

NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources

Atlanta Property
Lincoln County, NV

Prepared for:

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Rev A

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1 Summary (Item 1)

1.1 Property Description & Location

The Atlanta property is in the northern portion of Lincoln County, Nevada, centered at approximately latitude N38°28' and longitude W114°19'. The property consists of an area of 12,765 acres comprised of 12 patented and 639 unpatented mineral claims held by Desert Hawk Resources Inc., (DHRI) the US subsidiary of Nevada King Mining Ltd and Victory Metals, Inc. The unpatented claims are located on United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land. Production from specific claims of the Atlanta property is subject to royalties to Rutherford Day (Bobcat), and Exxon Minerals Corporation; other claims are unencumbered by royalties. No production is currently occurring. Surface usage by DHRI is permitted by BLM and appears to be adequate for foreseeable activities.

Historical mining operations from 1975 to 1985 (prior to current ownership of the Atlanta property) resulted in onsite waste storage in a tailings dam and surface impoundment area. All of DHRI's activities have been conducted outside of the tailings dam and surface impoundment area. Potential environmental liabilities and mitigation practices for DHRI's onsite activities are described in the Notice of Intent (Sunrise, 2011) which was approved by BLM (2012). Permits for current exploration operations are in good standing.

1.2 Ownership

As described in Section 1.1, the Atlanta property is on BLM and patented lands. Victory and Nevada King, through its ownership of DHRI, holds mineral claims and surface rights to conduct on-site activities and owns a water well and associated water rights, as well as associated infrastructure for process water supply. Electricity is provided by Lincoln County Power via three-phase powerline owned by DHRI.

1.3 Geology & Mineralization

Gold and silver mineralization at Atlanta is hosted in or adjacent to Tertiary fault zones that cut Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and Tertiary volcanic and intrusive rocks. The highest grade gold and silver mineralization is associated with strongly silicified, brecciated Paleozoic carbonate rocks. Mineralization is also associated with primarily argillicly-altered Tertiary felsic intrusive rocks. A felsic quartz feldspar porphyry is interpreted to have intruded along the pre-mineral fault zones and was altered and mineralized.

The mineralization occurred during the Eocene. Hydrothermal fluids were primarily channeled along the normal Atlanta fault and to a lesser extent along a NW-trending high-angle fault with probable right-lateral displacement. Mineralization may be terminated to the south by an east-west fault.

1.4 Exploration Status

The geologic database consists of a combination of historical and post 2011 drillhole data directed by Meadow Bay Gold, previous owner of DHRI. DHRI's exploration campaigns have focused on

confirmation of the historical drillhole database, along with holes to extend mineralization down-dip to the west of the historical pit. DHRI drilling has been effective in confirming the historical database, and Gustavson considers the data to be appropriate for estimation of mineral resources.

1.5 Mineral Processing & Metallurgical Testing

Historically, material from the Atlanta mine was processed by crushing, milling, and agitated cyanide leach. Anecdotal recovery information is available, but with little clear data support. It is believed that only silicified breccia SBX material was processed historically, so the mineralized porphyry intrusive is not represented in the historical recovery information.

DHRI has conducted limited bottle roll test work for baseline metallurgical testing. The results indicate that the tested silica breccia, porphyry and volcanic sediments are somewhat amenable to cyanidation.

Further metallurgical test work is needed. Gustavson recommends that a suite of metallurgical testing be initiated to determine physical ore characteristics and amenability to various processing methods for each material type. Flotation test work should be initiated for each material type. A relationship of leach recovery to grind size should be investigated. Thin section microscopy may highlight mineralogical relationships and aid in understanding the nature of the mineral material and illuminate the metallurgical results.

1.6 Mineral Resource Estimate

1.6.1 Resource Tabulation

Kevin Francis, SME RM, of Gustavson Associates is the Qualified Person with responsibility for the mineral resource estimation in Table 1-1. Gustavson is of the opinion that the resources presented reasonably represent the in-situ resources modeled for the deposit using all available data as of the effective date of this report. Resources are presented at a 0.35 ppm gold only cutoff grade and constrained by a pit optimization shell. In the previous report, written in 2013, no economic pit analysis was to constrain the mineral resource estimate. Gustavson believes that this presentation better represents a 'reasonable prospects for economic extraction'.

Table 1-1: Tabulation of Mineral Resources

Resource Category	Tonnes (000's)	Au Grade (ppm)	Contained Au Oz (000's)	Ag Grade (ppm)	Contained Ag Oz (000's)
Measured	4,130	1.51	200	14.0	1,860
Indicated	6,910	1.17	260	10.6	2,360
Measured + Indicated	11,000	1.30	460	11.9	4,220
Inferred	5,310	0.83	142	7.3	1,240

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that the Mineral Resource will be converted to Mineral Reserves. The quantity and grade is rounded to reflect the fact that it is an approximation. Quantities may not sum due to rounding.

1.7 Results & Conclusions

1.7.1 Site & Environmental

Areas of potential environmental impact from historical mining operations have been identified in the Atlanta project, including the former pit, tailings dam, and surface impoundment area. DHRI has not disturbed these areas as part of its onsite activities to date. These areas of potential impact are not expected to affect DHRI's ability to conduct exploration and drilling activities, or to evaluate the feasibility of mining.

Environmental liability from DHRI's onsite activities is permitted by the BLM. Permitted activities are described in the Plan of Operation approved in 2014. The environmental impact mitigation practices as described in Sunrise (2011) appear reasonable to Gustavson. DHRI has posted required reclamation bonding with the BLM.

1.7.2 Infrastructure

Following review of infrastructure (including on site superstructure, communications, power, water, personnel, and waste disposal methods), Gustavson concludes that infrastructure at the Atlanta project is adequate for exploration and drilling activities. Additional evaluation may be needed to determine infrastructure is adequate for mining activities, but the history of mining at the site appears to be positive for infrastructure development.

1.7.3 Exploration and Drilling Results

DHRI has completed ground magnetic surveys of the Atlanta project. The results of the ground magnetic surveys have determined that low magnetic signal coincides with mineralization. A continued mineralized trend has been identified along the Atlanta fault, north and west of the former pit mine area.

DHRI has provided Gustavson with data from its 47 holes. These holes are in addition to historical holes drilled by other companies. Based on comparison of historical data with modern drilling information, Gustavson concludes that the historical database can be verified using the modern data, and that it is suitable for resource estimation.

Gustavson has interpreted the significant gold-bearing lithologies to include the silicified breccia and porphyry; these lithologies are therefore retained for resource estimation. Drill coverage in the vicinity of the Atlanta pit is sufficient to allow the estimation of measured, indicated and inferred gold and silver resources.

1.7.4 Metallurgy and Processing

Metallurgical testing has been conducted for a total of 10 samples, each consisting of porphyry, silicified breccia, or volcanic sediments. The 10 samples at 10 mesh grain sizes were leached in sodium cyanide for 10 days. Gustavson asserts that the reagent consumption appears reasonable for Nevada mineral deposits. Gustavson has reviewed the results and concludes that suite of coarse bottle roll tests is insufficient for any decision making on the metallurgical parameters of Atlanta material and further test work is necessary.

1.7.5 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Atlanta project contains a resource with good continuity and significant gold grades. The best grades, thicknesses, and continuity of mineralization encountered to date are in the immediate vicinity of the historical Atlanta pit.

A significant portion of the mineral resource falls within the limits of a preliminary Lerchs-Grossmann pit shell which has been used to constrain the reporting of mineral resources. Further work is recommended to refine metallurgical recovery, cost, and geotechnical data at a PEA level to evaluate the economic potential of the deposit.

1.7.1 Exploration Opportunities

There are exploration opportunities along strike to the north and down-dip to the west, as well as possibility for additional mineralization to be discovered along extensions of the Atlanta Fault to the south. The highest potential for economic mineralization would appear to be near-surface extensions of existing mineralization to the north of the Atlanta pit, as mineralization in this area would have relatively low stripping ratios and thus more easily meet the 'reasonable prospects' test. Additionally, northwest-trending structures, some that appear to enhance mineralization within the historical pit, extend outside of current drilling and represent a significant opportunity for exploration.

1.8 Significant Risks and Uncertainties

The Atlanta project is subject to risks and uncertainties typical of gold exploration / evaluation stage projects, particularly risk regarding commodity prices and the precious metals equity markets. Lower metals prices or lack of precious metals equity market interest or activity could render the project uneconomic or reduce access to project financing.

Specific risks to the project exploration and subsequent mine development center primarily around water use and non-degradation of waters, as discussed in Section 4.4. These risks appear to be manageable, but could potentially increase the operating or capital cost for the project, or could delay or stop development activities.

The existing exploration data appears to be of reasonable quality, and modern drilling shows good correlation to historical data, but errors or omissions in the database could potentially reduce the reliability of resource estimates prepared using this information, which could negatively impact the project. Comprehensive metallurgical test work is not available for all material types for the deposit, and this increases the uncertainty for recovery and cost considerations which could negatively impact the project.

1.9 Recommendations

Gustavson recommends that DHRI evaluate the current resource area to a PEA level to assess on a preliminary basis whether the existing resource area might be economically viable, and to determine additional test work required to advance the project.

1.9.1 Recommended Work Programs

1.9.1.1 Environmental Liability from Historical Mining Operations

DRHI should seek BLM concurrence on how to handle the environmental liability from the historical mining operations.

1.9.1.2 Infrastructure for Mining Operations

Gustavson recommends that a thorough review of infrastructure be conducted as part of the PEA. Part of this evaluation may include assessment of aquifer yield at the process water supply well and adequacy of conveyance piping; and adequacy of Atlanta Road to support the traffic associated with mining operations.

1.9.1.3 Exploration

Drilling for the near-term should be focused on three areas:

- Angled drilling oriented to test the boundary conditions of the E-W zone by drilling across the footwall and hanging-wall of the zone.
- Infill drilling within the resource Lerchs-Grossmann shell to upgrade mineralization from inferred to indicated categories, and in the area north of the historical pit to investigate continuity of higher-grade intercepts within that area.
- Core drilling designed to refine the understanding and interpretation of the relationships between the silicified breccia and porphyry material within the Atlanta Fault, to allow for a better interpretation and block model for this domain. Such a model would be useful in considering variability in process methodology, recovery, and process costs for the two material types within the Atlanta fault zone.
- Drilling could also be considered to the north in linear magnetic low anomalies which may be marking alteration along the extension of the Atlanta fault.

1.9.1.4 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The metallurgical testing results reviewed to date suggest that further work is needed. A relationship of leach recovery to grind size should be investigated. Thin section microscopy may highlight mineralogical relationships and aid in understanding refractory nature of the mineral material.

1.9.1.5 Refine Geological model and resource estimation

The current model combines the silicified breccia and mineralized tertiary intrusive material, both present within the silicified breccia zone, into a single entity. Existing lithological information should be reviewed to determine whether the two zones can be effectively segregated. This may not affect grade estimation, but it could be useful for geometallurgical models, as there may be difference in cost and recovery for the two material types.

1.9.1.6 Prepare PEA & Tradeoff Analyses

Gustavson recommends that a PEA be produced to CIM standards which includes the information referenced above, along with a review of process options and associated costs to determine the economic potential of the project.

1.9.2 Costs

The proposed program and budget for the Atlanta Project in 2021 is as follows:

Table 1-2 PEA Program Costs

Item	Cost
Environmental Review	\$10,000
Infrastructure	\$40,000
Soil Sampling (6300 samples, includes labor)	\$277,500
Rock Samples (500)	\$16,000
Geophysical Investigations	
Airmag (1,200 line-km)	\$74,400
Gravity (1200 stations)	\$50,000
Controlled Source Audio Frequency Magnetotellurics (CSAMT)	\$90,000
RC Drilling (9,150m @ \$82/m)	\$750,000
Core Drilling (1,524m @ \$328/m)	\$500,000
Drill Sample Assays (6,000 @ \$35per)	\$210,000
Geologists	\$90,000
Labor	\$35,000
Road and Pad Construction	\$25,000
Permitting (including reclamation)	\$20,000
Metallurgical Testwork	\$100,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment and 43-101 Report	\$130,000
Annual Claim maintenance, Taxes, Carrying Costs	\$140,000
General and Administrative	\$100,000
Total	\$2,657,900

Gustavson believes that these planned expenditures are appropriate for advancing the project through preliminary economic assessment stage.

1.10 Revision Note

This version of the NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Atlanta Project, designated December 18th, 2020; Rev A is revised from the previous version prepared for DHRI dated November 6th. This report has been edited to re-address the report to Victory Metals Inc. (Victory) and to disclose material details of a definitive arrangement between Victory and Nevada King Mining Ltd (Nevada King). No other material changes have been made to the report. Below is a summary of the December 15th joint press release which Gustavson has edited for brevity and clarity.

Victory and Nevada King have entered into a definitive arrangement agreement (the "Agreement") dated December 14, 2020, pursuant to, and replacing, the previously announced binding letter agreement between Victory and Nevada King dated November 16, 2020. Victory will acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Nevada King in exchange for Victory Shares. Upon completion of the transaction, Nevada King, and indirectly DHRI will become a wholly owned subsidiaries of Victory and shareholders of Nevada King will hold 50% of the issued and outstanding Victory Shares. The completion of the Arrangement remains subject to the completion of a minimum CDN\$8 million non-brokered private

placement and other customary conditions including approval of the plan of arrangement by the shareholders of Nevada King; approval of the issuance of the Victory Shares to the Nevada King shareholders and certain other matters by the shareholders of Victory; court approval; approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

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2 Introduction (Item 2)

2.1 Purpose of Report & Terms of Reference

Desert Hawk Resources Inc (“DHRI”), the US subsidiary of Nevada King Mining Ltd (“Nevada King”), has contracted Gustavson Associates to prepare an NI 43-101 report on resources for the Atlanta Project, located in Lincoln County, Nevada. This resource update includes new drillhole data subsequent to the NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources prepared by Gustavson Associates with effective date of March 13, 2013.

This revision of the report (Rev A) was prepared to re-address this report to Victory in order to support Victory’s disclosure. On November 16, 2020 Nevada King, the parent of Dessert Hawk entered into a letter agreement with Victory, which was subsequently replaced by a definitive arrangement agreement dated December 14, 2020. Additional information regarding the transaction can be found in the joint news release dated December 15th, available at Victory’s SEDAR profile at www.SEDAR.com.

- Pursuant to the arrangement agreement, Victory will acquire all the issued and outstanding shares of Nevada King in exchange for Victory Shares. Upon completion of the transaction, shareholders of Nevada King will hold 50% of the issued and outstanding Victory Shares.
- As a result of the transaction, Dessert Hawk would become an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Victory.
- The completion of the Arrangement remains subject to the completion of a minimum CDN\$8 million non-brokered private placement and other customary conditions including approval of the plan of arrangement by the shareholders of Nevada King; approval of the issuance of the Victory Shares to the Nevada King shareholders and certain other matters by the shareholders of Victory; court approval; approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

Exploration and project activity at the Atlanta Project were carried out from 2011 to 2020 by Meadow Bay Gold, a previous owner, through its US subsidiary, DHRI. Accordingly, DHRI is referenced as the operator for purposes of this disclosure document.

2.2 Qualifications of Consultants (Gustavson)

The Qualified Person responsible for this resource report is Kevin Francis, Associate Principal Resource Geologist with Gustavson Associates. Mr. Francis is a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101 and is independent of DHRI. Mr. Francis is responsible for the entire content of the report.

Mr. Francis visited the Atlanta site on October 6, 2020, where he reviewed infrastructure, surface geology, reviewed core from the DHRI drilling campaigns and toured areas of exploration potential. Mr.

Hulse visited the site on November 2, 2015, where he observed RC drilling near the north end of the pit, reviewed historical core, and observed site infrastructure.

Mr. Christopher Emmanuel, a Senior Mining Engineer with Gustavson Associates, provided valuable assistance in preparing this report. Mr. Donald Hulse, PE, VP Mining with Gustavson Associates contributed peer review and editing.

2.3 Sources of Information

The information, opinions, conclusions, and estimates presented in this report are based on the following:

- Information and technical data provided by DHRI;
- Review and assessment of previous investigations;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in the report; and
- Review and assessment of data, reports, and conclusions from other consulting organizations and previous property owners.

2.4 Units of Measurement

The Atlanta project survey grid is based on imperial units by mathematical conversion of UTM NAD 83 meters. All exploration results and historical mining results are reported in feet, short tons, and similar imperial units, for conformity with the original data. Grades are reported in parts per million (ppm), which corresponds exactly to grams per metric tonne (g/t) in metric units. Unless stated otherwise, all measurements reported here are in US units, tons are short tons, ounces are troy ounces, and currencies are expressed in constant 2020 US dollars. Mineral Resources are compiled and reported in metric units for conformity with reporting standards typical of NI 43-101.

3 Reliance on Other Experts (Item 3)

3.1 Sources of Information

The qualified person has fully relied on information provided by Nevada King regarding property ownership, mineral tenure and royalty information (Sections 4.2 and 4.3). The Qualified Person has not independently verified the status of the property ownership or mineral tenure, which was based on BLM LR2000 claim ownership printouts provided to Gustavson from DHRI (Cal Herron 2020). The Qualified Person also fully relied on information provided by Nevada King regarding environmental matters and cultural resources (Section 4.4).

4 Property Description and Location (Item 4)

4.1 Property Description & Location

The Atlanta property is located in the northern portion of Lincoln County, Nevada, as shown on Figure 4-1. The extent of the Atlanta property is identified by its mineral claims, as described in Section 4.2, and shown on Figure 4-2.

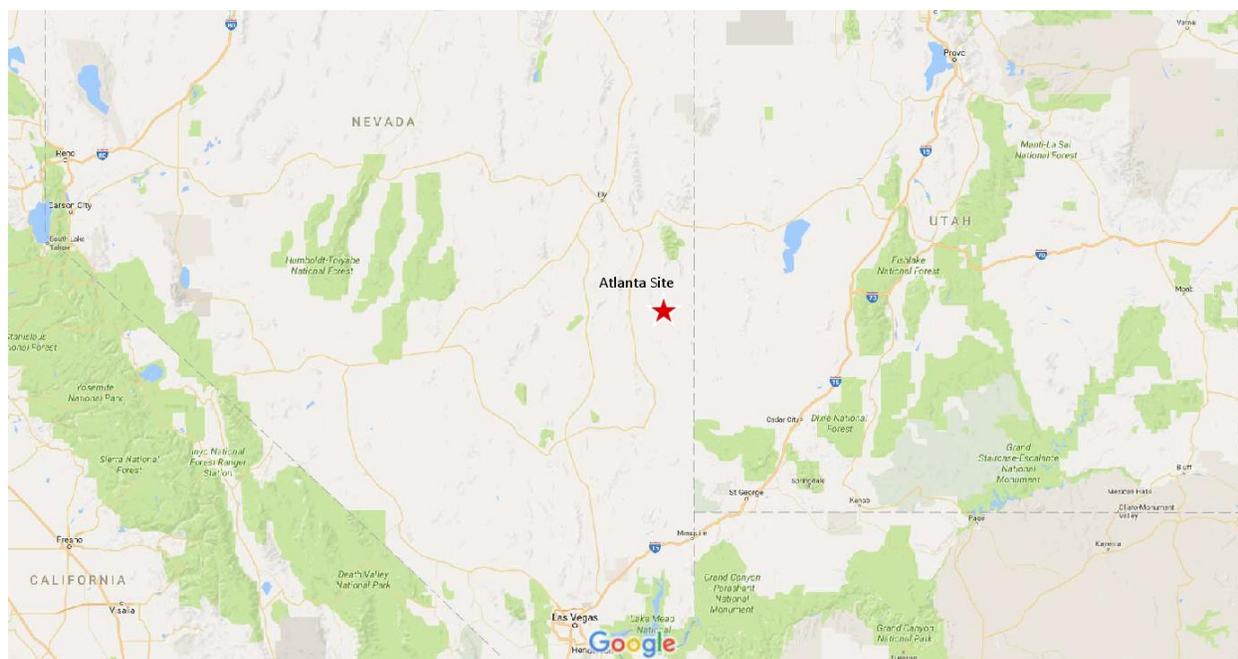


Figure 4-1 Property Location

4.2 Mineral Titles

The Atlanta project consists of 12 patented and 639 unpatented mineral lode claims totaling approximately 12,765 acres held by Desert Hawk Resources Inc., summarized in Table 4-1. Upon completion of the arrangement between Nevada King and Victory, DHRI will become an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Victory. The 639 unpatented claims were staked by Meadow Bay Gold and Big Casino Corp and are located on United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land. According to BLM receipts provided by DHRI, annual claim maintenance fees were paid August 2020 for the period through September 1, 2021. Property taxes to Lincoln County for the patented mining claims are paid through the end of the fiscal year of 2021. A complete list of the individual claims is provided in Appendix B. Net smelter royalty and payment terms for the NBI claim group, and the 12 Atlanta patents and 48 Bobcat unpatented claim group (known as the Bobcat Claims) are described in greater detail below, otherwise other claims on the property are unencumbered by royalties.

Table 4-1 Summary of Mineral Claims Blocks

Claim Block Name	No. of Claims
Patented Claims	
Atlanta Patented Claims	12
Unpatented Claims	
Bobcat Claim Group	48
Lily Claim Group	120
Bluebird Claim Group	4
NFL Claim Group	5
PEG Claim Group	19
NBI Claim Group	135
SNO Claim Group	13
C & B Claim Group	27
Lauren Claim Group	10
Julie Claim Group	3
AT Claim Group	255
Total	639

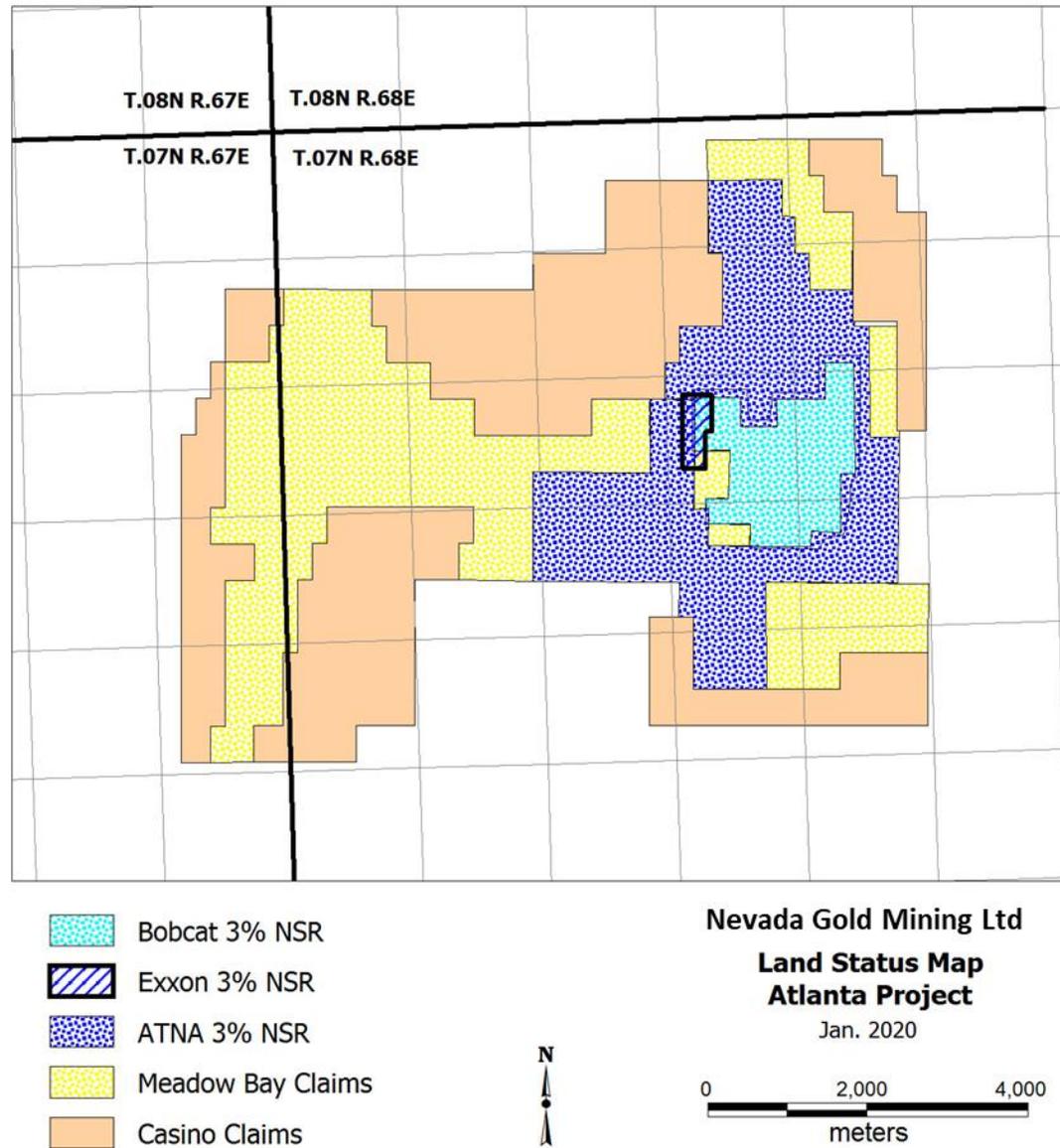


Figure 4-2 Mineral Claims for Atlanta Property

4.3 Royalties, Agreements, & Encumbrances

4.3.1 Net Smelter Royalty to Americas Bullion Royalty Corp.

For production on the NBI claims, DHRI is obligated to a 3% NSR to Americas Bullion Royalty Corp.

4.3.2 Net Smelter Royalty to Bobcat

For production on the Bobcat claims, DHRI is obligated to pay Bobcat a 3% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty for up to 4,000 ounces of gold.

4.3.3 Net Smelter Royalty to Exxon Minerals Corporation

Production from four of the Bobcat claims (ATL-122, 124, 126 and 156) is subject to a 3% NSR to Exxon Minerals Corporation (Durgin, 2012): these four claims are located in the footprint of the former tailings pond, and are not expected to be mined by DHRI (Meadow Bay, 2013b).

The Company is not aware of any other existing royalties over the Property at the date of this Technical Report.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities & Permitting

Environmental impact from historical mining operations was assessed by Entrix (2007), Inc., on behalf of Hemis Corporation. Entrix identified various fuel tanks, transformers, and associated stained soil. All unused fuel tanks and transformers have been removed from site. An impoundment area containing tailings and an estimated 100 cubic yards of solid waste (slag, drums, and debris) was identified in the vicinity of the mill.

As reported in Prochnau (1992), 1.575 million tons of tailings were generated during historical mining operations between 1975 and 1985. The tailings from historical mining and milling operations were stored on-site in the dry tailings pond area and impoundment area, as shown on Figure 4-3. The tailings dam and pond are reportedly unlined (DHRI, 2010), however local depth to groundwater is deeper than 1,000 feet below ground surface.

DHRI has not disturbed the tailings dam and impoundment during its onsite activities. The potential environmental impacts from these historical mining operations are not expected to affect DHRI's ability to conduct exploration activities or evaluate the feasibility of mining. DHRI should seek BLM concurrence on how to address the potential environmental liability from the historical mining operations.

DHRI's onsite activities are permitted by the BLM. Permitted activities are described in the Plan of Operation (PoO) filed with the BLM in 2014. DHRI's permitted on site activities includes exploratory drilling, followed by reclamation of the disturbed areas. The environmental impact mitigation practices as described in Sunrise (2011) appear reasonable to Gustavson.

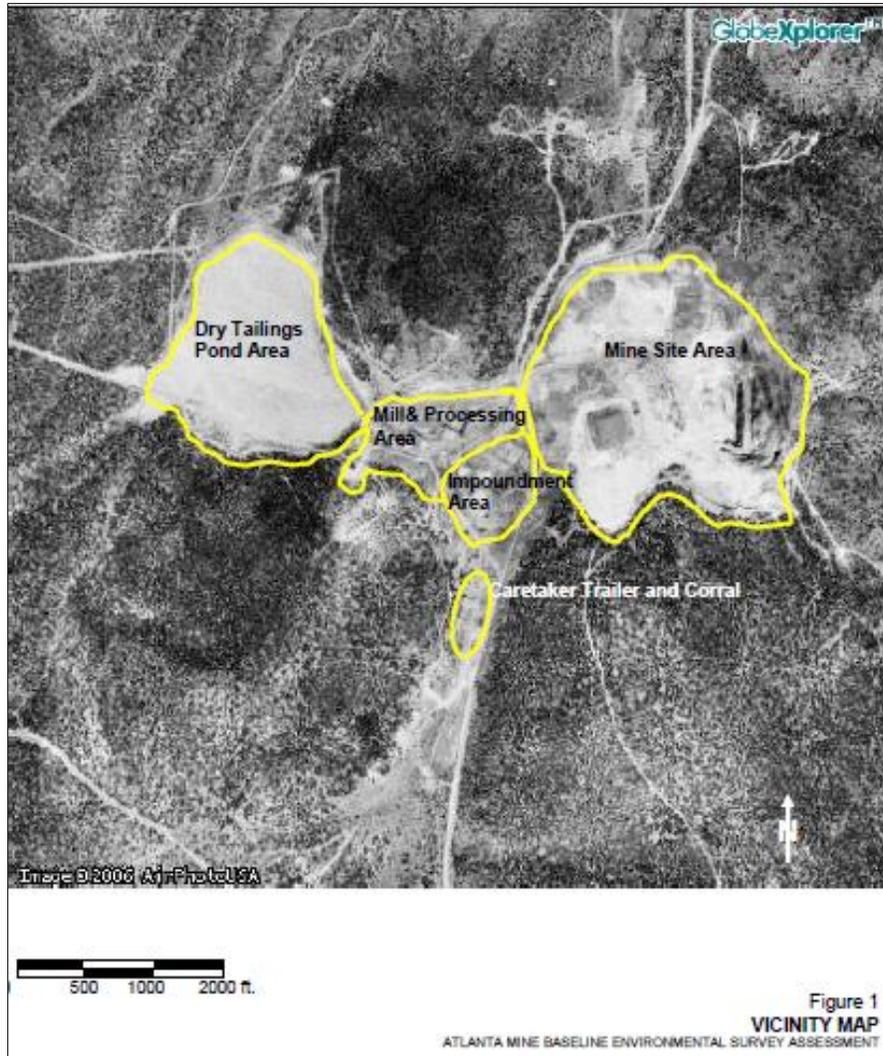


Figure 4-3 Historical Mine Site, Mill Site, Dry Tailings Pond, and Impoundment Area

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, & Physiography (Item 5)

5.1 Topography, Elevation, & Vegetation

The property is located on the foothills and the adjacent valley floor at the north end of the Wilson Creek Range. Topography is moderate and elevations range from 6,500 to 7,800 feet above sea level (asl). Vegetation in the project area is typical of eastern Nevada desert, consisting primarily of sagebrush and grasses at the lower elevations and pinion and juniper trees at higher elevations.

5.2 Climate & Length of Operating Season

The local climate in the vicinity of the Atlanta project is high semi-desert, with hot summers, cold winters, and most precipitation falling during the winter months. The nearest National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration weather stations are Pioche (elevation of 6,120 feet asl) and Ursine (elevation of 5,760 feet asl) (WRCC, 2013). The average annual precipitation recorded at Pioche and Ursine is 13.6 and 11.4 inches, respectively. The average monthly maximum temperature in the summer, reported in Fahrenheit, is in the 80s. The average monthly minimum temperatures in the winter are in the 20s at Pioche, and in the 40s in Ursine. Historical mining and milling operations at the Atlanta mine were conducted year-round.

5.3 Sufficiency of Surface Rights

DHRI holds the surface rights for the Atlanta patented claims acquired from Bobcat. The BLM has no restrictions that would prevent mining operations on unpatented land beyond the typical requirements of permitting, bonding and reclamation. Surface rights appear to be adequate for foreseeable activities.

5.4 Accessibility & Transportation to the Property

The Atlanta project is located approximately 160 direct miles northeast of Las Vegas, Nevada. To travel to the Atlanta project by road from Las Vegas:(1) drive north along Interstate 15 for 25 miles, (2) drive north on Highway 93 for 182 miles (approximately 29 miles north of Pioche, Nevada) (3) drive east on the gravel surfaced Atlanta Road for 21 miles. The driving time from Las Vegas, Nevada, is approximately 4.5 hours.

The Atlanta project is a two-hour drive from Ely, Nevada (population about 4,000 people), which is an alternate source of labor and basic supplies. Las Vegas, Nevada can provide most supplies and heavy equipment that are not available at Pioche and Ely.

5.5 Infrastructure Availability & Sources

From its acquisition of DHRI, Victory wholly owns Bobcat's holdings of the Atlanta project, consisting of the claims, water rights and power lines, all digital and paper records, maps, reports and assays, drill chips, core and other samples present on the property. The mill building and equipment previously associated with the property have been dismantled and removed.

As described in greater detail in Section 6, the Atlanta project was an active mining operation from 1975 to 1985. The remaining infrastructure from historical mining is owned by Nevada King through DHRI.

DHRI currently maintains a 3,000 square foot modular building used to house up to 18 exploration staff, and utilizes an office from former mining activities for data storage, sample preparation, and office support. A core storage building was assembled on the patented mining claims in 2015 to house core and drill cuttings. Additional infrastructure for the Atlanta project is described in the following paragraphs. A map showing site features is provided on Figure 5-1.

Four telephone land lines provide telephone and internet service to the Atlanta project. During DHRI's 2011 through 2015 exploration activities, communication lines were adequate. Cellular service is intermittent at the mine site and along access corridors, depending on the wireless carrier.

5.5.1 Power

Lincoln County Power is supplying power to the Atlanta project. The right of way for the 14-mile power line to the Atlanta project through BLM lands is held by DHRI and is valid until 2065. Power supply was adequate during DHRI exploration and historical mining activities.

5.5.2 Water

Potable water is supplied by a contractor and is brought onto the Atlanta project by truck. Water is stored in a potable water tank adjacent to the camp facilities and is sufficient to support exploration activities.

Processing water is supplied by a well permitted by the State of Nevada (State of Nevada, 1990). The well is in the southeast quarter section of Section 32, Township 7 North, Range 67 East, within Lake Valley, located south and west of the Atlanta mine. The well is permitted for a supply of 0.3 cubic feet per second, not to exceed 70.77 million gallons per year. The State of Nevada Permit includes the well, plus a 9-mile long 6-inch diameter conveyance pipe and 110,000 gallon storage tank. The right of way for the 9-mile conveyance piping is located within BLM land. DHRI holds a valid lease for the right of way and is valid until 2066. The water tank is in reasonable shape and currently holds water. However, Gustavson understands that the conveyance pipe is in poor shape and in need of repair/replacement. Gustavson understands that this water supply was used during mining activities through 1985, providing sufficient water for the 800 tpd milling and agitated cyanide leach plant.

Water utilized for DHRI's 2012 and 2015 drilling activities was pumped from the supply well to a water truck and transported as needed to the drill sites. In 2012, DHRI rebuilt the pumps and motors associated with the water supply well. Water supply for DHRI's exploration activities were supported by this water supply well and were adequate.

5.5.3 Personnel

Lincoln County is a lightly populated section of southeastern Nevada. The closest town, Pioche, is the County Seat and has an estimated population of 1,189 reported in 2020 county census. There was historical mining activity in the mountains west of the Atlanta project at Silver Park, but no current mining activity is known. The local economy is supported by County government activity, tourism, and agriculture. The town of Ely, Nevada, is approximately 3 hours to the north, with a population of 4,255 as of the 2010 census. Ely is a regional center for mining activity, with several operating mines located around the town.

5.5.4 Adequacy of Infrastructure

The Atlanta property is well situated with regard to physical infrastructure as a result of the presence of prior mining operations at site. The established access road, power line, telecommunications, water rights, well, and office and camp infrastructure are all supportive of exploration, mining, and development activities. Pioche and Ely should serve as labor sources sufficient for development and mining operations. Additional infrastructure would be required for development of a mine and processing facilities at site, but many critical items are already in place.

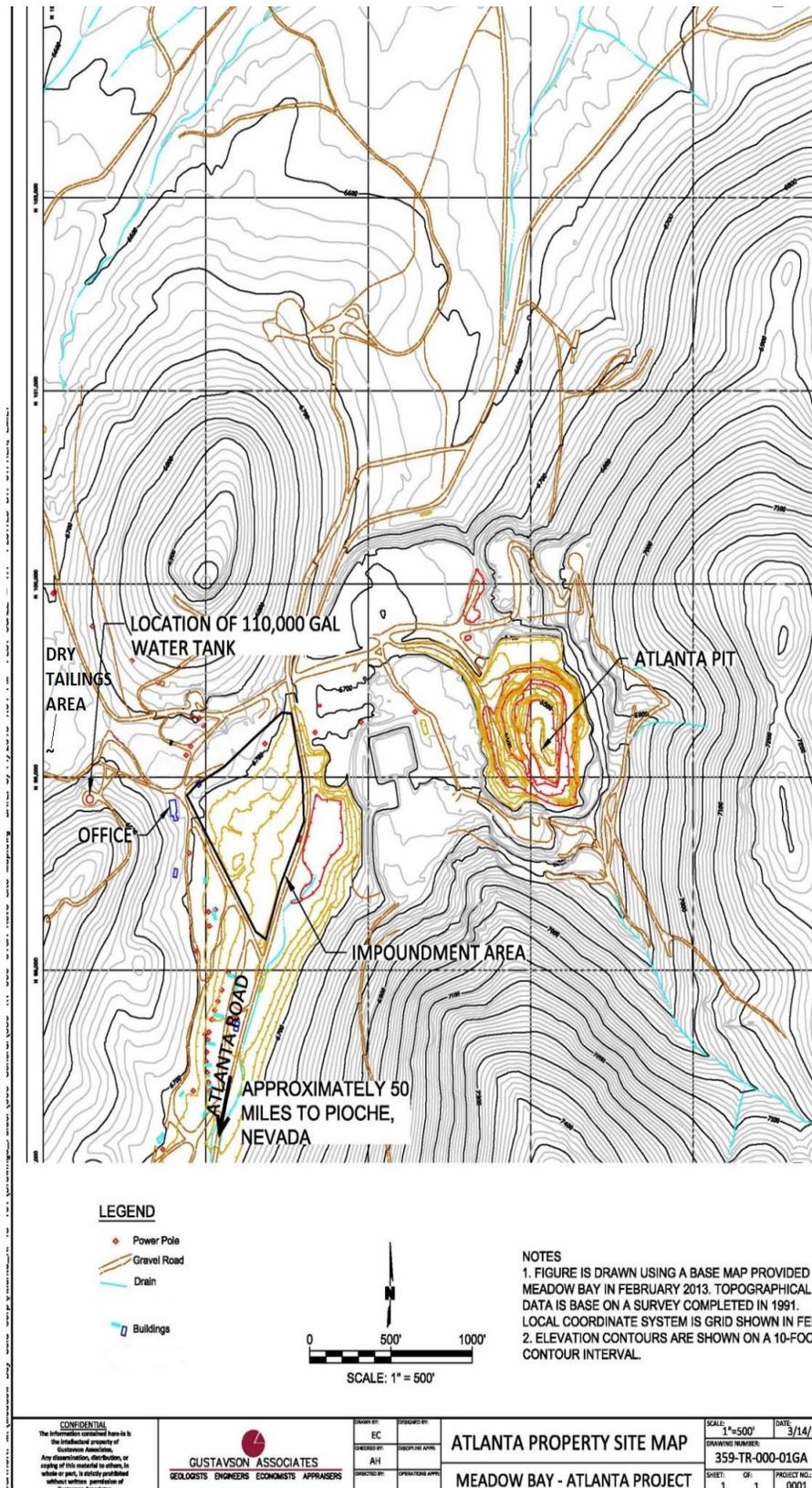


Figure 5-1 Atlanta Property Site Map

6 History (Item 6)

6.1 Ownership

Historical ownership of the Atlanta project is described in this section.

- 1906: Atlanta Consolidated Gold Mining Company buys the Atlanta Claims.
- 1913: Elmer M. Bray and W. T. Hook are identified as owners of the Atlanta project.
- 1915: Atlanta Home Gold Mining takes control of the Atlanta project.
- 1934: Thrail West and Co. takes ownership of the Atlanta project.
- 1945: Clyde E. Collins and Robert Phelan take joint ownership of the property, until 1945 when Mr. Phelan dies and Mr. Collins becomes the owner.
- 1953-1958: Atlanta Gold and Uranium Company is listed as owner.
- 1961: Robert M. Jordan takes ownership of the Atlanta mine.
- 1965: Deep Sand Petro-Energy Development takes ownership of the Atlanta project, and Duval Corporation was asked to be a joint owner in 1966 but declined.
- 1969: A&B Gold and Silver Mines takes ownership of the Atlanta project.
- 1970: Golden Cycle purchased the property from A&B Gold Silver Mines.
- 1970: Aztec Gold buys the Atlanta Mill.
- 1970: Bobcat acquires the lease on the Atlanta project in 1970 and buys the mill and property in 1973 and 1974, respectively. Under Bobcat's ownership, Bobcat entered into several contractual arrangements as further described in this report and summarized below:
 - In 1974, Bobcat entered into a joint venture agreement with Standard Slag for development and mining: this agreement was terminated in 1985.
 - In 1990, Bobcat entered into an option purchase agreement with Gold Fields Mining Corporation (Gold Fields): this agreement was terminated in 1991.
 - From 1997 to 1998, Kinross Gold Corporation (Kinross) entered into an agreement for exploration.
 - From 2000 to 2001, Cordilleran Exploration Company (Cordilleran) entered into an agreement for drilling.
- 2009-2010: DHRI is formed as a private company and acquires the interest in the Atlanta Project, along with several other Nevada exploration projects
- 2011: Meadow Bay purchased DHRI and in so doing acquired the Atlanta project.
- 2019: Casino Gold Corp. purchased DHRI and in so doing acquired the Atlanta project.

- 2020: Nevada King was spun out of Casino Gold Corp. to its shareholders. As of February 2020, Casino no longer had any interest in Nevada King.
- December 14th 2020: Nevada King entered into a definitive arrangement agreement with Victory. Upon completion of the arrangement DHRI would become an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Victory. The completion of the agreement remains subject to certain conditions. Additional information regarding the definitive arrangement agreement can be found in the Joint News Release titled “Victory Metals and Nevada King Enter into Arrangement Agreement” dated December 15, 2020 available on Victory’s SEDAR profile.

6.2 Prior Production & Mining

6.2.1 Atlanta Consolidated Gold Mining Company

First recorded development and mining was recorded in 1905. During this period, when the property was owned by Atlanta Consolidated Gold Mining Company, “400 foot shaft and a series of crosscuts at the 100 foot and 200 foot levels were driven in a search for high grade ore shoots (Durgin, 2012).” These shafts and cross cuts no longer remain as they were developed in the area of the current Atlanta Pit, and have since been removed as part of pit mining.

6.2.2 Mining in 1930s

Mining operators during the 1930s included Penobscott Mining Company, Atlanta Mining and Refining Co., and Richmond Chemical and C. E. Collins.

6.2.3 Clyde E. Collins

In 1947 and 1948, approximately 14,000 tons of ore were mined. Pit mining begins in 1953.

6.2.4 Atlanta Gold and Uranium Company

In 1954, the Atlanta Gold and Uranium Company produced 22,000 tons of ore grading 0.33 ounces per ton (opt) gold and 1.16 opt silver. Ore was shipped to Kennecott’s McGill smelter near Ely, Nevada.

6.2.5 Deep Sand Petro-Energy

In the 1960s, Deep Sand Petro-Energy erected a mill and began its operation in 1966 to support mining operations. From May 1966 to September 1967, 26,957 tons are milled.

The 22 kilovolt power line and transformers that remain in use were constructed between 1966 and 1967. The well was drilled and installed in 1966 and remains in use following pump refurbishment in 2012. The water line was installed in 1966 and requires refurbishment prior to use.

6.2.6 Bobcat and Standard Slag

Under the Bobcat and Standard Slag joint venture, the pit development and mining occurred between 1975 and 1985. Mining and milling operated at 120,000 tons per year. An upgraded ball mill was installed in 1976. In 1985, mining at Atlanta mine was shut down due to falling

gold prices. As reported by Durgin (2012), in the 10 years of mining, approximately 1,500,000 tons of material was mined, producing approximately 110,000 ounces of gold and 800,000 ounces of silver.

6.2.7 Gold Fields

In 1990, Gold Fields conducted exploration activities including geologic mapping, rock chip and soil geochemical surveys, and sagebrush bio-geochemical survey. Gold Fields' exploration results are not available and therefore not utilized for resource estimate. Gold Fields' exploration activities are not retained for further discussion in this report.

Additionally, Gold Fields conducted geophysical surveys (i.e., induced polarization / resistivity, audio-magneto-telluric (AMT), magnetic and radiometric methods) over the mine and surrounding areas. Results of Gold Fields' geophysical survey were excerpted from Durgin (2012). The AMT results show a sharp boundary trending slightly to the west of north that runs for at least 2.5 miles northward from the Atlanta mine, Figure 6-1. This represents the Atlanta fault, which is a primary control for the mineralization in the Atlanta Mine area. The mineralization appears to be along this sharp break, associated with a cross fault.

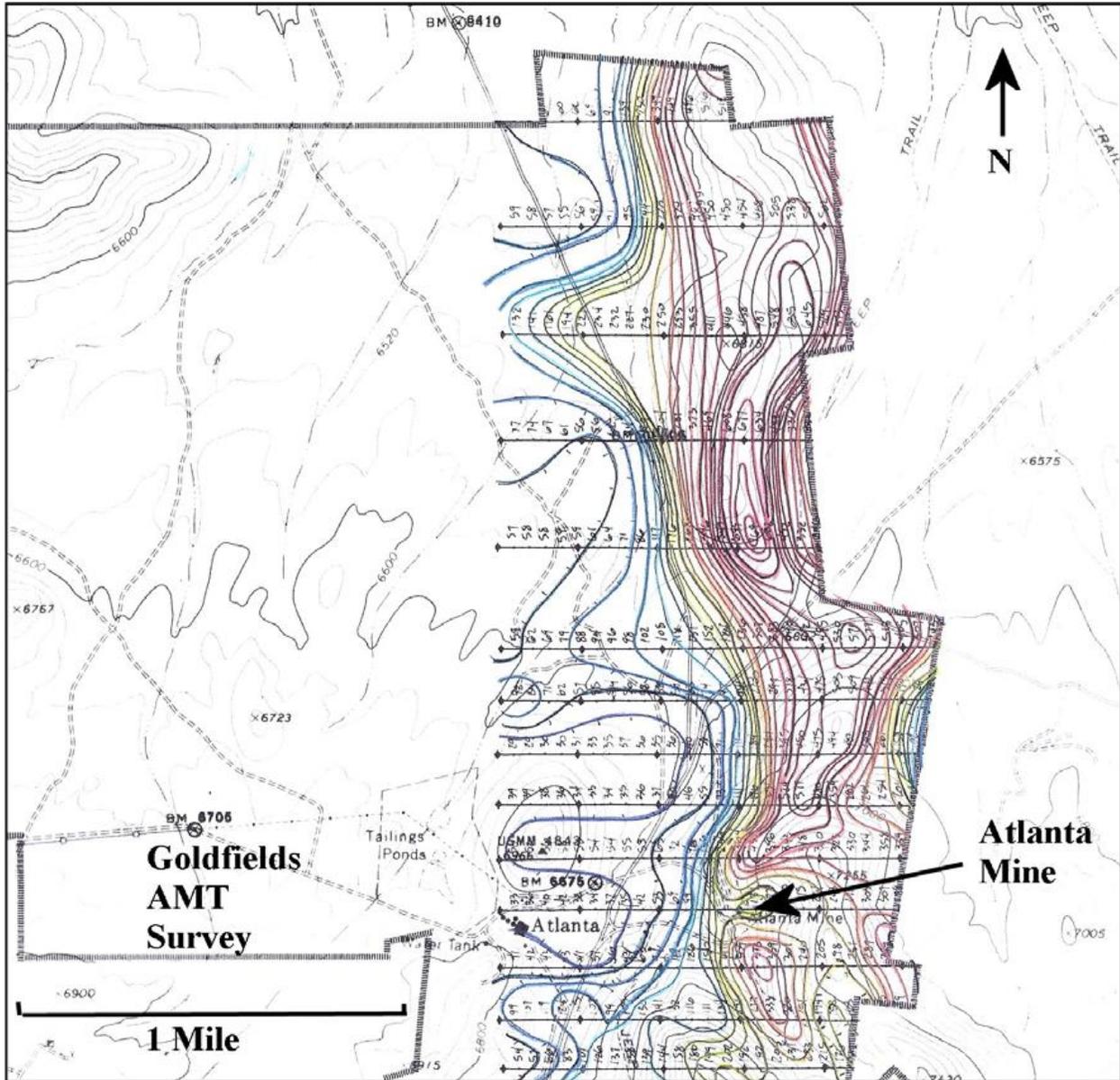


Figure 6-1 Gold Fields AMT Survey

Figure 6-2 shows the result of Gold Field's ground magnetic survey (Durgin, 2012). There is a strong magnetic low over the mine itself and another one a short distance to the north. A magnetic low anomaly exists about 1.5 miles to the north, possibly indicating mineralization.

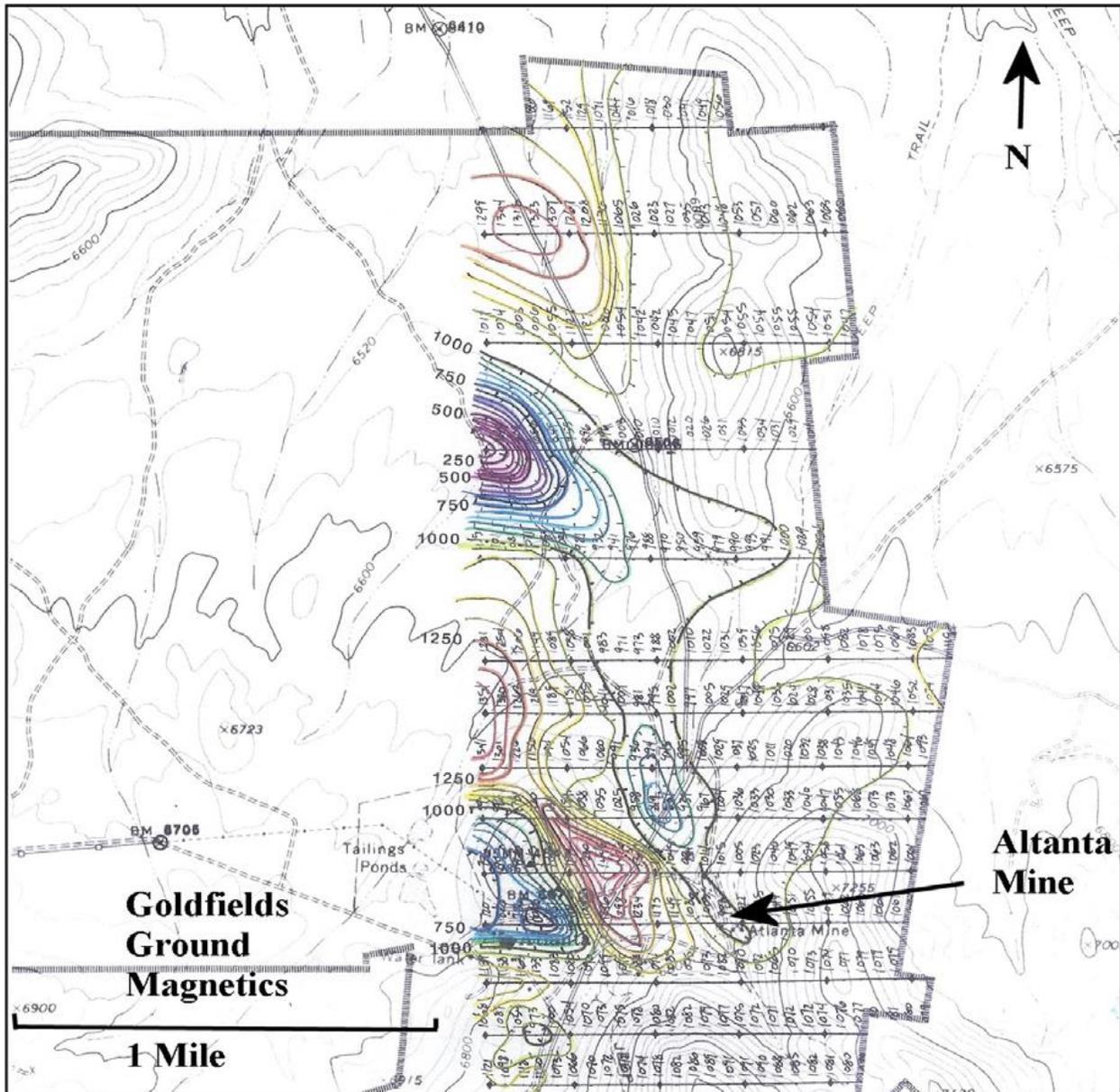


Figure 6-2 Gold Fields Ground Magnetic Survey

6.2.8 Kinross

In 1997, Kinross mapped and sampled jasperoid outcrops in the area east of the Atlanta pit, and conducted soil sampling. Kinross' surface exploration results were not available at the time of this report.

6.3 Past Exploration Results

A summary of historical drilling is provided in Table 6-1. NA indicates Gustavson did not have sufficient data to use any drillholes in these campaigns in the estimation. For some historical campaigns only partial information was available. All available information was considered.

Table 6-1 Summary of Historical Drilling Used

Drilling Program	Drilling Dates	Drillhole Database (Note 1)		All Drilling (Note 2)		Drilling Method
		No. DHs	Length (ft)	No. DHs	Length (ft)	
OME	1971	NA	NA	4	1,680	NA
Bobcat / Standard Slag	1977 – 1990	128	29,392	183	38,321	RC
Exxon	1980	NA	NA	1	2,435	NA
Gold Fields	1990 – 1991	82	56,021	82	56,021	Core, RC
Chief	1996	1	1,072	1	1,072	Core
Kinross	1997 – 1998	78	54,555	80	54,345	RC
Cordilleran Exploration	2000 – 2001	NA	NA	5	2,782	NA

Abbreviations: ft = feet, NA = data not available, RC = reverse circulation

While sample intervals of historical RC sample ranged from 1 to 40 feet, the most common sample interval was 5 feet. Based on Gustavson’s review of assayed intervals, the drilling recoveries of Standard Slag and Bobcat, Bobcat, and Gold Fields were acceptable.

Description of sampling methods of historical RC drilling is adapted from Durgin (2012). “Cuttings from historical dry RC drilling were collected in then divided using a riffle splitter into 2 fractions. Samples were submitted to the laboratory for gold assay; the split sample was either retained for reference or submitted for duplicate analysis.”

Description of sampling methods of historical core drilling is adapted from Durgin (2012). “Historical core samples were stored in boxes. Recovered cores are split using a core saw or hydraulic splitter with one half of the core submitted for laboratory analysis and one half retained for reference.

“Assay certificates for the work done prior to 1997 are only partially available. Assay certificates prepared by Chemex (now ALS Minerals) are available from the work done by Kinross Gold in 1997 and 1998.”

The Kinross report dated 12/22/98 discusses the Standard Slag assay data provided by Golden Chief Mining. Many of the Bobcat drill holes are reported to two decimal places with the same value repeated over several intervals. Additionally, there are long runs of 0.001 opt, assumed to be a below detection limit value. Kinross concluded that these data was questionable but similar enough to use for modeling.

Gustavson believes that while these data can be considered for internal planning and geological modeling, they are not understood well enough for estimation of grades for NI43-101 compliant resources.

Gustavson's opinion is the historical and current data are adequate for the purposes of preparing this Report (excluding those programs identified in Table 6-1). Historical assay data is consistent with the current assay data. Current data is subjected to ongoing data checks.

6.4 Historical Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

Bobcat and Kinross prepared resource estimates in 1992 and 1998, respectively: these estimates were completed prior to promulgation of NI 43-101 standards in 2001 and are not expected to meet NI 43-101 requirements. The historical resource estimates are provided in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Historical Resource Estimate

Source of Information	Measured (x000)			Indicated (x000)			Inferred (x000)			Tailings (x000)		
	Tons	Gold (oz)	Silver (oz)	Tons	Gold (oz)	Silver (oz)	Tons	Gold (oz)	Silver (oz)	Tons	Gold (oz)	Silver (oz)
Prochnau (1992)	2,467	216	3,145	888	38	71	460	32	488	1,575	23	1,393
Kinross (1998)	-	-	-	6,213	339	3,142	3,066	126	723	-	-	-

**Notes: (1) The Prochnau resource estimate is reported at a 0.03 opt gold equivalent cutoff grade.
(2) Kinross' resource estimate is based on a 0.02 opt gold cutoff grade.**

The resource estimates as summarized in Table 6-2 are not compliant with current NI 43-101 standards, have not been independently verified by Gustavson, are not relevant to the mineral resource estimate presented in this report and have not being relied upon by DHRI. The mineral resource categories applied to the historical resource estimates may not comply with currently recognized mineral resource categories as defined by CIM, and they are not suitable for more than gross comparison with the resource estimate presented herein. The historical mineral resource estimates are presented here simply to provide historical perspective regarding the range of estimates produced using different data, methods, and assumptions, and no relationship with the current mineral resource estimate is meant to be implied.

7 Geological Setting & Mineralization (Item 7)

Geology and mineralization for the Atlanta project as described in this section are excerpted and modified from Durgin (2012).

7.1 Regional Geology

The Atlanta project is located in the Basin and Range geological province that covers the area from the Sierra Nevada range west of Reno to the Wasatch Front east of Salt Lake City, Utah, and from southern Idaho into northern Sonora, Mexico. The Basin and Range topography was created by mid- to late-Tertiary extensional tectonics, producing a series of roughly north-south oriented, fault-bounded mountain ranges separated by basins filled with thick accumulations of younger sediments and volcanic rocks. Topographic relief varies across the Basin and Range, from 1,500 feet to in excess of 5,000 vertical feet. Stratigraphy in this portion of eastern Nevada is composed largely of thick Paleozoic carbonate units with some quartzite and Tertiary intermediate to felsic volcanic units, as shown on Figure 7-1 (NBMG, 1998)

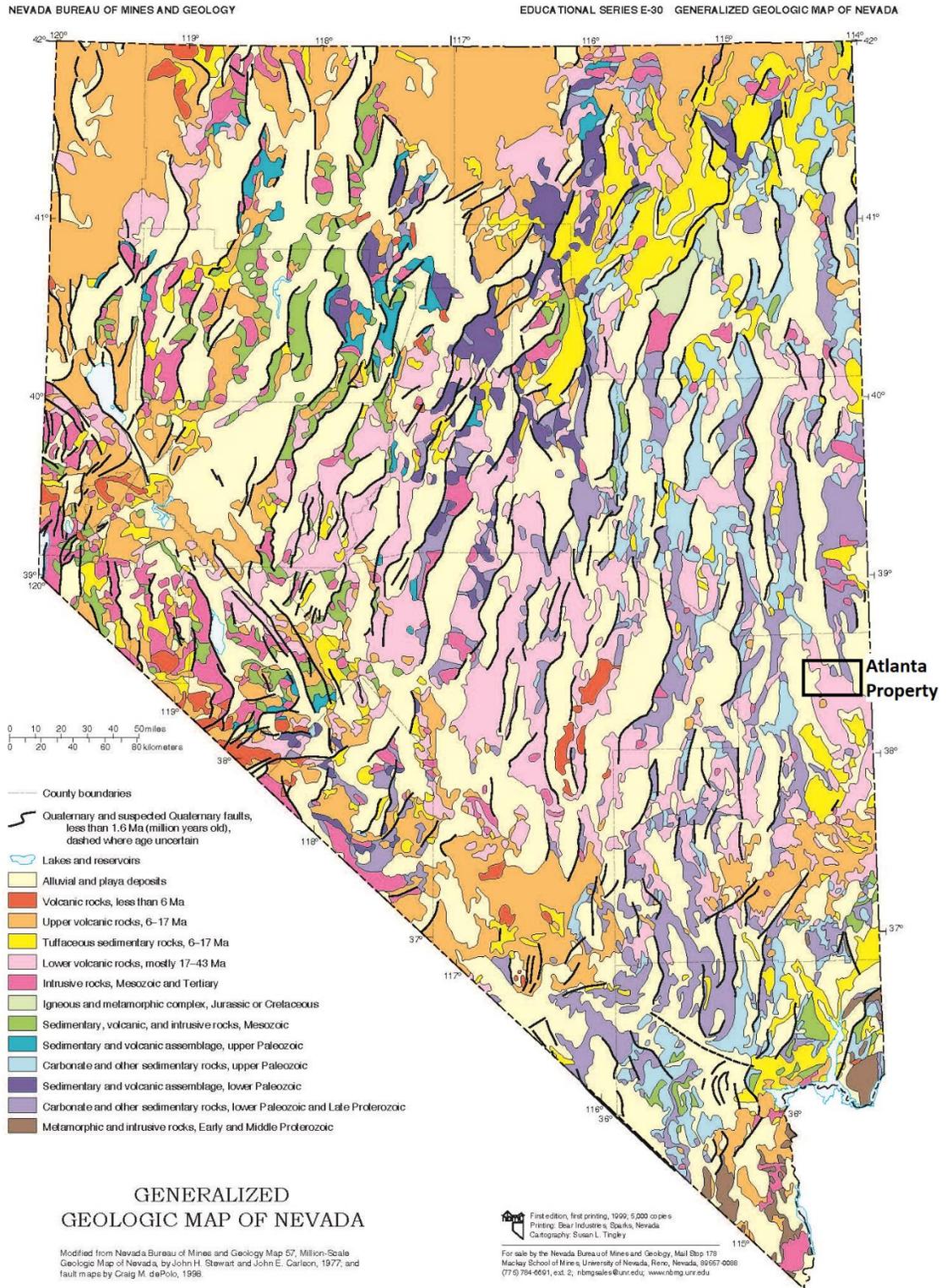


Figure 7-1 Geologic Map of Nevada

7.2 Local Geology

The Atlanta project lies at the northern end of the Wilson Creek Range, as shown on Figure 7-2. The core of the range is composed of Ordovician Pogonip Limestone, Eureka Quartzite and Ely Springs Dolomite. Tertiary volcanic, volcanoclastic and intrusive rocks lie to the west of the range front. These are primarily felsic to intermediate in composition. The Tertiary and Paleozoic units are in structural contact with the volcanics in the hanging-wall and the sediments in the footwall. The Atlanta Fault strikes NNW-SSE and dips between 50 to 70 degrees to the west. Sub-surface modelling indicates that there may be some late-stage normal faulting which offsets the Atlanta fault at depth.

There is a distinctive pale grey porphyritic unit which has intruded sections of the Atlanta normal fault, which is probably contemporaneous with the later stage fault movement and mineralization, and certainly predates the non-mineralized Tertiary material in the hanging-wall.

7.3 Property Geology

Gold mineralization at the Atlanta project is localized along the NNW-SSE trending, W-dipping Atlanta normal fault separating the Tertiary volcanic rocks on the west from the Ordovician sediments on the east. A roughly east-west trending fault zone cuts the Atlanta fault and is also strongly mineralized.

A portion of the brecciated, silicified Atlanta fault zone is exposed in the upper northern portion of the Atlanta pit. The exposure shows that the silicified fault zone has been eroded and that the overlying Tertiary volcanics were deposited on the erosional surface. It is interpreted that portions of the mineralized porphyritic intrusive may have also been eroded after deposition.

Mineralization within the overlying Tertiary volcanics and volcanoclastics is limited in scale and it does not contribute materially to the deposit.

A thrust fault just south of the Atlanta Pit places Ordovician sedimentary rocks, principally Eureka and Pogonip formations, above the Tertiary rhyolites. This material is generally south of the E-W trending mineralized secondary fault zone, and has not been shown to contain mineralization.

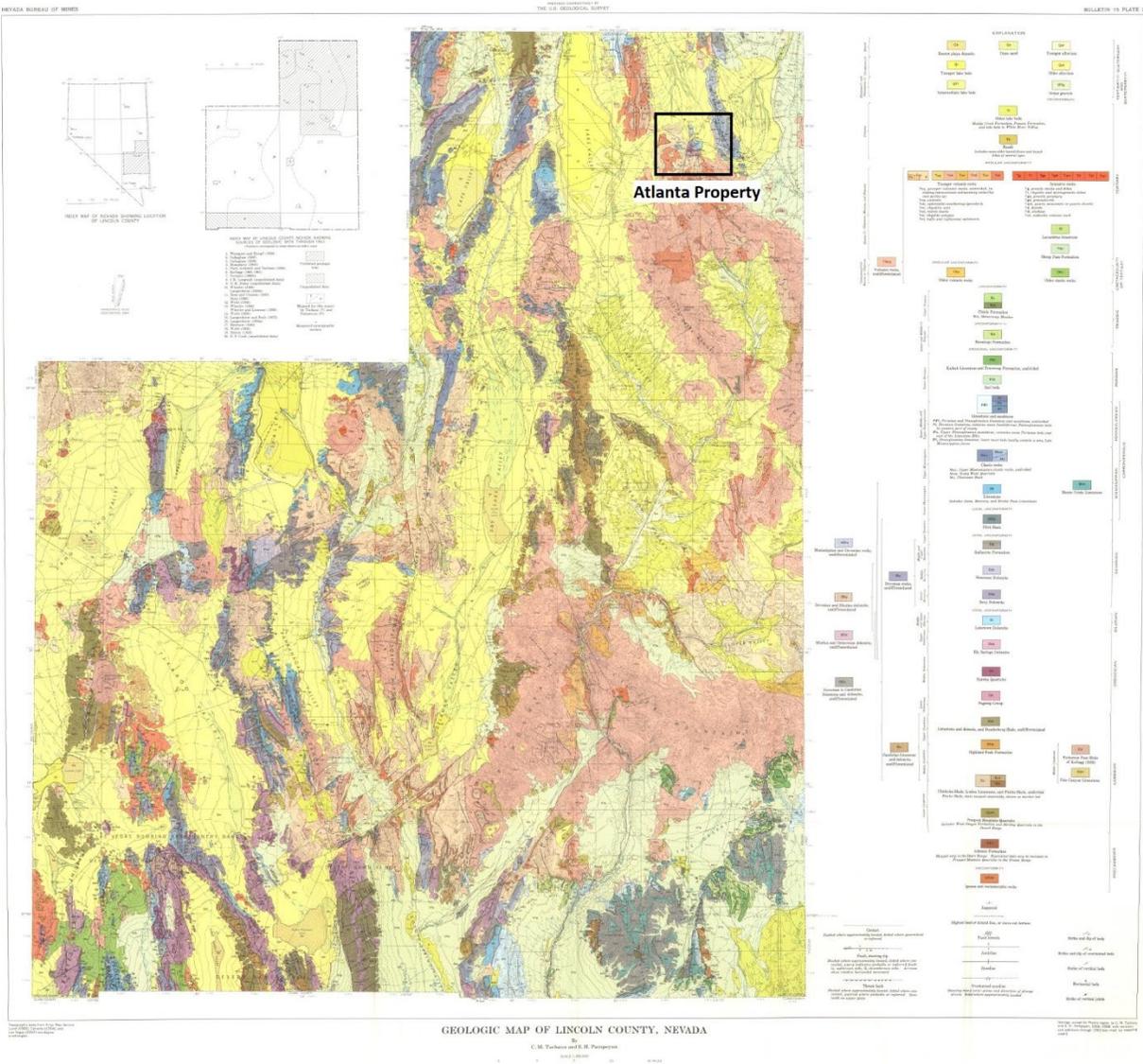


Figure 7-2 Geologic Map of Lincoln County, Nevada (NBMG, 1998)

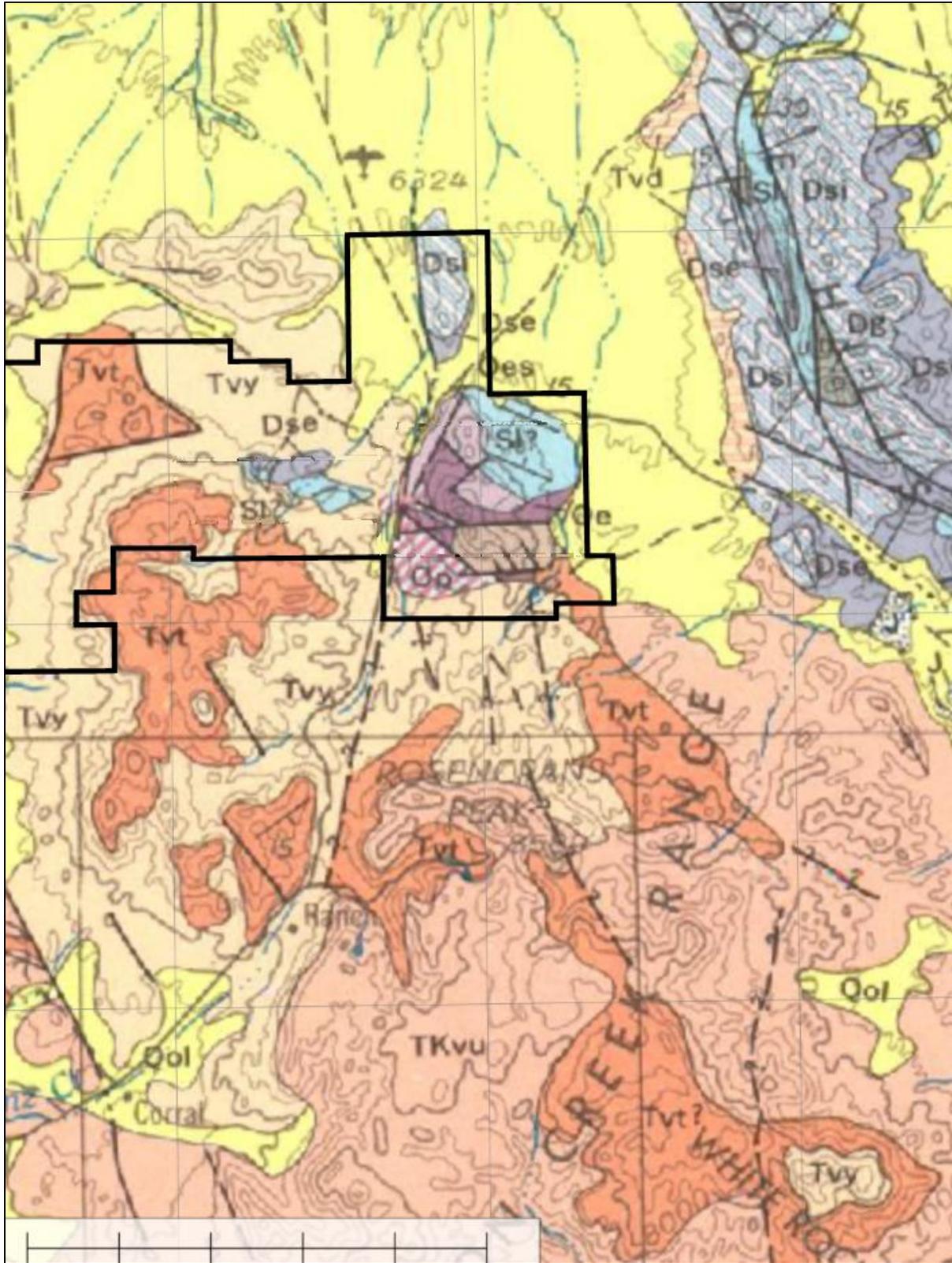
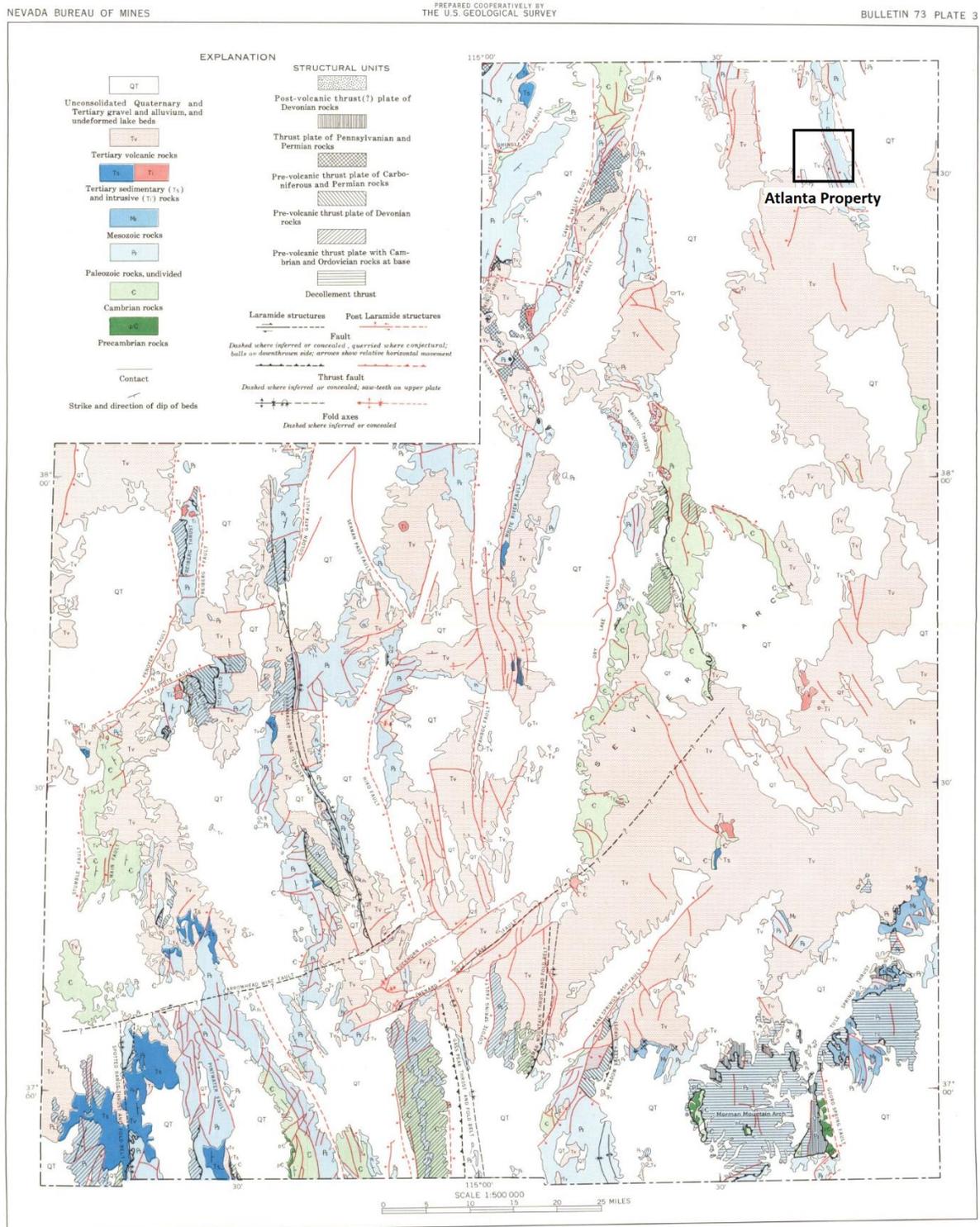


Figure 7-3 Geology Detail of the Atlanta District (NBMG, 1998)



TECTONIC MAP OF LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA

Figure 7-4 Tectonic Map of Lincoln County, Nevada (NBMG, 1998)

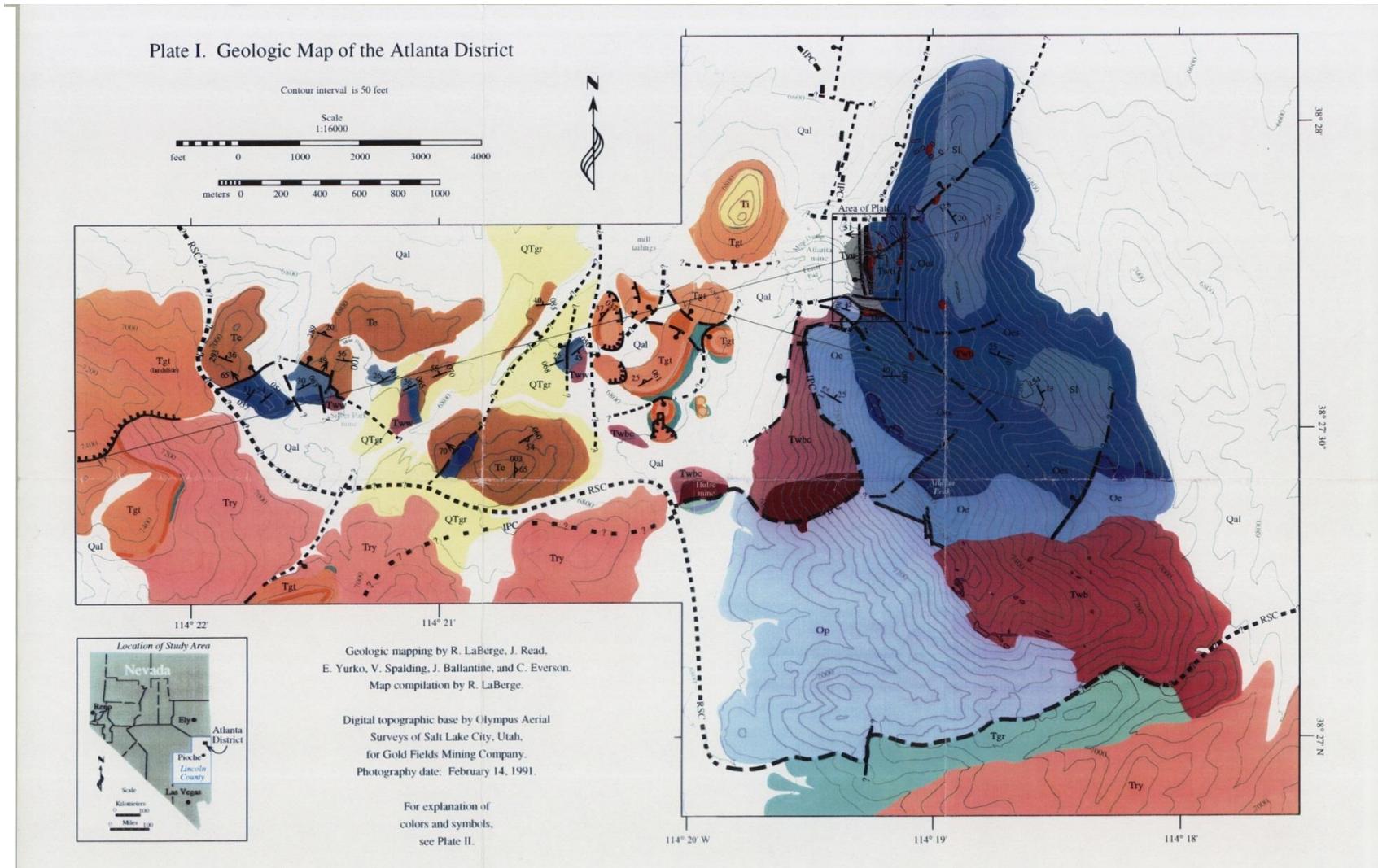


Figure 7-5 Atlanta District Geology Plat I (Leberge, 1991)

Plate II. Geologic Map of the Atlanta Mine and Legend

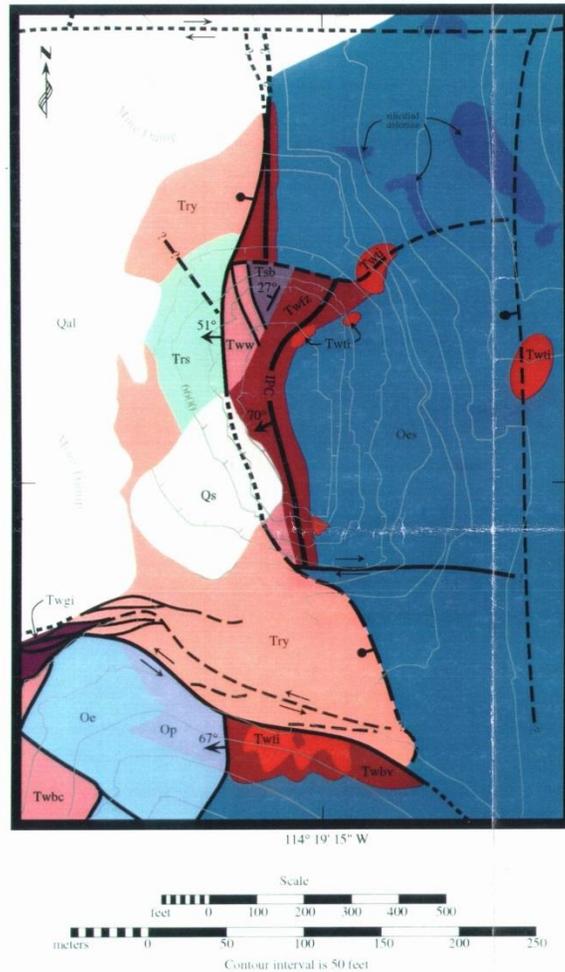


Figure 7-6 Atlanta District Geology Plat II (Laberge, 1991)

7.4 Significant Mineralized Zones

The bulk of the currently known mineralization occurs within brecciated, silicified, sedimentary rocks in the Atlanta fault zone, as well as in a fine-grained porphyritic intrusive which occupies portions of the fault zone. Brecciation during movement along the fault coupled with pervasive silicification has produced extensive, complex, jasperoid breccias with variable thicknesses up to 100 feet.

A second mineralized breccia is present along the cross-cutting east-west fault zone. The breccias were the principal ore hosts at the Atlanta Mine, and the intersection of the east-west fault zone and the Atlanta fault was the primary target of the historical exploration and mine development.

Where present, the porphyritic intrusive within the Atlanta fault shows pervasive argillic alteration and presence of fine-grained sulfides, particularly on mineral boundaries and in veins and veinlets. The porphyry is exposed in the southwestern depths of the pit, but there is no indication that this material was recognized or processed in the historical mining.

8 Deposit Types (Item 8)

The mineral deposit for the Atlanta project as described in this section is excerpted and modified from Durgin (2012).

8.1 Mineral Deposit Types

The Atlanta project deposit is characterized by two types of mineralization. The first presents as low sulfidation epithermal fill and replacement primarily of carbonate fault breccias. Hydrothermal fluids have both filled open voids in the breccias as well as replaced individual carbonate clasts. The silica is microcrystalline except where late drusy quartz has been deposited in open spaces. Minor late quartz and pyrite veinlets cut both the clasts and the breccia fill. The deposit is completely oxidized both in outcrops and in the deepest levels of the pit, and the jasperoids are hematite stained. Small amounts of sulfides – primarily pyrite – have been encountered in the deeper drill holes. In addition to the silicification, strong and widespread argillic (kaolinite, illite) alteration is found in the hanging-wall volcanic/intrusive rocks. The volcanic breccias and tuffs have also been silicified and cut by minor quartz veinlets.

The second mineralization type consists of fine-grained sulfide mineralization in a pale-grey porphyritic intrusive which occupies portions of the Atlanta fault. The intrusive is generally found up-section from the silicified fault breccia material, but in some cases is found in the footwall of the fault, and in some cases there is a duplication of the fault sequence where two or more instances of porphyry and breccia zone are present in a single drill intersection. Mineralization in the porphyry is associated with fine-grained grey sulfides, principally pyrite, which occur as rims on phenocrysts, along fractures and microfractures, and disseminated in the groundmass of the porphyry.

8.2 Geological Model

Because of the complexity of the breccia mineralization and the mineralized porphyry within the Atlanta Fault, the current resource estimate models both the breccia and the porphyry in a single geologic zone. The zone footwall and hanging wall intersections are defined by a combination of geologic logging and assay data, and the intersections of hanging wall and footwall are combined in Leapfrog software to form a single estimation domain.

The E-W zone is a crosscutting structural zone which has also been demonstrated to contain mineralization. This zone is modelled by implicit modeling of grades proximal to the interpreted plane of the structure.

In the future, it may be useful to differentiate the mineralized porphyry from the silicified breccia material in the Atlanta Fault, particularly as the two material types may exhibit different metallurgical recoveries, and because the significant differences in material type are likely to drive differences in process costs. Accordingly, Gustavson recommends that for the next resource update, an updated geological model be constructed which allows for differentiation of the two material types.

9 Exploration (Item 9)

This section describes exploration geophysical and geochemical surveys that have been completed by DHRI. DHRI has not conducted exploration drilling outside the area permitted in the Notice of Intent. An Induced Polarization survey was conducted on the property, primarily outside the area of the Atlanta pit. These data address a separate exploration area to the west of the Atlanta resource area and are not included in this report.

9.1 Ground Magnetic Survey

9.1.1 Procedures

In October 2011, DHRI contracted Quantec Geoscience Limited (Quantec) to conduct total field ground magnetic surveys. The purpose of the ground magnetic survey was to confirm the results of Gold Field's work, namely, the low magnetic signal identified at and north of the Atlanta Mine, potentially indicative of mineralization; and survey an area west of the Atlanta Mine.

Ground magnetic survey was conducted in two areas:

Area 1 - north and west of the open pit mine, along the projection of the Atlanta Fault. Area 1 is an area that is approximately 18,700 feet in a north-south direction and up to 5,900 feet in the east-west direction.

Area 2 - south and west of the open pit mine. Area 2 is an area that is 8,500 feet in the north-south direction, and 9,200 feet in an east-west direction. Area 2 is outside the current Atlanta Resource area.

The ground magnetic survey was conducted using GEM-10 walking and base station receivers. Survey lines were oriented in the east-west direction, with line spacing of 328 feet (100 meters). Measurements were recorded at 2 second intervals. At such a space interval, in Area 1, ground magnetic survey was conducted along 57 lines, for a total of 54 line miles (as shown on Figure 9-1).

DHRI's ground magnetic survey results for the Atlanta mine area is shown in Figure 9-1.

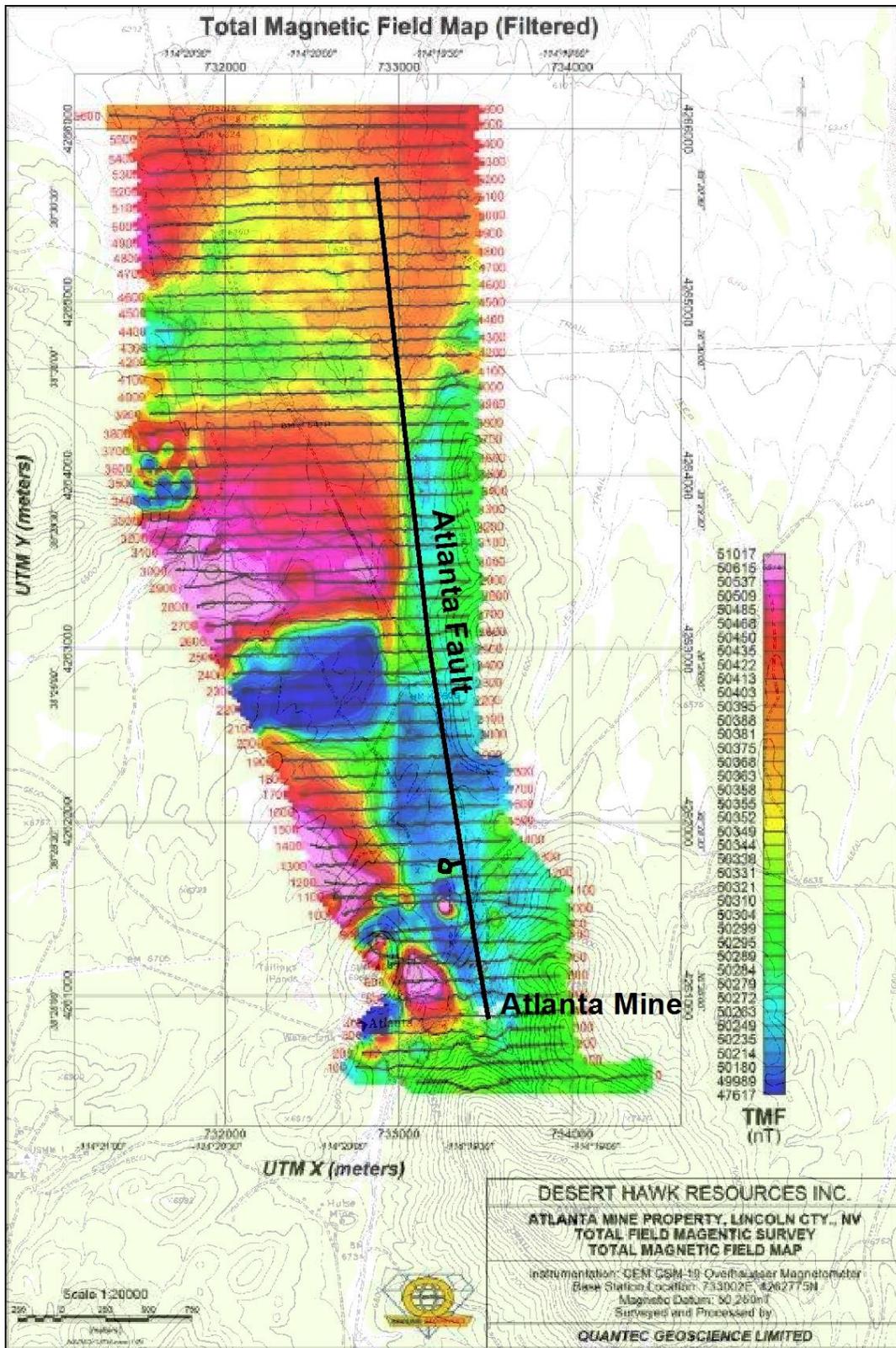


Figure 9-1 Ground Magnetic Survey Results, Area 1

The DHRI ground magnetic survey corresponds relatively well with the Gold Fields ground magnetic survey, and both show a linear NNW trending magnetic low about 150 meters north of the Atlanta pit and a larger magnetic low about 2000 meters to the NW. As shown on Figure 9-1, the postulated extension of the Atlanta fault NNW of the pit passes along the east side of the magnetic low approximately 150 meters north of the pit. The magnetic low in this area and in the area of the pit may be due to highly altered rocks adjacent to the Atlanta fault.

9.2 Surface Sampling

9.2.1 Procedures for Surface Sampling

Through 2011, DHRI conducted grid soil sampling in a 3 square-mile area located in the northwestern portion of the Western Knolls area and the adjacent PEG area. Meadow Bay collected a total of 2,848 soil samples along 43 lines spaced 330 feet apart, on a 100-foot interval along the lines.

During Spring 2012, over 450 rock chip samples were collected across the Western Knolls in areas of soil geochemical anomalies and where sufficient outcrops of silicified, brecciated and iron-stained volcanic rocks were identified. The sampling focused on potential high-grade surface features to help understand the underlying hydrothermal system and should not be considered representative. All soil and rock chip samples were sent to ALS Minerals in Elko, Nevada, for 41-element ICP-MS analysis.

9.2.2 Results of Surface Sampling

The soil and rock chip sampling yielded multiple areas with gold, silver, arsenic, and antimony anomalies.

Sampling in the Western Knolls area is outside the area of the Atlanta Resource, and none of these data are included in the current resource estimation.

9.3 Samples in Mine Workings

There is no data in the records of sampling within the historical underground mine workings, and this material has been mined out in the Atlanta Pit. The database does not include information from grade control or blasthole sampling from mining in the Atlanta pit.

DHRI has conducted limited rock chip channel sampling in the northern pit wall, where the face can be safely accessed. This sampling outlines a narrow area of mineralization at the western end of the line in the lower portion of the silicified breccia zone, along with samples across altered Paleozoic basement showing weakly anomalous gold grades. Data from this sample line is used in the resource model to limit projection of mineralization into the basement rocks below the Atlanta fault, but is not used for estimation of block grades.

9.4 Significant Results and Interpretation

Ground magnetic results indicate zones of linear magnetic low anomalies coincident with the Atlanta fault in the pit area and along the probable extension of the Atlanta fault along strike to the north. The magnetic low anomalies in these areas may be due to highly altered rocks adjacent to the Atlanta fault.

10 Drilling (Item 10)

10.1 Scope of Drilling

A combination of historical and recent drilling is used for the mineral resource estimate. All Drilling done prior to 2011 is considered historical drilling. Recent drilling by DHRI was done in 3 campaigns, which is detailed in Table 10-1. The 2011 Campaign consists of 20 core holes and 16 reverse circulation holes. The 2012 Campaign totaled 4 reverse circulation holes and the 2015 Campaign consisted of 6 reverse circulation holes. A table showing collar coordinates, azimuth and dip for historical and DHRI drill holes is provided in Appendix C.

10.2 Drilling Methods

DHRI contracted RC drilling to Layne Drilling, National Exploration Wells Pumps and Kirkness Diamond Drilling. RC drilling was conducted using water as a drilling fluid.

Core drilling was completed by Kirkness Diamond Drilling using an Atlas Copco CS-14 core drill. Recovered drill core are stored in boxes and photographed. Rock quality designation (RQD) and lithology are logged.

In 2015, Layne Christensen Company of Chandler, Arizona, completed the holes using an Ingersoll Rand TH-75 drill. Assays were performed by ALS Minerals of Vancouver BC, with sample preparation at its Elko, Nevada facility. The insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates as well as logging was conducted by Meadow Bay personnel at the Atlanta mine site.

DHRI geologists Mr. Richard Dorman and Dr. Douglas Oliver oversaw the drilling and logged the core.

10.2.1 DHRI Drilling Recovery

Recovery data are available for core drilled holes and is provided in Table 10-1. Drill logs for the reverse circulation holes do not provide information on recovery. Based on acceptable recoveries on the core holes all DHRI drill holes were retained for evaluation.

For the 2012 and 2015 drill campaigns, no samples assayed the upper portion of the Tertiary volcanics, based on the interpretation that mineralization is constrained to the Atlanta fault SBX and porphyry material. The non-assayed portions of these drillholes are treated as having zero grade.

Table 10-1 DHRI Drill Hole Recovery

Borehole ID	Borehole Total Depth (ft)	Intervals Not Assayed		Drill Hole % Recovery
		From	To	
2011 Campaign – Core Holes				
DHRI-11-01C	404	400	404	95%
DHRI-11-02C	593	500	593	93%
DHRI-11-03C	575	560	575	95%
DHRI-11-04C	1043	1040	1043	93%
DHRI-11-06C	1000	40 90 970	60 100 1000	80%
DHRI-11-07C	961	960	961	78%
DHRI-11-08C	530	None Applicable		87%
DHRI-11-09C	1625	945	1625	93%
DHRI-11-10C	528	None Applicable		91%
DHRI-11-11C	1468	0 1466	46 1468	88%
DHRI-11-12C	1058	None Applicable		92%
DHRI-11-13C	717.5	None Applicable		94%
DHRI-11-14C	1630	570	1625	83%
DHRI-11-15C	1625	0 1150	70 1625	82%
DHRI-11-16C	552	500	552	83%
DHRI-11-17C	578	None Applicable		83%
DHRI-11-18C	894.5	0 894.44	604.44 896	87%
DHRI-11-19C	1711	0 1707	107 1711	90%
DHRI-11-20C	1048	0	110	94%
DHRI-11-21C	1188	0 1185	95 1188	93%
2011 Campaign – RC Holes				
DHRI-11-03RC	500	493.35	500	
DHRI-11-04RC	485	None Applicable		
DHRI-11-05RC	340	337	340	
DHRI-11-06RC	320	192.42 212.42	202.42 232.42	
DHRI-11-07RC	355	351.62	355	
DHRI-11-08RC	510	166.22	176.22	
DHRI-11-09RC	700	NA		
DHRI-11-10RC	500	480.15	490.15	

Borehole ID	Borehole Total Depth (ft)	Intervals Not Assayed		Drill Hole % Recovery
		From	To	
Table 10-2 DHRI Drill Hole Recovery (Continued)				
DHRI-11-11RC	470	466.34	470	
DHRI-11-RCN01	1110	None Applicable		
DHRI-11-RCN02	1115	None Applicable		
DHRI-11-RCN03	1240	795.67 1065.67	855.67 1075.67	
DHRI-11-RCN04	1265	1260.14	1265	
DHRI-11-RCN05	1300	None Applicable		
DHRI-11-RCN06	1220	1023.75 1093.75	1073.75 1143.75	
DHRI-11-RCN07	1560	None Applicable		
2012 Campaign – RC Holes				
DHRI-12-MRC01	1145	0	800	
DHRI-12-MRC02	890	0	600	
DHRI-12-MRC03	1045	0	600	
DHRI-12-MRC04	980	0	600	
2015 Campaign – RC Holes				
DHRI-15-LRC01	1065	0	600	
DHRI-15-LRC02	1300	0	800	
DHRI-15-LRC03	1100	0	750	
DHRI-15-LRC04	1165	0	800	
DHRI-15-LRC05	1455	0	700	
DHRI-15-LRC06	1325	0	890	

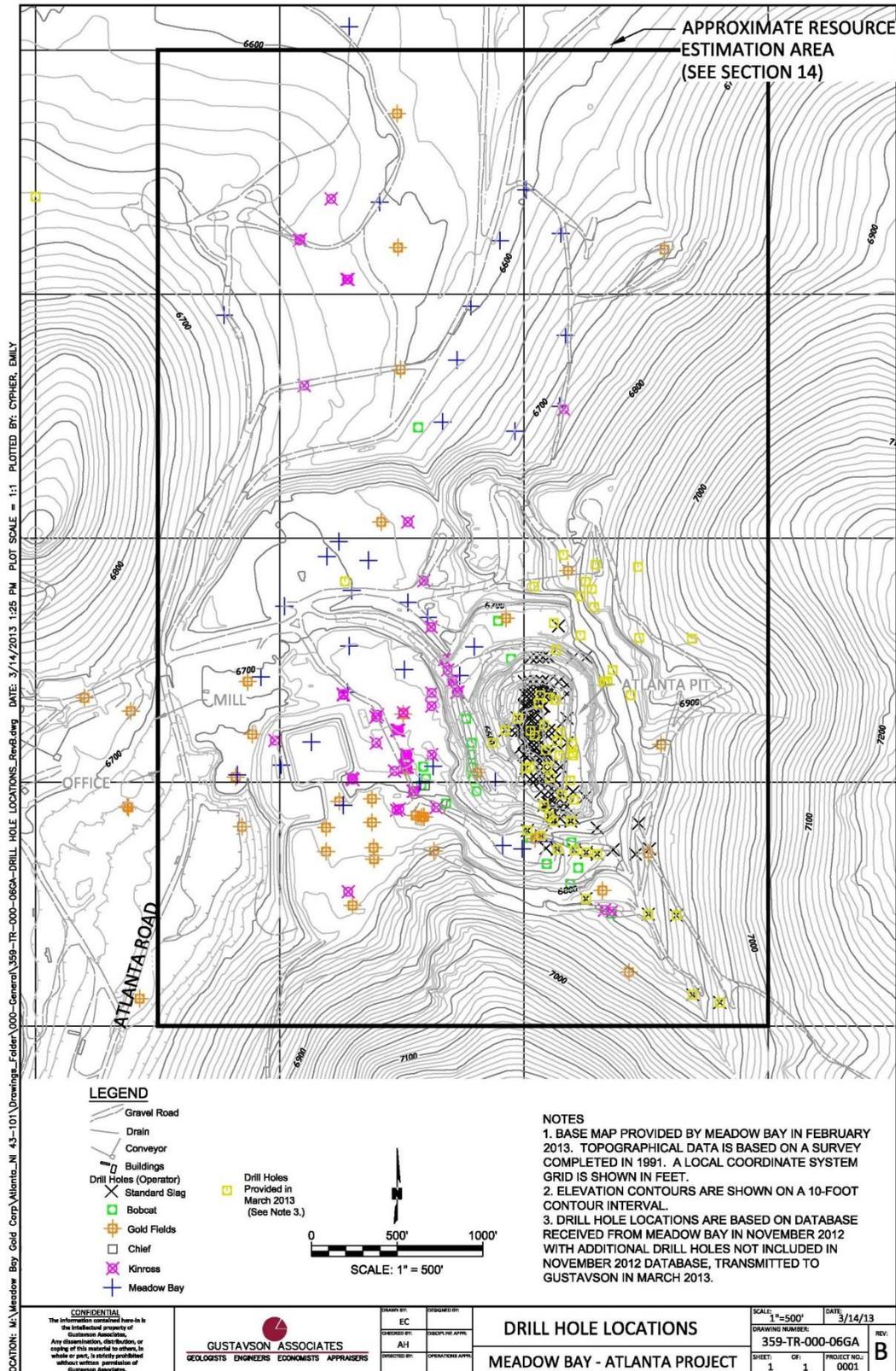


Figure 10-1 Drilling Locations

10.3 Sample Length and True Thickness

Depending on the inclination of the drill hole and the dip of mineralization, drill intercept widths are greater than true widths for the SBX unit and likely to equivalent to true thickness in porphyry mineralization although more work is necessary to confirm. See Figure 14-6 for a typical cross section illustrating the comparison of mineralization relative to drill hole inclination. See Figure 10-2 for a typical cross section showing relationship of drill hole inclination relative to geology.

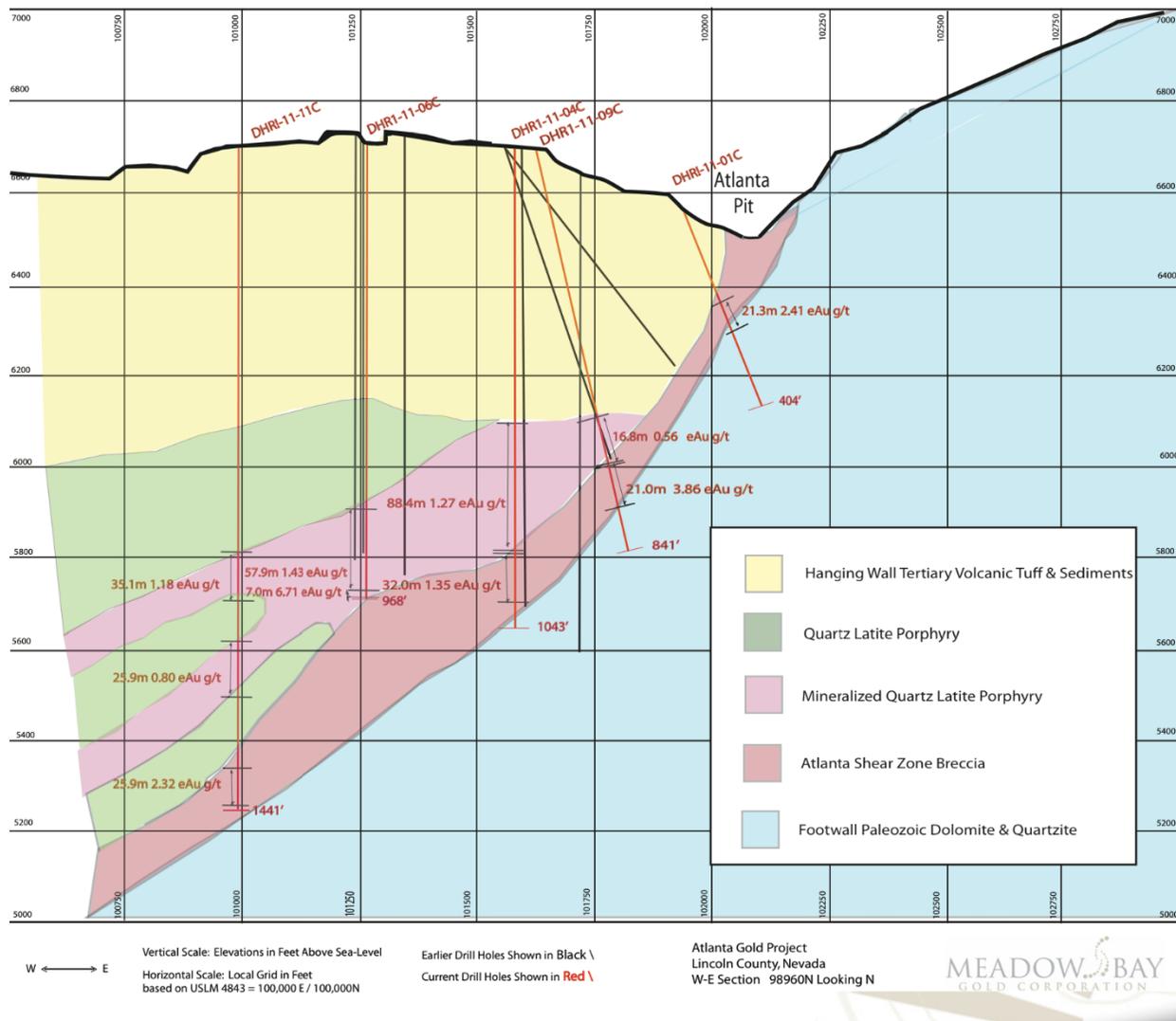


Figure 10-2 Cross Section Looking North Showing Drill Hole Inclination Relative to Geology

10.4 Interpretation and Relevant Results

It is Gustavson’s opinion that DHRI has drilled and assayed the proximal Atlanta mine area in sufficient detail to verify historical drilling results and to produce measured, indicated and inferred gold and silver resource estimates. Gustavson’s previous on-site observations of drilling, logging, sampling, surveying and general QA/QC procedures lead it to conclude that DHRI is conducting these activities according to industry best-practice guidelines.

Drilling results, location, azimuth, dip and depth of the relevant sample intervals are reported in Table 10-3. Drill holes prefixed by RI and shaded in the table were drilled by DHRI. 10 holes were drilled in 2012-2015 from the existing pit bottom. These were used to refine the interpretation of the SBX zone.

Table 10-3 Relevant Sample Intervals

Drill Hole	East (ft)	North (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
AC-01	101808	99038	6647	0	-90	389.0	504.0	6.60	51.4
AC-04	101591	98857	6755	90	-75	690.0	710.0	4.98	38.5
AR-02	101505	99278	6727	90	-50	600.0	670.0	1.80	49.7
AR-19	101243	98920	6765	0	-90	890.0	910.0	2.74	5.0
AR-27	101580	98855	6746	0	-90	669.0	685.0	2.55	2.2
ARC-01	101589	98857	6756	0	-90	825.0	890.0	3.99	19.8
also				0	-90	904.0	944.0	7.64	44.1
ARC-02	101556	98863	6755	88	-50	520.0	600.0	4.56	31.5
ARC-05	101378	98834	6763	0	-90	544.0	654.0	5.49	9.4
also				0	-90	875.0	924.0	2.97	2.3
C96-08	101594	98986	6746	0	-90	667.0	708.0	2.84	NA
also				0	-90	838.0	897.0	2.26	NA
also				0	-90	943.0	976.0	3.47	NA
KN98-11	101085	101225	6615	270	-70	759.0	790.0	4.36	1.0
KR97-01	101622	99311	6719.7	90	-50	535.0	560.0	2.32	27.0
KR97-05	101523	99112	6736.2	89.89	-45.3	584.0	694.0	2.27	43.0
KR97-06	101518	99112	6736.2	92.62	-60.01	604.0	700.0	5.08	68.3
KR97-07	101513	99112	6736.2	91.93	-71.9	740.0	794.0	4.68	91.6
KR97-09	101518	99060	6737	89.6	-59.38	600.0	669.0	7.39	31.5
KR97-11	101551	98962	6745.7	90	-43	629.0	665.0	4.17	12.5
KR97-12	101546	98962	6745.7	93.32	-68.48	669.0	754.0	6.37	68.0
KR97-14	101470	99045	6737.2	148.37	-60.07	700.0	745.0	5.49	5.0
KR97-15	101622	99112	6735	92.02	-44.46	504.0	609.0	7.84	56.7
KR98-01	101400.2	99275.3	6725	180	-45	695.0	760.0	6.69	2.6
KR98-06	101395	99160	6733	179.98	-46.26	595.0	650.0	3.19	2.4
KR98-07	101300	99010	6745	209	-71.36	740.0	780.0	3.60	13.2
KR98-15	101730	99368	6650	90	-65	450.0	505.0	1.95	94.9
KR98-16	101725	99368	6650	0	-90	540.0	585.0	3.77	21.7
KR98-20	101674	99502	6665	90	-65	620.0	645.0	2.70	25.0
RI-11-03C	101737.36	99435.69	6663.24	90	-75	495.0	560.0	2.52	52.8
RI-11-10C	102081.02	98755.99	6743.82	132.1	-90	250.0	375.0	1.80	24.0
RI-11-NRC04	101294.61	99784.54	6700.14	0	-90	1080.0	1150.0	2.77	9.4
RI-11-11RC	101993.4	98726.26	6736.34	0	-90	325.0	410.0	1.07	5.0
RI-11-NRC02	101523.99	99735.87	6706.95	0	-90	685.0	1030.0	1.99	13.0
RI-11-NRC03	101362.63	99908.94	6705.67	0	-90	865.0	1050.0	3.93	20.7
RI-11-NRC05	101277.72	99367.07	6722.75	0	-90	1025.0	1225.0	1.62	9.1
RI-12-MRC01	101270.91	99891.2	6710	0	-90	925.0	1145.0	2.25	14.3

Drill Hole	East (ft)	North (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
RI-15-LRC03	101270.91	99891.2	6716	0	-90	950.0	1090.0	1.46	6.5
RI-15-LRC04	101270.91	99891.2	6760	17.4	-89.02	875.0	1055.0	1.11	Nil
RI-15-LRC05	101270.91	99891.2	6762	354.4	-88.65	1075.0	1105.0	2.01	14.3

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis, & Security (Item 11)

11.1 Core Storage

DHRI has a dedicated core storage building on site.

11.2 Sample Preparation

DHRI's RC drilling was completed by Layne, National and Kirkness. Chip trays were filled on-site from each 5-foot assay interval by the respective drill crews. One sample from each 5-foot interval was submitted to ALS for analysis. Bulk rejects were retained from ALS for all RC samples.

DHRI's core drilling was completed by Kirkness. Recovered cores were split into two equal portions: one half is submitted for laboratory assay, and the other half is submitted for duplicate samples on a 2% (one duplicate per 50 samples) interval. Remaining core material is stored on site in a dedicated core storage facility and is available for study.

11.3 Sample Analysis

DHRI's November 9, 2012 database files contained 5,672 samples that were assayed by ALS Minerals in Reno, Nevada. ALS is a well recognized, commercial laboratory. During 2011-2012, ALS laboratories were registered to ISO 9001:2008, and a number of analytical facilities had received ISO 17025 accreditations for specific laboratory procedures.

ALS (1) dried samples, (2) crushed samples until 70% of the sample passes a 0.08-inch (2 millimeter) screen, and riffle split to a 9 ounce (250 gram) sample, and (3) the riffle split sample is further pulverized until 85% passes a Tyler 200 mesh (75-micron) screen. The sample is submitted for gold and silver assay by fire assay with gravimetric finish.

11.4 QA QC Procedures 2011 Campaign

The QA/QC program employed for this drill program includes monitoring the results of blind duplicate samples inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of 2%, certified standard reference samples inserted at a frequency of 1% to 5%, and blank samples inserted at a frequency of at least 1%.

11.4.1 Standard Samples

For the 2011 drill campaign, DHRI prepared standard samples using tailings and known gold and silver levels. Average gold grade in the standard sample was 0.29 ppm with a standard deviation of 0.085 ppm. For silver, the average grade was 19.86 ppm, with a standard deviation of 2.98 ppm. Standard sample detection was considered acceptable if it was detected within the average grade, plus or minus 2-times the standard deviation. A total of 54 standard samples, representing a frequency of 1%, were analyzed with gold grades ranging from less than 0.05 to 0.72 ppm, and silver grades ranging from less than 5 to 26 ppm. Gold detections outside the acceptance criterion were noted in 3 of the 54 standard samples and as a result, the samples associated with the subject standards were re-assayed. One silver standard was detected outside the acceptable criterion. Standards that exceed the acceptance criteria are re-analyzed at

American Assay Laboratories, an ISO 17025:2005 certified facility. Gustavson concludes that this acceptance criterion is acceptable.

11.4.2 Duplicate Samples

Gustavson noted that DHRI assayed 9 split sample duplicates, with gold and silver results as shown on Figure 11-1 and Figure 11-2. The duplicate sample results are considered acceptable.

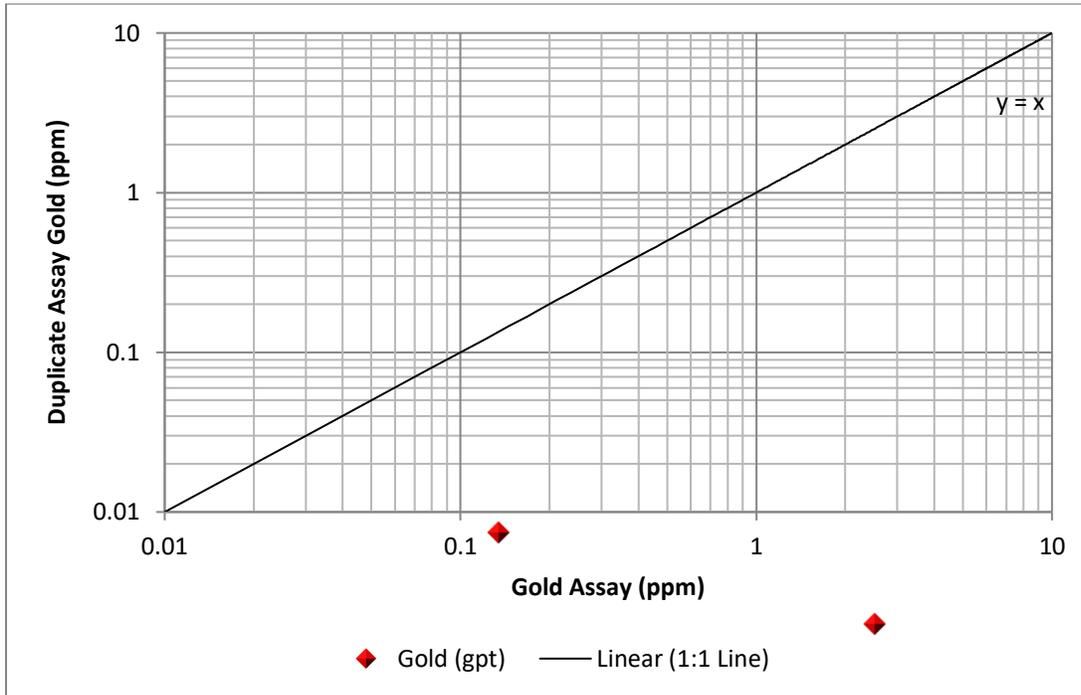


Figure 11-1 Gold Duplicate Analysis 2011

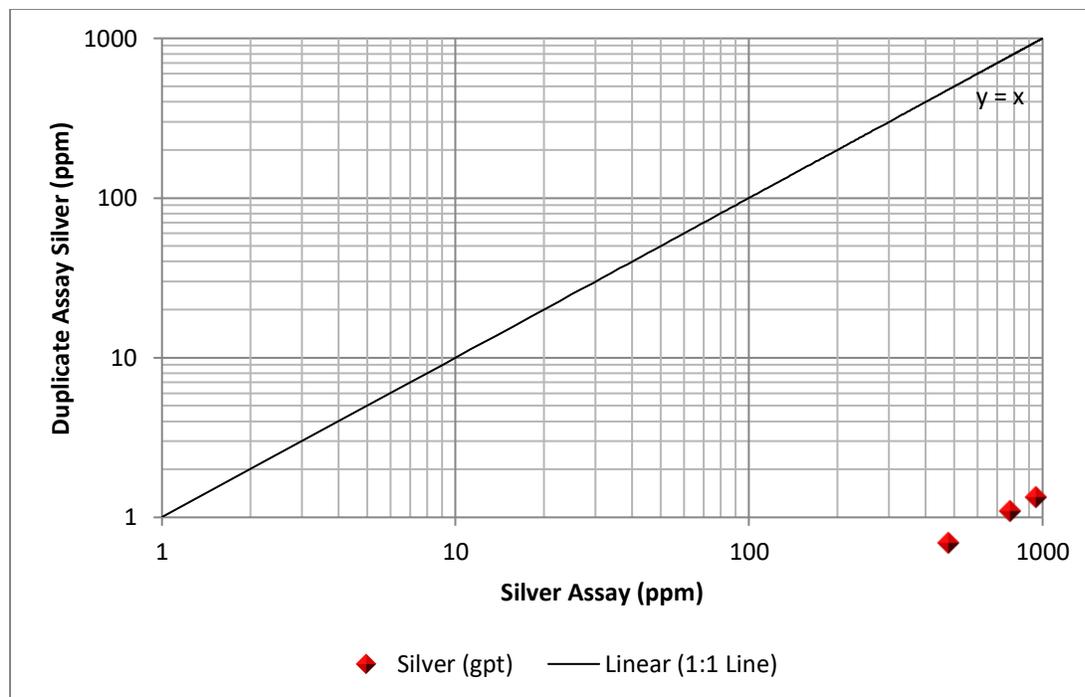


Figure 11-2 Silver Duplicate Analysis 2011

11.4.3 Blank Samples

DHRI prepared blank samples using Isom formation rhyolite and limestone both collected from the Atlanta property, in the rock outcrops near the office building. A total of 74 blank samples (38 Isom formation rhyolite and 36 limestone blank samples) were analyzed. Gold and silver were either not detected or detected within 2-times the reporting limit of 0.05 and 5 opt for gold and silver, respectively. No detections outside the acceptance criteria were identified, and as such, no corrective action was taken. Gustavson concludes that this acceptance criterion is acceptable.

11.5 2012 and 2015 drill program QA/QC

It appears that DHRI followed a similar QA/QC program to the 2011 campaign. However, the QA/QC data is incomplete. Gustavson was only able to review QA/QC data for 5 out of the 10 holes drilled in the 2012/2015 campaign and all 5 of the reviewed holes were drilled in 2015.

Gustavson recommends that for future drilling campaigns, a system of standards and blanks be re-instituted to validate assay results. Ideally such a system should include at least one standard pulp per 25 samples submitted, and at least one coarse blank per 50 samples submitted, and particularly in zones expected to be highly mineralized. Standards are intended to monitor precision and bias in the assay procedure. Blanks are intended to monitor cleaning practices in sample preparation. The standards and blanks should be monitored by the exploration geology team as results are received, and if results fall outside the acceptable ranges established, at least 10 samples surrounding the failed standard should be re-analyzed to determine if there is systemic bias in the assay. Where blanks fall out of range, this may be the result of contamination in the sample preparation process, and may require re-assay of the interval using second split material.

Gustavson further recommends that 4-5% of second split mineralized intervals from the 2012 drilling campaigns be submitted for check assay during the next drilling campaign, to provide independent confirmation of the assay results for these drilling campaigns.

11.5.1 Standard Samples

For the 2015 drill campaign, DHRI prepared standard samples using tailings and known gold and silver levels. Two standards were used, the average gold grade in Standard A sample was 0.29 ppm with a standard deviation of 0.085 ppm. For silver, the average grade was 19.86 ppm, with a standard deviation of 2.98 ppm. Standard B was a commercially prepared standard with a gold grade of 1.24 ppm with a standard deviation of 0.08 ppm and a silver grade of 40.7 ppm with a standard deviation of 2.2 ppm.

Standard sample detection was considered acceptable if it was detected within the average grade, plus or minus 2-times the standard deviation. A total of 30 standard samples were analyzed with gold grades ranging from less than 0.05 to 0.72 ppm, and silver grades ranging from less than 5 to 26 ppm. Gold detections outside the acceptance criterion were noted in 3 of the 30 standard samples and as a result, the samples associated with the subject standards were re-assayed. Three silver standards were detected outside the acceptable criterion. There is no evidence that assays were re-run on standards that were outside acceptable criteria. Gustavson recommends that the lab is notified immediately when a standard is outside acceptance criterion so that the particular batch can be re-run. Gustavson concludes that this acceptance criterion is acceptable.

11.5.2 Duplicate Samples

Gustavson noted that DHRI assayed 29 split sample duplicates, with gold and silver results as shown on Figure 11-3 Gold Duplicate Analysis, 2015 and Figure 11-4 Silver Duplicate Analysis, 2015. Duplicates below detection limits are not shown. The duplicate sample results are considered acceptable.

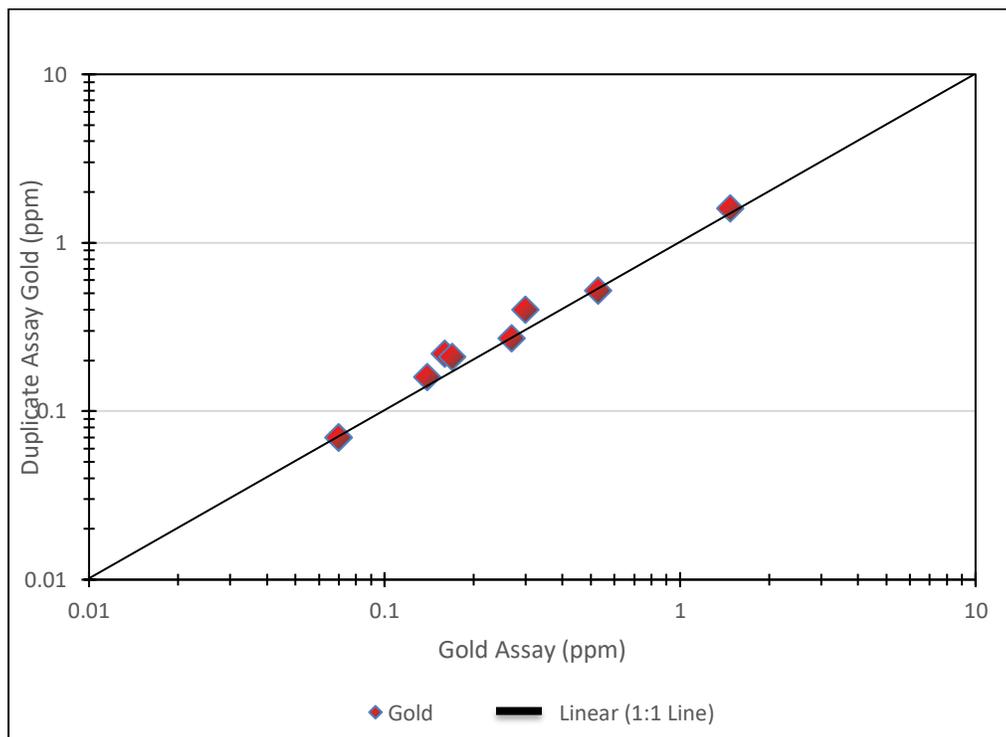


Figure 11-3 Gold Duplicate Analysis, 2015

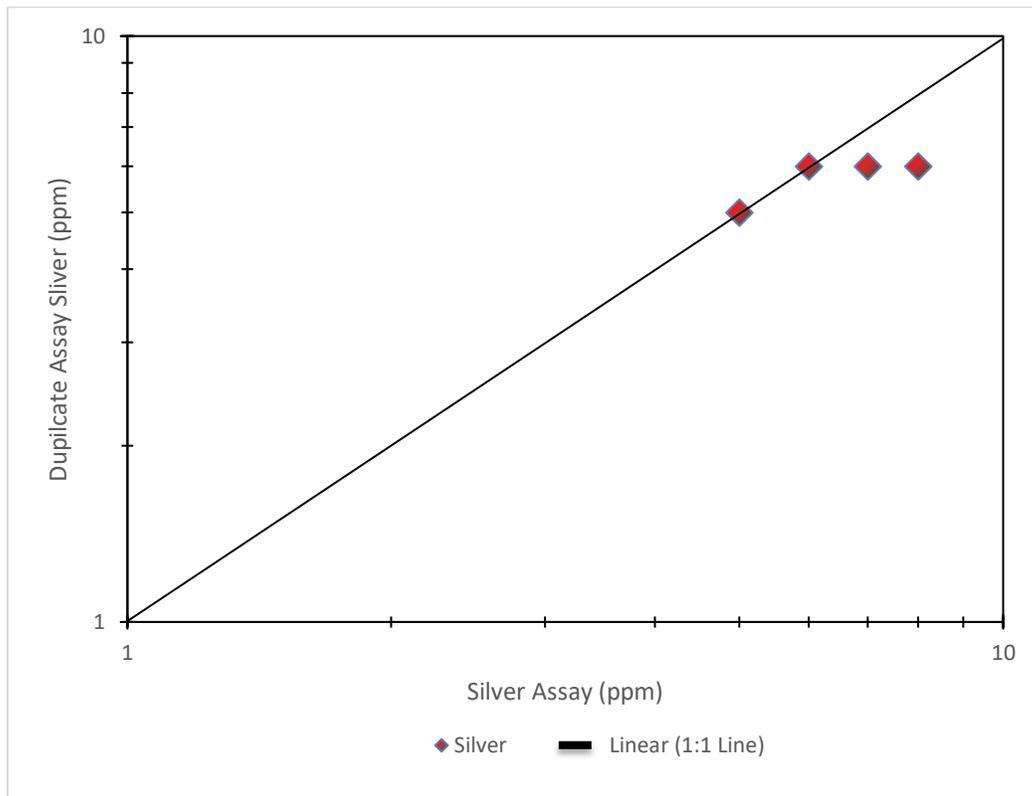


Figure 11-4 Silver Duplicate Analysis, 2015

11.5.3 Blank Samples

A total of 28 blank samples were analyzed during the 2015 drill campaign. Gold and silver were either not detected or detected within 2-times the reporting limit of 0.05 and 5 opt for gold and silver, respectively. No detections outside the acceptance criteria were identified, and as such, no corrective action was taken. Gustavson concludes that this acceptance criterion is acceptable

11.6 Opinion on Adequacy

Based on review of available data, DHRI's sample preparation and analysis are adequate to support reporting of mineral resources.

12 Data Verification (Item 12)

12.1 Verification of Historical Drill Data

In 2011, DHRI drilled a series of core holes which were paired as twins of or nearby to historical drill holes to verify historical drilling results. Five sets of paired holes were reviewed by Gustavson (2012). Of the historical holes, two were Kinross holes (DHRI 11 07C/KR98-22 and DHRI-11-03C/DR98-15), one was a Bobcat hole (DHRI 11 06C/88 9), one was a Gold Fields hole (DHRI-11-06C/AR-19) and one was a Chief hole (DHRI-11-04C/C96-08). A map and cross-sections showing the correspondence of the pairs of drill holes are presented on Figure 12-1 and Figure 12-2. In Gustavson's opinion, the anomalous intervals and assay values of the historical holes corresponded favorably with results from DHRI's drilling.

Gustavson considers that the historical drill data, except for the Bobcat data, are reliable enough to incorporate in a resource model. The reason for the exclusion of the Bobcat data from use in the model is discussed in Section 12.3.2.

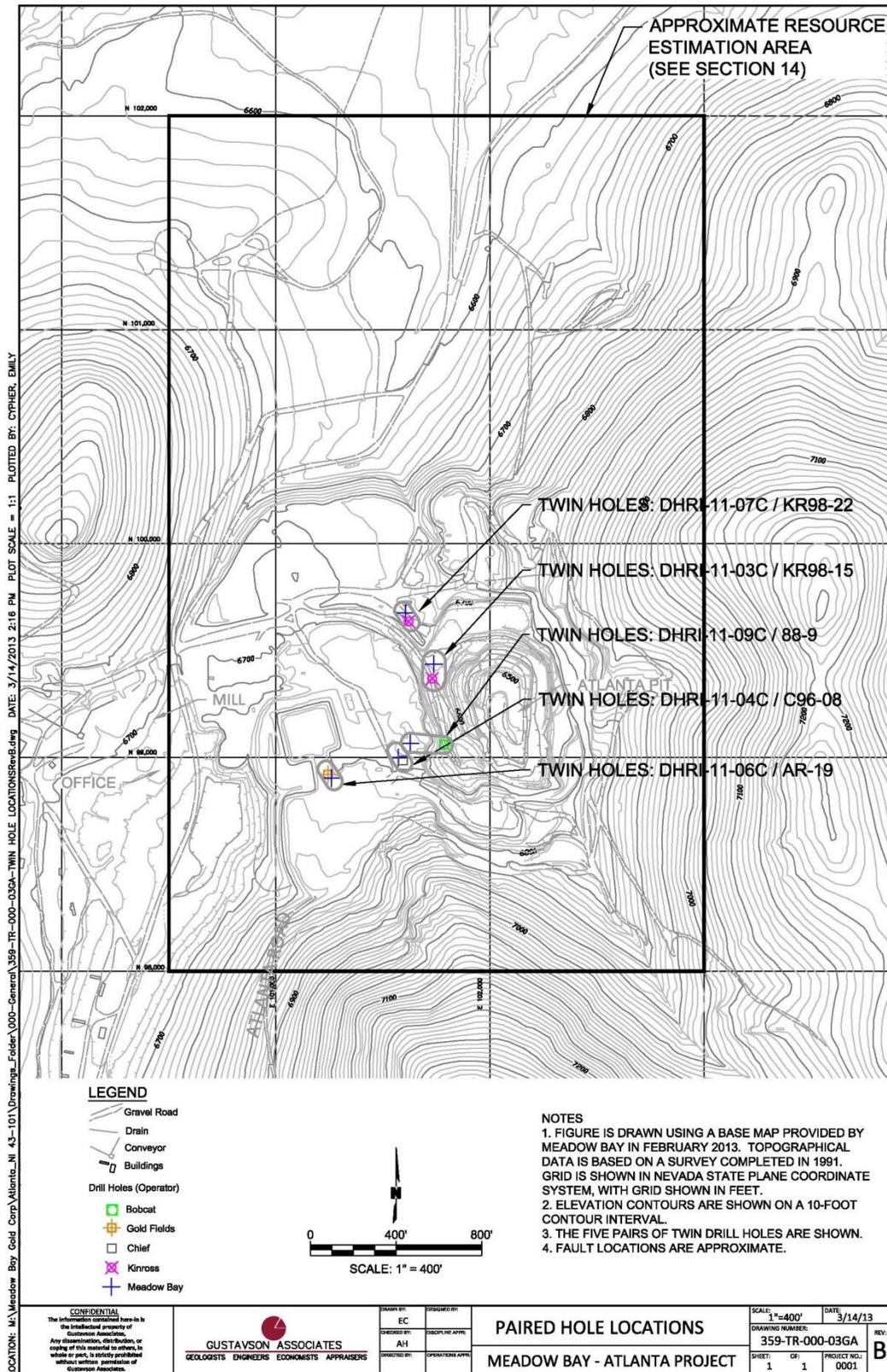


Figure 12-1 Paired Hole Locations

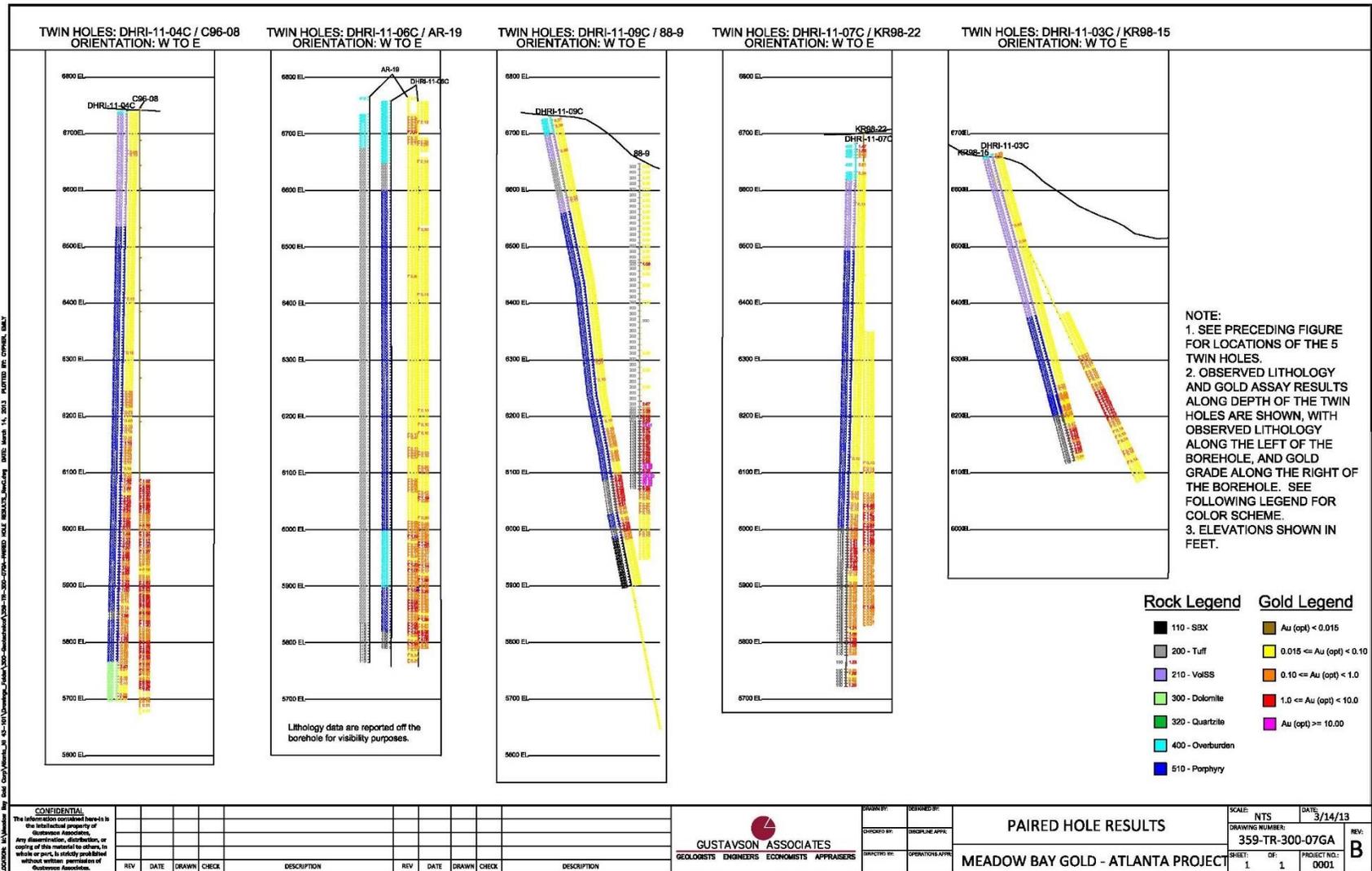


Figure 12-2 Paired Hole Results

12.2 Independent Sampling by Gustavson (2012)

During the site visit for the 2012 Gustavson resource report, the Gustavson observed core drilling procedures and personally took 6 independent core samples. The core remained in Gustavson's possession or observation during logging and sample sawing and bagging preparation. The samples were personally delivered by Gustavson to the ALS Minerals laboratory in Elko, Nevada. Results of these samples are presented in Table 12-1. This independent sampling by Gustavson has verified that there is significant gold mineralization in the system in drill intervals that correspond with DHRI's designated altered/mineralized lithologic units.

Table 12-1 Analytical Results of Samples Taken by Gustavson (2012).

	WEI-21	ME- GRA21	ME- GRA21	Hole DHRI-11-06C		
SAMPLE	Received Wt.	Au	Ag	Interval	Interval	
ID	kg	ppm	ppm	From-To	Feet	Lithology
60346	1.70	0.31	25	Standard		
60348	0.99	6.31	22	940-945'	5	altered volcanic
60349	0.62	7.85	13	945-950'	5	altered volcanic
60350	2.22	4.06	19	950-955.5'	5.5	altered volcanic
60351	1.92	0.37	396	955.5-960'	4.5	quartzite
60352	1.06	0.47	11	960-965'	5	quartzite
60353	0.97	0.24	9	965-968'	3	quartzite
60354	2.66	<0.05	<5	Blank		

12.3 Data Received

For resource estimation, DHRI provided Gustavson with a database containing DHRI drilling data and historical drilling. Data has been received for 337 drill holes from 7 drilling programs, as summarized in Table 12-2. For brevity, all drilling programs prior to 2011 will be identified in the text as "Historical Drilling Programs."

Generally, data for one drill hole are provided in a Microsoft Excel workbook, with separate tabs for the geologic data, collar, assay, and/or survey data. The drill hole data format as provided to Gustavson was not organized in a format for modeling. For modeling purposes, drill hole data were organized in four consolidated comma delimited files (Atlanta_collar.csv, Atlanta_survey.csv, Atlanta_assay.csv, and Atlanta_geology.csv). Gustavson has compiled the data from numerous files into the consolidated file format required for geologic modeling and estimation of the mineral resources.

Table 12-2 Summary of Drill Hole Data Provided for Resource Estimate

Drilling Program	No. Drill Holes	Naming Convention	Contents in Drill Hole Database				Assay Certificate Available?
			Collar	Assay	Geology	Downhole Survey	
DHRI 2015	6	DHRI-15-LRC01 through 06	X	X	X	X	X
DHRI 2012	4	DHRI-12-MRC01 through 04	X	X	X	X	X
DHRI 2011	37	DHRI-11-01C through 21C DHRI-11-RC02 through 11 DHRI-11-RCN01 through 7	X	X	X	X	X
Historical Drilling Program							
Bobcat/ Standard Slag	128	Drill holes contain prefixes of 77-, 78-, 79A-, 80-, 81-, 82-, 83-, 85-, 86-, 88-, 90-, B77-, and N81-	X	X		X	
Chief	1	C96-08	X	X		X	
Goldfields	82	AC-01 through 5 AR-01 through 70 ARC-01 through 6	X	X	Available for 81 DHs	X	
Kinross	79	KN98-01 through 16 KR97-01 through 15 KR98-01 through 25 KS98-01 through 23	Available for 78 DHs	Available for 78 DHs	Available for 44 DHs	Available for 78 DHs	Available for 41 DHs
Total	337						

12.3.1 Data from DHRI Drilling Program

Gustavson was provided with Microsoft Excel workbook files for 47 drill holes. Gustavson understands that three DHRI drill holes were abandoned prior to completion with no geological or assay data collected (DHRI-11-05C, DHRI-11RC01, and DHRI-11-RC02) and were not included in the estimation of mineral resources.

In review of the data completeness, an assay certificate for DHRI-11-RC02 was identified. The certificate represents assays within the historical dumps on the property and was not relevant to the mineral resources contained within this report, as no estimate of grades within the historical dumps, tailings, or leach pads was completed.

In review of data, Gustavson has identified intervals where no assay data were available. The missing assay intervals have been split into three groups; not sampled, not assayed, and missing. Not sampled intervals represent intervals that no sample was collected and are treated as a missing interval. Not assayed intervals represent intervals where a sample has been collected, but was not submitted for assay results and was treated as below detection limit (0.0025 g/t gold and 2.5 g/t silver). Finally, missing intervals are samples that were reported by the laboratory as empty bag or missing and are treated as a missing interval.

12.3.2 Data from the Historical Drilling Programs

As shown in Table 12-2, a complete set of assay drill hole data have been provided for the Historical Drilling Programs. Geologic logs for the Goldfields and Kinross drill holes are focused within the modeled area. The geologic information provided along with the ore zone wireframes built by Kinross was utilized to construct a geologic model for resource estimation. In addition, for data verification purposes, the available assay certificates for the drill holes of the historical drilling programs were evaluated against the data assay provided, and generally agreed with one another. The Kinross report dated 12/22/98 discusses the Bobcat assay data provided by Golden Chief Mining. Many of the Bobcat drill holes are reported to two decimal places with the same value repeated over several intervals. Additionally, there are long runs of 0.001 opt, assumed to be a below detection limit value. Kinross concluded that these data were questionable but similar enough to use for modeling. While these data can be considered for internal planning and modeling they are not understood well enough to estimate NI43-101 compliant resources. Gustavson used the Bobcat drill hole data to assist in constructing the domain wireframes but did not estimate block grades from the assay data of the Bobcat drill holes.

12.4 Data Verification Procedures

12.4.1 Collar

All survey data is kept in a local mine grid. Mr. Newton and Mr. Black of Gustavson (2013) were able to identify historical holes near the pit based on surface maps and the local mine grid coordinates. Locations and elevations of historical and current drill holes were checked on maps and 3D topographic surfaces. Additional work is necessary to create a conversion from the local grid to a standard coordinate system.

Gustavson plotted the drill holes on the site topographical map and identified significant discrepancies in the elevation data of 15 drill holes from Historical Drilling Programs, as shown in Table 12-3 below.

“Difference” as presented in Table 12-3 refers to the difference between the elevation as reported in collar survey and the topographical map. Differences greater than zero indicate the collar elevation is higher than the topographical map, and differences less than zero indicate collar elevations below the topographical map. We recommend that DHRI verify the collar elevation for the 15 drill holes identified in Table 12-4, and provide corrected collar data, if available, and original survey data for our data verification purposes.

Table 12-3 Discrepancies between Drill Hole Elevations

Drilling Program	Borehole ID	Collar Coordinates (feet)			Difference (feet)
		Easting	Northing	Elevation	
Bobcat	88-15	101,806	98,962	6,647	21.34
Goldfields	AR-40	104,000	96,560	7,200	109.97
Gold Fields	AR-50	100,390	99,290	6,800	-89.74
Gold Fields	AR-51	100,380	98,895	6,800	-119.48
Gold Fields	AR-52	101,480	101,740	6,700	-105.38
Gold Fields	AR-53	100,200	99,345	6,700	33.44
Gold Fields	AR-54	101,500	102,480	6,700	-119.39
Gold Fields	AR-55	100,375	98,900	6,800	-118.9
Gold Fields	AR-56	101,500	102,480	6,700	-119.39
Gold Fields	AR-58	101,370	103,590	6,800	-249.5
Gold Fields	AR-60	103,140	102,900	6,800	-189.09
Standard Slag	86-1	102,691	98,128	6,947	-65.04
Standard Slag	86-3	102,802	98,096	6,967	-44.9
Standard Slag	B77-10	102,070	98,961	6,681	-129.98
Standard Slag	N81-3	102,202	99,511	6,681	-22.73

The drill holes in question were either drilled well outside of the resource area or were mined out during the extraction of material from the historical pit. All discrepancies were verified with DHRI personnel.

12.4.2 Downhole Survey

Most historical drill holes were downhole surveyed on 50 foot increments. Goldfields surveyed non-vertical holes at their top and bottom and 39 vertical holes are unsurveyed. Unsurveyed Kinross holes have a 1.5 degree per 100 feet adjustment applied to them based on review of survey database and averaged 700 feet deep. DHRI holes were surveyed on 50 foot increments. 22 vertical holes (21 rotary and 1 core hole) averaging 867 feet are unsurveyed.

12.4.3 Lithology

Lithology data were provided to Gustavson in geologic observations format. These observations were recoded into the following categories into a format that is useable for modeling:

- Formation: Ely Springs, Eureka, intrusive, Isom, Jasperoid, Mackleprange, overburden, Pogonip, sedimentary, Ripgut, silicified breccia, tuff, volcanic, volcanic breccia, and volcanic sedimentary.

- Rock Type: dolomite, dump, fixed rock, limestone, overburden, porphyry, quartzite, silicified breccia, sedimentary, tuff, volcanic, volcanic breccia, dacite, and volcanic sedimentary.
- Oxidation: oxide, sulfide, and mixed.
- Alternation: silicified argillic, argillic, prop, and silicification
- Mineralization: silver, gold, and pyrite.

Gustavson's categories were developed based on site-specific geologic observations.

12.4.4 Assay

Gustavson compared the assay data with assay certificates, and evaluated any discrepancies. ALS Minerals of Reno, Nevada assayed the 2011 through 2015 samples. For DHRI's 20 cored holes, Gustavson compared 161 of the 3,306 assay samples (5%) in the drill hole database with the assay certificates: no discrepancies were identified.

Gustavson reviewed DHRI's check assay programs and believes the programs provide adequate confidence in the assay results.

12.5 Data Adequacy

Gustavson's opinion is the historical and current data are adequate for the purposes of preparing this Report (excluding the Bobcat/Standard Slag assay intervals and other programs identified in Table 6-1). Historical assay data is consistent with the current assay data. Current data is subjected to ongoing data checks.

13 Mineral Processing & Metallurgical Testing (Item 13)

13.1 Historical Processing

During historical operations of the Atlanta Mine from 1979 through 1985, ore was milled nominally to 120 mesh, leached by agitated cyanide leach, recovered using the Merrill Crowe process and smelted into doré. The mill was rated for 800 tons per day and consisted of two crushers, three ball mills, three agitators, five agitator tanks, and a smelting furnace. In 2013, DHRI demolished the historical mill complex for recycle and salvage.

Anecdotal information from the operators of the historical mill indicates recoveries of 81% gold and 42% silver. Material processed was generally silicified breccia zone with some E-W fracture zone material. There are no records that the porphyry material was mined or processed in the historical operation.

13.2 Metallurgical Testing

DHRI has conducted initial ore characterization for amenability to cyanidization at crushed ore sizes. This work was completed by Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (KCA), Reno, Nevada. Results were reported in KCA (2012) and summarized here.

13.2.1 Testing Procedure

In April 2012, DHRI submitted 10 samples to KCA. These samples were logged by DHRI as porphyry, silicified breccia (SBX), and volcanic sediments (VSS). The samples were received at a nominal 10-mesh size, ranging in weight from 29 to 38 pounds each.

Samples were crushed to -10 mesh. KCA grabbed two 500-gram aliquots of each sample, pulverized them to minus 150 mesh Tyler, and then analyzed the two samples for gold and silver by fire assay. The average grade of the two samples is used as the head grade.

For the leach test, KCA grabbed one 2,000-gram aliquot of each 10 mesh sample and combined it with 3-liters of tap water. Hydrated lime ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$) was added until pH reached 11.0. Sodium cyanide (NaCN) was added until the target concentration of 1 gram per liter NaCN was attained. Additional lime and cyanide were added to maintain the target levels. Leaching was conducted over a 10-day period, after this time, the slurry was filtered and washed. The resulting tailings were dried, pulverized, and assayed in duplicate for gold and silver. The results of metallurgical testing are summarized in Table 10-1.

Table 13-1 Metallurgical Testing Results

Drill Hole	Interval (ft bgs)		Lithology	Average Head Grade				%Recovery		Reagent Consumed (lb/st)	
	From	To		Au (opt)	Ag (opt)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au	Ag	NaCN	Ca(OH) ₂
DHRI-11-06-C	750	795	Porphyry	0.0272	0.032	0.93	1.09	78%	45%	0.5	3.5
DHRI-11-11-C	1060	1130	Porphyry	0.0301	0.102	1.03	3.49	21%	36%	1.28	4.5
DHRI-11-NO5	1080	1145	Porphyry	0.0327	0.023	1.12	0.79	11%	17%	0.46	2
DHRI-11-NO5	1155	1225	Porphyry	0.0944	0.455	3.23	15.57	14%	25%	0.73	3
DHRI-11-01-C	255	305	SBX	0.0403	0.648	1.38	22.17	41%	21%	0.19	2
DHRI-11-07-C	700	755	SBX	0.0607	0.721	2.08	24.67	68%	19%	0.14	2
DHRI-11-09-C	645	700	SBX	0.1363	1.926	4.66	65.89	81%	59%	0.34	2.5
DHRI-11-RCNO3	900	950	SBX	0.1335	0.989	4.57	33.83	69%	6%	0.13	2
DHRI-11-RCNO3	1000	1045	SBX	0.0502	0.269	1.72	9.20	42%	6%	0.2	2
DHRI-11-03-C	205	250	VSS	0.1145	1.72	3.92	58.84	76%	62%	0.37	2.5

Abbreviations: Ag = silver, Au = gold, Ca(OH)₂ = lime, ft bgs = feet below ground surface, lb/st = pound per short ton, ppm = part per million, NaCN = sodium cyanide, SBX = silicified breccia, VSS = volcanic sediments

Note: % Recovery refers to the quantity of gold and silver recovered after 10 days of cyanide leach.

13.3 Relevant Results

13.3.1 Sample Representativeness

Four porphyry samples underwent metallurgical testing. The reported head grades of the porphyry samples ranged from 0.93 to 3.23 ppm for gold and from 0.79 to 15.57 ppm for silver. The range of gold grade of the porphyry samples is within range of modeled grades (Table 14-4). Measured silver head grades of the silicified breccia is significantly less than what was modeled (Table 14-5), potentially suggesting the silver metallurgical testing results may not be representative.

Five silicified breccia samples underwent metallurgical testing. The reported head grades of the silicified breccia samples ranged from 1.38 to 4.66 ppm for gold and from 9.2 to 65.89 ppm for silver. The range of gold grade of the silicified breccia samples is within range of modeled grades (Table 14-4). Similar to the porphyry samples, the measured silver head grades of the silicified breccia is significantly less than what was modeled (Table 14-5), potentially suggesting the silver metallurgical testing results may not be representative.

One volcanic sediment sample underwent metallurgical testing. Gustavson concludes that the results from this one sample are probably not representative of the range of recoveries associated with volcanic sediments. It should be noted that the volcanic sediment lithologic unit was not modeled separately, despite having head grades that are within range or higher than the porphyry and silicified breccia samples submitted for metallurgical testing.

13.3.2 Recoveries

The coarse bottle roll tests show that Atlanta material is somewhat amenable to cyanidation at minus 10 mesh, with the silicified breccia material being more favorable to cyanidation than porphyry material at these crush sizes.

Within the porphyry samples, with one exception, gold recovery was at or below 20%, and silver recoveries were below 50%. For the silicified breccia samples, gold recoveries ranged from 41% to 81%, with silver recoveries ranging from 6% to 59%. The recoveries of the silicified breccia appear to be more favorable than for the porphyry. The highest bottle roll recoveries were noted in the volcanic sediment sample: gold and silver recoveries were 76% and 62%, respectively.

No test work was performed for gold or gold-silver extraction by flotation. The fine-grained sulfide minerals present in the porphyry, combined with the softness of the material, may render milling and flotation a useful option for precious metals recovery from the porphyry material.

The suite of coarse bottle roll tests completed thus far is insufficient for solid decision making on the metallurgical parameters of Atlanta material. Further work is necessary to determine impact on crushing and grinding sizes on liberation and cyanide extractability, amenability of SBX material, porphyry material, and E-W zone material to milling & flotation. Additional test work should be completed to determine bond work indices for the specific material types. It may also be useful to test various process combinations. It is possible that the sulfide mineralization in the porphyry will respond well to flotation. The historical operation used milling and cyanidation successfully. It is possible that a combination of processing techniques, either in series or in parallel, represents the optimal beneficiation methodology.

13.3.3 Recommendations for Mineral Processing

The metallurgical testing results reviewed to date suggest that further work is needed. Gustavson recommends that a suite of metallurgical testing be initiated to determine physical ore characteristics and amenability to various processing methods for each material type. Flotation test work should be initiated for each material type. A relationship of leach recovery to grind size should be investigated. Thin section microscopy may highlight mineralogical relationships and aid in understanding the nature of the mineral material and illuminate the metallurgical results.

Metallurgical testing should be considered separately for each material type, including at a minimum, porphyry material, silicified breccia from the SBX zone, and mineralized material from the E-W zone. It appears likely that each material type will have differences in metallurgical recovery as well as process cost. Gustavson recommends that future block modelling efforts incorporate material characteristics into the block model

14 Mineral Resource Estimate (Item 14)

14.1 Deposit Geology and Resource Estimation Domains

The principal geology of the Atlanta Resource area is interpreted as Tertiary volcanics and volcanoclastics which unconformably overlay Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. The upper contact of the Paleozoic sequence is the Atlanta Fault, which is represented in section by a combination of highly silicified, mineralized carbonate replacement breccia derived from limestones within the Paleozoic sequence. The fault is locally intruded by a distinctive porphyritic unit which has been subsequently fractured and mineralized. Both the fault zone and the porphyry are interpreted to have been mineralized, exposed at surface, and eroded prior to the deposition of the Tertiary sequence.

The relationship between the silicified breccia material and the porphyry is complicated, with multiple zones of intrusive and fault breccia encountered in single drillholes. Both materials carry gold and gold-silver mineralization, although the fault breccia is generally oxidized, and the porphyry is generally argillized showing fine-grained pyrite mineralization.

Domains for resource estimation are constructed in Leapfrog Mining software.

There are two principal domains used for this mineral resource estimation. The most important is the SBX zone (Figure 14-1), which is comprised of both the silicified fault breccia material and the intruding porphyry. The footwall and hanging wall surfaces of this zone are interpreted by selecting drillhole intersects which are tagged as containing SBX material, porphyry material, and those which contain mineralization adjacent to these lithology types. The addition of 10 drill holes in the central part of the deposit between 2011 and 2015 has required a reinterpretation of the SBX in this area.

Footwall and hanging wall intersections are aggregated in Leapfrog into footwall and hanging wall surfaces using a 5:5:1 anisotropy parallel to the principal orientation of the Atlanta Fault to control the surface interpretation. The two surfaces are aggregated into an SBX solid by clipping against a bounding solid. The resultant solid is clipped against the interpreted E-W fault trace, which is interpreted as the southern boundary of mineralization in this section of the Atlanta Fault. The objective is for the zone to include both the primary mineralization and any adjacent disseminated zones. This domain is designated 101.

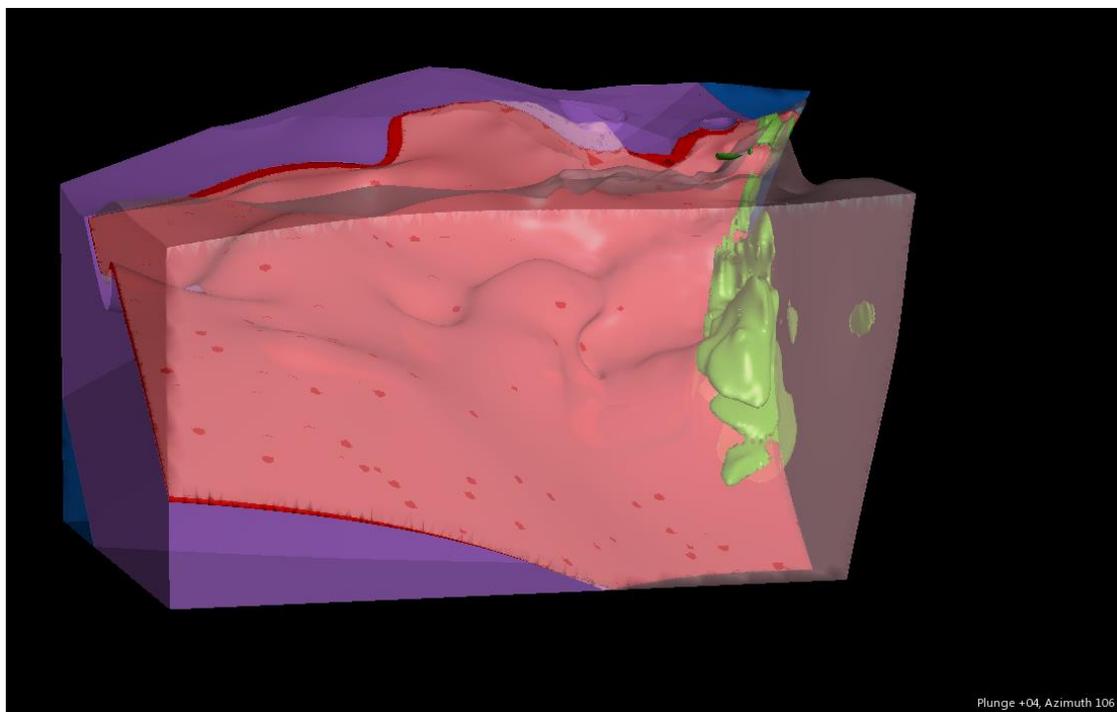


Figure 14-2: Solids model showing E-W zone (green) perpendicular to SBX zone (red) at south end of resource area.

There is a final domain constructed, which is intended to capture mineralization which is interpreted as being within the footwall and hanging wall of the SBX zone, but not obviously part of the fault zone itself. This domain is constructed as a grade shell controlled using a 5:5:1 anisotropy oriented parallel to the SBX footwall surface and the E-W footwall surface. This domain is coded 102.

14.2 Capping and Compositing

Gustavson reviewed gold and silver distributions for 5ft downhole composite intervals. There are anomalies visible in the grade distributions where historical databases use ½ detection limit in place of assays, particularly for silver. However, these are generally low values and are not expected to impact the estimate. Based on the cumulative frequency plots, gold is capped at 20 ppm, and silver is capped at 500 ppm. Figure 14-3, Figure 14-4, and Figure 14-5 show composite cumulative frequency plots in aggregate and by individual domain.

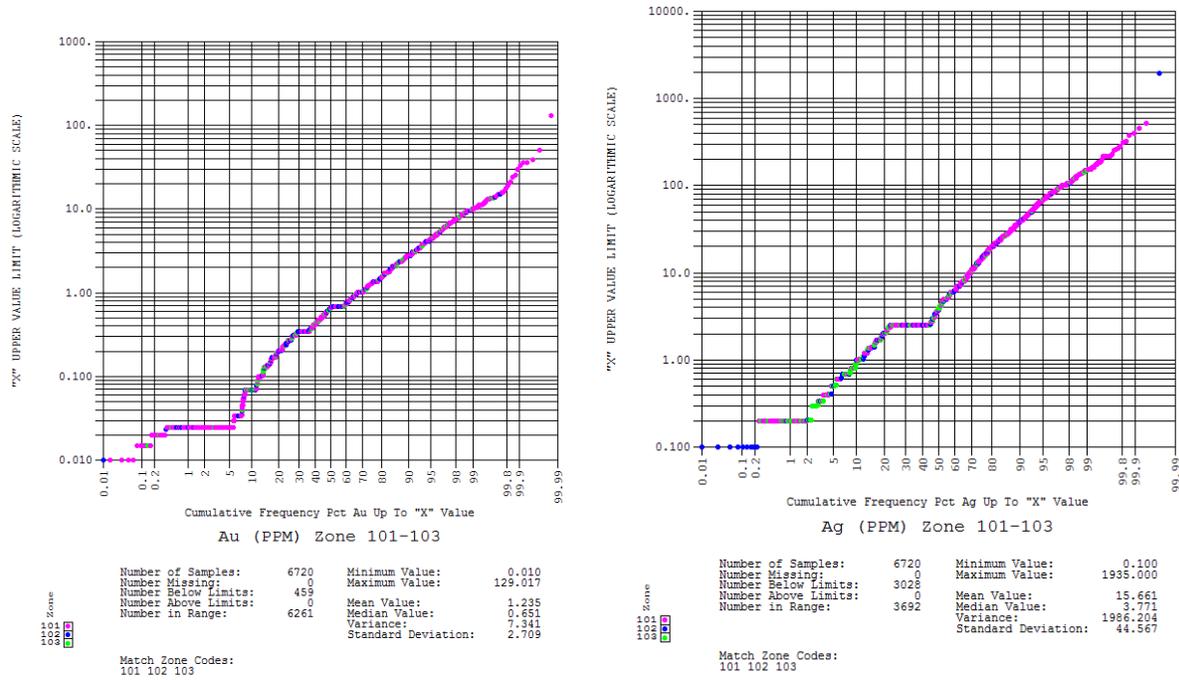


Figure 14-3: Au and Ag composites, all domains

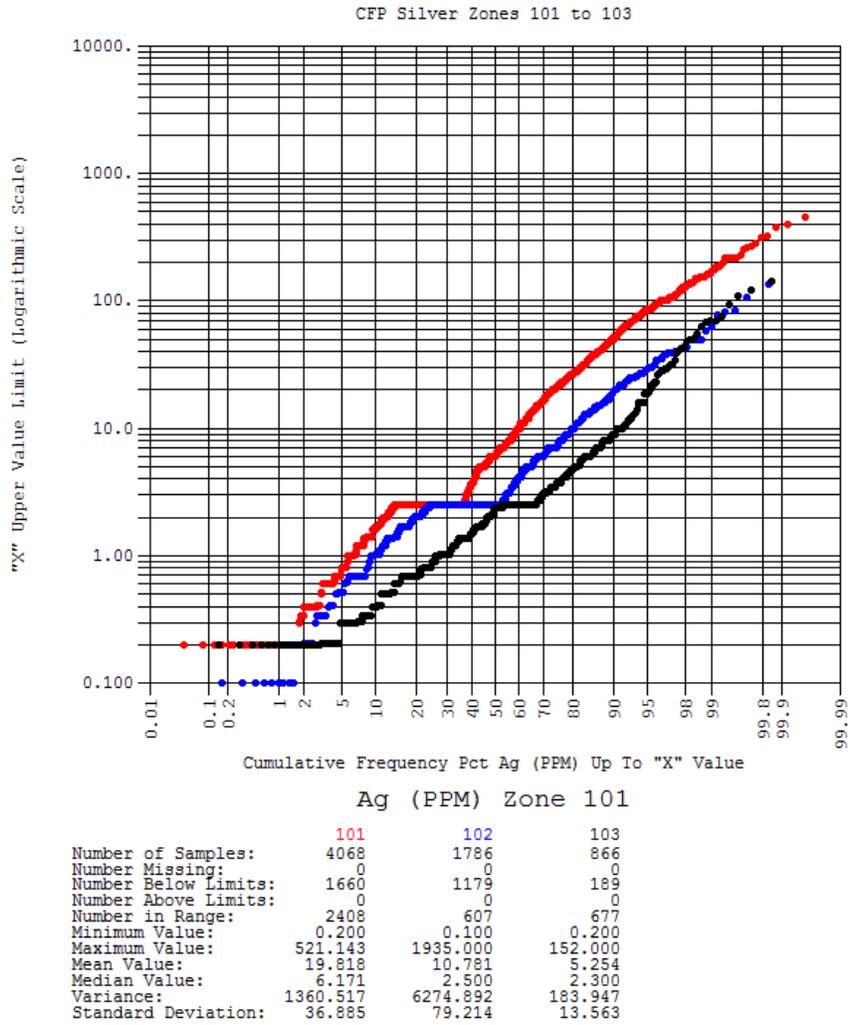


Figure 14-4: Ag composite grades by domain

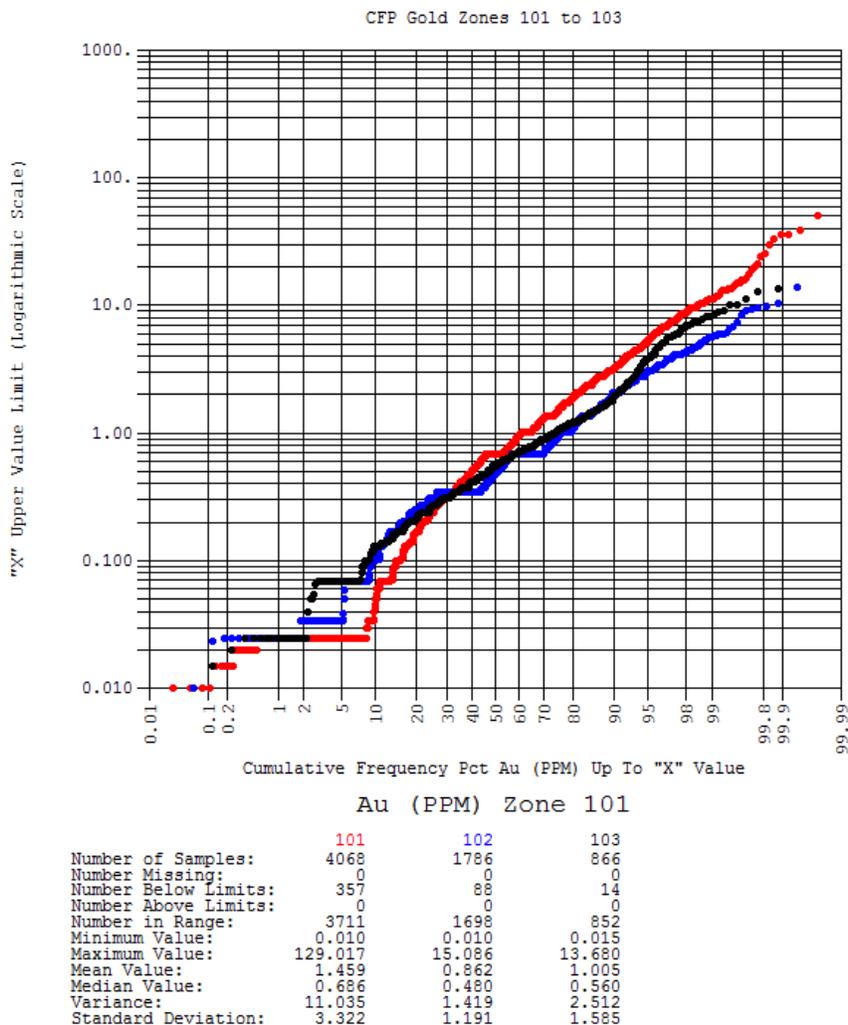


Figure 14-5: Gold Composite Grades by Domain

14.3 Variography

Variograms were created for composites within each of the domains to determine range of continuity of mineralization. Variograms for zone 101 show good structure and long ranges. 102 has good structure also, but shorter ranges. Variograms for 103 are a bit more complex, probably because of the influence of vertical drillholes in a subvertical zone. Additional drilling oriented perpendicular to the 103 domain (E-W Zone) would be useful to improve the interpretation of this area and may generate more useful variography as well.

Table 14-1: Summary of Variography

Composites Set		Bearing	Plunge	Nugget	Type	Sill	Range (ft)
101 (SBX Zone)	Omni	-	-	.75	SPH	.83	132
	Dip Direction	270	-45	.75	SPH	.83	120
	Along Strike	180	0	.5	SPH	.83	270
	Across Strike	90	-45	.5	SPH	.5	60
102 (HW & FW of Atlanta Fault)	Omni	-	-	.7	SPH	.6	107
	Dip Direction	270	-45	.7	SPH	.6	140
	Along Strike	180	0	.7	SPH	.6	140
	Across Strike	90	-45	.7	SPH	.6	60
103 (E-W Zone)	Omni	-	-	.45	SPH	.6	57
	Dip Direction	350	-80	.45	SPH	.6	51
	Along Strike	260	-10	.45	SPH	.6	55
	Across Strike	170	-80	.45	SPH	.6	53

14.4 Methodology

14.4.1 Block Model Parameters

The block model used for resource estimation is a 5x5x5 foot, orthogonal, non-rotated block model. A small blocks model is used to allow for a better understanding of the distribution of mineralization through the system, and to allow for consideration of selective mining methodologies. Care must be taken to be sure that sufficient dilution is incorporated in this model for eventual mineral reserve reporting. Blocks are flagged from the domain solids, with only blocks inside the domains being estimated.

14.4.2 Estimation Methodology

Block grade estimation was completed using Datamine RM software. Grade estimates use ordinary kriging. Blocks within each of the three domains are estimated using hard boundaries; only composites within the domain are used to estimate grades from each domain. Estimation for each domain uses dynamic anisotropy to orient the estimation ellipse parallel to the controlling surface for that domain.

Table 14-2: Block Grade Estimation Parameters

Estimate		Search Ranges (ft)			Kriging Inputs	
		Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Nugget	Sill
101 (SBX Zone)	Dynamic					
	Dip Direction	50	100	200		
	Along Strike	134	268	536-	.78	.83
	Across Strike	30	60	120-		
102 (HW & FW of Atlanta Fault)	Dynamic					
	Dip Direction	50	100	200		
	Along Strike	70	140	280	.70	.60
	Across Strike	25	50	100		
103 (E-W Zone)	Dynamic					
	Dip Direction	50	100	200		
	Along Strike	70	140	280	.45	.70
	Across Strike	25	50	100		

Each grade estimate uses a single pass, with a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 10 5- foot composites used to estimate grades. A maximum of 2 composites are used per drillhole, thus requiring at least two drillholes to contribute to each block estimate. Classification is flagged in three passes, with the same data requirements for each pass, thus SVOL 1 (measured) classification requires a minimum of 3 composites from 2 drillholes within the measured search ellipse. Both grade and SVOL estimates use dynamic anisotropy. Zones 101 and 102 are oriented parallel to the SBX footwall surface. Zone 103 is oriented parallel to the interpreted E-W fault plane.

14.5 Validation of Estimation

The block model for the resource estimate has been validated by visual review of the block model, by global statistical review and by examination of swath plots.

14.5.1 Visual Review of Block Model

Visual review of the block model shows good agreement between block and composite grades. Mineralization appears to be well constrained to areas of drilling. Grades generally propagate parallel to the Atlanta Fault and the E-W structural zone in their respective areas. Hard boundaries used to constrain composites to each estimation domain were honored.

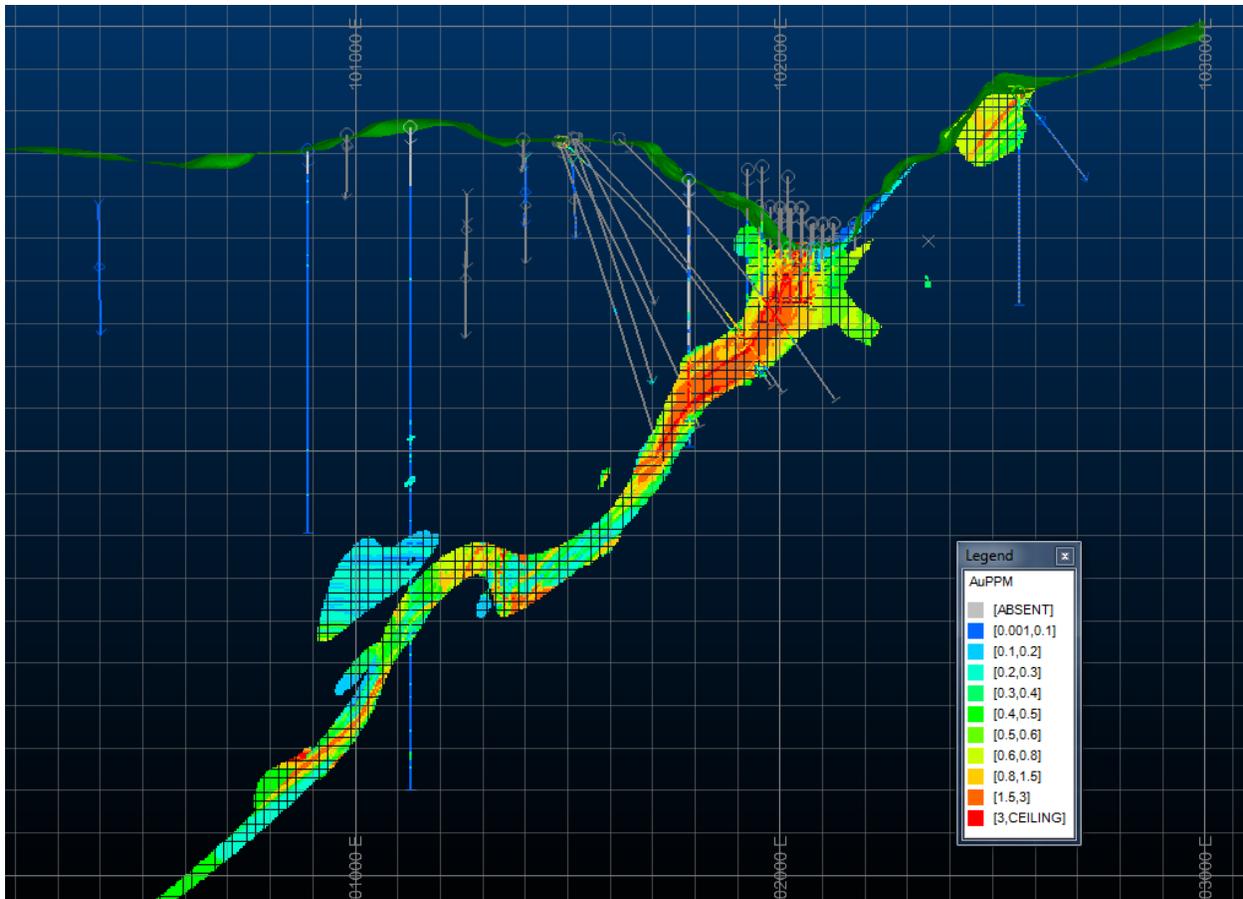


Figure 14-6: Cross section, looking North, showing drillhole intersections, topography, and estimated gold grades

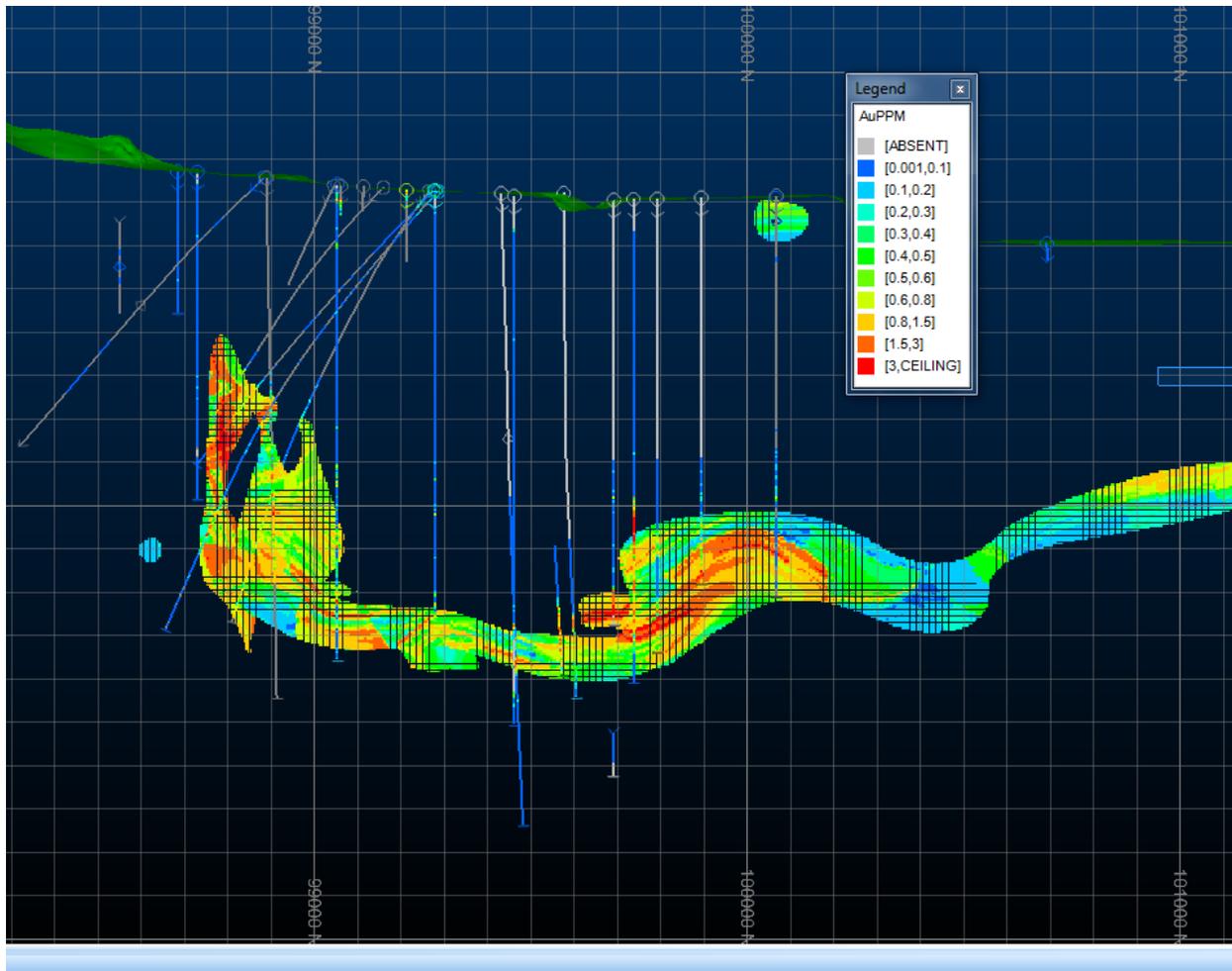


Figure 14-7: Cross section looking East, showing SBX zone (horizontal) and E-W zone (vertical) mineralization, along with drillhole traces and topography.

14.5.2 Swath Plots

Figure 14-8 through Figure 14-19 are swath plots that compare the composited drill hole database grades to the model grades and tonnages for a particular slice of the resource model. The swath plots below show the entire model, the depth of the slice covers the extent of the model. The plots are performed on all zones and zone 101. The plots show that the block grade estimates of gold and silver are appropriately smoother than composite grades. Disparities between block grade estimates and composites near the edges of the grade estimation of Figure 14-13 reflect the variance of decreasing composite values and estimated tons appear on the swath plots as large differences between block estimate and composite grade. These disparities are not material and reflect an artifact in the swath plot method.

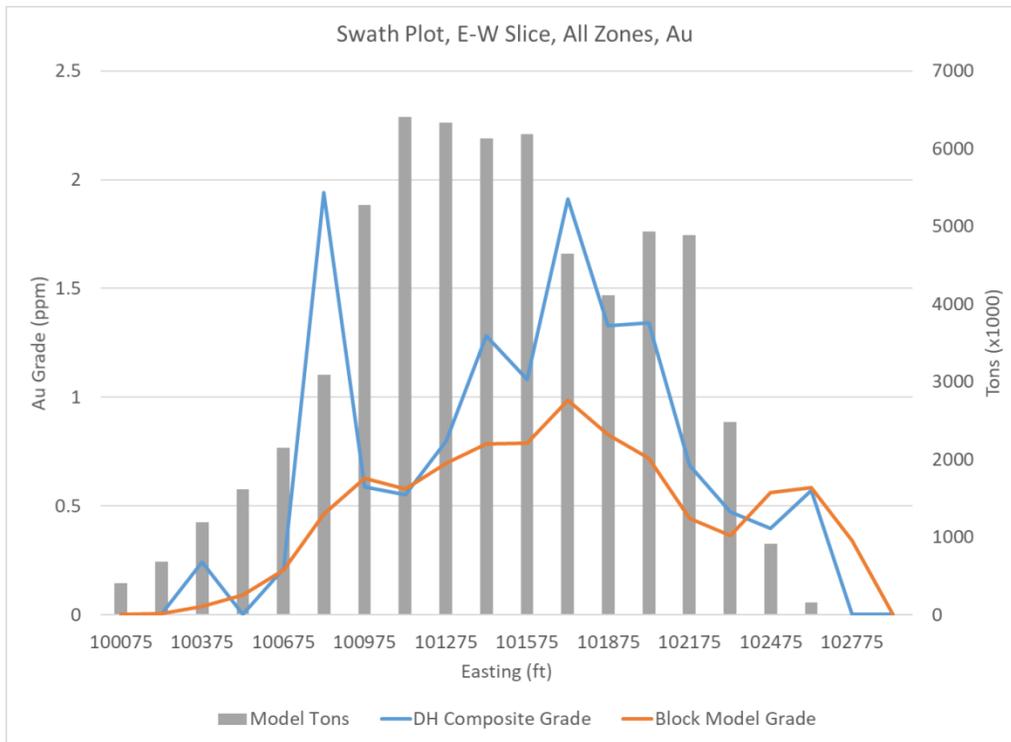


Figure 14-8 Swath Plot, E-W Slice, All Zones, Au

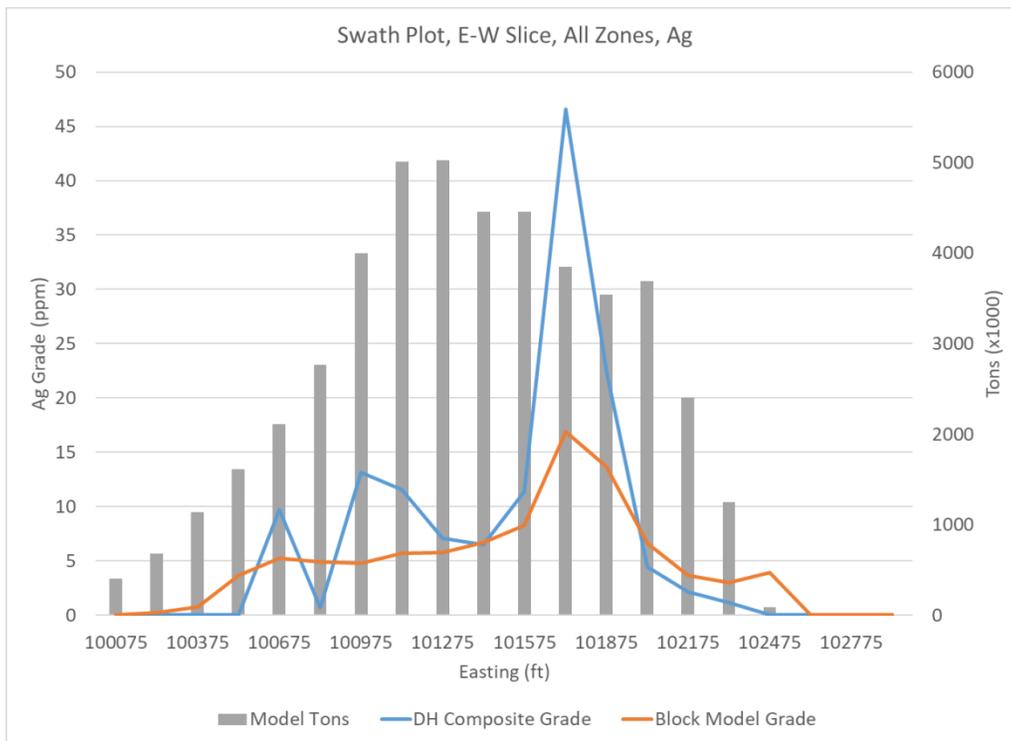


Figure 14-9 Swath Plot, E-W Slice, All Zones, Ag

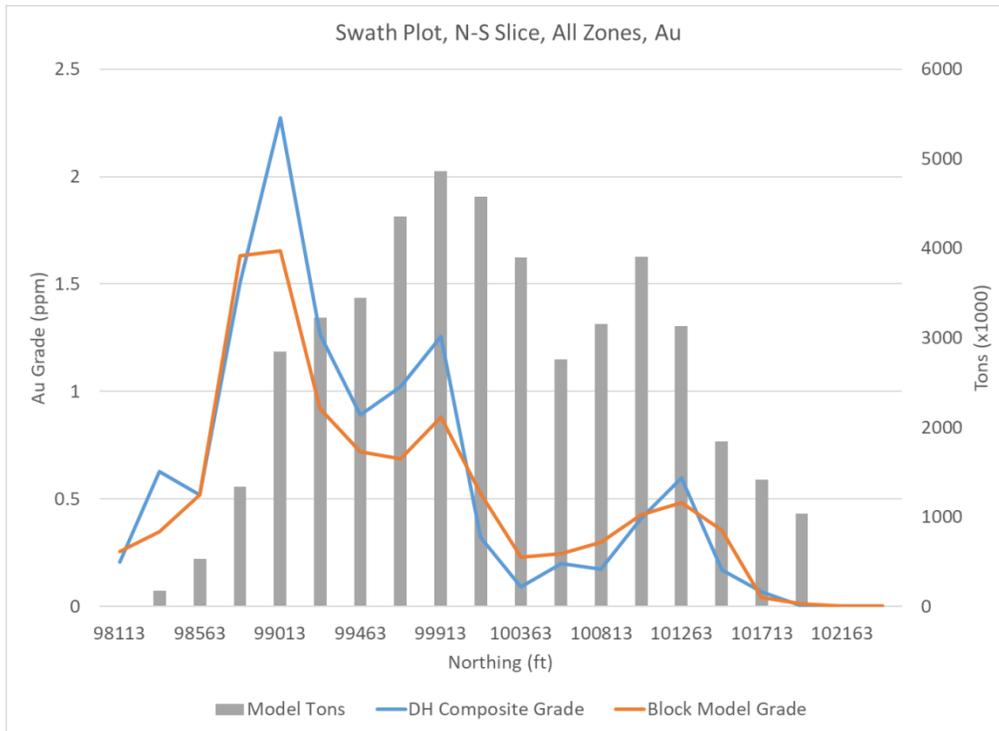


Figure 14-10 Swath Plot, N-S Slice, All Zones, Au

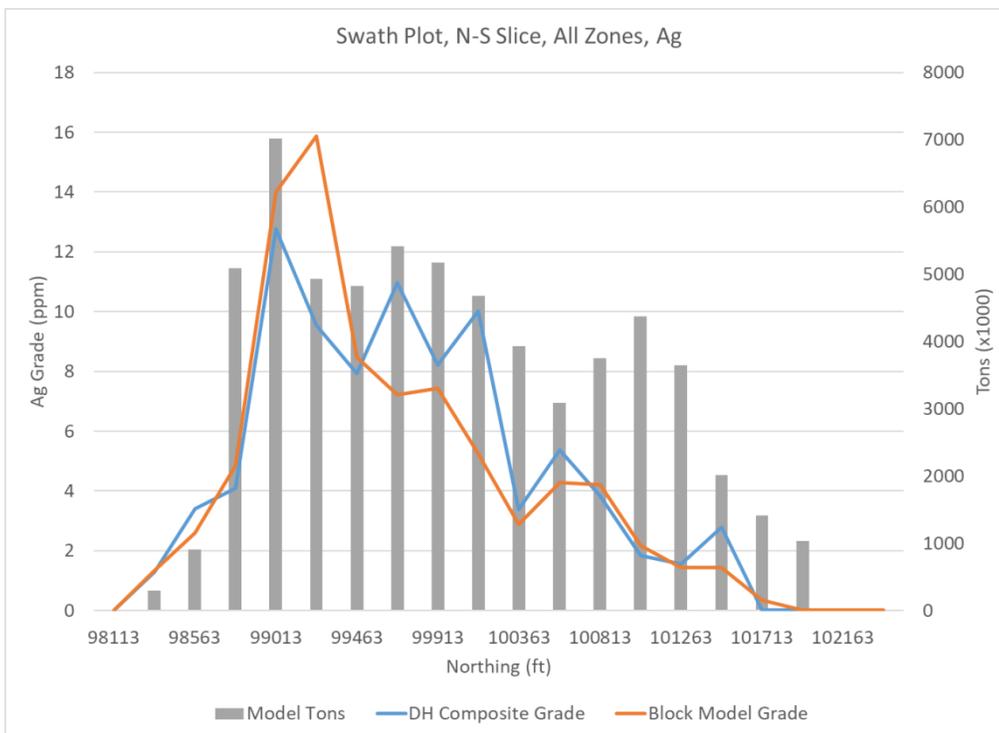


Figure 14-11 Swath Plot, N-S Slice, All Zones, Ag

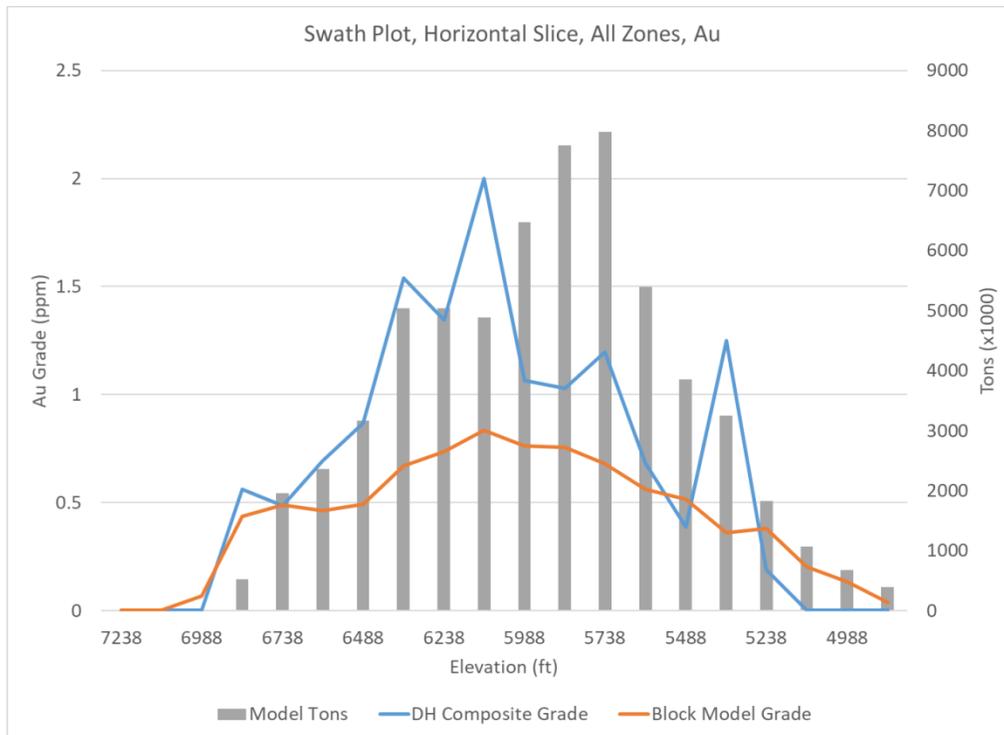


Figure 14-12 Swath Plot, Horizontal Slice, All Zones, Au

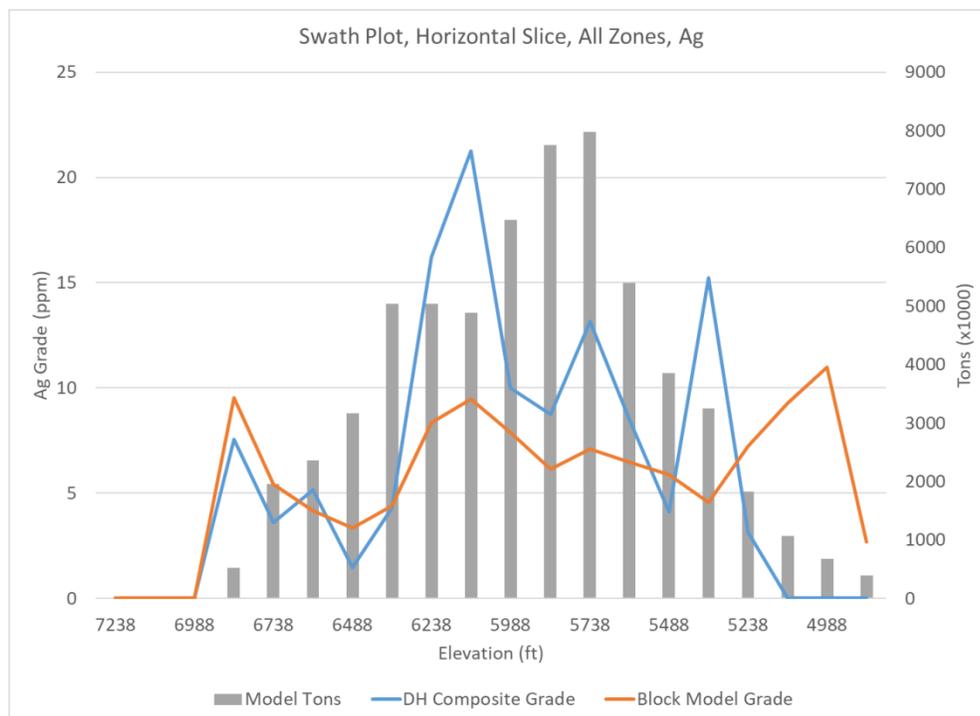


Figure 14-13 Swath Plot, Horizontal Slice, All Zones, Ag

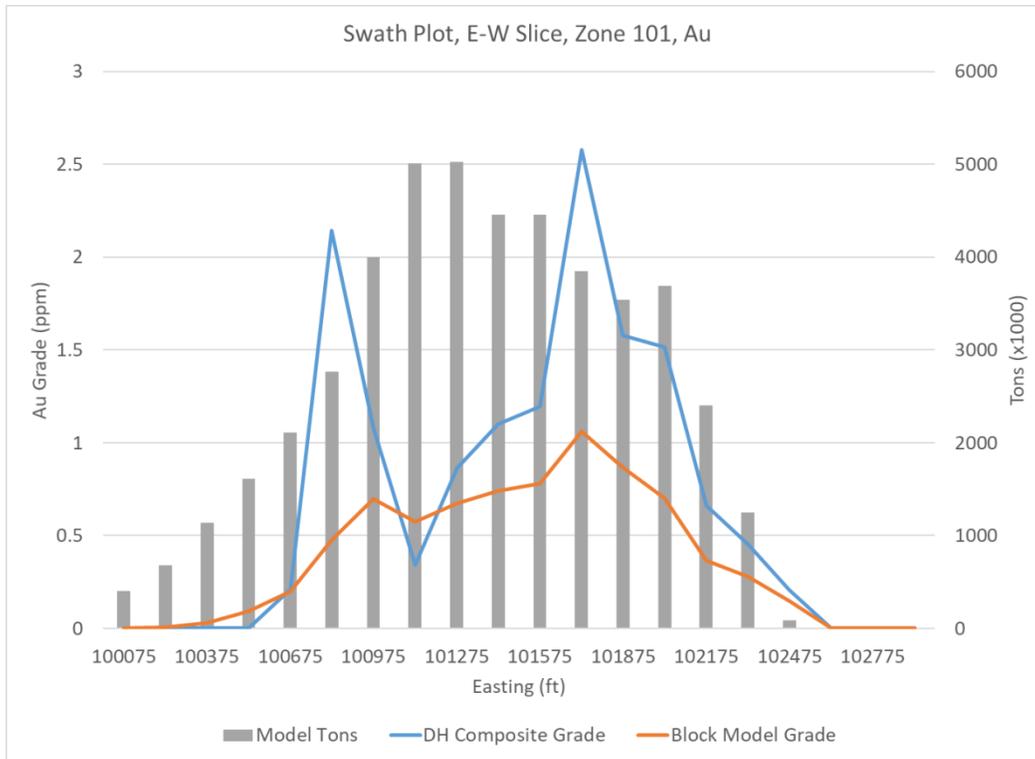


Figure 14-14 Swath Plot, E-W Slice, Zone 101, Au

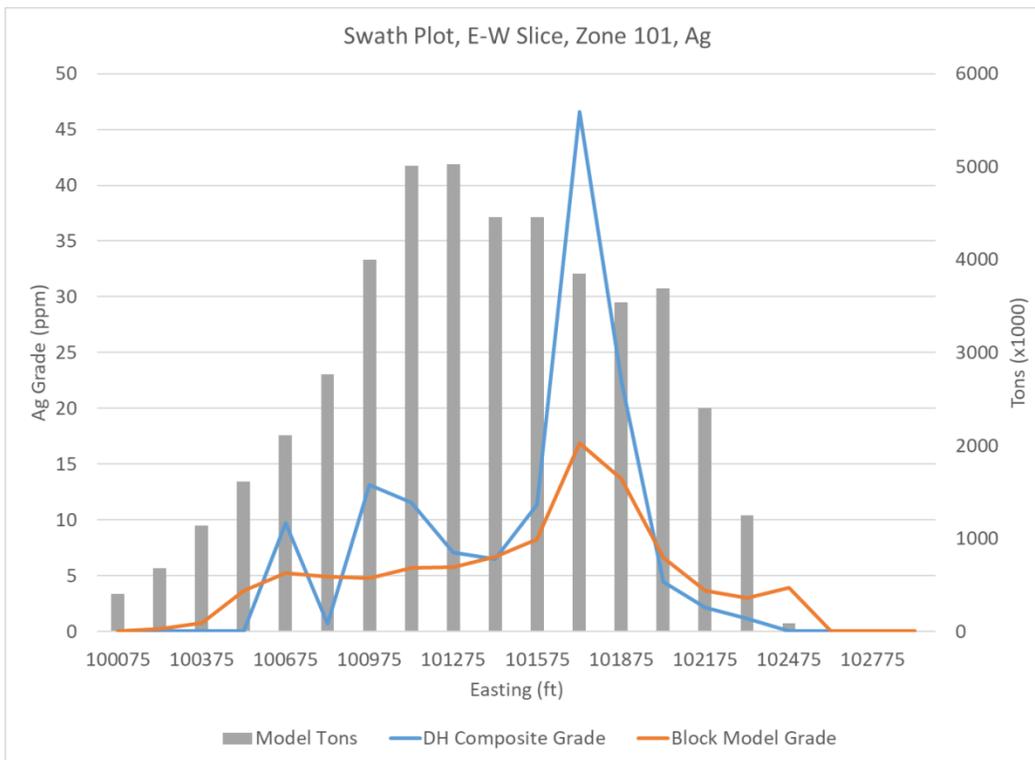


Figure 14-15 Swath Plot, E-W Slice, Zone 101, Ag

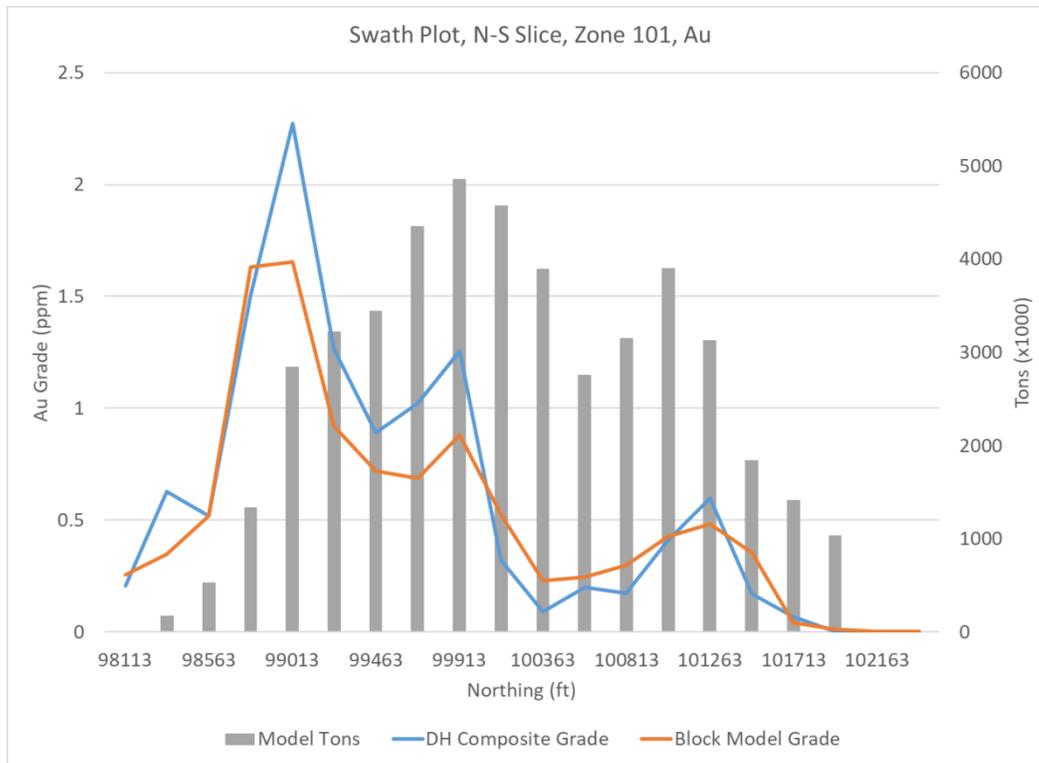


Figure 14-16 Swath Plot, N-S Slice, Zone 101, Au

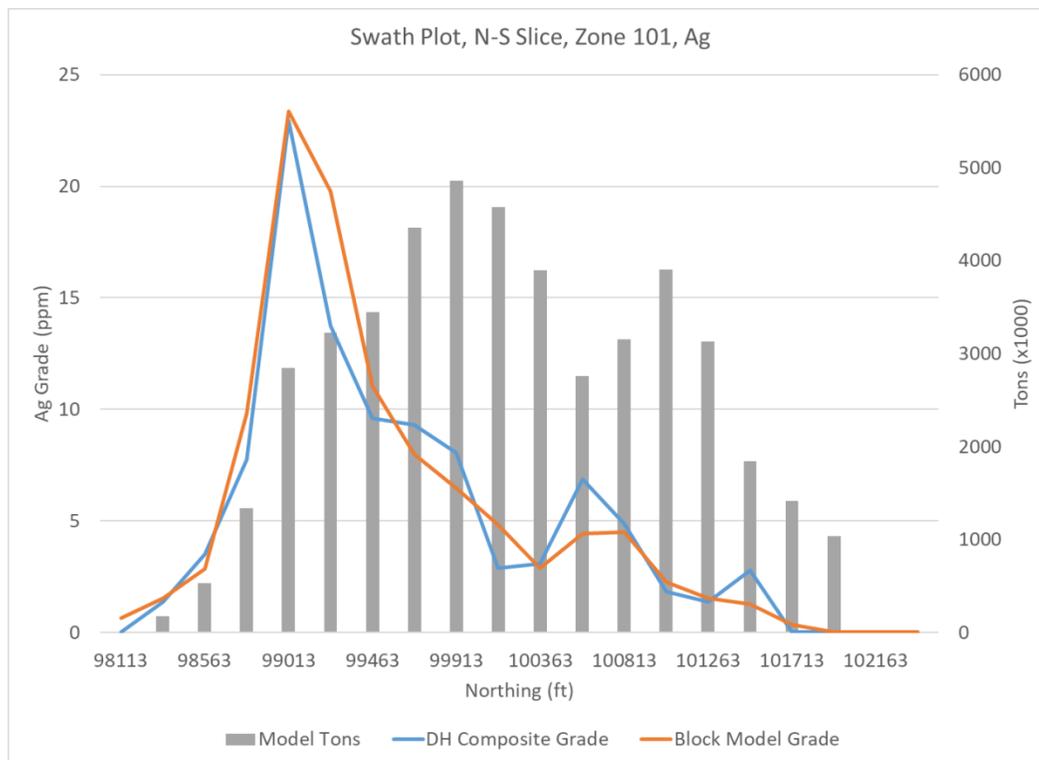


Figure 14-17 Swath Plot, N-S Slice, Zone 101, Ag

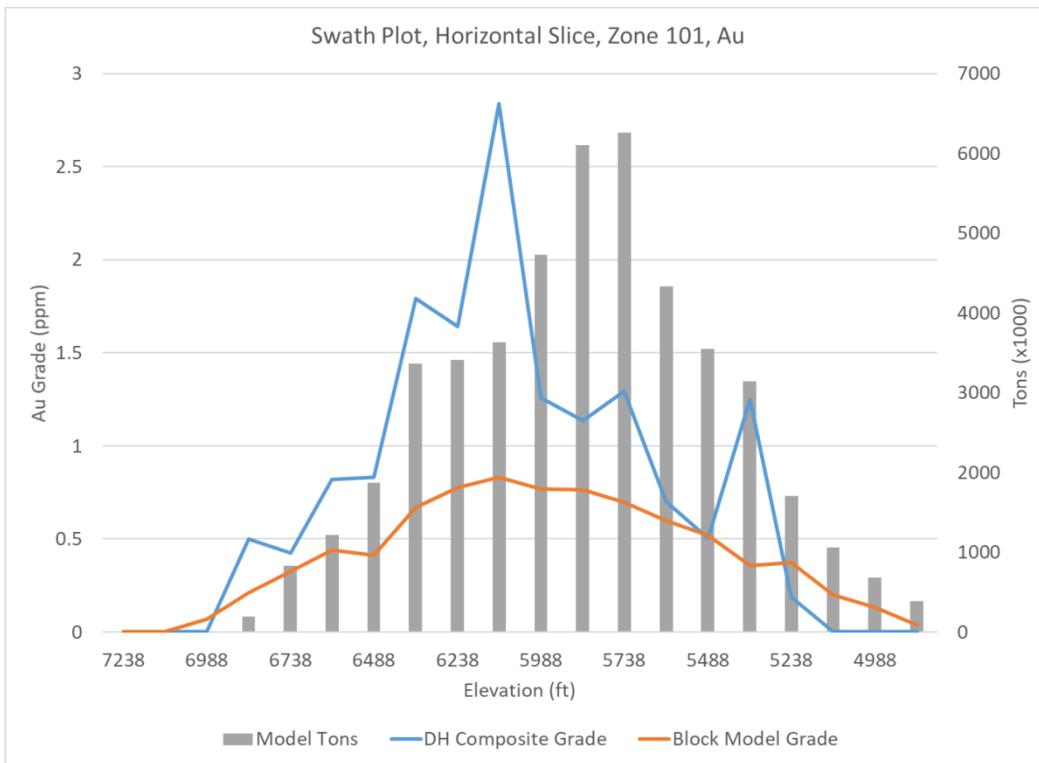


Figure 14-18 Swath Plot, Horizontal Slice, Zone 101, Au

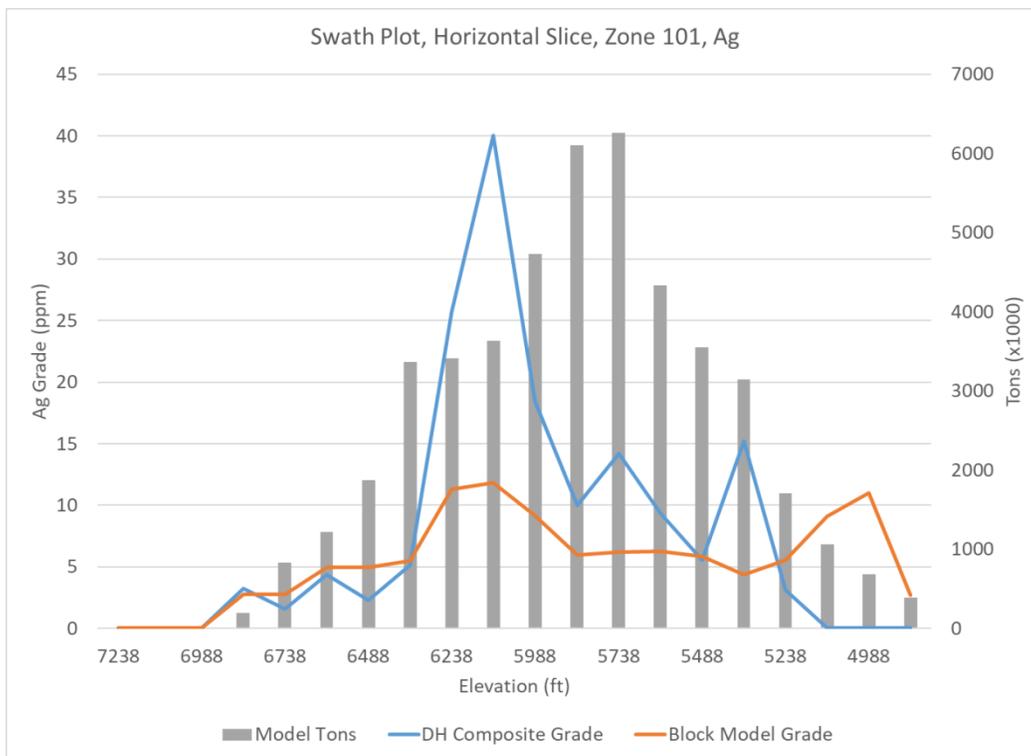


Figure 14-19 Swath Plot, Horizontal Slice, Zone 101, Ag

14.6 Bulk Density

Bulk densities are assigned to each of the estimation domains based on reported historical averages

Table 14-3: Density by Domain

Domain	Density (t/ft ³)	Density (ft ³ /t)
101	0.08143	12.28
102	0.07862	12.72
103	0.07862	12.72

Gustavson recommends that density values be estimated by selecting representative samples of core material for determination of specific gravity by wax immersion method, particularly for porphyry material, which may not be properly represented in the historical data set.

14.7 Mineral Resource Classification

Resource classification for the Atlanta Project is based on distance from drillhole data as compared to variogram ranges.

The current classification requires 2 drillholes within twice the variogram range for estimation and reporting of inferred resource. Similarly, classification of measured and indicated resources in the current model requires data from 2 drillholes within 50% and 100% of the variogram range for the domain, respectively.

14.8 Reasonable Prospects for Economic Extraction

Gustavson employed a cutoff grade and a pit optimization to test for ‘reasonable prospects for economic extraction’. The pit optimization process serves to define an economic excavation boundary given the parameters used in the optimization process. The cutoff grade classifies the material inside the excavation boundary as a Mineral Resource given the parameters used.

14.8.1 Cutoff Grade

The equation used to calculate the cutoff grade is shown below and is used to meet the test of ‘reasonable prospects for economic extraction.’ Accordingly, the cutoff grade is estimated based on metals price and cost and recovery assumptions:

$$\text{Cutoff grade} = \frac{\text{Process Cost}}{\text{Metal Price} \times \text{Recovery}}$$

Using \$1500/ oz Au (\$48.2/g Au), 80% gold recovery assumption, and a cost assumption at \$13.25/ metric ton processed, yields a cutoff grade of 0.35 ppm. A 0.35 ppm cutoff grade thus constitutes reasonable prospects for economic extraction by this test. Silver is ignored for this cutoff grade estimation, as it contributes approximately 10% to the value of the material.

$$0.35\text{ppm Au} = \frac{\$13.25/t}{\$48.2/g \text{ Au} \times .8}$$

14.8.2 Pit Constrained Resource

Gustavson created pit shells, using the (limited) economic data available for the project to construct a pit shell for restriction of mineral resource reporting. Datamine's NPVS software, utilizing the Lerchs-Grossmann algorithm was used in conjunction with the parameters shown in Table 14-4. The estimated recovery is based on historical reported recoveries of the Atlanta project. Operating costs used are based on an internal price database and the commercial database CostMine. These operating costs are typical for Nevada mill-agitated leach operations.

Table 14-4: Pit Shell Parameters

Parameter	Basis	Pit Case
Gold Price	Per troy ounce	\$ 2,000
Gold Selling Cost (3% Royalty)	Per troy ounce	\$ 60
Silver Price	Per troy ounce	\$ 20
Silver Selling Cost (3% Royalty)	Per troy ounce	\$ 0.60
Mining Cost	Per ton processed	\$ 2.00
Waste Mining Cost	Per ton waste	\$ 2.00
Process Cost (Mill-Agitated Leach)	Per ton processed	\$ 12.00
Mining Dilution		5%
Mining Recovery		100%
Gold Recovery	Percent	80.0%
Silver Recovery	Percent	60.0%
Average overall pit wall angle		45 degrees
Blocks Considered		M, I, & i

It should be noted that in-pit resources of this type are NOT reserves, both because the pits considered include inferred resource for pit generation, and because consideration of all modifying factors has not been completed, including, but not limited to, sufficient test work and engineering study to reliably determine processing costs and recoveries, sufficient engineering work to reliably determine mining and G&A costs, determination of capital costs, consideration of permitting, etc.

Figure 14-20 shows the surface extent of the optimization shell that constrains the resource.



Figure 14-20 Extent of Mineral Resource Shell

14.9 Mineral Resource Estimate

Kevin Francis, SME RM, of Gustavson Associates is the Qualified Person with responsibility for the mineral resource estimation in Table 14-5. Resources do not have modifying factors or dilution applied. Resources are presented at a 0.35 ppm gold only cutoff grade and constrained by a pit optimization shell. In the previous report, written in 2013, no economic pit analysis was to constrain the mineral resource estimate. Gustavson believes that this presentation better represents a 'reasonable prospects for economic extraction'. There is additional mineralized material indicated by the exploration and estimation process that exists outside the pit optimization shell. However, this material is not considered a Mineral Resource with current economic parameters in this report.

Table 14-5: Tabulation of Mineral Resources

Resource Category	Tonnes (000's)	Au Grade (ppm)	Contained Au Oz (000's)	Ag Grade (ppm)	Contained Ag Oz (000's)
Measured	4,130	1.51	200	14.0	1,860
Indicated	6,910	1.17	260	10.6	2,360
Measured + Indicated	11,000	1.30	460	11.9	4,220
Inferred	5,310	0.83	142	7.3	1,240

Resources are not Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that the Mineral Resource will be converted to Mineral Reserves. The quantity and grade is an estimate and is rounded to reflect the fact that it is an approximation. Quantities may not sum due to rounding.

Table 14-6 is a cutoff grade sensitivity table for all measured and indicated material contained within the Mineral Resource statement. The table shows the sensitivity of the Mineral Resource to differing cutoff grades.

Table 14-6 Cutoff Grade Sensitivity

Cutoff Grade Au (ppm)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade Au (ppm)	Au Oz (000's)	Grade Ag (ppm)	Ag Oz (000's)
0	12,400	1.18	471	11.0	4,390
0.1	12,300	1.19	471	11.1	4,390
0.2	12,000	1.22	469	11.3	4,350
0.3	11,200	1.28	462	11.8	4,250
0.4	10,100	1.38	448	12.5	4,090
0.5	8,900	1.50	428	13.6	3,880
0.6	7,600	1.65	404	14.8	3,640
0.7	6,600	1.79	381	16.0	3,410
0.8	5,800	1.92	360	17.1	3,210
0.9	5,200	2.04	341	18.1	3,020
1	4,600	2.16	322	19.0	2,830

15 Adjacent Properties (Item 23)

No active mines are located near to the Atlanta project. The idle Silver Park mine is located west of the Atlanta project. DHRI and Victory has a sizeable property position in the vicinity of the Atlanta project but minimal exploration has taken place.

Gustavson is not aware of relevant information concerning an adjacent property that may affect the Atlanta project.

16 Other Relevant Data & Information (Item 24)

Gustavson knows of no other relevant data and information not discussed elsewhere in this report.

17 Conclusions & Recommendations

17.1 Results & Conclusions

17.1.1 Site & Environmental

Areas of potential environmental impact from historical mining operations have been identified in the Atlanta project, including the former pit, tailings dam, and surface impoundment area. DHRI has not disturbed these areas as part of its onsite activities to date. These areas of potential impact are not expected to affect DHRI's ability to conduct exploration and drilling activities, or to evaluate the potential feasibility of mining.

Environmental liability from DHRI's onsite activities are permitted by the BLM. Permitted activities are described in the Plan of Operation approved in 2014 which was recently updated and approved by BLM. DHRI is permitted with the BLM for exploration activities till 2020. The environmental impact mitigation practices as described in Sunrise (2011) appear reasonable to Gustavson.

17.1.2 Infrastructure

Following review of infrastructure (including on site structures, communications, power, water, personnel, and waste disposal methods), Gustavson concludes that infrastructure at the Atlanta project is adequate for exploration and drilling activities. Additional evaluation may be needed to determine if infrastructure is adequate for mining activities, but the history of mining at the site appears to be positive for infrastructure development.

17.1.3 Exploration and Drilling Results

DHRI has completed ground magnetic surveys of the Atlanta project. The results of the ground magnetic surveys have determined that low magnetic signal coincides with mineralization. A continued mineralized trend has been identified along the Atlanta fault, north and west of the former pit mine area.

Through January 1, 2018, DHRI has provided Gustavson with data from its 47 holes. These holes are in addition to historical holes drilled by other companies. Based on comparison of historical data with modern drilling information, Gustavson concludes that the historical database can be verified using the modern data, and that it is suitable for resource estimation.

Gustavson has interpreted the significant gold-bearing lithologies to include the silicified breccia and porphyry: these lithologies are therefore retained for resource estimation. Drill coverage in the vicinity of the Atlanta pit is sufficient to allow the estimation of measured, indicated and inferred gold and silver resources.

17.1.4 Metallurgy and Processing

Metallurgical testing has been conducted for a total of 10 samples, each consisting of porphyry, silicified breccia, or volcanic sediments. The 10 samples at 10 mesh grain sizes were leached in sodium cyanide for 10 days. Gustavson asserts that the reagent consumption appears reasonable for Nevada mineral deposits. Gustavson has reviewed the results and concludes that suite of coarse bottle roll tests is insufficient for any decision making on the metallurgical parameters of Atlanta material and further test work is necessary.

17.1.5 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Atlanta project contains a mineral resource with good continuity and significant gold grades. The best grades, thicknesses, and continuity of mineralization encountered to date are in the immediate vicinity of the historical Atlanta pit.

A significant portion of the resource falls within the limits of a preliminary Lerchs-Grossmann pit shell. Further work is recommended to refine metallurgical recovery, cost, and geotechnical data at a PEA level to evaluate the economic potential of the deposit.

17.1.1 Exploration Opportunities

There are exploration opportunities along strike to the north and down-dip to the west, as well as possibility for additional mineralization to be discovered along extensions of the Atlanta Fault to the south. The highest potential for economic mineralization would appear to be near-surface extensions of existing mineralization to the north of the Atlanta pit, as mineralization in this area would have relatively low stripping ratios and thus more easily meet the 'reasonable prospects' test.

17.2 Significant Risks and Uncertainties

The Atlanta project is subject to risks and uncertainties typical of gold exploration / evaluation stage projects, particularly risk with regard to commodity prices and the precious metals equity markets. Lower metals prices or lack of precious metals equity market interest or activity could render the project uneconomic or reduce access to project financing.

Specific risks to the project exploration and subsequent mine development center primarily around water use and non-degradation of waters, as discussed in Section 4.4. These risks appear to be manageable but could potentially increase the operating or capital cost for the project, or could delay or stop development activities.

The existing exploration data appears to be of reasonable quality, and modern drilling shows good correlation to historical data, but errors or omissions in the database could potentially reduce the reliability of resource estimates prepared using this information, which could negatively impact the project. Additional drilling, especially in the northern periphery of the mine area could improve the understanding of continuity of mineralization and improve the estimate in those areas.

Comprehensive metallurgical test work is not available for all material types for the deposit, and this increases the uncertainty for recovery and cost considerations which could negatively impact the project.

17.3 Recommendations

Gustavson recommends that DHRI evaluate the current resource area to a PEA level to assess on a preliminary basis whether the existing resource area might be economically viable, and to determine additional test work required to advance the project.

17.3.1 Recommended Work Programs

17.3.1.1 Environmental Liability from Historical Mining Operations

DRHI should seek BLM concurrence on how to handle the environmental liability from the historical mining operations.

17.3.1.2 Infrastructure for Mining Operations

Gustavson recommends that a thorough review of infrastructure be conducted as part of the PEA. Part of this evaluation may include assessment of aquifer yield at the process water supply well and adequacy of conveyance piping; and adequacy of Atlanta Road to support the traffic associated with mining operations.

17.3.1.3 Exploration

Drilling for the near-term should be focused on three areas:

- Angled drilling oriented to test the boundary conditions of the E-W zone by drilling across the footwall and hanging-wall of the zone.
- Infill drilling within the resource Lerchs-Grossmann shell to upgrade mineralization from inferred to indicated categories, as well as to further refine the mineral domain boundaries. Additional drilling in the area north of the historical pit would investigate continuity of higher-grade intercepts within that area, and would improve the confidence of the estimate.
- Core drilling designed to refine the understanding and interpretation of the relationships between the silicified breccia and porphyry material within the Atlanta Fault, to allow for a better interpretation and block model for this domain. Such a model would be useful in considering variability in process methodology, recovery, and process costs for the two material types within the Atlanta fault zone.
- Drilling could also be considered to the north in linear magnetic low anomalies which may be marking alteration along the extension of the Atlanta fault.

17.3.1.4 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The metallurgical testing results reviewed to date suggest that further work is needed. A relationship of leach recovery to grind size should be investigated. Thin section microscopy may highlight mineralogical relationships and aid in understanding refractory nature of the mineral material.

17.3.1.5 Refine Geological model and resource estimation

The current model combines the silicified breccia and mineralized tertiary intrusive material, both present within the SBX zone, into a single entity. Existing lithological information should be reviewed to determine whether the two zones can be effectively segregated. This may not affect grade estimation, but it could be useful for geometallurgical models, as there may be difference in cost and recovery for the two material types.

17.3.1.6 Prepare PEA & Tradeoff Analyses

Gustavson recommends that a PEA be produced to CIM standards which includes the information referenced above, along with a review of process options and associated costs to determine the economic potential of the project.

17.3.2 Costs

The proposed program and budget for the Atlanta Project in 2021 are as follows:

Table 17-1 PEA Program Budget

Item	Cost
Environmental Review	\$10,000
Infrastructure	\$40,000
Soil Sampling (6300 samples, includes labor)	\$277,500
Rock Samples (500)	\$16,000
Geophysical Investigations	
Airmag (1,200 line-km)	\$74,400
Gravity (1200 stations)	\$50,000
Controlled Source Audio Frequency Magnetotellurics (CSAMT)	\$90,000
RC Drilling (9,150m @ \$82/m)	\$750,000
Core Drilling (1,524m @ \$328/m)	\$500,000
Drill Sample Assays (6,000 @ \$35per)	\$210,000
Geologists	\$90,000
Labor	\$35,000
Road and Pad Construction	\$25,000
Permitting (including reclamation)	\$20,000
Metallurgical Testwork	\$100,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment and 43-101 Report	\$130,000
Annual Claim maintenance, Taxes, Carrying Costs	\$140,000
General and Administrative	\$100,000
Total	\$2,657,900

Gustavson believes that these planned expenditures are appropriate for advancing the project through the preliminary economic assessment stage.

18 References (Item 27)

- Black, et al. (2013). Technical Report –NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources, Atlanta property, Lincoln County, Nevada, USA. Prepared by Gustavson Associates, LLC for Meadow Bay Gold Corp., dated March 15, 2013.
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- WRCC, 2013. Historical Climate Monitoring Data for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Stations at Pioche and Ursine. Data Retrieved from the Internet source in February 2013.
- BLM, 2012. Correspondence from Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to Meadow Bay Gold Corp. regarding Notice to Proceed for Surface Management dated May 3, 2012.
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- Durgin (2012). Technical Report – July 2012 Resource Update, Geology and Mineral Resources, Atlanta property, Lincoln County, Nevada, USA. Prepared by Dana Durgin and Matt Ball for Meadow Bay Gold Corp., dated July 16, 2012.
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- Entrix, 2007. Baseline Environmental Survey Assessment, Atlanta Mine, Section 15, Township 7 North, Range 68 East, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian. Prepared by Entrix, Inc. for Hemis Corporation, dated March 2007.
- Victory Metals, December 15th 2020. Joint News Release “Victory Metals & Nevada King Enter Into Arrangement Agreement. Available: https://victorymetals.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/20201215_VMX_VMXNevadaKingEnterIntoArrangementAgreement.pdf

19 Glossary

19.1 Mineral Resources

The mineral resources and mineral reserves have been classified according to the “CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves” (May 10, 2014). Accordingly, the Resources have been classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred, any Reserves have been classified as Proven, and Probable based on the Measured and Indicated Resources as defined below.

A **Mineral Resource** is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth’s crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

An **Inferred Mineral Resource** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

An **Indicated Mineral Resource** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

A **Measured Mineral Resource** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

19.2 Mineral Reserves

Modifying Factors are considerations used to convert Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves. These include, but are not restricted to, mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors.

A **Mineral Reserve** is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include

application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified.

The reference point at which Mineral Reserves are defined, usually the point where the ore is delivered to the processing plant, must be stated. It is important that, in all situations where the reference point is different, such as for a saleable product, a clarifying statement is included to ensure that the reader is fully informed as to what is being reported.

The public disclosure of a Mineral Reserve must be demonstrated by a Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study.

A **Probable Mineral Reserve** is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the Modifying Factors applying to a Probable Mineral Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proven Mineral Reserve. The Qualified Person(s) may elect, to convert Measured Mineral Resources to Probable Mineral Reserves if the confidence in the Modifying Factors is lower than that applied to a Proven Mineral Reserve.

Probable Mineral Reserve estimates must be demonstrated to be economic, at the time of reporting, by at least a Pre-Feasibility Study.

A **Proven Mineral Reserve** is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proven Mineral Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors. Application of the Proven Mineral Reserve category implies that the Qualified Person has the highest degree of confidence in the estimate with the consequent expectation in the minds of the readers of the report. The term should be restricted to that part of the deposit where production planning is taking place and for which any variation in the estimate would not significantly affect the potential economic viability of the deposit.

Proven Mineral Reserve estimates must be demonstrated to be economic, at the time of reporting, by at least a Pre-Feasibility Study. Within the CIM Definition standards the term Proved Mineral Reserve is an equivalent term to a Proven Mineral Reserve.

19.3 Glossary

The following general mining terms may be used in this report.

Table 19-1 Glossary

Term	Definition
Assay:	The chemical analysis of mineral samples to determine the metal content.
Capital Expenditure:	All other expenditures not classified as operating costs.
Composite:	Combining more than one sample result to give an average result over a larger distance.
Concentrate:	A metal-rich product resulting from a mineral enrichment process such as gravity concentration or flotation, in which most of the desired mineral has been separated from the gangue material in the ore.
Crushing:	Initial process of reducing ore particle size to render it more amenable for further processing.
Cut-off Grade (CoG):	The grade of mineralized rock, which determines whether it is economic to recover its mineral content by further concentration.
Dilution:	Waste, which is unavoidably mined with ore.
Dip:	Angle of inclination of a geological feature/rock from the horizontal.
Fault:	The surface of a fracture along which movement has occurred.
Footwall:	The underlying side of an orebody or stope.
Gangue:	Non-valuable components of the ore.
Grade:	The measure of concentration of gold within mineralized rock.
Hangingwall:	The overlying side of an orebody or slope.
Haulage:	A horizontal underground excavation which is used to transport mined ore.
Hydrocyclone:	A process whereby material is graded according to size by exploiting centrifugal forces of particulate materials.
Igneous:	Primary crystalline rock formed by the solidification of magma.
Kriging:	An interpolation method of assigning values from samples to blocks that minimizes the estimation error.
Level:	Horizontal tunnel the primary purpose is the transportation of personnel and materials.
Lithological:	Geological description pertaining to different rock types.
LoM Plans:	Life-of-Mine plans.
LRP:	Long Range Plan.
Material Properties:	Mine properties.
Milling:	A general term used to describe the process in which the ore is crushed and ground and subjected to physical or chemical treatment to extract the valuable metals to a concentrate or finished product.
Mineral/Mining Lease:	A lease area for which mineral rights are held.
Mining Assets:	The Material Properties and Significant Exploration Properties.
Ongoing Capital:	Capital estimates of a routine nature, which is necessary for sustaining operations.
Ore Reserve:	See Mineral Reserve.
Pillar:	Rock left behind to help support the excavations in an underground mine.

Term	Definition
RoM:	Run-of-Mine.
Sedimentary:	Pertaining to rocks formed by the accumulation of sediments, formed by the erosion of other rocks.
Shaft:	An opening cut downwards from the surface for transporting personnel, equipment, supplies, ore and waste.
Sill:	A thin, tabular, horizontal to sub-horizontal body of igneous rock formed by the injection of magma into planar zones of weakness.
Smelting:	A high temperature pyrometallurgical operation conducted in a furnace, in which the valuable metal is collected to a molten matte or doré phase and separated from the gangue components that accumulate in a less dense molten slag phase.
Stope:	Underground void created by mining.
Stratigraphy:	The study of stratified rocks in terms of time and space.
Strike:	Direction of line formed by the intersection of strata surfaces with the horizontal plane, always perpendicular to the dip direction.
Sulfide:	A sulfur bearing mineral.
Tailings:	Finely ground waste rock from which valuable minerals or metals have been extracted.
Thickening:	The process of concentrating solid particles in suspension.
Total Expenditure:	All expenditures including those of an operating and capital nature.
Variogram:	A statistical representation of the characteristics (usually grade).

19.4 Definition of Terms

The following abbreviations may be used in this report.

Table 19-2 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
A	ampere
AA	atomic absorption
A/m ²	amperes per square meter
Ag	silver
Au	gold
°C	degrees Centigrade
CCD	counter-current decantation
CIL	carbon-in-leach
CoG	cut-off grade
cm	centimeter
cm ²	square centimeter
cm ³	cubic centimeter
cfm	cubic feet per minute
ConfC	confidence code
CRec	core recovery
CSS	closed-side setting
CTW	calculated true width
Cu	copper
°	degree (degrees)
dia.	Diameter
EDX	energy dispersive x-ray
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FA	fire assay
ft	foot (feet)
ft ²	square foot (feet)
ft ³	cubic foot (feet)
g	gram
gal	gallon
g/L	gram per liter
g-mol	gram-mole
gpm	gallons per minute
g/t	grams per tonne
ha	hectares
Hp	Horsepower
HQ	drill core diameter of ~63.5 mm
HTW	horizontal true width
ICP-MS	inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry
ID2	inverse-distance squared
ID3	inverse-distance cubed
kA	kiloamperes
kg	kilograms

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
km	kilometer
km ²	square kilometer
koz	thousand troy ounce
kt	thousand tonnes
kt/d	thousand tonnes per day
kt/y	thousand tonnes per year
kV	kilovolt
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
kWh/t	kilowatt-hour per metric tonne
L	liter
L/sec	liters per second
L/sec/m	liters per second per meter
lb	pound
LHD	Long-Haul Dump truck
LOI	Loss On Ignition
LoM	Life-of-Mine
m	meter
m ²	square meter
m ³	cubic meter
masl	meters above sea level
Ma	millions of years before present
mg/L	milligrams/liter
MLA	mineral liberation analysis
mm	millimeter
mm ²	square millimeter
mm ³	cubic millimeter
MME	Mine & Mill Engineering
Moz	million troy ounces
Mt	million tonnes
MTW	measured true width
MW	million watts
m.y.	million years
NGO	non-governmental organization
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
NQ	drill core diameter of ~47.5 mm
opt	troy ounce per ton
OSC	Ontario Securities Commission
oz	troy ounce
%	Percent
Pb	lead
PGM	Pilot Gold Mill
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller
PLS	Pregnant Leach Solution
PMF	probable maximum flood
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
RC	rotary circulation drilling
RoM	Run-of-Mine
RQD	Rock Quality Description
Sb	antimony
sec	second
SEM	Scanning Electron Microscope
SG	specific gravity
SPT	standard penetration testing
st	short ton (2,000 pounds)
t	tonne (metric ton) (2,204.6 pounds)
t/h	tonnes per hour
t/d	tonnes per day
t/y	tonnes per year
TSF	tailings storage facility
TSP	total suspended particulates
µm	micron or microns
V	volts
VFD	variable frequency drive
W	Tungsten or watts
XRD	x-ray diffraction
XRF	x-ray fluorescence
Y	Year
Zn	zinc

Appendix A Certificate of Author Form

KEVIN FRANCIS
Associate Principal Resource Geologist

Gustavson Associates, LLC
200 Union Boulevard, Suite 440
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
Telephone: 303-985-4566
Email: kfrancis@minresource.com

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Kevin Francis, RM SME do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently an Associate Principal Resource Geologist of:

Gustavson Associates, LLC
274 Union Boulevard, Suite 450
Lakewood, CO, USA, 80228

2. I graduated with a Master of Science degree in Geology from University of Colorado in 1987.
3. I am a registered member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1987, and have been involved in mineral exploration and mine geology for a total of 33 years since my graduation from university. This has involved working in the USA, Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Ukraine, Russia, Philippines and South Africa. My experience is principally in base and precious metals.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the entirety of the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources, Atlanta Property, Lincoln County, NV," dated December 18th, 2020, (the "Technical Report"), and am also responsible for the overall organization and content of the document. I visited the project site on October 6, 2020 for one day.
7. I have not previously worked on the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
8. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 6th day of November, 2020

Original signed and sealed by
Signature of Qualified Person

Kevin Francis
Printed Name of Qualified Person

Appendix B Claim Database

Atlanta Patented Claims	
Mineral Survey No.	Claim Name
3915	Atlanta Home
3915	Atlanta Strip #1
3915	Atlanta Strip
3915	Atlanta #1
3915	Atlanta #2
3915	Atlanta #3
3915	Belle
3915	Hillside
3920	Minnett and Hayes #1 Lode
3915	Pactolian Fraction
3915	Sparrow Hawk
37	Conway and Bradshaw
Bobcat Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC139872	ATL #122
NMC139874	ATL #124
NMC139876	ATL #126
NMC139904	ATL #156
NMC16593	ATLANTA STAR # 1
NMC16594	ATLANTA STAR # 2
NMC16595	ATLANTA STAR # 3
NMC16643	BLUE BIRD # 2
NMC16644	BLUE BIRD # 3
NMC16656	BLUE BIRD # 15
NMC16678	BLUE BIRD FRAC
NMC893561	BLUEBIRD NO 4
NMC893562	BLUEBIRD NO 5
NMC893563	BLUEBIRD NO 6

NMC126537	BOBCAT # 1
NMC126538	BOBCAT # 2
NMC126539	BOBCAT # 3
NMC126540	BOBCAT # 4
NMC126541	BOBCAT # 5 (FRAC)
NMC16586	EASTLINE # 1
NMC955048	FLO NO 1
NMC955049	FLO NO 2
NMC955050	FLO NO 3
NMC16581	GEM # 1
NMC16582	GEM # 2
NMC16583	GEM # 3
NMC16584	GEM # 4
NMC893564	GEM NO 5
NMC16689	HOGAN
NMC792474	Lake Valley Millsite
NMC16596	MID
NMC16597	MID # 1
NMC16598	MID # 2
NMC16599	MILLSITE
NMC16600	MILLSITE # 1
NMC16604	MILLSITE # 8
NMC16633	MINETT HAYES # 2
NMC16634	MINETT HAYES # 3
NMC16635	MINETT HAYES # 4
NMC16636	MINETT HAYES # 5
NMC16637	MINETT HAYES # 6
NMC16605	MOAB
NMC16606	MOAB # 1
NMC16607	MOAB # 2
NMC16685	RIDGE # 1
NMC16686	RIDGE # 2
NMC16687	RIDGE # 3
NMC16688	RIDGE # 4

Lily Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1050776	LILY 25
NMC1050777	LILY 26
NMC1050778	LILY 27
NMC1050779	LILY 28
NMC1050780	LILY 29
NMC1050781	LILY 30
NMC1050806	LILY 55
NMC1050807	LILY 56
NMC1050808	LILY 57
NMC1050809	LILY 58
NMC1050810	LILY 59
NMC1050811	LILY 60
NMC1050812	LILY 61
NMC1050813	LILY 62
NMC1050817	LILY 66
NMC1050834	LILY 83
NMC1050835	LILY 84
NMC1050836	LILY 85
NMC1050837	LILY 86
NMC1050838	LILY 87
NMC1050839	LILY 88
NMC1050840	LILY 89
NMC1050841	LILY 90
NMC1050842	LILY 91
NMC1050843	LILY 92
NMC1050844	LILY 93
NMC1050845	LILY 94
NMC1050846	LILY 95
NMC1050847	LILY 96
NMC1050848	LILY 97
NMC1050849	LILY 98
NMC1050850	LILY 99
NMC1050851	LILY 100
NMC1050860	LILY 109
NMC1050861	LILY 110
NMC1050862	LILY 111

NMC1050863	LILY 112
NMC1050864	LILY 113
NMC1050865	LILY 114
NMC1050866	LILY 115
NMC1050867	LILY 116
NMC1050868	LILY 117
NMC1050869	LILY 118
NMC1050870	LILY 119
NMC1050871	LILY 120
NMC1050872	LILY 121
NMC1050873	LILY 122
NMC1050874	LILY 123
NMC1050875	LILY 124
NMC1050876	LILY 125
NMC1050877	LILY 126
NMC1050878	LILY 127
NMC1050879	LILY 128
NMC1050880	LILY 129
NMC1050881	LILY 130
NMC1050882	LILY 131
NMC1050883	LILY 132
NMC1050884	LILY 133
NMC1050885	LILY 134
NMC1050886	LILY 135
NMC1050887	LILY 136
NMC1050888	LILY 137
NMC1050889	LILY 138
NMC1050890	LILY 139
NMC1050891	LILY 140
NMC1050892	LILY 141
NMC1050893	LILY 142
NMC1050894	LILY 143
NMC1050895	LILY 144
NMC1050896	LILY 145
NMC1050897	LILY 146
NMC1050898	LILY 147
NMC1050899	LILY 148
NMC1050900	LILY 149

NMC1050901	LILY 150
NMC1050902	LILY 151
NMC1050903	LILY 152
NMC1050904	LILY 153
NMC1050905	LILY 154
NMC1050906	LILY 155
NMC1050907	LILY 156
NMC1050908	LILY 157
NMC1050909	LILY 158
NMC1050910	LILY 159
NMC1050911	LILY 160
NMC1050912	LILY 161
NMC1050913	LILY 162
NMC1050914	LILY 163
NMC1050915	LILY 164
NMC1050916	LILY 165
NMC1050917	LILY 166
NMC1050918	LILY 167
NMC1050919	LILY 168
NMC1050920	LILY 169
NMC1050921	LILY 170
NMC1050922	LILY 171
NMC1050923	LILY 172
NMC1050924	LILY 173
NMC1050925	LILY 174
NMC1050926	LILY 175
NMC1050927	LILY 176
NMC1050928	LILY 177
NMC1050929	LILY 178
NMC1050930	LILY 179
NMC1050941	LILY 190
NMC1050942	LILY 191
NMC1050943	LILY 192
NMC1050944	LILY 193
NMC1050945	LILY 194
NMC1050946	LILY 195
NMC1050947	LILY 196
NMC1050948	LILY 197

NMC1050949	LILY 198
NMC1050950	LILY 199
NMC1050951	LILY 200
NMC1050952	LILY 201
NMC1050963	LILY 212
NMC1050964	LILY 213
NMC1050965	LILY 214
NMC1050966	LILY 215
Bluebird Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC 1041617	Bluebird 16
NMC 1041618	Bluebird 17
NMC 1041619	Bluebird 18
NMC 1041620	Bluebird 19
NFL Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC 1051716	NFL 1
NMC 1051717	NFL 2
NMC 1051718	NFL 3
NMC 1051719	NFL 4
NMC 1051720	NFL 5
PEG Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC 1051822	PEG 2
NMC 1051827	PEG 7
NMC 1051828	PEG 8
NMC 1051829	PEG 9
NMC 1051830	PEG 10
NMC 1051831	PEG 11
NMC 1051834	PEG 14
NMC 1051835	PEG 15
NMC 1051836	PEG 16
NMC 1051837	PEG 17
NMC 1051838	PEG 18
NMC 1051841	PEG 21
NMC 1051842	PEG 22
NMC 1051843	PEG 23
NMC 1051844	PEG 24

NMC 1051847	PEG 27
NMC 1051848	PEG 28
NMC 1051849	PEG 29
NMC 1051850	PEG 30
NBI Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC973736	NBI 7
NMC985534	NBI 8
NMC985535	NBI 9
NMC985536	NBI 10
NMC985537	NBI 11
NMC973757	NBI 28
NMC985547	NBI 29
NMC985548	NBI 30
NMC985549	NBI 31
NMC985550	NBI 32
NMC985551	NBI 33
NMC985560	NBI 65
NMC985561	NBI 66
NMC985562	NBI 67
NMC985563	NBI 68
NMC985564	NBI 69
NMC985565	NBI 70
NMC985573	NBI 101
NMC985574	NBI 102
NMC985575	NBI 103
NMC985576	NBI 104
NMC985577	NBI 105
NMC985578	NBI 106
NMC985579	NBI 107
NMC985580	NBI 108
NMC985581	NBI 109
NMC985591	NBI 134
NMC985592	NBI 135
NMC985593	NBI 136
NMC985594	NBI 137
NMC985595	NBI 138
NMC985596	NBI 139

NMC985597	NBI 140
NMC985598	NBI 141
NMC985599	NBI 142
NMC985600	NBI 143
NMC985601	NBI 144
NMC985602	NBI 145
NMC985603	NBI 146
NMC985612	NBI 170
NMC985613	NBI 171
NMC985614	NBI 172
NMC985615	NBI 173
NMC985616	NBI 174
NMC985617	NBI 175
NMC985618	NBI 176
NMC985619	NBI 177
NMC985620	NBI 178
NMC985621	NBI 179
NMC985632	NBI 201
NMC985633	NBI 202
NMC985634	NBI 203
NMC985635	NBI 204
NMC985642	NBI 226
NMC985643	NBI 227
NMC985644	NBI 228
NMC985645	NBI 230
NMC985646	NBI 231
NMC985647	NBI 232
NMC987571	NBI 244
NMC987572	NBI 245
NMC987573	NBI 246
NMC987574	NBI 247
NMC987575	NBI 248
NMC987576	NBI 249
NMC987577	NBI 250
NMC987578	NBI 251
NMC987579	NBI 252
NMC987580	NBI 253
NMC987581	NBI 254

NMC987582	NBI 258
NMC987583	NBI 259
NMC987584	NBI 260
NMC987585	NBI 261
NMC987588	NBI 273
NMC987589	NBI 274
NMC987590	NBI 275
NMC987591	NBI 276
NMC987592	NBI 277
NMC987593	NBI 278
NMC987594	NBI 279
NMC987595	NBI 280
NMC987596	NBI 281
NMC987597	NBI 282
NMC987598	NBI 283
NMC987599	NBI 284
NMC987600	NBI 288
NMC987601	NBI 289
NMC987602	NBI 290
NMC987603	NBI 291
NMC987604	NBI 292
NMC973943	NBI 299
NMC987606	NBI 300
NMC987607	NBI 301
NMC987608	NBI 302
NMC987609	NBI 303
NMC987610	NBI 304
NMC987611	NBI 305
NMC987612	NBI 306
NMC987613	NBI 307
NMC987614	NBI 308
NMC987615	NBI 309
NMC987616	NBI 310
NMC987617	NBI 311
NMC987618	NBI 312
NMC987619	NBI 313
NMC987620	NBI 314
NMC987621	NBI 315

NMC987622	NBI 316
NMC987623	NBI 317
NMC987624	NBI 318
NMC987625	NBI 319
NMC987626	NBI 320
NMC987627	NBI 321
NMC987628	NBI 322
NMC987629	NBI 323
NMC973972	NBI 328
NMC973973	NBI 329
NMC973974	NBI 330
NMC973975	NBI 331
NMC973976	NBI 332
NMC973980	NBI 336
NMC973981	NBI 337
NMC973982	NBI 338
NMC973983	NBI 339
NMC973984	NBI 340
NMC987633	NBI 343
NMC987634	NBI 344
NMC987635	NBI 345
NMC987636	NBI 346
NMC987637	NBI 347
NMC987638	NBI 348
NMC987639	NBI 349
NMC987640	NBI 350
NMC987641	NBI 351
SNO Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC 1051441	SNO 1
NMC 1051442	SNO 2
NMC 1051443	SNO 3
NMC 1051444	SNO 4
NMC 1051445	SNO 5
NMC 1051446	SNO 6
NMC 1051447	SNO 7
NMC 1051448	SNO 8
NMC 1051449	SNO 9

NMC 1051450	SNO 10
NMC 1051451	SNO 11
NMC 1051452	SNO 12
NMC 1051453	SNO 13
Lauren Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1060968	Lauren 1
NMC1060969	Lauren 2
NMC1060975	Lauren 8
NMC1060976	Lauren 9
NMC1060987	Lauren 20
NMC1060988	Lauren 21
NMC1060991	Lauren 24
NMC1060992	Lauren 25
NMC1060993	Lauren 26
NMC1060994	Lauren 27
C & B Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC 1051672	C&B 1
NMC 1051673	C&B 2
NMC 1051674	C&B 3
NMC 1051675	C&B 4
NMC 1051676	C&B 5
NMC 1051677	C&B 6
NMC 1051678	C&B 7
NMC 1051679	C&B 8

NMC 1051680	C&B 9
NMC 1051681	C&B 10
NMC 1051682	C&B 11
NMC 1051683	C&B 12
NMC 1051684	C&B 13
NMC 1051685	C&B 14
NMC 1051686	C&B 15
NMC 1051687	C&B 16
NMC 1051688	C&B 17
NMC 1051689	C&B 18
NMC 1051690	C&B 19
NMC 1051691	C&B 20
NMC 1051692	C&B 21
NMC 1051693	C&B 22
NMC 1051694	C&B 23
NMC 1051695	C&B 24
NMC 1051696	C&B 25
NMC 1051697	C&B 26
NMC 1051698	C&B 27
Julie Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
1110335	Julie 22
1110336	Julie 23
1110337	Julie 24

AT Claim Group	
Serial Number	Claim Name
NMC1196210	AT-1
NMC1196211	AT-2
NMC1196212	AT-3
NMC1196213	AT-4
NMC1196214	AT-5
NMC1196215	AT-6
NMC1196216	AT-7
NMC1196217	AT-8
NMC1196218	AT-9
NMC1196219	AT-10

AT Claim Group	
Serial Number	Claim Name
NMC1196220	AT-11
NMC1196221	AT-12
NMC1196222	AT-13
NMC1196223	AT-14
NMC1196224	AT-15
NMC1196225	AT-16
NMC1196226	AT-17
NMC1196227	AT-18
NMC1196228	AT-19
NMC1196229	AT-20

AT Claim Group	
Serial Number	Claim Name
NMC1196230	AT-21
NMC1196231	AT-22
NMC1196232	AT-23
NMC1196233	AT-24
NMC1196234	AT-25
NMC1196235	AT-26
NMC1196236	AT-27
NMC1196237	AT-28
NMC1196238	AT-29
NMC1196239	AT-30
NMC1196240	AT-35
NMC1196241	AT-36
NMC1196242	AT-37
NMC1196243	AT-38
NMC1196244	AT-39
NMC1196245	AT-40
NMC1196246	AT-41
NMC1196247	AT-42
NMC1196248	AT-43
NMC1196249	AT-44
NMC1196250	AT-45
NMC1196251	AT-46
NMC1196252	AT-47
NMC1196253	AT-48
NMC1196254	AT-49
NMC1196255	AT-50
NMC1196256	AT-51
NMC1196257	AT-52
NMC1196258	AT-53
NMC1196259	AT-54
NMC1196260	AT-55
NMC1196261	AT-56
NMC1196262	AT-57
NMC1196263	AT-58
NMC1196264	AT-59
NMC1196265	AT-60
NMC1196266	AT-61
NMC1196267	AT-62
NMC1196268	AT-67

AT Claim Group	
Serial Number	Claim Name
NMC1196269	AT-68
NMC1196270	AT-69
NMC1196271	AT-70
NMC1196272	AT-71
NMC1196273	AT-72
NMC1196274	AT-73
NMC1196275	AT-74
NMC1196276	AT-75
NMC1196277	AT-76
NMC1196278	AT-77
NMC1196279	AT-78
NMC1196280	AT-79
NMC1196281	AT-80
NMC1196282	AT-81
NMC1196283	AT-82
NMC1196284	AT-83
NMC1196285	AT-84
NMC1196286	AT-85
NMC1196287	AT-86
NMC1196288	AT-87
NMC1196289	AT-88
NMC1196290	AT-89
NMC1196291	AT-90
NMC1196292	AT-91
NMC1196293	AT-92
NMC1196294	AT-93
NMC1196295	AT-94
NMC1196296	AT-95
NMC1196297	AT-96
NMC1196298	AT-97
NMC1196299	AT-98
NMC1196300	AT-99
NMC1196301	AT-100
NMC1196302	AT-101
NMC1196303	AT-102
NMC1196304	AT-103
NMC1196305	AT-104
NMC1196306	AT-105
NMC1196307	AT-106

AT Claim Group	
Serial Number	Claim Name
NMC1196308	AT-107
NMC1196309	AT-108
NMC1196310	AT-109
NMC1196311	AT-110
NMC1196312	AT-111
NMC1196313	AT-112
NMC1196314	AT-113
NMC1196315	AT-114
NMC1196316	AT-115
NMC1196317	AT-116
NMC1196318	AT-117
NMC1196319	AT-118
NMC1196320	AT-119
NMC1196321	AT-120
NMC1196322	AT-121
NMC1196323	AT-122
NMC1196324	AT-123
NMC1196325	AT-124
NMC1196326	AT-125
NMC1196327	AT-126
NMC1196328	AT-127
NMC1196329	AT-128
NMC1196330	AT-129
NMC1196331	AT-130
NMC1196332	AT-131
NMC1196333	AT-132
NMC1196334	AT-133
NMC1196335	AT-134
NMC1196336	AT-135
NMC1196337	AT-136
NMC1196338	AT-137
NMC1196339	AT-138
NMC1196340	AT-139
NMC1196341	AT-140
NMC1196342	AT-141
NMC1196343	AT-142
NMC1196344	AT-143
NMC1196345	AT-144
NMC1196346	AT-145

AT Claim Group	
Serial Number	Claim Name
NMC1196347	AT-146
NMC1196348	AT-147
NMC1196349	AT-148
NMC1196350	AT-149
NMC1196351	AT-150
NMC1196352	AT-151
NMC1196353	AT-152
NMC1196354	AT-153
NMC1196355	AT-154
NMC1196356	AT-155
NMC1196357	AT-156
NMC1196358	AT-157
NMC1196359	AT-158
NMC1196360	AT-159
NMC1196361	AT-160
NMC1196362	AT-161
NMC1196363	AT-162
NMC1196364	AT-163
NMC1196365	AT-164
NMC1196366	AT-165
NMC1196367	AT-166
NMC1196368	AT-167
NMC1196369	AT-168
NMC1196370	AT-169
NMC1196371	AT-170
NMC1196372	AT-171
NMC1196373	AT-172
NMC1196374	AT-173
NMC1196375	AT-174
NMC1196376	AT-175
NMC1196377	AT-176
NMC1196378	AT-177
NMC1196379	AT-178
NMC1196380	AT-179
NMC1196381	AT-180
NMC1196382	AT-181
NMC1196383	AT-182
NMC1196384	AT-183
NMC1196385	AT-184

AT Claim Group	
Serial Number	Claim Name
NMC1196386	AT-185
NMC1196387	AT-186
NMC1196388	AT-187
NMC1196389	AT-188
NMC1196390	AT-189
NMC1196391	AT-190
NMC1196392	AT-191
NMC1196393	AT-192
NMC1196394	AT-193
NMC1196395	AT-194
NMC1196396	AT-195
NMC1196397	AT-196
NMC1196398	AT-197
NMC1196399	AT-198
NMC1196400	AT-199
NMC1196401	AT-200
NMC1196402	AT-201
NMC1196403	AT-202
NMC1196404	AT-203
NMC1196405	AT-204
NMC1196406	AT-205
NMC1196407	AT-206
NMC1196408	AT-207
NMC1196409	AT-208
NMC1196410	AT-209
NMC1196411	AT-210
NMC1196412	AT-211
NMC1196413	AT-212
NMC1196414	AT-213
NMC1196415	AT-214
NMC1196416	AT-215
NMC1196417	AT-216
NMC1196418	AT-217
NMC1196419	AT-218
NMC1196420	AT-219
NMC1196421	AT-220
NMC1196422	AT-221
NMC1196423	AT-222
NMC1196424	AT-223

AT Claim Group	
Serial Number	Claim Name
NMC1196425	AT-224
NMC1196426	AT-225
NMC1196427	AT-226
NMC1196428	AT-227
NMC1196429	AT-228
NMC1196430	AT-229
NMC1196431	AT-230
NMC1196432	AT-231
NMC1196433	AT-232
NMC1196434	AT-233
NMC1196435	AT-234
NMC1196436	AT-235
NMC1196437	AT-236
NMC1196438	AT-237
NMC1196439	AT-238
NMC1196440	AT-239
NMC1196441	AT-240
NMC1196442	AT-241
NMC1196443	AT-242
NMC1196444	AT-243
NMC1196445	AT-244
NMC1196446	AT-245
NMC1196447	AT-246
NMC1196448	AT-247
NMC1196449	AT-248
NMC1196450	AT-249
NMC1196451	AT-250
NMC1196452	AT-251
NMC1196453	AT-252
NMC1196454	AT-253
NMC1196455	AT-254
NMC1196456	AT-255
NMC1196457	AT-256
NMC1196458	AT-257
NMC1196459	AT-258
NMC1196460	AT-259
NMC1196461	AT-260
NMC1196462	AT-261
NMC1196463	AT-262

AT Claim Group	
Serial Number	Claim Name
NMC1196464	AT-263

Appendix C Drillhole Database

Borehole Name	Drilling Program	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
		Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
77-30	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102300	98811	6748	80	0	-90
78-13	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102251	98939	6652	90	0	-90
78-18	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102036	99359	6725	280	0	-90
78-2	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102201	98960	6656	155	0	-90
78-8	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102203	98853	6710	220	0	-90
78-9	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102148	98851	6713	220	0	-90
79A-15	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102019	99155	6646	205	0	-90
79A-16	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102155	98949	6647	205	0	-90
80-1	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102141	99639	6754	150	0	-90
80-6	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102129	98908	6681	205	0	-90
80-7	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102192	98839	6681	150	0	-90
80-8	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102121	98840	6683	255	0	-90
81-1	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	101923	99212	6663	390	0	-90
81-10	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102365	98722	6762	170	0	-90
81-12	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	101959	99112	6670	365	0	-90
81-13	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102090	98728	6753	450	0	-90
81-2	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102014	98801	6724	415	0	-90
81-3	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102104	98861	6662	187	0	-90
81-4	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102082	98905	6661	250	0	-90
81-5	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102071	98780	6728	350	0	-90
81-6	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102207	98721	6757	220	0	-90
81-7	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102137	98723	6766	250	0	-90
81-8	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102255	98711	6758	205	0	-90
81-9	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102300	98705	6758	155	0	-90
82-15	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102457	98704	6783	150	0	-90
82-16	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102470	98831	6788	150	0	-90
82-17	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102514	98725	6802	150	0	-90
83-1	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102102	99511	6579	235	0	-90
83-10	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102026	99311	6575	225	0	-90
83-11	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102001	99311	6575	225	0	-90
83-12	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102051	99211	6572	225	0	-90
83-13	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102026	99211	6572	225	0	-90
83-14	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102001	99211	6572	225	0	-90
83-15	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	101976	99212	6575	225	0	-90
83-16	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	101951	99212	6576	225	0	-90

Borehole Name	Drilling Program	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
		Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
83-17	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102050	99111	6572	220	0	-90
83-18	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102025	99111	6572	220	0	-90
83-19	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102000	99111	6572	220	0	-90
83-2	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102077	99511	6583	235	0	-90
83-20	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102075	99011	6554	210	0	-90
83-21	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102050	99011	6554	200	0	-90
83-22	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102025	99011	6556	210	0	-90
83-23	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102001	99411	6579	235	0	-90
83-24	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102176	99399	6534	100	0	-90
83-25	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102141	99411	6555	130	0	-90
83-26	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102101	99411	6556	200	0	-90
83-27	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102176	99361	6535	100	0	-90
83-28	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102101	99361	6535	120	0	-90
83-29	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102076	99361	6536	150	0	-90
83-3	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102052	99511	6587	240	0	-90
83-31	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102076	99311	6534	130	0	-90
83-32	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102051	99311	6535	90	0	-90
83-33	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102176	99261	6534	80	0	-90
83-34	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102026	99261	6535	185	0	-90
83-35	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102126	99211	6535	100	0	-90
83-36	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102101	99211	6535	150	0	-90
83-37	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102076	99211	6536	180	0	-90
83-38	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102176	99161	6535	80	0	-90
83-39	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102126	99161	6536	150	0	-90
83-4	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102027	99511	6591	245	0	-90
83-41	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102001	99161	6535	235	0	-90
83-43	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102100	99111	6532	140	0	-90
83-44	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102075	99111	6534	200	0	-90
83-45	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102150	99061	6537	100	0	-90
83-46	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102050	99061	6534	200	0	-90
83-47	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102125	99011	6537	100	0	-90
83-48	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102100	99011	6537	150	0	-90
83-49	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102125	98961	6538	170	0	-90
83-50	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102100	98961	6540	70	0	-90
83-51	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102175	98899	6572	100	0	-90
83-52	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102150	98896	6568	100	0	-90
83-53	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102105	98911	6560	85	0	-90
83-54	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102097	98914	6559	160	0	-90
83-6	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102076	99411	6573	225	0	-90

Borehole Name	Drilling Program	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
		Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
83-7	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102051	99411	6573	225	0	-90
83-8	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102026	99411	6570	225	0	-90
85-1	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102091	99361	6496	70	0	-90
85-10	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102016	99261	6477	50	0	-90
85-11	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102061	99211	6475	50	0	-90
85-12	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102041	99211	6475	35	0	-90
85-13	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102011	99211	6475	50	0	-90
85-14	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	101991	99211	6475	50	0	-90
85-15	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102071	99161	6476	45	0	-90
85-16	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102051	99161	6476	30	0	-90
85-17	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102031	99161	6476	35	0	-90
85-18	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102095	99111	6477	50	0	-90
85-19	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102080	99111	6477	50	0	-90
85-2	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102056	99361	6496	70	0	-90
85-20	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102060	99111	6477	50	0	-90
85-21	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102020	99111	6477	50	0	-90
85-22	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102110	99061	6476	50	0	-90
85-23	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102080	99061	6476	50	0	-90
85-3	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102021	99361	6496	70	0	-90
85-4	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102001	99361	6496	70	0	-90
85-5	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102081	99311	6495	70	0	-90
85-6	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102041	99311	6495	70	0	-90
85-7	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102011	99311	6495	40	0	-90
85-8	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102071	99261	6477	50	0	-90
85-9	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102041	99261	6477	50	0	-90
86-1	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102691	98128	6881.96	220	0	-90
86-2	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102509	98458	6823	220	0	-90
86-3	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102802	98096	6922.1	180	0	-90
86-4	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102624	98453	6870	200	0	-90
86-5	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	101973	99262	6492	300	0	-90
86-6	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102008	99056	6477	80	0	-90
86-8	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102254	98521	6825	225	0	-90
B77-10	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102070	98961	6551.02	260	0	-90
N81-3	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102202	99511	6658.27	60	0	-90
N81-5	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102253	99511	6681	30	0	-90
88-1	Bobcat	102195	98752	6764	210	0	-90
88-10	Bobcat	101947	99505	6634	435	0	-90
88-11	Bobcat	101588	99063	6729	1000	0	-90
88-12	Bobcat	101681	98911	6747	1000	0	-90

Borehole Name	Drilling Program	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
		Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
88-13	Bobcat	101792	99012	6647	800	0	-90
88-14	Bobcat	101786	99112	6637	565	0	-90
88-15	Bobcat	101806	98962	6668.34	610	0	-90
88-2	Bobcat	102018	98771	6736	500	0	-90
88-3	Bobcat	102357	98460	6841	400	0	-90
88-4	Bobcat	102189	98581	6769	300	0	-90
88-5	Bobcat	102222	98648	6776	270	0	-90
88-6	Bobcat	102093	98664	6742	285	0	-90
88-7	Bobcat	101598	99014	6738	400	90	-80
88-8	Bobcat	101894	99660	6678	640	0	-90
88-9	Bobcat	101785	99060	6647	700	0	-90
90-1	Bobcat	101786	99160	6641	630	0	-90
90-2	Bobcat	101763	99259	6641	705	0	-90
90-3	Bobcat	101579	98986	6746	1055	0	-90
90-4	Bobcat	101567	100453	6616	1360	0	-90
AC-01	Gold Fields	101808	99038	6647	701	0	-90
AC-02	Gold Fields	102046	98768	6738	546	86.4	-76.6
AC-03	Gold Fields	102046	98768	6738	621	85.6	-52.5
AC-04	Gold Fields	101591	98857	6755	897	92.2	-85.8
AC-05	Gold Fields	101386	98684	6770	326.5	0	-90
AR-01	Gold Fields	101505	99278	6727	995	0	-90
AR-02	Gold Fields	101505	99278	6727	800	92	-59.6
AR-03	Gold Fields	102322	98555	6823	500	91.3	-56
AR-04	Gold Fields	101926	99671	6677	500	91.3	-56
AR-05	Gold Fields	101415	100066	6709	880	92	-60.6
AR-06	Gold Fields	101495	100691	6604	800	90	-54.6
AR-07	Gold Fields	101484	101191	6604	780	90	-69.4
AR-08	Gold Fields	102575	101182	6689	780	93	-54.6
AR-09	Gold Fields	100426	98112	6658	1000	105	-57
AR-10	Gold Fields	99948	91539	6886	800	0	-90
AR-11	Gold Fields	99948	91539	6886	600	270	-50
AR-12	Gold Fields	99962	91219	6891	800	225	-45
AR-13	Gold Fields	100290	91202	6882	660	180	-45
AR-14	Gold Fields	100965	91877	6928	700	0	-90
AR-15	Gold Fields	100963	91873	6928	700	240	-45
AR-16	Gold Fields	100257	92082	6847	600	0	-90
AR-17	Gold Fields	100253	92073	6847	600	190	-45
AR-18	Gold Fields	101190	98813	6764	1000	0	-90
AR-19	Gold Fields	101243	98920	6765	1000	0	-90

Borehole Name	Drilling Program	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
		Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
AR-20	Gold Fields	101190	98715	6765	940	0	-90
AR-21	Gold Fields	101378	98931	6765	1000	0	-90
AR-22	Gold Fields	100845	98817	6655	800	0	-90
AR-23	Gold Fields	100820	99020	6705	940	0	-90
AR-24	Gold Fields	100887	99195	6708	900	0	-90
AR-25	Gold Fields	100869	99412	6705	900	0	-90
AR-26	Gold Fields	100869	99412	6705	960	83	-71.5
AR-27	Gold Fields	101580	98855	6746	855	0	-90
AR-28	Gold Fields	101632	98717	6803	630	90	-67.6
AR-29	Gold Fields	102508	98708	6835	500	0	-90
AR-30	Gold Fields	102562	99153	6845	500	0	-90
AR-31	Gold Fields	102562	99153	6845	500	54	-51
AR-32	Gold Fields	102430	98220	6910	300	0	-90
AR-33	Gold Fields	101040	105520	6500	160	80	-45
AR-34	Gold Fields	100135	107985	6600	1000	93	-60
AR-35	Gold Fields	100470	108240	6600	700	85	-60
AR-36	Gold Fields	103620	98260	7190	300	0	-90
AR-37	Gold Fields	103620	98260	7190	500	302	-51
AR-38	Gold Fields	103880	97900	7210	520	0	-90
AR-39	Gold Fields	103880	97900	7210	720	188	-53.6
AR-40	Gold Fields	104000	96560	7309.97	590	358	-47.1
AR-41	Gold Fields	102180	99866	6835	600	95	-52.2
AR-42	Gold Fields	104475	93075	7200	600	200	-45
AR-43	Gold Fields	103870	92900	7200	520	0	-90
AR-44	Gold Fields	105485	92730	7200	700	230	-42
AR-45	Gold Fields	104575	92960	7200	680	30	-55
AR-45A	Gold Fields	104670	93100	7200	60	171	-60
AR-46	Gold Fields	93170	97105	6800	500	0	-90
AR-47	Gold Fields	93305	97200	6800	300	266	-60
AR-48	Gold Fields	93240	97445	6800	210	0	-90
AR-49	Gold Fields	93235	97445	6800	300	260	-60
AR-50	Gold Fields	100390	99290	6710.26	1100	177	-73.2
AR-51	Gold Fields	100380	98895	6680.52	920	180	-81
AR-52	Gold Fields	101480	101740	6594.62	780	96	-69.4
AR-53	Gold Fields	100200	99345	6733.44	960	0	-90
AR-54	Gold Fields	101500	102480	6580.61	800	0	-90
AR-55	Gold Fields	100375	98900	6681.1	940	93	-81.3
AR-56	Gold Fields	101500	102480	6580.61	700	90	-53.4
AR-57	Gold Fields	99970	94980	6760	600	0	-90

Borehole Name	Drilling Program	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
		Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
AR-58	Gold Fields	101370	103590	6550.5	500	0	-90
AR-59	Gold Fields	100300	94530	6830	600	275	-45
AR-60	Gold Fields	103140	102900	6610.91	600	90	-52.2
AR-61	Gold Fields	102020	91680	7050	600	0	-90
AR-62	Gold Fields	93150	96950	6800	280	0	-90
AR-63	Gold Fields	92540	97430	6800	440	0	-90
AR-64	Gold Fields	99275	95335	6700	700	85	-45
AR-65	Gold Fields	99090	95060	6700	545	0	-90
AR-66	Gold Fields	98290	95870	6700	600	0	-90
AR-67	Gold Fields	102030	90970	7100	720	140	-45
AR-68	Gold Fields	100675	95435	6800	500	0	-90
AR-69	Gold Fields	95040	95895	6700	370	120	-65
AR-70	Gold Fields	94475	97415	6700	300	0	-90
ARC-01	Gold Fields	101589	98857	6756	1480	0	-90
ARC-02	Gold Fields	101556	98863	6755	662	89.7	-57.9
ARC-03	Gold Fields	101518	99052	6741	1098	0	-90
ARC-04	Gold Fields	101298	98494	6779	1275	0	-90
ARC-05	Gold Fields	101378	98834	6763	925	0	-90
ARC-06	Gold Fields	101384	98730	6769	755	0	-90
C96-08	Chief	101594	98986	6746	1071.8	0	-90
KN98-01	Kinross	103126.1	102900.1	6606.8	800	160	-72
KN98-02	Kinross	102163.2	100527.7	6723.7	600	120	-69
KN98-03	Kinross	104440	102000	6685	445	270	-51.7
KN98-04	Kinross	104280	101470	6740	325	270	-49.9
KN98-05	Kinross	102940	97660	6975	455	0	-90
KN98-06	Kinross	102950	97650	6975	620	60	-59.3
KN98-07	Kinross	102930	97660	6975	835	240	-82.5
KN98-08	Kinross	102790	102680	6590	460	90	-76.9
KN98-09	Kinross	102490	102400	6585	405	90	-76.1
KN98-10	Kinross	101080	101220	6615	850	90	-82.8
KN98-11	Kinross	101085	101225	6615	895	270	-83.4
KN98-12	Kinross	101275	101060	6615	820	0	-90
KN98-13	Kinross	101280	101060	6615	965	310	-79.5
KN98-14	Kinross	101100	100625	6640	915	90	-83.7
KN98-15	Kinross	101210	101390	6615	700	0	-90
KN98-16	Kinross	103126	102905	6607	425	0	-90
KR97-01	Kinross	101622	99311	6719.7	580	91.5	-56.9
KR97-02	Kinross	101488	99212	6727.6	760	96.35	-54.07
KR97-03	Kinross	101483	99212	6727.6	745	91.86	-67.9

Borehole Name	Drilling Program	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
		Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
KR97-04	Kinross	101478	99212	6727.6	820	89.87	-73.28
KR97-05	Kinross	101523	99112	6736.2	770	90.75	-55.56
KR97-06	Kinross	101518	99112	6736.2	800	99.87	-72.68
KR97-07	Kinross	101513	99112	6736.2	850	102.04	-74.52
KR97-08	Kinross	101523	99060	6737	710	89.65	-55.8
KR97-09	Kinross	101518	99060	6737	690	99.19	-66.95
KR97-10	Kinross	101513	99060	6737	995	95.88	-80.04
KR97-11	Kinross	101551	98962	6745.7	690	91.7	-51.3
KR97-12	Kinross	101546	98962	6745.7	800	95.7	-75.4
KR97-13	Kinross	101489	98889	6755.7	1200	49.65	-89.48
KR97-14	Kinross	101470	99045	6737.2	900	150.8	-66.8
KR97-15	Kinross	101622	99112	6735	800	86	-54.8
KR98-01	Kinross	101400.2	99275.3	6725	835	180	-53
KR98-02	Kinross	101506.4	99284.4	6724.5	1200	186.33	-66.18
KR98-03	Kinross	101261	99356.1	6722.7	1200	182.67	-61.78
KR98-04	Kinross	101478	98883.8	6756.8	1200	190.85	-48.81
KR98-05	Kinross	101640.6	98895.2	6751	700	183.4	-63.38
KR98-06	Kinross	101395	99160	6733	700	183	-57.56
KR98-07	Kinross	101300	99010	6745	855	210.02	-82.92
KR98-08	Kinross	101280	98550	6780	620	90	-59.3
KR98-09	Kinross	101295	99015	6745	750	206.45	-78.16
KR98-10	Kinross	101395	99266	6725	1100	176.15	-72.45
KR98-11	Kinross	101260	99360	6723	1125	180	-71.9
KR98-12	Kinross	102360	98470	6840	590	260	-58.3
KR98-13	Kinross	100980	99170	6745	1100	174.75	-78.01
KR98-14	Kinross	102330	98475	6840	160	0	-90
KR98-15	Kinross	101730	99368	6650	625	90	-74.4
KR98-16	Kinross	101725	99368	6650	645	0	-90
KR98-17	Kinross	101710	99414	6655	755	0	-90
KR98-18	Kinross	101705	99414	6655	565	90	-53.5
KR98-19	Kinross	101687	99459	6660	725	0	-90
KR98-20	Kinross	101674	99502	6665	725	90	-75.9
KR98-21	Kinross	101622	99365	6720	860	0	-67.9
KR98-22	Kinross	101620	99635	6700	870	0	-90
KR98-24	Kinross	101590	99825	6710	945	0	-90
KR98-25	Kinross	101525	100066	6715	925	0	-90
KS98-01	Kinross	99537.3	93499.8	6754.1	700	90	-45
KS98-02	Kinross	99634.6	93928.5	6747.9	655	90	-45
KS98-03	Kinross	99724.8	94391	6740.6	600	90	-70

Borehole Name	Drilling Program	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
		Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
KS98-04	Kinross	100139.8	95240.1	6752.2	500	180	-45
KS98-05	Kinross	100263.6	95071.2	6776.6	600	0	-90
KS98-06	Kinross	100339	94999.4	6793.9	600	70	-45
KS98-07	Kinross	100812.7	95209.9	6946.6	500	0	-90
KS98-08	Kinross	100813.7	95203.6	6947.3	545	180	-45
KS98-09	Kinross	100609.9	95183.1	6876.6	500	90	-45
KS98-10	Kinross	100609.8	95192.6	6876.7	500	180	-60
KS98-11	Kinross	100586.7	94904.2	6837.9	400	90	-45
KS98-12	Kinross	100590.1	94893.5	6839.2	500	180	-45
KS98-13	Kinross	100109.8	94704	6765.9	500	90	-45
KS98-14	Kinross	100797.9	93859.1	6895.7	500	225	-45
KS98-15	Kinross	100965	94034.8	6923.5	500	45	-45
KS98-16	Kinross	100974.6	94038.2	6925.4	500	90	-45
KS98-17	Kinross	103040.8	92009.2	6980.9	500	270	-45
KS98-18	Kinross	101138.4	91348	6986.3	545	0	-45
KS98-19	Kinross	102233.6	92002.9	7037.9	465	330	-45
KS98-20	Kinross	105070	91590	7150	365	13	-54
KS98-21	Kinross	104670	91430	7155	390	25	-70
KS98-22	Kinross	101460	91310	7025	645	0	-59
KS98-23	Kinross	100765	91370	6970	645	0	-43
DHRI-11-01C	Meadow Bay	101881.69	99001.23	6628.29	404	90	-55
DHRI-11-02C	Meadow Bay	101796.47	99554.57	6670.93	593	90	-45
DHRI-11-03C	Meadow Bay	101737.36	99435.69	6663.24	575	92.6	-75.2
DHRI-11-03RC	Meadow Bay	102146.53	100539.85	6693.353617	500	0	-90
DHRI-11-04C	Meadow Bay	101571.78	98998.18	6739.96	1043	269.1	-90
DHRI-11-04RC	Meadow Bay	102170.71	100831.44	6676.87	485	0	-90
DHRI-11-05RC	Meadow Bay	102150.88	101248.37	6627	340	0	-90
DHRI-11-06C	Meadow Bay	101260.47	98904.03	6757.83	1000	88.9	-90
DHRI-11-06RC	Meadow Bay	102009.3	101427.7	6592.42	320	0	-90
DHRI-11-07C	Meadow Bay	101605.63	99674.68	6682.581116	961	251.4	-90
DHRI-11-07RC	Meadow Bay	101901.12	101219.41	6591.62	355	0	-90
DHRI-11-08C	Meadow Bay	101782.27	100949.6	6597.4	530	87.9	-90
DHRI-11-08RC	Meadow Bay	101726.28	100730.03	6606.22	510	0	-90
DHRI-11-09C	Meadow Bay	101627.5	99065.03	6729.14	1625	91.5	-83.9
DHRI-11-09RC	Meadow Bay	101666.58	100475.07	6622.67	700	0	-90
DHRI-11-10C	Meadow Bay	102081.02	98755.99	6743.82	528	132.1	-90
DHRI-11-10RC	Meadow Bay	101912.14	98739.19	6730.15	500	0	-90
DHRI-11-11C	Meadow Bay	101005.23	99069.4	6748.69	1468	211.6	-89.4
DHRI-11-11RC	Meadow Bay	101993.4	98726.26	6736.34	470	0	-90

Borehole Name	Drilling Program	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
		Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
DHRI-11-12C	Meadow Bay	100771.24	100913.96	6664.98	1058	234.8	-88.4
DHRI-11-13C	Meadow Bay	101409.54	101375.96	6603.81	720	108.9	-89.9
DHRI-11-14C	Meadow Bay	101963.6	100438.01	6684.72	1625	239.1	-89
DHRI-11-15C	Meadow Bay	101241.27	99985.46	6701.96	1625	84.9	-89.6
DHRI-11-16C	Meadow Bay	101813.38	102697.73	6572.25	552	196	-89.5
DHRI-11-17C	Meadow Bay	101284.19	102096.56	6592.7	578	35.3	-89.3
DHRI-11-18C	Meadow Bay	100825.56	99029.46	6704.44	896	0	-90
DHRI-11-19C	Meadow Bay	100922.23	99430.21	6701.02	1711	255.8	-89.7
DHRI-11-20C	Meadow Bay	101018.56	99720.69	6700	1048	315.3	-89.9
DHRI-11-21C	Meadow Bay	101283.6	99557.41	6714.88	1188	67.5	-89.1
DHRI-11-NRC01	Meadow Bay	101192.28	99924.69	6700.22	1110	0	-90
DHRI-11-NRC02	Meadow Bay	101523.99	99735.87	6706.95	1115	0	-90
DHRI-11-NRC03	Meadow Bay	101362.63	99908.94	6705.67	1240	0	-90
DHRI-11-NRC04	Meadow Bay	101294.61	99784.54	6700.14	1265	0	-90
DHRI-11-NRC05	Meadow Bay	101277.72	99367.07	6722.75	1300	0	-90
DHRI-11-NRC06	Meadow Bay	101510.01	99460.69	6713.75	1220	0	-90
DHRI-11-NRC07	Meadow Bay	101129.06	99163.4	6762.31	1560	0	-90
DHRI-12-MRC01	Meadow Bay	101270.9	99891.2	6710	1145	0	-90
DHRI-12-MRC02	Meadow Bay	101468.2	99893.2	6710	895	0	-90
DHRI-12-MRC03	Meadow Bay	101468.8	99791.1	6707	1045	0	-90
DHRI-12-MRC04	Meadow Bay	101468.8	99691.1	6705	980	0	-90
DHRI-15-LRC01	Meadow Bay	101557.7	99660.9	6614	1130	0	-90
DHRI-15-LRC02	Meadow Bay	101263.3	99891.7	6617	1330	168.6	-88.98
DHRI-15-LRC03	Meadow Bay	101557.7	99660.9	6716	1110	0	-90
DHRI-15-LRC04	Meadow Bay	101439.6	99575.6	6760	1165	17.4	-89.02
DHRI-15-LRC05	Meadow Bay	101469.1	99431.2	6762	1460	354.4	-88.65
DHRI-15-LRC06	Meadow Bay	101264.9	99889.7	6757	1460	354.4	-88.65

