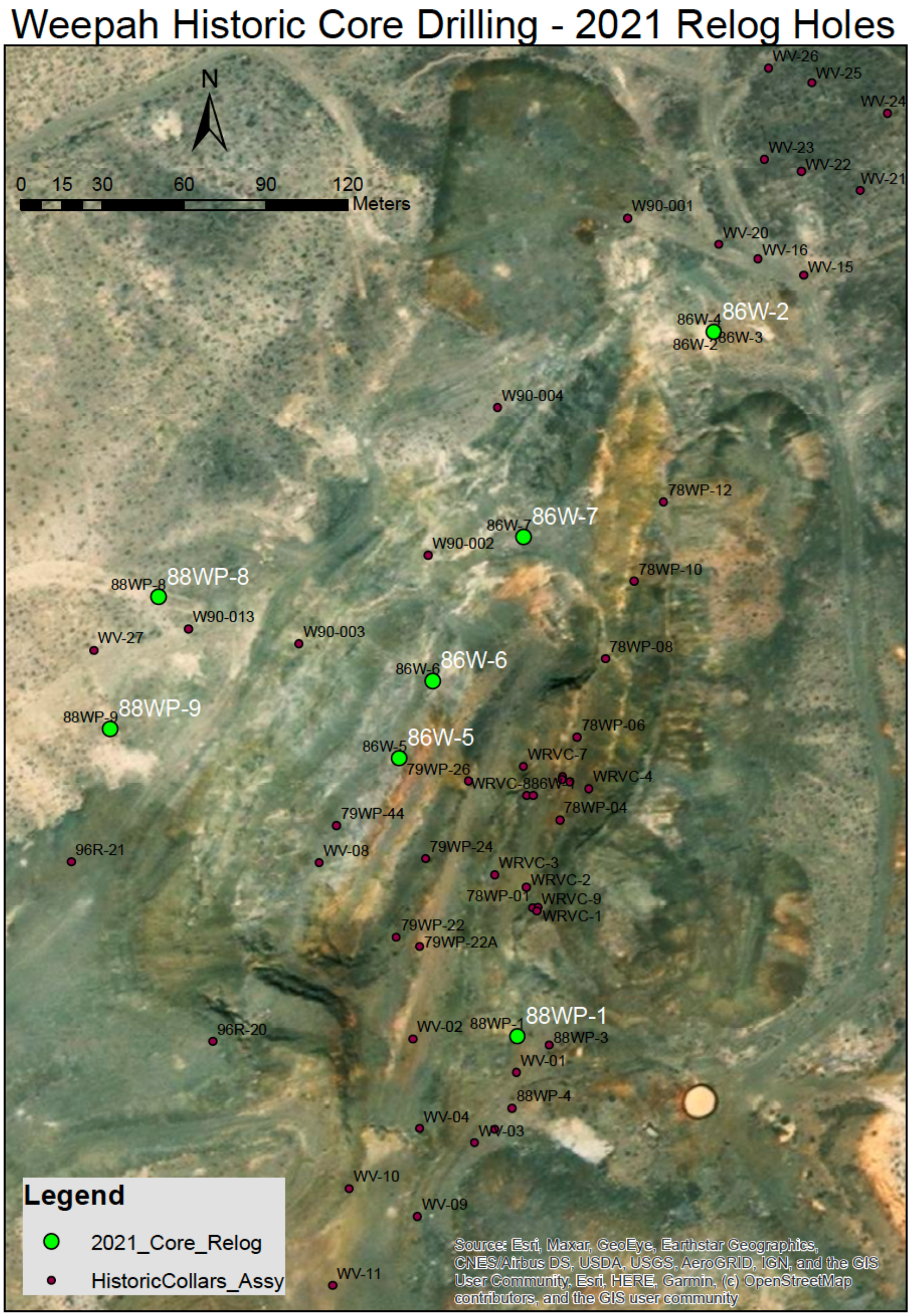
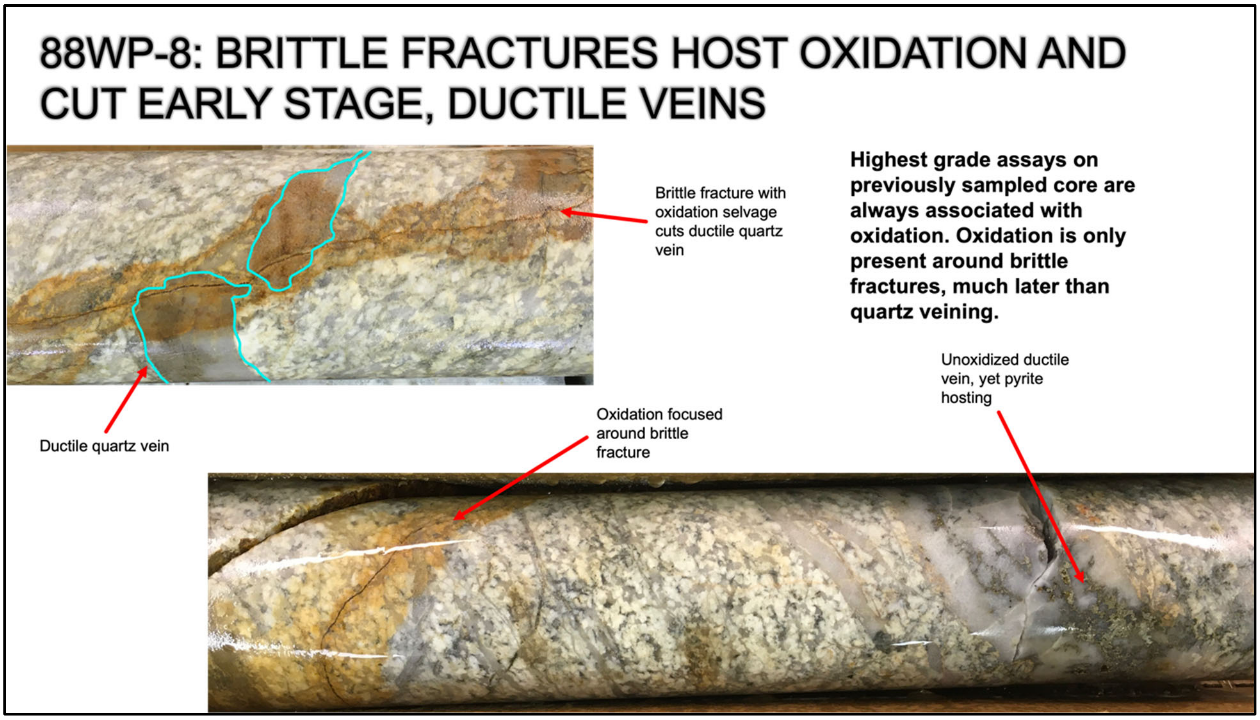


Figure 10.2. Features observed in historical drill core.



11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Sample Collection, Preparation and Security

In 2021, EMNT collected a total of 2,108 soil samples at Weepah. The soils were taken across the entire Property, including both weathered bedrock and shallow pediment filled intra-montane basins. All soil sample pits were dug between 5 to 60 cm deep to ideally reach the B horizon. Since many of the soils on the Property are poorly developed, the B horizon did not exist in all pits sampled. Some samples were taken in the C horizon of regolith and weathered rock where the B horizon was not developed. Care was taken during sampling to ensure that samples were not contaminated. Samples taken from pediment filled basins were sieved using 2mm mesh and analysed using ionic leach methods. Samplers were instructed not to wear jewelry and to use plastic trowels to place the soil into cloth sample bags. The coordinate and soil description were recorded for each sample along with a photograph of the soil horizon sampled and the pre-labeled sample bag.

In 2021, EMNT collected a total of 352 rock chip samples at Weepah. Samples were primarily taken from in-situ outcrops. Some of the rock chip samples were collected from historical mine workings around the Property or from mine dumps or piles of mineralized material. Mine dump or mineralized material pile samples were grabbed from piles of loose rock on surface. When possible, chip-style channel samples were collected from veins or shear zones. The channel samples were collected from numerous high angle, west-northwest to east-southeast striking, small displacement faults occurring in an approximately 130 m (426.5 ft) wide fault zone, that composes the Central Pediment fault. For these samples, a width was marked across the outcrop and the outcrop was chipped with a hammer across this width with a sample bag held below to collect the chips. A sample width was recorded for these samples to determine the concentration of previous metals over that width.

In 2021, EMNT relogged portions of seven (7) skeletonized diamond drillholes. Core was sampled across suspected mineralized intervals that contained either quartz veins, oxidized fractures or faults. Where full core was preserved, the core was cut in half for sampling of the interval. Where half of the core was preserved, the core was quartered for sampling of the interval. Core was marked with wax pens, sample intervals were marked with metal tags, sample numbers and sampling marked on core with wax pens that indicated orientation to be cut. The core was then photographed in house by EMNT technicians. The core was submitted to ALS, where it was subsequently photographed (PHO-WET) by ALS staff, then cut (SAWM-01FT) and sampled (SAM-COR01).

All samples were dropped off by EMNT personnel in their personal vehicles, at ALS Minerals Laboratory (“ALS”) in Reno, NV, or Elko, NV.

11.2 Analytical Procedures

The samples collected by EMNT personnel were prepared and analyzed at ALS in Reno, NV, or Elko, NV. ALS is an accredited laboratory that complies with the data quality objectives of the International Standards Organization (ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2015) and is independent of EMNT and Mr. Dufresne.

Soil samples collected from weathered bedrock were pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns (ALS code PUL-31) and split using a riffle splitter (ALS code SPL-21). Pulverisers were cleaned as required using “barren” material (ALS code WSH-22). Samples were then analysed using ALS procedure AuME-ST43 for aqua regia digestions with analysis by inductively coupled plasma (ICP) mass spectrometry (MS) in order to obtain geochemistry for 43 trace elements. Soil samples taken from alluvial filled basins were sieved in the field using 8 mesh (2mm), and then split (SPL-33) and analyzed using ALS procedure ME-MS23.

All rock samples were prepared by crushing to 70% less than 2 mm, riffle split, and pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns (ALS code PREP-31). Samples were then analysed using ALS procedure Au-ICP21 for fire assay fusion with analysis by ICP - atomic emission spectroscopy (AES). Additionally, the samples were processed using ALS procedure Hg-MS42 and ME-MS61L in order to obtain geochemistry for 49 trace elements using ICP- mass spectroscopy (MS) and ICP-AES spectroscopy.

All relogged core samples were dropped off by EMNT personnel using their personal vehicles at ALS in Reno, NV. Samples were photographed (ALS code PHO-WET), cut

(ALS code SAWM-01), and sampled (ALS code SAM-COR01). Samples were then analysed using ALS procedure Au-ICP21 for fire assay fusion with analysis by ICP-AES. Additionally, the samples were processed using ALS procedure Hg-MS42 and ME-MS61L in order to obtain geochemistry for 49 trace elements using ICP-MS and ICP-AES spectroscopy.

11.3 Quality Assurance – Quality Control

Standard reference materials (SRMs), blanks or duplicates, were inserted into the soil sample stream at an approximate frequency of one in every 20 (5%) and were provided to ALS with the soil samples in order to provide quality assurance and quality control (QA-QC).

For EMNT's soil sampling program, commercially produced SRM Au.13.04 was inserted into the sample stream (n=10). SRM Au.13.04 was acquired from Moment Exploration GeoServices (MEG) and has a certified mean gold assay of 13.045 ppb Au with a 95% confidence limit of 9.39 -16.669 ppb Au. All but one of the standards returned assays within 95% confidence, (2 standard deviations [2SD]) (Figure 11.1). The Author is satisfied that SRM Au.13.04 returned acceptable results given that the results are for soil samples where relative anomalies are looked at to guide exploration.

An ash blank was inserted into the soil sample stream (n = 12) and its performance is presented in Figure 11.2. All but one of the standards returned assays within 95% confidence, (2 standard deviations [2SD]) (Figure 11.2). The Author is satisfied that the ash blank returned acceptable results given that the results are for soil samples where relative anomalies are looked at to guide exploration.

Limited standard reference materials were inserted into the rock sample sequence and no field duplicate samples were collected. However, ALS utilizes quality control measures throughout the sample preparation and analysis process, including the insertion of laboratory duplicates and several different certified reference standards and blanks.

Based upon the stage of exploration for the Project and the sampling that was conducted, the analytical methods, security of the samples and the lack of QAQC protocols is considered adequate.

Figure 11.1. 2021 Standard reference material (Au.13.04) results.

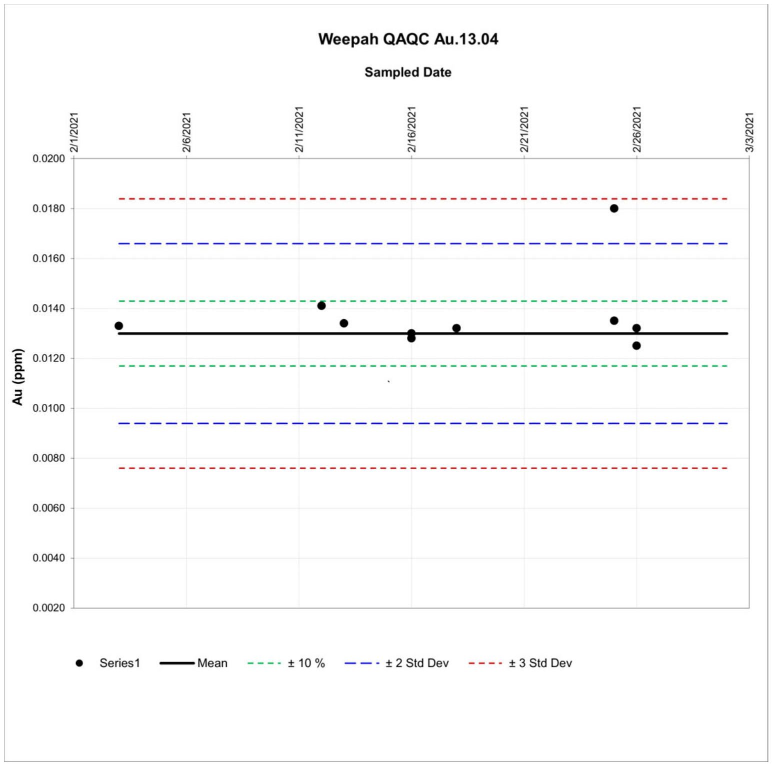
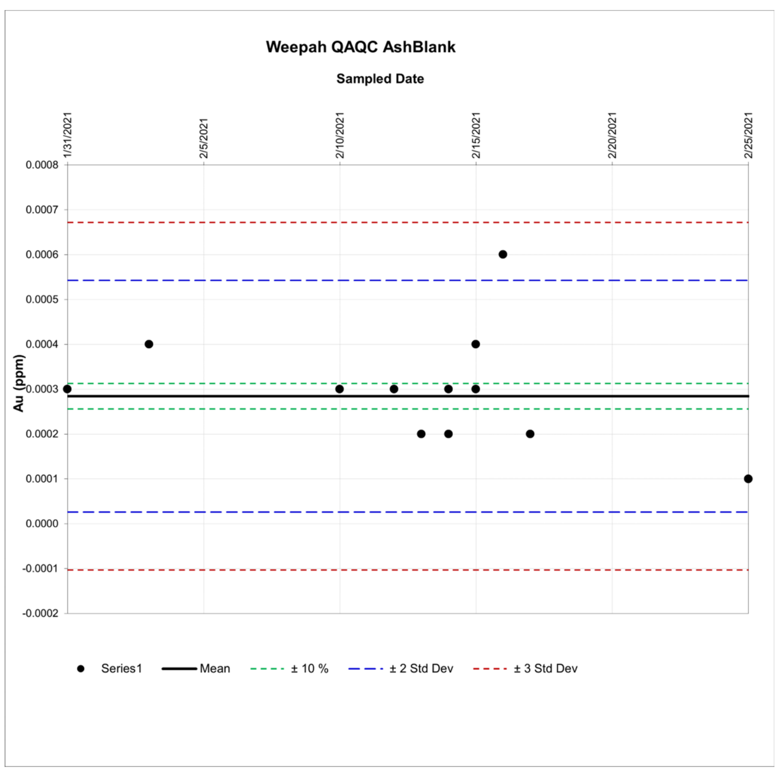


Figure 11.2. Results of the ash blank material.



11.4 Adequacy of Sample Collection, Preparation, Security and Analytical Procedures

In the opinion of the Author of this Report, there were no issues with respect to the sample collection methodology, sample security, sample preparation or sample analyses in any of the exploration programs completed by EMNT at Weepah. In addition, there were no indications that there were any significant issues with respect to sample bias.

The Author notes that limited standard reference samples were inserted into EMNT's soil and rock sample stream; however, these surface geochemical programs are generally used to delineate relative anomalies, and/or percentiles, and absolute elemental concentrations for soil and rock samples are not significant in comparison with other types of samples (i.e., drilling samples for resource estimates). Additionally, due to the inherent nature of rock sampling, rock grab samples are biased to some degree with respect to selective sampling of obviously mineralized material to the exclusion of weakly or unmineralized material that may occur in the same area. In the opinion of the Author, the limited number of QA-QC samples inserted into the surface exploration sample stream is reasonable as the data is simply used as an indicator of the nature and tenor of potential mineralization in a given area and is not intended for use in any potential future quantitative analyses (i.e., resource estimation).

As a result, the data within the project's exploration databases is considered suitable for use in this geological introduction technical report and in further evaluation of the Property.

12 Data Verification

12.1 Qualified Person Site Inspection

The Author and QP conducted a site visit to Weepah on March 23rd, 2022, to verify the geology and alteration that have been seen to date at the Property. The Author observed calcite and quartz veins, silicification, argillic alteration, visible gold in veins, and sulphides, in both Tertiary volcanic rocks and in Paleozoic siliciclastic sedimentary rocks along with presence of diorite and andesite dykes and/or sills.

The Author collected a total of 2 verification rock grab or chip samples from the Property. The samples were sent to ALS in North Vancouver, BC, for analysis. ALS is an International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified laboratory and is independent of the EMNT and the Author of this Report. At ALS, the samples were crushed and pulverized, and analysed for gold using fire assay with an atomic absorption finish (AAS) (ALS code Au-AA23). Multielement geochemical analysis was completed using aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES (ALS code ME-ICP41). Aqua regia overlimit methods were used on samples returning > 100 ppm Ag (ALS code Ag-OG46) and on samples returning >10,000 ppm Pb (ALS code Pb-OG46). The description and results of the Weepah QP verification samples are presented in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1. Author's site visit verification sample descriptions and results.

SampleID	Description	Au AA23 or GRA21 LD = 0.005 ppm	Ag ME-ICP41 LD = 0.2 ppm	As ME-ICP41 LD = 1 ppm	Cu ME-ICP41 LD = 1 ppm	Pb ME-ICP41 LD = 2 ppm	Sb ME-ICP41 LD = 2 ppm	Zn ME-ICP41 LD = 2 ppm
22MDP108	1.0 to 1.2 m chip samples across fault zone (likely oblique to the fault zone), in Cambrian gneiss, on west wall on ramp down to pit.	0.182	3.8	2900	60	34	3	59
22MDP109	Central Pediment fault ladder vein sample - area of HG east wall above the ramp - related to steep sub-vertical quartz vein/shear in Cambrian gneiss - quartz-goethite.	18.700	39.9	1450	343	3600	11	975

The samples returned high and anomalous levels of gold, silver, arsenic, lead and zinc, which is indicative of the alteration and precious metal mineralization that exists within portions of the Property. Sample 22MDP109, a composite grab sample collected from the Central Pediment fault ladder vein area, returned 18.7 ppm Au, 39.9 ppm Ag, 1,450 ppm As, 3,600 ppm Pb and 975 ppm Zn. The QP's sample results confirm prior high grade samples obtained by EMNT.

12.2 Data Verification Procedures and Validation Limitations

The Weepah Property is considered an early stage exploration project and is in need of a systematic drilling program in order to assess its potential for mesothermal orogenic style and/or bonanza epithermal veins associated with a low-sulphidation hydrothermal system.

Based on independent verification sampling of rock grab samples, as well as a review of the outcrop exposure, including observation of the lithology and alteration, the Author of this Report can verify the geological observations, results and conclusions of the recent exploration work carried out by EMNT at Weepah.

Mr. Dufresne conducted data verification on the following historical information and data:

- Recent EMNT surface sampling locations, weights and assay analytical results.
- Historical drillhole data that included drill logs, sample datasets and assay analytical results.

Historical information and data were provided to the Author by EMNT as electronic (PDF) files.

12.3 Adequacy of the Data

The Author has reviewed the adequacy of the exploration information and the visual, physical and geological characteristics of the Property and have found no issues or inconsistencies that would cause one to question the validity of the data. The data provided to the Author by EMNT personnel is considered adequate for use in this geological introduction technical report and in further evaluation of the Property.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

EMNT has yet to conduct mineral processing and/or metallurgical testing at the Weepah Project.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no current mineral resources defined on the Weepah Project.

Sections 15-22 are not included. The Weepah Project is an early stage exploration project.

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23 Adjacent Properties

Scorpio Gold Corp.'s ("Scorpio") Mineral Ridge property is situated approximately 6 km (3.7 miles) to the northwest of the town of Silver Peak, NV, and approximately 19.3 km (12 miles) to the southwest of the Weepah Project (see Figure 7.1).

The gold mineralization at Mineral Ridge occurs over an area measuring approximately 4,300 m (14,000 ft) north-south and 4,600 m (15,000 ft) east-west and is hosted within a structural envelope in the lower unit of the Precambrian Wyman Formation near its contact with crystalline core rocks (Cooper et al., 2018). Gold is spatially associated with milky quartz veins at contacts and in hinges of quartz-rich lenses and felsic intrusive rocks within the phyllites and marble in this structural zone often accompanied by sericite-argillite alteration. Gold at Mineral Ridge is present as native gold and electrum, occurring as irregular shaped intergrowths in quartz associated with interstitial space and small fractures. Gold also occurs as irregularly shaped intergrowths and as fracture fillings associated with goethite. Minor amounts of galena, graphitic to carbonaceous material, sphalerite and anglesite/cerrusite have been observed locally, with galena and graphite appearing to be associated with higher gold grades (Wakefield et al., 2020).

Prior to Scorpio's acquisition of Mineral Ridge in March 2010, the property historically produced ~575,000 ounces of gold, including ~170,000 ounces from open pit and ~405,000 ounces from underground mining operations (Cooper et al., 2018; Lewis et al., 2010). Upon acquiring its interest, Scorpio commenced major site rehabilitation to bring the project to a fully operational status. Pre-production mining commenced in the Drinkwater pit on May 31, 2011, and the Company achieved commercial production status effective January 1, 2012. Mineral Ridge is a conventional open pit heap leaching operation (Scorpio Gold Corp., 2022b).

Scorpio suspended mining operations at Mineral Ridge in November 2017, as all of the economical mineral reserves at that time had been mined, based on gold pricing and heap leach recovery parameters. Total production at Mineral Ridge totaled 36,879 oz of gold in 2016 and 19,045 oz of gold in 2017 (Scorpio Gold Corp., 2016; 2017).

A current combined Mineral Reserve Estimate for the remnant areas and the Brodie, Custer, Drinkwater, Mary LC, Bunkhouse and Oromonte pit areas with an effective date of December 1, 2020, is listed in Table 23.1. A Mineral Reserve Estimate for the existing heap leach pad with an effective date of December 1, 2020, is listed in Table 23.2.

Table 23.1. Mineral Ridge Reserve Estimate for the remnant areas with an effective date of December 1, 2020 (Wakefield et al., 2020).

Reserve Category	Tons ('000)	Au (opt)	Contained Au ('000 oz)
Proven	2,474	0.047	116.2
Probable	1,239	0.032	40.1
Total Proven & Probable	3,713	0.042	156.3

Table 23.2. Mineral Ridge Reserve Estimate for the heap leach pad with an effective date of December 1, 2020 (Wakefield et al., 2020).

Mineral Reserve Classification	Tons ('000)	Gold (opt)	Silver (opt)	Contained Gold ('000 oz)	Contained Silver ('000 oz)
Probable	7,290	0.015	0.015	107.7	109.3
Less material remaining in place due to facility designs	(260)	0.015	0.015	(3.8)	(3.9)
Total Probable	7,030	0.015	0.015	103.9	105.4

An updated feasibility study for Mineral Ridge was completed in December 2020; the study provides approximately 8 years of additional mine life and 237,000 oz life of project gold sold at a total cash cost of USD$920/oz (Wakefield et al., 2020).

From November 2017 to December 2021, Scorpio Gold generated limited revenues from Mineral Ridge from residual but diminishing gold recoveries from the leach pads (Scorpio Gold Corp., 2022).

The Mineral Ridge Property is situated approximately 19.3 km (12 miles) to the southwest of the Weepah Project. Mr. Dufresne visited Mineral Ridge Property in 2012 and 2013; however, he has not been directly involved in technical work for the Mineral Ridge property since 2013. Therefore, the QP is unable to verify any recent information pertaining to mineralization and the Mineral Reserve Estimate at Mineral Ridge, and the information in this section is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization of the Weepah Property that is the subject of this Report. The information provided in this section is simply intended to describe examples of the type and tenor of mineralization that exists in the region and is being explored for at the Weepah Project.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

The Author is not aware of any other relevant information with respect to the Property as of the effective date of this technical report.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Weepah Project is situated within the Walker Lane Trend of Au-Ag mineralization in south central Nevada, a prolifically mineralized belt that is host to numerous gold deposits and current and past producing mines, including Mineral Ridge, Tonopah and Silver Peak.

Two primary exploration targets exist at Weepah, these include a mesothermal shear zone gold exploration target and a low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver exploration target. Recent work by EMNT has substantiated the findings of Sonderman (1971) whose research indicated the presence of an overprinting low-sulphidation epithermal gold system. The two exploration targets are based upon the evaluation of historical data and mine workings, and exposed structures including shear zones, bull quartz veins, and epithermal veins.

The two leading targets are discussed in the following sub-sections.

25.1 Target 1: Central Pediment Fault Zone

During EMNT's relogging of historical Sunshine Mining core holes it was recognized that many of the mineralized intervals were not associated with either bull quartz veins or shear zones, but instead were associated with iron oxide-stained fractures or millimeter-scale quartz veinlets. Subsequent pit mapping of the Weepah West Pit identified numerous west-northwest to east-southeast oriented fractures and slip surfaces that were subvertical dipping. It was also recognized that these structures extended across the Weepah West vein/shear zone, but on the hanging wall side they were not iron-oxide stained, whereas on the footwall side they were strongly iron-oxide stained. Regional mapping identified that one of the controlling faults forming the northern Weepah intra-montane basin (e.g., East Weepah fault zone) changed orientation from west-northwest to east-southeast to southwest-northeast at Weepah East and a limb of this regional fault projected from Weepah East into the Weepah West Pit where these high-angle structures were mapped. Mapping also indicates that the East Weepah fault zone served as a controlling fault in the formation of the Weepah intramontane basin, which field evidence suggests is a mid- to late-Miocene age pull-apart basin associated with development of the regional Esmeralda Basin. In the region, this structural setting and time period is frequently associated with the formation of low-sulphidation epithermal systems in the Walker Lane. Follow up chip and channel sampling of the high angle structures on the eastern highwall (footwall of the Weepah West vein/shear zone) yielded positive gold results.

The target potential for the Central Pediment fault zone lies along the ~500 m (1,640 ft) strike extent from Weepah West to Weepah East of the ~100 m (328 ft) wide fault corridor (Figure 25.1). Only one historical hole was drilled in this corridor, and it was vertically oriented (e.g., not an ideal orientation to test vertical oriented mineralized structures).

The along strike and down dip potential of the Central Pediment fault zone has not been sufficiently tested to date. In the opinion of the Author, with the significance of the chip and channel samples taken on the eastern high wall of the Weepah West Pit, it appears very likely that this structural target presents significant potential for gold mineralization and should be follow-up drill tested.

25.2 Target 2: East Weepah – Tailings Wash Fault Zone

The Weepah East fault zone and Tailings Wash fault zone were recognized during Phase 1 mapping that identified the structural controls to the Weepah intramontane basin. Subsequent soil sampling results identified a multi-kilometer long arsenic anomaly coincident with the concealed traces of the East Weepah and Tailing Wash fault zones, and the anomaly was the strongest at the fault intersection (Figure 25.2). Three-dimensional modeling integrating surface geochemistry with historical drilling and reinterpreted CSAMT geophysics suggests that the mineralization at the Weepah East occurrence defined by Sniper/Columbus was predominately compartmentalized within the shallowly south-southeast dipping East Weepah fault zone (Figure 25.3). Further, the Cordex hole WP-12 intercepted 4.6 m (15.1 ft) of 3.5 g/t (0.102 opt) Au near the structural intersection of the East Weepah and Tailings Wash fault zones. The along strike continuation of near-surface mineralization of the East Weepah fault zone and Tailings Wash fault zone has not been systematically tested. This target is only obscured by 2-10 m (6.6-32.8 ft) of alluvial gravel and presents a viable near surface target to be either tested by stepping out from the Weepah East area to the southwest or by a grid of sonic drilling along the entire target area to sample the alluvial-bedrock interface.

The location of the Weepah Project in the Walker Lane, on the margin of a recently recognized pull-apart basin system, supports the observations and potential for a low-sulphidation epithermal gold system to co-spatially exist and overprint the previously recognized mesothermal vein/shear zone gold system that was mined historically. The two exploration targets are based upon historical mining, exposed bull quartz veins, shear zones, epithermal veins and recently identified potential feeder structures in the Weepah District. Based on the proximity of the two targets to the historically mined deposits in the district, it is the opinion of the Author of this Report that the targets are reasonable for epithermal gold mineralization and mesothermal shear zone gold type mineralization. As a result, additional exploration work, including drill testing at the Weepah Project is warranted.

Figure 25.1. Central Pediment structural pit map and rock samples.

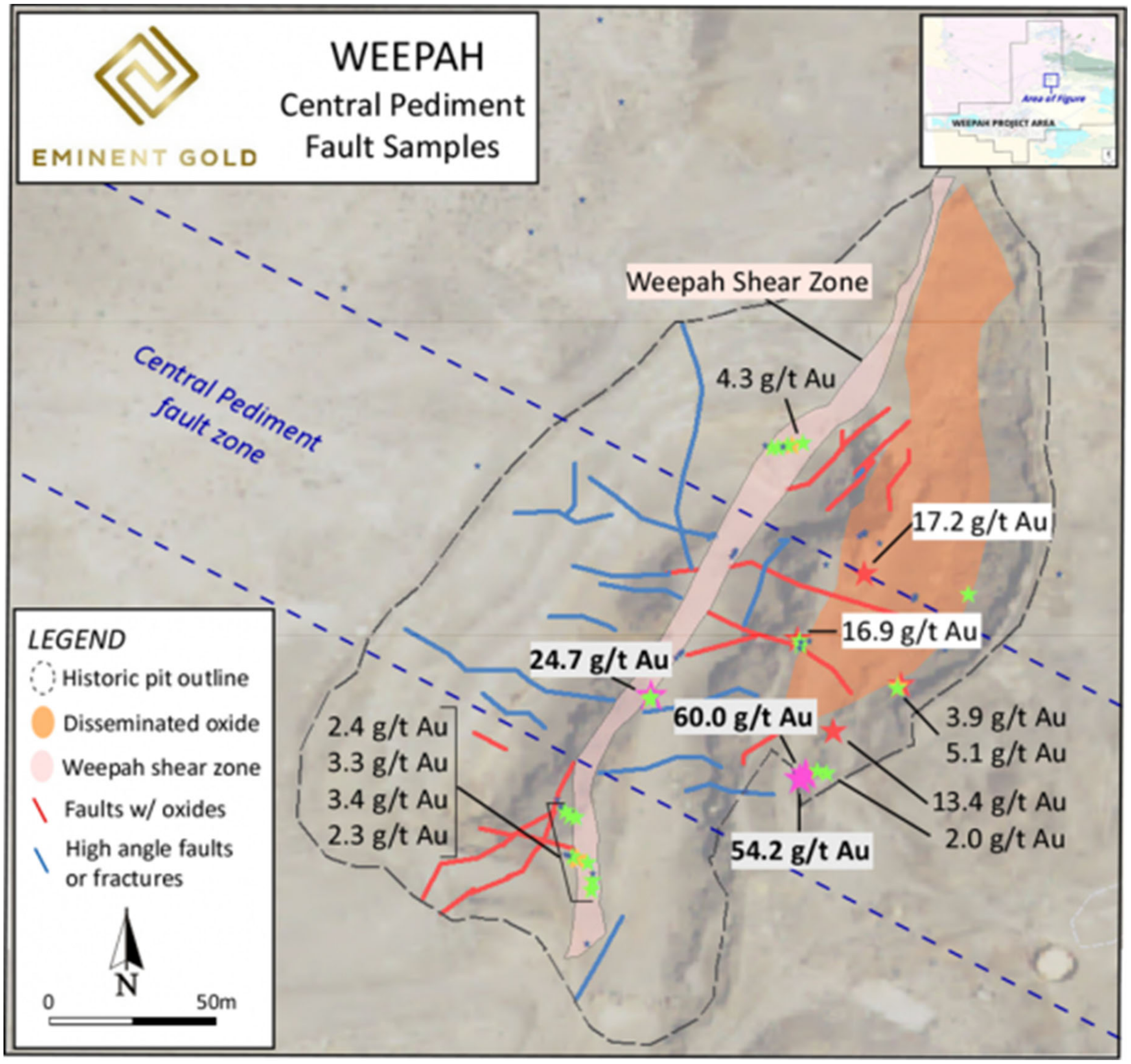


Figure 25.2. Weepah East and Tailings Wash fault zone soil anomalies and target area.

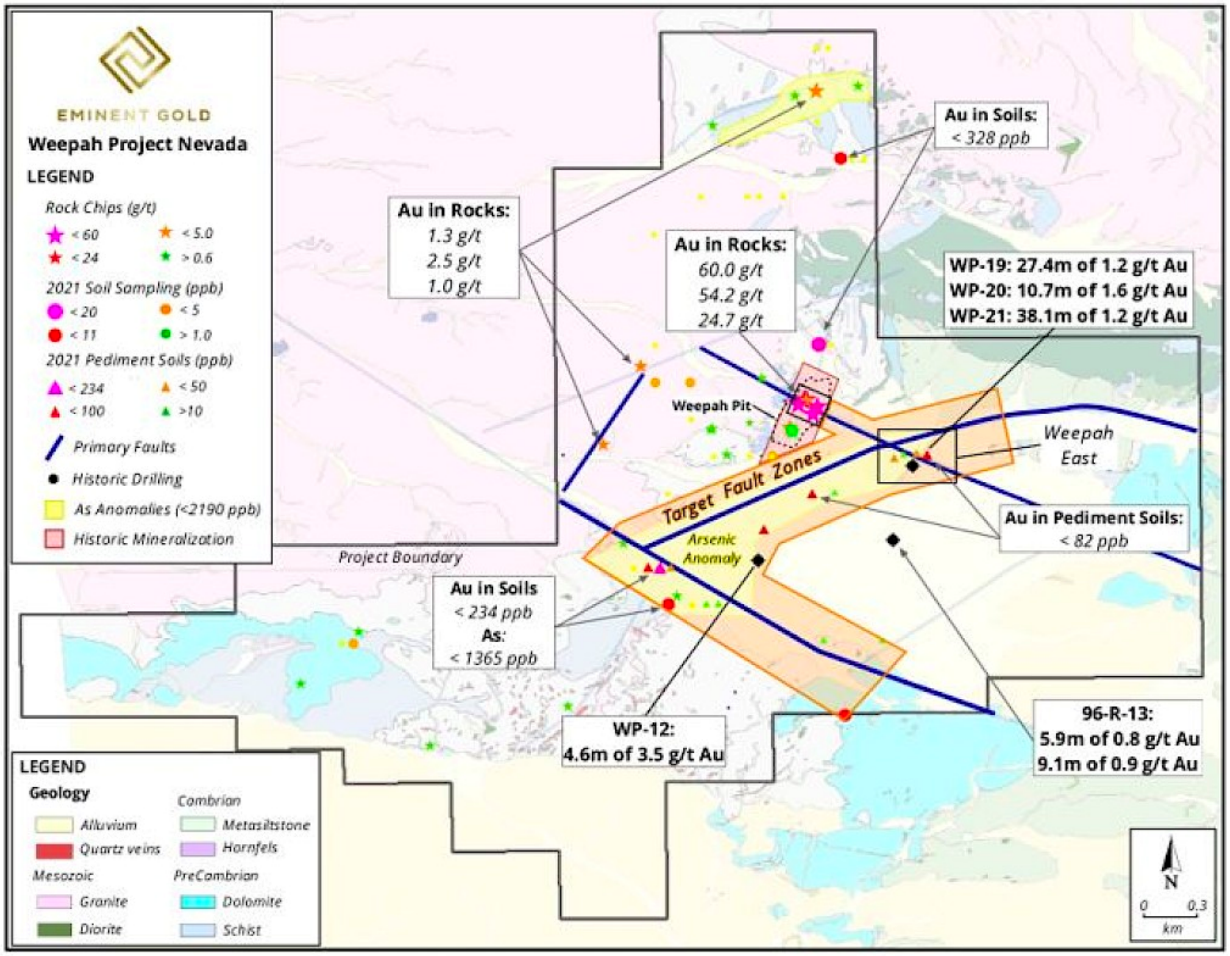
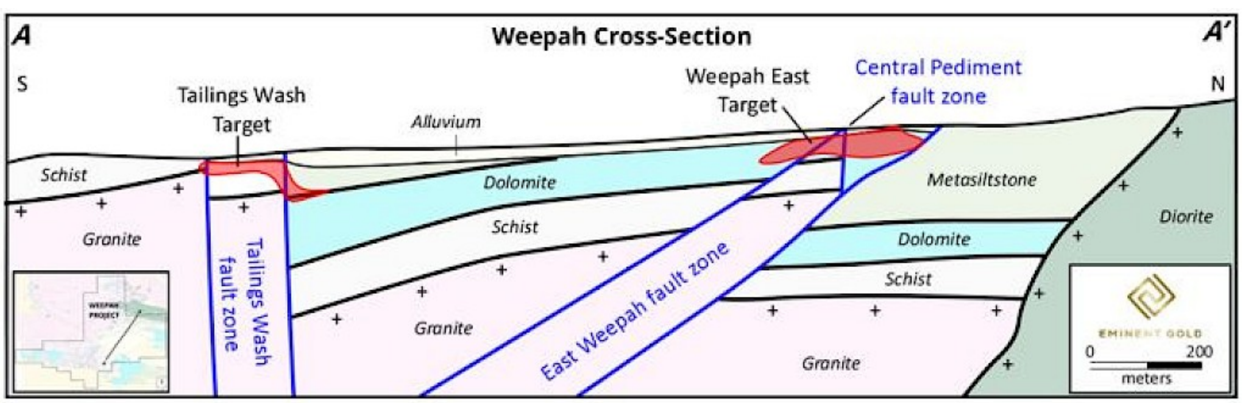


Figure 25.3. Schematic cross section of the Weepah area, looking west.



25.3 Risks and Uncertainties

The Author has considered risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect exploration and development of the Weepah Project. The Property is subject to the typical external risks that apply to all mineral exploration projects, such as changes in metal prices, and volatility of supply and demand economics which can affect the availability of investment capital as well as changes in government regulations, community engagement and general environmental concerns. In addition, the Author has confirmed that the Company has been relieved of all previous operator obligations regarding the historical mining structures that remain at the Weepah Project.

The Author is unaware of any unusual risk factors, other than the ones mentioned above and risks normally associated with early stage mineral exploration that might affect future exploration work and potential development of the Property.

26 Recommendations

Based upon a review of available information, historical and recent exploration data and the Author’s site visit, the Author outlines Weepah as a property of merit prospective for the discovery of potentially significant mesothermal shear zone gold and epithermal gold-silver mineralization. The Property is considered at an early stage of exploration.

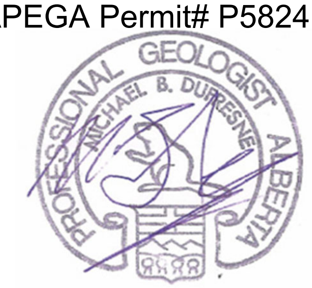
The Property lies within a favourable geological setting within the Walker Lane Trend in south-central Nevada. The Property has seen moderate exploration, with historical exploration focused on the long recognized mesothermal shear zone veins oriented north-south. The target potential related to low-sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization has not been properly recognized in the past and the controlling structures have not yet been properly explored. The Property has had little to no exploration of the two targets presented in this Technical Report. As a result, the following Phase 1 exploration program is recommended for the Property.

A Phase 1 drilling program should be designed to test the Central Pediment fault zone target and the East Weepah fault - Tailings Wash fault zone target. It is recommended that the Phase 1 exploration program include a fan of diamond core drillholes to test the eastward and down dip potential of the Central Pediment fault zone in 50 to 100 m (164 to 328 ft) eastward step outs from the channel samples taken in the Weepah West Pit. In addition, the program should include diamond core drillholes stepping out southeastward from the Weepah East mineralization along strike of the Weepah East fault zone and a broader sonic drill program to test the along strike potential of shallow mineralization at the Weepah East occurrence. The Phase 1 program has a cost on the order of approximately USD$990,000, including contingency funds (Table 26.1).

Table 26.1. Summary of estimated costs for the recommended work program at the Weepah Project.

Activity Type	# of unit	Unit	Cost per unit	USD Cost
Permitting				$50,000
Exploration Drilling (DDC)	1,500	meter	$365	$547,500
Exploration Drilling (Sonic)	600	meter	$525	$315,000
Exploration Drilling Road Building	5	acre	$6,000	$30,000
Contingency ~5%				$47,500
Total				**$990,000**

APEX Geoscience Ltd.
EGBC Permit# 1003016
APEGA Permit# P5824



Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
July 15th, 2022

PERMIT TO PRACTICE
APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.
RM SIGNATURE: ____
RM APEGA ID #: 48439
DATE: July 15, 2022
PERMIT NUMBER: P005824
The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA)

27 References

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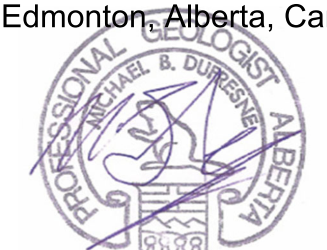
28 Certificate of Author

I, Michael b. Dufresne, M.Sc., P. Geol., P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am President and a Principal of APEX Geoscience Ltd., Suite 100, 11450 – 160th Street NW, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T5M 3Y7.
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington in 1983 and with a M.Sc. in Economic Geology from the University of Alberta in 1987.
3. I am and have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists ("APEGA") of Alberta since 1989. I have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC since 2012.
4. I have worked as a geologist for more than 35 years since my graduation from University and have extensive experience with exploration for, and the evaluation of, gold deposits of various types, including epithermal and mesothermal shear zone gold mineralization.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for and have directly supervised the preparation of all sections of the "Technical Report for the Weepah Project, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA", with an effective date of June 14th, 2022 (the "Technical Report"). I visited the Weepah Property on the March 23rd, 2022.
7. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all relevant scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed, to make the Technical Report not misleading.
8. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
9. I am independent of the issuer, the vendor and the Property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of both NI 43-101 and 43-101CP.
10. I have not had any prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files or their websites.

Signing date: July 15th, 2022
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P. Geol., P.Geo.

Appendix I – Claims List

Claim Name	Claim Type	Rights	Date Filed	Owner	Area (Acres)	Serial Number
WEEPS 059	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241656
WEEPS 060	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241657
WEEPS 062	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241658
WEEPS 064	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241659
WEEPS 065	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241660
WEEPS 067	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241661
WEEPS 077	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241662
WEEPS 129	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241663
WEEPS 131	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241664
WEEPS 133	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241665
WEEPS 135	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241666
WEEPS 137	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241667
WEEPS 139	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241668
WEEPS 141	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241669
WEEPS 143	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241670
WEEPS 145	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241671
WEEPS 147	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241672

Claim Name	Claim Type	Rights	Date Filed	Owner	Area (Acres)	Serial Number
WEEPS 162	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241673
WEEPS 163	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241674
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WEEPS 184	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241689

Claim Name	Claim Type	Rights	Date Filed	Owner	Area (Acres)	Serial Number
WEEPS 185	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241690
WEEPS 186	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241691
WEEPS 187	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241692
WEEPS 188	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241693
WEEPS 189	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241694
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WEEPS 191	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241696
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WEEPS 193	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241698
WEEPS 194	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241699
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WEEPS 200	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241705
WEEPS 201	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241706

Claim Name	Claim Type	Rights	Date Filed	Owner	Area (Acres)	Serial Number
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WEEPS 203	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241708
WEEPS 204	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241709
WEEPS 205	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241710
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WEEPS 207	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241712
WEEPS 208	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/1/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV105241713
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EPA 32	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376735
EPA 33	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376736
EPA 34	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376737
EPA 35	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376738
EPA 36	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376739
EPA 37	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376740
EPA 38	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376741

Claim Name	Claim Type	Rights	Date Filed	Owner	Area (Acres)	Serial Number
EPA 39	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376742
EPA 40	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376743
EPA 41	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376744
EPA 42	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376745
EPA 43	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376746
EPA 44	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376747
EPA 45	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376748
EPA 46	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376749
EPA 47	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376750
EPA 48	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376751
EPA 49	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376752
EPA 50	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376753
EPA 51	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376754
EPA 52	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376755
EPA 53	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376756
EPA 54	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376757
EPA 55	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376758

Claim Name	Claim Type	Rights	Date Filed	Owner	Area (Acres)	Serial Number
EPA 56	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376759
EPA 57	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376760
EPA 58	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376761
EPA 59	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376762
EPA 60	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376763
EPA 61	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376764
EPA 62	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376765
EPA 67	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376766
EPA 68	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376767
EPA 69	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376768
EPA 70	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376769
EPA 71	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376770
EPA 72	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	5/2/11	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101376771
EPA 12	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409809
EPA 13	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409810
EPA 14	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409811
EPA 15	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409812

Claim Name	Claim Type	Rights	Date Filed	Owner	Area (Acres)	Serial Number
EPA 16	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409813
EPA 17	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409814
EPA 18	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409815
EPA 19	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409816
EPA 20	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409817
EPA 21	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409818
EPA 22	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409819
EPA 23	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409820
EPA 24	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409821
EPA 25	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409822
EPA 26	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409823
EPA 27	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409824
EPA 28	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409825
EPA 29	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101409826
EPA 11	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	11/23/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101476442
EPA 1	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/9/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101625318
EPA 2	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/9/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101625319

Claim Name	Claim Type	Rights	Date Filed	Owner	Area (Acres)	Serial Number
EPA 3	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/9/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101625320
EPA 4	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/9/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101625321
EPA 5	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/9/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101625322
EPA 6	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/9/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101625323
EPA 7	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/9/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101625324
EPA 8	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/9/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101625325
EPA 9	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/9/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101625326
EPA 10	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/9/09	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101625327
WEEPAH 1	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	10/22/14	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101355054
WEEPAH 4	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	10/22/14	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101355055
HAT	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	10/22/14	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101355056
HAT 1	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	10/22/14	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101355057
BLACKIE	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	10/22/14	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101355058
PA 1	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	10/22/14	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101355059
PA 12	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	10/22/14	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101355060
TWIN PEAKS 2	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	10/22/14	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101355061
ELECTRIC FRACTION	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	10/22/14	Nevada Select	20.66	NV101355062

Claim Name	Claim Type	Rights	Date Filed	Owner	Area (Acres)	Serial Number
WEEPAH 3	Unpatented lode claim	Mineral	6/17/22	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	20.66	NV 105771519
ELECTRIC	Patented lode claim	Mineral		Nevada Select		