National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report: Geology and Exploration at the Gold Basin Project Mohave County, Arizona USA

Report Date: November 30, 2021
Effective Date: September 1, 2021

Prepared for:

Gold Basin Resources Corp.
1170 – 1040 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, V6E 4H1
Canada

Prepared by:

Hard Rock Consulting, LLC
7114 W. Jefferson Avenue Suite 308
Lakewood, CO 80235

Endorsed by QP(s):

Jeff Choquette, P.E., State of Montana (No. 12265)
J. J. Brown, P.G., SME-RM (No. 4168244RM)
Richard Schwering, P.G., SME-RM (No. 4223152RM)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for Gold Basin Resources Corporation ("GBR") (CSE:GXX) by Hard Rock Consulting, LLC ("HRC"). The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the scope of HRC's services based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by GBR subject to the terms and conditions of their contract with HRC, which permits GBR to file this report with Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

I, Richard A. Schwering, P.G., SME-RM, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as Principal Resource Geologist by:

   Hard Rock Consulting, LLC
   7114 W. Jefferson Ave., Ste. 313
   Lakewood, Colorado 80235 U.S.A.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Colorado, Boulder with a Bachelor of Arts in Geology, in 2009 and have practiced my profession continuously since 2013.

3. I am a:

   - Registered member of the Society of Mining and Metallurgy and Exploration (No. 4223152RM)
   - Licensed Professional Geologist in the State of Wyoming (PG-4086)

4. I have worked as a Geologist for 11 years and as a Resource Geologist for a total of 7 years since my graduation from university; as an employee of a junior exploration company, as an independent consultant, and as an employee of various consulting firms with experience in structurally controlled precious and base metal deposits.

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 preparation of the report titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, Geology and Exploration at the Gold Basin Project, Mohave County, Arizona, USA", dated November 30, 2021 with an effective date of September 1, 2021, with specific responsibility for Sections 1, 10, through 12, and 14 of this report.

7. I have not conducted a personal inspection of the property, though I have had prior involvement with the property during preparation of a previous Technical Report dated February 5, 2021.

8. As of the date of this certificate and as of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer, vendor, and property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

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

Dated this 30th day of November 2021

Richard A. Schwering

"Richard A. Schwering"
Signature of Qualified Person

Richard A. Schwering; SME-RM
Printed name of Qualified Person

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

I, Jennifer J. Brown, P.G., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as Principal Geologist by:

   Hard Rock Consulting, LLC
   7114 W. Jefferson Ave., Ste. 313
   Lakewood, Colorado 80235 U.S.A.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Montana and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology in 1996.

3. I am a:
   - Licensed Professional Geologist in the State of Wyoming (PG-3719)
   - Registered Professional Geologist in the State of Idaho (PGL-1414)
   - Registered Member in good standing of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Inc. (4168244RM)

4. I have worked as a geologist for over 20 years since graduation from the University of Montana, as an employee of various engineering and consulting firms and the U.S.D.A. Forest Service. I have more than 10 collective years of experience directly related to mining and or economic and saleable minerals exploration and resource development, including geotechnical exploration, geologic analysis and interpretation, resource evaluation, and technical reporting.

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 preparation of the report titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, Geology and Exploration at the Gold Basin Project, Mohave County, Arizona, USA", dated November 30, 2021 with an effective date of September 1, 2021, with specific responsibility for Sections 1 through 9 and 15 through 19 of this report.

7. I personally inspected the property on January 5 and 6, 2021, and I was previously involved with the property during preparation of a previous Technical Report dated February 5, 2021.

8. As of the date of this certificate and as of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer, vendor, and property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

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

Dated this 30th day of November 2021

Jennifer J. (J.J.) Brown

"*Jennifer J. Brown*"

Jennifer J. (J.J.) Brown, SME-RM
Printed name of Qualified Person

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

I, Jeffery W. Choquette, P.E., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as Principal Engineer by:

   Hard Rock Consulting, LLC
   7114 W. Jefferson Ave., Ste. 313
   Lakewood, Colorado 80235 U.S.A.

2. I am a graduate of Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology and received a Bachelor of Science degree in Mining Engineering in 1995

3. I am a:

   - Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Montana (No. 12265)
   - QP Member in Mining and Ore Reserves in good standing of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (No. 01425QP)

4. I have 22-plus years of domestic and international experience in project development, resource and reserve modeling, mine operations, mine engineering, project evaluation, and financial analysis. I have worked for mining and exploration companies for fifteen years and as a consulting engineer for seven years. I have been involved in industrial minerals, base metals and precious metal mining projects in the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America.

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 preparation of the report titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, Geology and Exploration at the Gold Basin Project, Mohave County, Arizona, USA", dated November 30, 2021 with an effective date of September 1, 2021, with specific responsibility for Section 13 of this report.

7. I have not personally inspected the property, though I have had prior involvement with the property during preparation of a previous Technical Report dated February 5, 2021.

8. As of the date of this certificate and as of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer, vendor, and property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

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

Dated this 30th day of November 2021

Jeffery W. Choquette

"Jeffery W. Choquette"

Jeffery W. Choquette, P.E.
Printed name of Qualified Person

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Actlabs	Activation Laboratories, Ltd.
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
amsl	above mean sea level
ASMI	Arizona State Mining Inspector
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
C	centigrade
$Ca(OH)_2$	calcium hydroxide
cm	centimeters
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
DDH	Diamond Core
ExGen	ExGen Resource, Inc.
FedEx	Federal Express Shipping
ft	feet
GBR	Gold Basin Resources Corporation
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GRV	Greenvale Energy Limited
HRC	Hard Rock Consulting, LLC
in	inch
JORC	Australian Joint Ore Reserves Committee
KCA	Kappes, Cassiday and Associates
kV	kilovolt
m	meters
NaCN	sodium cyanide
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report
NPMC	Nevada Pacific Mining Company
oz/t	ounces per ton
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
QP	Qualified Person
RC	Reverse circulation
RM	registered member
SAMREC	South African Mineral Resource Committee
SGH	soil gas hydrocarbon
SME	Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration
SRTM	Shuttle Range Tomography Mission
t	ton
UPS	United Parcel Service
US$	U.S. dollars
WHP	Watering Hole Productions
WSMC	Western States Minerals Corporation

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Gold Basin Resources Corporation ("GBR", CSE:GXX) is a precious and base metals exploration company engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and development of North American mineral properties. Gold Basin has retained Hard Rock Consulting LLC ("HRC") to prepare a technical report on geology and exploration for the Gold Basin Project (the "Gold Basin Project" or the "Project"), a historically productive oxide gold property located within the Gold Basin mining district of Mohave County, Arizona.

This report presents the results of HRC's efforts and is intended to fulfill the reporting Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). This report was prepared in accordance with the requirements and guidelines set forth in Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 (June 2011). The conclusions and interpretations presented herein are based on all available technical data and information as of September 1, 2021, the effective date of this report.

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

The Gold Basin Project is located approximately 70 miles southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada, and 50 miles northwest of Kingman, Arizona, in the Gold Basin mining district of Mohave County, Arizona, U.S.A. The Project area is situated among the southeastern White Hills, south of Lake Mead and west of the Grand Wash Cliffs, which mark the southwestern boundary of the Colorado Plateau. The approximate geographic center of the Project area is located at 35˚48'N latitude and 114˚14'W longitude (N3,963,278m, E748,824m; WGS84, UTM Zone 11S). Map coverage of the Project area is provided by the 1:24,000-scale Gold Basin and Senator Mountain 7.5-minute U.S.G.S. Topographic Quadrangles.

GBR owns 100% of the Project through its wholly-owned subsidiary Gold Basin Resources (Arizona) Inc., ("GBR (US)") pursuant to a Purchase and Sale Agreement made as of September 3, 2020 among GBR (then Fiorentina Minerals Inc.), GBR (US), and Aurum Exploration Inc. ("Aurum"). All of Aurum's right, title and interest in the 290 unpatented federal mining claims which comprise the bulk of the Project area was transferred to GBR (US) by Quitclaim Deed on September 14, 2020.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

Bedrock in the Project area is primarily comprised of Precambrian gneiss and rapakivi-like granite, and a Cretaceous two-mica granite. The Precambrian 'gneiss' includes well-foliated, quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, muscovite biotite schist, and amphibolite. Intruding the gneiss is a rapakivi-like granite that contains large (up to 5 cm) pink alkali feldspar phenocrysts in a matrix of quartz, hornblende, and biotite. The Precambrian and Cretaceous rocks are both cut by the Cyclopic detachment fault, the southernmost extension of the regional South Virgin-White River detachment. The Cyclopic detachment consists of at least two low-angle normal faults that strike northwest and dip generally less than 20° southwest. The fault contains Precambrian crystalline rocks in both its hanging wall and footwall and locally cuts the Cretaceous two-mica granite.

The Cyclopic detachment fault is the most dominant structural feature in the Gold Basin district, and it is presently thought to be the primary district-scale control over gold mineralization. Gold grade and distribution at Gold Basin are primarily controlled by structure, specifically the series of near-horizontal detachment fault planes cutting the Precambrian gneissic basement. Gold mineralization is localized within brecciated, gouged, and shattered zones which range in thickness from 1m to 30m. Based on the drill data, at least four separate detachment planes occur within a package of stacked shears with an aggregate thickness of about 200m, though at present only two of these planes are known to be important with respect to gold occurrence.

Gold mineralization is the result of a low sulfidation and shallow epithermal depositional system. Sulfide is recorded in several holes but is typically not present above depths of 100 to 200m. Alteration products consist of hematitic clay and silica, although carbonate veining/alteration in several holes at Stealth and Red Cloud is associated with the highest-grade drill intervals and may be indicative of boiling. The mineralized zones have fairly well-defined tops and bottoms, which is typical of shallow, hydrostatically open, epithermal systems.

1.4 Status of Exploration

Over the past four decades, roughly fifteen different operators have completed approximately 40,312m of drilling in a total of 587 drillholes throughout the Gold Basin Project area. During that same time frame, the Project has been subject to a variety of other exploration activities, including soil, rock, and trench sampling, geologic mapping, and ground and air magnetic surveys.

In 2015, Centric Mineral Management Pty Ltd ("Centric (AUS)") initiated an exhaustive effort to compile, organize, and digitize all available historic exploration data into a single Geographic Information System ("GIS") database. While this effort did not include any new exploration activity, it both expanded and improved the historical dataset by incorporating a vast amount of information that was not previously stored in a digital, geo-referenced format.

Based in part on the results of Centric (AUS)'s work, GBR initiated an 88-hole, reverse circulation drilling program in the fall of 2020. The 2020 drilling campaign was expanded in early 2021 to include a total of 103 RC drillholes, and all holes were completed as of the end of May 2021. The intent of the 2020-2021 drilling program was to increase the density of drilling and quality of data in the Cyclopic and Cyclopic NW target areas to a degree sufficient to support estimation of mineral resources in accordance with the definitions and Standards of Disclosure prescribed by NI 43-101.

1.5 Mineral Resource Estimate

GBR is not reporting a current mineral resource estimate for the Gold Basin Project at this time. A mineral resource estimate was prepared in October 2019, prior to GBR's acquisition of the Project, by Robin A. Rankin, MSc DIC MAusIMM (CPGeo) of GeoRes. While the 2019 mineral resource estimate was publicly disclosed in JORC format, it relied largely on historic data which at present lacks sufficient supporting documentation and detail for proper validation as required by NI 43-101. GBR intends to prepare and report a mineral resource estimate for the Gold Basin Project following detailed analysis of the 2021 drilling results and completion of an on-going, comprehensive data validation effort.

1.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

HRC concludes that GBR has thorough understanding of the geology of the Gold Basin Project, and that the appropriate deposit model is being applied for exploration. The conceptual geologic model is sound, and in conjunction with drilling results, indicates that potential exists to increase the extent of known mineralized areas with additional drilling.

During the on-site inspection in January 2021, HRC's (QP) representative conducted general geologic field reconnaissance, including inspection of bedrock exposures and other surficial geologic features, ground-truthing of reported drill collar and trench sample locations, and superficial examination of historic mine workings. Field observations during the site visit generally confirm previous reports on the geology of the Project area. Bedrock lithologies, alteration types, and significant structural features are all consistent with descriptions provided in existing Project reports, and the author did not see any evidence in the field that might significantly alter or refute the current interpretation of the local geologic setting or the conceptual geologic model on which exploration is based.

GBR's routine RC sample collection, preparation, analytical procedures, and security measures are, in general, considered reasonable and adequate to ensure the validity and integrity of the data derived from GBR's sampling programs. Samples prepared for transport to the laboratory are bagged and labelled in a manner which inhibits tampering, and all samples remain in GBR control until released to commercial transport in Kingman. GBR's current internal QA/QC program incorporates standard, blank, and field duplicate samples as well as occasional check (lab) sampling. HRC is of the opinion that drillhole data gathered during GBR's on-going drilling program will, together with historic drilling data, result in a total dataset of sufficient quality and quantity to support estimation of mineral resources according to NI 43-101 mineral resource classification definitions.

During the course of this study, HRC made a number of observations regarding data handling, document management, and general drilling and sampling procedures and protocols for which modifications and/or improvements could positively affect the level of confidence in the drillhole data and subsequent mineral resource estimations. Based on these observations, HRC recommends that GBR carry out the following:

- An in-house effort to compile, organize, prioritize, digitize, and validate presently unavailable hard-copy historic data and documents.
- Production and implementation of formal and specific written protocols with regard to both wet and dry reverse circulation drilling, diamond core drilling, sampling methods and sample handling procedures, and geologic logging.
- Production and implementation of formal data management and document handling procedures with regard to exploration; specifically, written guidelines and prepared templates for the collection and organization of exploration data in order to ensure that all pertinent information is captured and catalogued in a practical and efficient manner for ease of future use.
- Standardization of quality assurance-quality control procedures including collection of field duplicate, blank, and standard samples, comparison checks between different drill contractors and types of drilling, comparison checks between lithology logs recorded by different exploration staff, review of core recoveries versus grade, review of RC data for potential downhole contamination, and selection and review of downhole survey methods and measurements, etc.

- HRC recommends that QA/QC analysis be conducted on an on-going basis, including consistent acceptance/rejection tests. Each round of QA/QC analysis should be documented, and reports should include a discussion of the results and any corrective actions taken. HRC further recommends that retained samples presently stored on-site be transported to a secure, local storage facility, both as an added security measure and in order to comply with BLM permit regulations.
- HRC recommends, where possible, the professional survey of historic and future collar locations in the Cyclopic, Cyclopic NW, and Stealth areas and any other areas under consideration for mineral resource estimation.
- Drillholes with depths greater than 120 meters should be surveyed down-hole.
- Core drilling is recommended in the Cyclopic and Cyclopic NW target areas to confirm grade and thickness of the detachment faults and to better define lithologic units.

1.6.1 Recommended Work Plan and Budget

HRC recommends that GBR complete additional RC in-fill and definition drilling in both the Cyclopic and Stealth resource areas. HRC anticipates that roughly 12,000 ft of additional RC drilling will be sufficient to in-fill data gaps in the Cyclopic resource area, as well as to expand open mineralization to the east and northwest (toward the Frye mine). Roughly 10,000 ft of RC drilling should be considered in the Stealth resource area to test for strike extensions of gold mineralization along the main Stealth structure. As part of the same work program, HRC recommends completion of an IP survey over the northern portion of the Cyclopic resource area to a depth of 300m to test for chargeability below the known oxide zone and to obtain resistivity data for use in mapping permeability of the subsurface bedrock. The anticipated costs for the recommended scope of work, including on-going metallurgical testing and drone magnetic survey work, are presented in Table 18-1.

Table 1-1 Estimated Cost for Recommended Scope of Work

Recommended Scope of Work	Expected Cost (CD$)	Expected Cost (US$)
Cyclopic RC Drilling	$450,000	$357,143
Cyclopic Assay	$150,000	$119,048
Stealth RC Drilling	$350,000	$277,778
Stealth Assay	$120,000	$95,238
Geophysical Studies (IP+Air Mag)	$275,000	$218,254
Metallurgical Testing	$200,000	$158,730
Tenements Renewals	$60,000	$47,619
Site Supervision	$140,000	$111,111
Data Entry	$40,000	$31,746
Subtotal	**$1,785,000**	**$1,416,667**
15% Contingency	$267,750	$212,500
Total Budget	**$2,052,750**	**$1,629,167**

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Issuer and Terms of Reference

Gold Basin Resources Corporation ("GBR", CSE:GXX) is a precious and base metals exploration company engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and development of North American mineral properties. Gold Basin has retained Hard Rock Consulting LLC ("HRC") to prepare a technical report on geology and exploration for the Gold Basin Project (the "Gold Basin Project" or the "Project"), a historically productive oxide gold property located within the Gold Basin mining district of Mohave County, Arizona.

This report presents the results of HRC's efforts and is intended to fulfill the reporting Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). This report was prepared in accordance with the requirements and guidelines set forth in Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 (June 2011). The conclusions and interpretations presented herein are based on all available technical data and information as of September 1, 2021, the effective date of this report.

Items 15 through 22 of Form 43-101F1 (Mineral Reserve Estimates, Mining Methods, Recovery Methods, Project Infrastructure, Market Studies and Contracts, Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact, Capital and Operating Costs, and Economic Analysis, respectively) are not required of a technical report for a property that is not an "advanced property" as that term is defined in NI 43-101, and as such are not considered in this report.

2.2 Sources of Information

A portion of the background and technical information presented in this report was obtained from the following documents:

- Blanchflower, J.D., 2011. *Amended Technical Report on the Gold Basin Property, Gold Basin Mining District, Mojave County, Arizona*; NI 43-101 Technical Report prepared for Pannonia Ventures Corp., October 2011.
- Rankin, R.A., 2020. *Gold Basin Project JORC (2012 Edition) Gold Resource Estimate*; JORC Technical Report prepared for Gold Basin Resources Corp., October 2020.
- Straw, C., 2017. *Progress Report, Gold Basin Project, Arizona, USA*; Internal report prepared for Centric Minerals Management Pty Ltd., April 2017.
- Straw, C., Herron, C., 2016. *Technical Report, Gold Basin Project, USA*; Internal report prepared for Centric Minerals Management Pty Ltd., July 2016.
- Straw, C., Herron, C., 2015. *Technical Interpretation and Exploration Targets Report, Gold Basin Project, Arizona, U.S.A.*; Internal report prepared for Centric Minerals Management Pty Ltd., October 2015.

The information contained in current report Sections 4 through 8 was largely presented in, and in some cases is excerpted directly from, the reports listed above. HRC has reviewed this material in detail, and finds the information contained herein to be factual and appropriate with respect to guidance provided by NI 43-101 and associated Form NI 43-101F1.

Additional information was requested from and provided by GBR. In preparing Sections 9 through 13 of this report, the authors have sourced information from historical documents including exploration reports, technical papers, sample descriptions, assay results, computer data, maps and drill logs generated by previous operators and associated third party consultants. Historical documents and data sources used during the preparation of this report are cited in the text, as appropriate, and are summarized in current report Section 27.

2.3 Qualified Persons and Personal Inspection

This report is endorsed by the following Qualified Persons, as defined by NI 43-101: Ms. J.J. Brown, P.G., Mr. Jeffrey Choquette, P.E., and Mr. Richard Schwering, P.G., all of HRC.

Mr. Schwering, P.G., SME-RM, has nearly 10 years of combined experience in mineral exploration and geologic consulting, including a variety of project work specifically related to structurally controlled gold and silver resources and reserves. Mr. Schwering is specifically responsible for report Sections 10 through 12 and 14, and as of the effective date of this report, has not visited the Gold Basin Project.

Ms. Brown, P.G., SME-RM, has more than 20 years of professional experience as a consulting geologist, including 10 years of geologic and geotechnical exploration, analysis, and reporting associated with mineral resource development. Ms. Brown is a licensed Professional Geologist in the states of Idaho and Wyoming and is recognized as a Qualified Person (QP) with regard to geology and mineral resources according to United States, Canadian (NI 43-101), Australian (JORC), and South African (SAMREC) standards. She has conducted site inspection, geologic field reconnaissance, and data verification as an independent QP for a variety of gold, silver, and multiple commodity projects throughout the western U.S., Mexico, Europe, and South America. Ms. Brown is specifically responsible for report Sections 1 through 9 and 23 through 27.

Mr. Choquette, P.E., is a professional mining engineer with more than 20 years of domestic and international experience in mine operations, mine engineering, project evaluation and financial analysis, and has contributed to industrial minerals, base metals, and precious metals mining projects around the world. Mr. Choquette is responsible for current report Section 13 and as of the effective date of this report, has not visited the Gold Basin Project.

HRC representative and QP J.J. Brown conducted an on-site inspection of the Gold Basin Project on January 5 and 6, 2021. While on site, Ms. Brown conducted general site and geologic field reconnaissance including observation of the on-going drilling program, examination of surface bedrock exposures, and ground-truthing of reported drill collar locations. Ms. Brown also reviewed with Gold Basin geology staff the conceptual geologic model, data entry and document management protocols, and drilling and sampling procedures and associated quality assurance and quality control ("QA/QC") methods presently employed.

The on-going exploration program observed during Ms. Brown's site inspection carried on through May of 2021. Ms. Brown remained in contact with GBR throughout the remainder of the exploration program and has regularly reviewed drilling results and associated GBR press releases through September 1, 2021, the effective date of this report, to ensure that no material change regarding geology, drilling, sampling, or other exploration has occurred since the time of the site inspection. Ms. Brown knows of no other factors that might be considered a material change to the Project prior to the September 1 effective date and as such considers the January 5 and 6 site inspection current for the purposes of this report.

2.4 Units of Measure

Unless otherwise stated, all measurements reported herein are Imperial units and currencies are expressed in constant 2021 US dollars ("US$"). Gold and silver values are reported in parts per million ("ppm") or in Troy ounces per ton ("oz/T"). Tonnage is reported as metric tonnes ("t"), unless otherwise specified.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

HRC has fully relied upon and disclaims responsibility for non-technical information provided by Gold Basin regarding property ownership, mineral tenure, and permitting and environmental aspects of the Gold Basin Project. Such information is presented in Section 4 of this report. Property title and mineral tenure details were provided by Mr. Charles Straw, current President and director of Gold Basin, through personal communication on December 15, 2020, and in written format via the following documents:

- *Purchase and Sale Agreement* (among Fiorentina Minerals Inc. (now Gold Basin Resources Corporation), Aurum Exploration Inc. and Gold Basin Resources (Arizona) Inc.), September 3, 2020.
- *Certificate of Change of Name* (name change of Fiorentina Minerals Inc. to Gold Basin Resources Corporation), September 11, 2020.
- *Notice of Transfer of Interest* (from Aurum Exploration Inc. to Gold Basin Resources (Arizona) Inc.), September 14, 2020.

Environmental and permitting information presented Section 4 was provided by Gold Basin Resources via the following documents:

- *Gold Basin Arizona, Cyclopic and Stealth Prospects, Order of Magnitude Estimate*; Internal report prepared by Nevada Pacific Mining Company, Incorporated, August 1997.
- *Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection, AZMILS Data File, including Public Notice No. 14-96AZAP (Notice of Preliminary Decision to Issue an Individual Aquifer Protection Permit, Aquifer Protection Permit No. P-I02956);* Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources file data, printed February 2003.

Additional information regarding environmental and permitting aspects of the Gold Basin Project was obtained through personal communication with Mr. Cal Herron, Gold Basin Project Geologist, on January 6, 2021.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Project Location and Ownership

The Gold Basin Project is located approximately 70 miles southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada, and 50 miles northwest of Kingman, Arizona, in the Gold Basin mining district of Mohave County, Arizona, U.S.A. (Figure 4-1). The Project area is situated among the southeastern White Hills, south of Lake Mead and west of the Grand Wash Cliffs, which mark the southwestern boundary of the Colorado Plateau. The approximate geographic center of the Project area is located at 35˚48'N latitude and 114˚14'W longitude (N3,963,278m, E748,824m; WGS84, UTM Zone 11S). Map coverage of the Project area is provided by the 1:24,000-scale Gold Basin and Senator Mountain 7.5-minute U.S.G.S. Topographic Quadrangles.

Figure 4-1 Gold Basin Project Location

GBR owns 100% of the Project through its wholly-owned subsidiary Gold Basin Resources (Arizona) Inc., ("GBR (US)") pursuant to a Purchase and Sale Agreement made as of September 3, 2020 among GBR (then Fiorentina Minerals Inc.), GBR (US), and Aurum Exploration Inc. ("Aurum"). All of Aurum's right, title and interest in the 290 unpatented federal mining claims which comprise the bulk of the Project area was transferred to GBR (US) by Quitclaim Deed on September 14, 2020. GBR maintains legal, public access to the

Project area via BLM Road 9748, which extends to the west from Pierce Ferry Road immediately past mile marker 17 (northeast of Highway 93).

4.2 Mineral Tenure, Agreements and Encumbrances

The Project area is comprised of 5 split estate mineral rights (2,389 acres) and 294 unpatented federal mining claims (5,360 acres), which together total approximately 7,749 acres (roughly 12 mi^2) of land surface. The mineral holdings occupy all or portions of: T27NR18W, Sections 3 and 4; T28NR18W, Sections 19, 29, 30, 31 and 32; and T28NR19W, Sections 1, 3, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 22, 24, 25 and 26 (Figure 4-2).

An annual assessment fee of $140 is required for each of the unpatented mining claims (currently paid in full for the 2021 calendar year). The 290 unpatented federal mining claims acquired by GBR (US) pursuant to the Purchase and Sale Agreement referenced above are also subject to a 1% Gross Returns Royalty (the “Centric Royalty”) held by Centric Minerals Management Pty Ltd (“Centric (AUS)”) pursuant to a Gross Returns Royalty Agreement dated as of January 1, 2020 between Aurum and Centric (AUS) (the “Royalty Agreement”). The Royalty Agreement was assigned to GBR (US) by Aurum pursuant to an assignment and assumption agreement made effective as of September 14, 2020 among Aurum, GBR (US) and Centric (AUS), whereby Aurum assigned all of its right, title, benefit and interest in the Royalty Agreement to GBR (US) and GBR (US) assumed all of Aurum's obligations thereunder, including the payment of the Centric Royalty thereunder.

The split estate mineral rights are subject to a perpetual production royalty held by Newmont Corporation of 3.5% gross returns from the sale or other disposition of all metals and minerals produced from those portions of the Project area previously owned by Sante Fe Pacific Railroad Company (Gold Basin Private Lands and Minerals, Figure 4-2) pursuant to the terms of an Option Agreement entered into by Sante Fe Pacific Railroad Company and Aurumbank Incorporated as of February 9, 2004.

HRC is not aware of any other royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements or encumbrances that the Project is subject to. Pertinent mining claim details, including names and serial numbers, are tabulated in Appendix A.

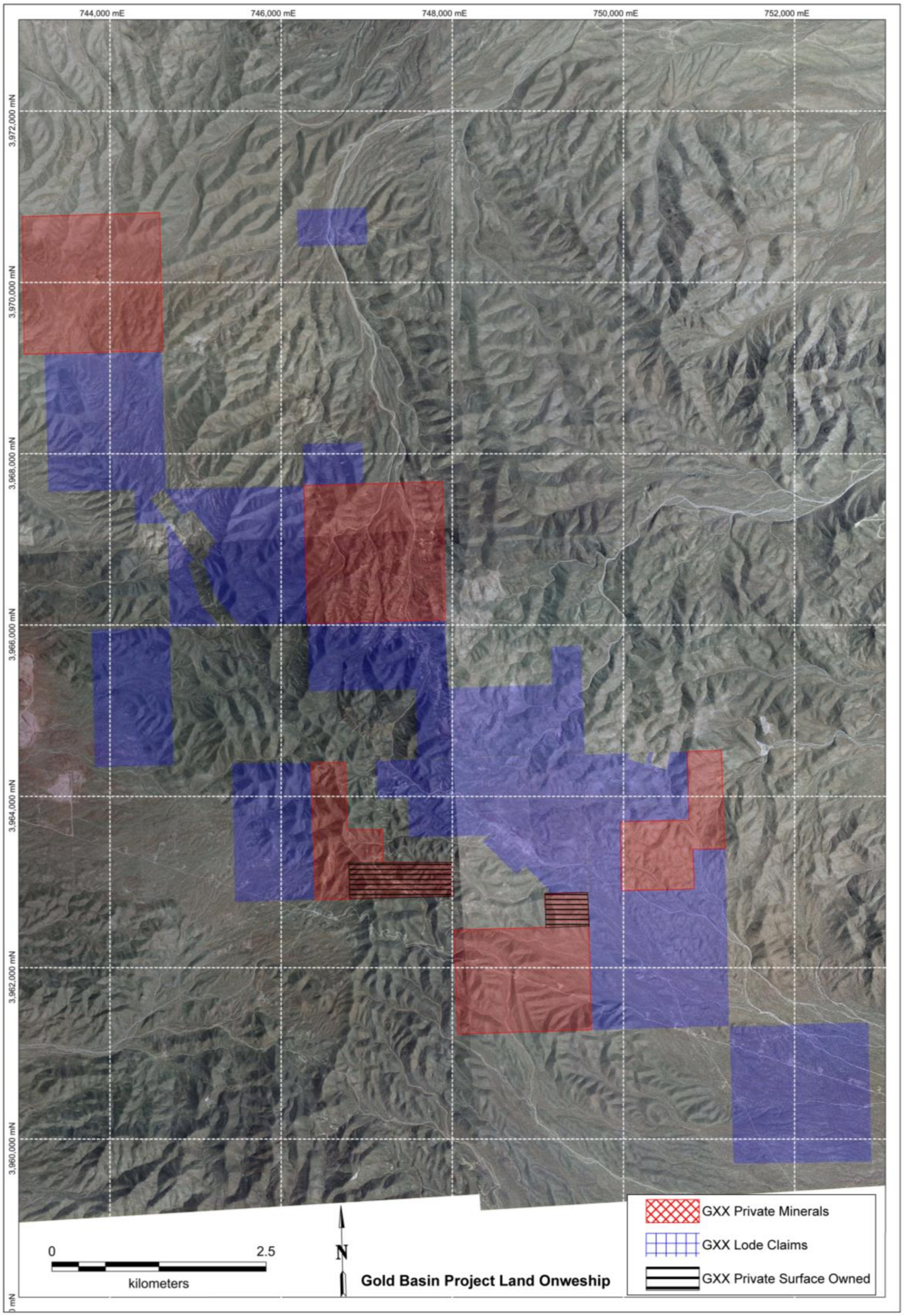

Figure 4-2 GBR Mineral Holdings, Gold Basin Project (GBR, 2021)

4.3 Permitting and Environmental Liabilities

4.3.1 Permitting

Mining activities on private lands within the State of Arizona are regulated by both the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality ("ADEQ") and the Arizona State Mine Inspector ("ASMI"). Mining activities carried out on federal lands typically fall under the primary regulatory authority of the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). Drilling operations are presently underway at the Gold Basin Project in accordance with a Notice of Intent to Explore (43 CFR 3809.309 Notice) approved by the BLM Kingman Field Office, in August of 2020. All on-going exploration activity is being carried out on federal land surface, and no other federal, state, or local permits are required or are active or in progress on behalf of GBR at this time. Permit requirements for future exploration programs and development work will depend largely on the scope and location of the proposed activities.

In 1994, Nevada Pacific Mining Company ("NPMC") initiated plans to develop an open pit mine and heap leach recovery operation at the site of the old Cyclopic mine, which is centrally located within the Gold Basin Project area. In support of that effort, NPMC carried out several baseline environmental studies and subsequently completed and filed associated permit applications with appropriate federal, state, and county authorizing agencies. NPMC (1997) reported no opposition to the applications from either the public or the regulatory agencies, and no extraordinary environmental mitigation measures were imposed by the permitting agencies at that time. The following list of permits held by NPMC in 1997 is presented as an example of the type and number of permits that future development of the Gold Basin Project might require:

- Bureau of Land Management (BLM) - Mine Plan of Operations
- U. S Army Corps of Engineers - (COE) 404 Dredge and Fill Permit
- Department of Treasury Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms - Explosives Permit
- Department of Labor, Mine Safety, and Health Administration - Operational Health and Safety Permit
- ADEQ Water Quality - 401 Storm Water Permit
- ADEQ Air Quality - Air Quality Control Permit
- ADEQ Aquifer Protection - Aquifer Protection Permit
- Arizona Department of Water Resources - Water Well Drill Registration
- Local Mohave County - Mining Zoning

While all of these permits are long expired, some of the baseline environmental work completed to support them might still be applicable to the Project today. Reports completed (and reportedly available at the operations office of NPMC as of August 6, 1997) in support of NPMC's permitting effort include:

- Base Line Hydrology Study
- Base Line Wildlife Study
- Base Line Vegetation Study
- Cultural Resource Inventory
- Cultural Resource Recovery Plan

Given the length of time that has passed, future permitting at Gold Basin will likely require re-completion of one or more of the studies listed above. Regardless, HRC recommends that GBR make every effort to locate and digitize these documents, as they surely contain pertinent historical information and should provide a valuable reference if and when additional studies are undertaken.

4.3.2 Environmental Liabilities

There are numerous historic excavations, prospect pits, and shafts within the Project area, as well as a number of associated waste rock dumps, access roads, and tailings dumps. It is not clear at present if the historic workings pose a potential environmental liability to the Project, nor if or to what extent GBR might be responsible for their reclamation. HRC recommends that GBR initiate a discussion with ADEQ on this subject within the reasonably near future, and certainly prior to any significant future development work on the property.

The Gold Basin Project is not subject to any other known existing or potential environmental liabilities, and HRC knows of no other significant factors or risks which might impact GBR's access, title to, or right or ability to perform work on the property.

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

5.1 Access and Climate

The Gold Basin Project is readily accessible from both Las Vegas, Nevada and Kingman, Arizona via Interstate Highway 93 to Pierce Ferry Road. The primary Project access road, BLM Road 9748, extends to the west from Pierce Ferry Road immediately past mile marker 17 (northeast of Highway 93). BLM Road 9748 is a well-used but largely unimproved gravel road that turns into BLM Road 9761 within about a mile of the Project area. Local access throughout the Project area, including to old workings and drill pads, is provided by an assortment of secondary gravel roads and jeep trails, most of which are suitable for two-wheel drive vehicles.

The local climate is semi-arid to arid, characterized by low precipitation, high evaporation, and wide daily temperature fluctuations. Annual precipitation averages 12 inches and annual pan evaporation averages 108.59 inches. Surface water is limited to ephemeral lakes and occasional significant, storm-related runoff. The 100-year, 24-hour storm event is estimated at 4.0 inches of rain (NPMC, 1997). Exploration work can be carried out year-round, though local flooding during heavy rains in the late summer months can occasionally limit access to and throughout the Project site for short periods of time.

5.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The community nearest to the Project area is the town of Dolan Springs, which hosts a population of about 2,000. Dolan Springs offers standard municipal amenities including lodging and services, and a limited supply of foodstuffs and hardware. The nearest major supply centers are Kingman, Arizona, roughly 50 miles to the southeast of the Project area, and Las Vegas, Nevada, 70 miles to the northwest. Domestic air and rail service are both available in Kingman, which is served by the Kingman Airport and the BNSF Railway. International air service is available from the McCarran International Airport in Las Vegas. Ample skilled and unskilled labor can be found in both Kingman and Las Vegas, as well as numerous smaller communities throughout the region.

Surface rights are presently sufficient to support all presently proposed exploration and mining activities, including future tailings and waste storage areas and processing facilities. Existing infrastructure in the immediate vicinity of the Project area is limited to the local network of roads and trails, a single 2,500-gallon water tank, and the 345-kV Mead-Peacock transmission line that transects the far southern portion of the property. Local, low-usage electrical power is available from a Citizens Utility Company three-phase line along the Pierce Ferry Road. Approximately 6 miles of new power line construction would be required to bring electrical power to the Project site.

There is currently no ready source of fresh water within the Project area. Any fresh water required for future exploration or development will either need to be purchased from a local, private or municipal water source, or to be drawn from a successful well yet to be drilled on-site. Any future mine development would require a water well(s) capable of providing a minimum of 200 gallons per minute of water to a sizeable on-site water storage facility.

5.3 Physiography

The Project area is located along the northern edge of the Southern Basin and Range geo-physiographic province, roughly 10 miles west of the western edge of the Colorado Plateau. Regional relief is about 4,500 feet, varying from about 5,500 feet (amsl) on the Colorado Plateau to approximately 1,000 feet in the lowest valley bottoms. The Project area is bounded to the west by the White Hills, which rise to an elevation of 5,127 feet at Senator Mountain, and to the east by the Hualapai Basin. Local terrain consists of rolling, rounded hills to flat or gently sloping, alluvial-filled valleys. The valley floors generally are covered with sparse desert vegetation, owing to the hot temperatures and limited precipitation. Hillslopes and higher elevations, where temperatures are cooler and precipitation is greater, are variously covered by shrubs, Joshua trees, mesquite, and grasses. Bedrock exposures represent between five to ten percent of the Project surface area, and are generally restricted to ridge tops, incised drainages, road cuts and other excavations.

6. HISTORY

6.1 Historical Ownership and Development

A number of public reports describe the early history of the Gold Basin Project and greater Gold Basin mining district in more detail than is presented here. The reader is directed to Theodore, et. al (1987) and Myers and Smith (1986) for a more thorough discussion of the early (late 1800's – 1980) history of the Project and surrounding area. The following paragraphs provide a summary of the salient aspects of the historical ownership, exploration, and development of the Gold Basin Project (unless otherwise noted, the exploration and development activities below were carried out within the modern-day Project Boundary):

- The Cyclopic Gold Mining Company purchased the Cyclopic mine in 1904, and in 1905 constructed a 40 ton-per-day cyanide mill along a wash just below the mine site. Mining was carried out over the next several years, though apparently had ceased by about 1917. Intermittent production began again at the Cyclopic in 1919. The old mill was remodeled in 1923, after the mine was taken over by the Gold Basin Exploration Company.
- In 1926, a new ore body was discovered, and the daily capacity of the mill was increased to 100 tons. The mine was inactive in the late 1920's, but productive again between 1932 and 1934, when the shallow underground workings were abandoned in favor of a large-volume open cut operation. By late 1933, the cyanide mill operated at a daily capacity of 125 tons, and a total of about 40 men were employed at the mine and mill. Much of the ore mined in 1934 reportedly averaged 0.2 oz gold per ton (Wilson and others, 1934, p. 77).
- The Cyclopic property was acquired by Manta de Oro Mines, Inc. in 1936, and the mine produced somewhat steadily from that time through 1940. Mining activity had waned by 1941, and the mine became dormant shortly after. By the 1980's, the mine site was completely abandoned, and all mine buildings gone.
- In 1983 U.S. Borax acquired the Cyclopic mine property and carried out a program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and drilling of 16 widely spaced holes. The U.S. Borax exploration program was directed at the possible occurrence of a large, laterally extensive, bulk tonnage gold deposit in the detachment fault zone of the Cyclopic mine.
- In the mid-1980's both Amoco and Molycorp carried out drilling programs on their respective properties between the Cyclopic and Owens mines. Their efforts were directed at gold-bearing vein mineralization hosted in the basement metamorphic and plutonic country rocks.
- Mr. Alan Brown and his associates investigated the Cyclopic mine and surrounding area in 1986 and formed a joint venture soon after with the then owner of the Cyclopic mine. Brown's company carried out geological mapping, sampling, and trenching in and around the Cyclopic mine workings. The property was returned to the owner in late 1989.
- The mining claims covering the Cyclopic and Stealth mine sites were leased by Cambior Inc. in 1990. According to NPMC (2008), Cambior conducted soil and rock geochemical surveys and later drilled at least four RC drillholes, one hole at the Stealth mine site and three holes at the Cyclopic mine site.

- Toltec Resources Ltd. ('Toltec') leased the unpatented mining claims immediately west of the Cyclopic mine site in 1988. Through 1990, Toltec carried out detailed geologic mapping, sampling, and drilling programs resulting in delineation of two primary exploration targets.
- Consolidated Rhodes acquired the Toltec's mineral interests in October 1990 (Ahern et al., 1992). In late 1990 and early 1991, Prime Explorations, the exploration arm of Prime Equities, owner of Consolidated Rhodes, conducted magnetic and VLF surveys in addition to trenching, sampling, and drilling 25 RC drillholes throughout the claim area.
- Western States Minerals Corporation ('WSMC') leased the mineral rights covering the Stealth mine in 1994, and by late 1995 had drilled 71 reverse circulation holes totaling 19,605 feet in the Stealth resource area.
- NPMC optioned the Stealth mineral holdings from WSMC in late 1995, and between 1995 and 1997 carried out several RC drilling and trenching programs to better define the occurrence and orientation of structurally-controlled gold mineralization in the Cyclopic mine resource area. In conjunction with drilling, NPMC commissioned a number of baseline environmental studies to support federal, state, and county permit applications. In 1997, with all necessary permits in hand, NPMC completed an Order of Magnitude study detailing the preliminary economic factors required to develop an open pit, heap leach operation near the old Cyclopic mine site.
- Aurumbank Incorporated ("Aurumbank") acquired NPMC's land holdings in 1999, and in 2003, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Watering Hole Productions ("WHP"), re-staked unpatented mining claims on 5,200 acres of surrounding BLM land surface. Aurumbank further increased their land position with the purchase of five privately owned parcels, previously held by Santa Fe Pacific Gold. These parcels range in size from 320 to 640 acres, and together with the unpatented claims controlled by Aurumbank at that time, complete the modern-day Project area.
- Aurumbank conducted soil sampling, trenching and later diamond drilling in the northern portion of the Project area in 2007, and in 2008 initiated an extensive soil geochemical sampling program over a variety of exploration targets throughout the property.
- Pannonia Ventures Corporation ("Pannonia") entered an Option Agreement with Aurumbank, NPMC, and WHP in June 2011, and shortly after retained Minorex Consulting Ltd to complete a "comprehensive review of the exploration activities on the property", the results of which are presented in a NI 43-101 Technical Report (Blanchflower, 2011). It is not clear if Pannonia conducted any exploration during their involvement with the Project, as no associated records are known to exist. Pannonia apparently failed to fulfill the terms of the Option Agreement and ceased involvement in the Project as of 2013.
- Centric (AUS) entered a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Aurumbank, NPMC, and WHP in 2014, the terms of which granted Centric (AUS) the opportunity to earn 50% ownership of the Project by spending $2 million over a 3-year period. Over the following three years, Centric (AUS) conducted field exploration and mapping and developed a comprehensive GIS database incorporating all available historical sample data. Subsequent to the MOU, Aurumbank, NPMC and WHP assigned and transferred all of their rights, title and interest in and to the Project to Aurum Exploration Inc. ("Aurum").

- In 2018, Centric (AUS) and Aurum entered into a farm-in agreement, as amended ("Farm-in Agreement"), whereby Centric (AUS) was granted an option to earn a 50.1% in the Project
- Greenvale Energy Limited ("GRV") spent $550,000 to earn effectively half of Centric (AUS)'s earn-in, resulting in a Project ownership split of approximately Centric (AUS) 25.04%, GRV 25.06%, and Aurum 49.90%. In 2019, Centric (AUS) completed a 33-hole RC drilling program and commissioned preparation of a JORC mineral resource estimate (Rankin, 2019).
- In 2020, GBR negotiated the consolidation of Project ownership and acquisition by GBR of a 100% interest in and to the Project. As a result of these negotiations, Centric (AUS) and GRV relinquished all of their right, title and interest in the Project in favor of Aurum, the underlying Project owner.
- Pursuant to the Purchase and Sale Agreement dated September 3, 2020, GBR, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, became the sole owner of the Gold Basin Project subject to the royalties discussed elsewhere in this report.

6.2 Historical Exploration

Modern exploration activities (other than drilling) have been carried out within the Project area by at least 12 previous owners and operators. Detailed information regarding exploration procedures and parameters and sampling methods, quality, and representativeness for exploration programs carried out prior to 2007 is quite limited, and in many cases nonexistent. The following discussion summarizes exploration by previous operators for which at least some supporting documentation exists.

From 1994 through 2003, NPMC carried out a variety of exploration activities in the Cyclopic mine area, including geological mapping, soil and rock geochemical sampling, and trenching. Sample locations and associated assay data have since been compiled in the Project database, though information regarding sampling protocols, strategy, and spacing, etc., for the individual programs is presently unavailable. Results of the sampling were used to guide subsequent drilling exploration carried out by NPMC. Soil and rock chip sample distributions are shown in Figures 6-1 and 6-2, and trench locations are shown in Figure 6-3.

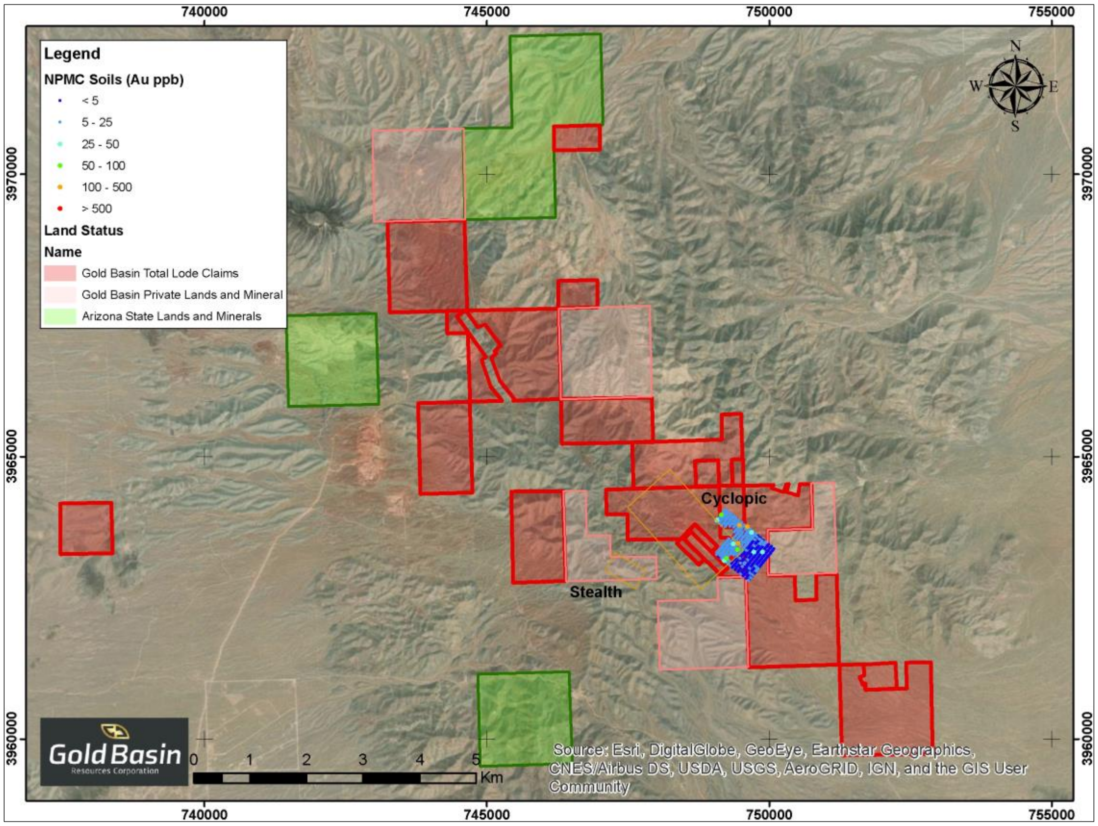

Figure 6-1 NPMC Soil Samples, 1994-2003

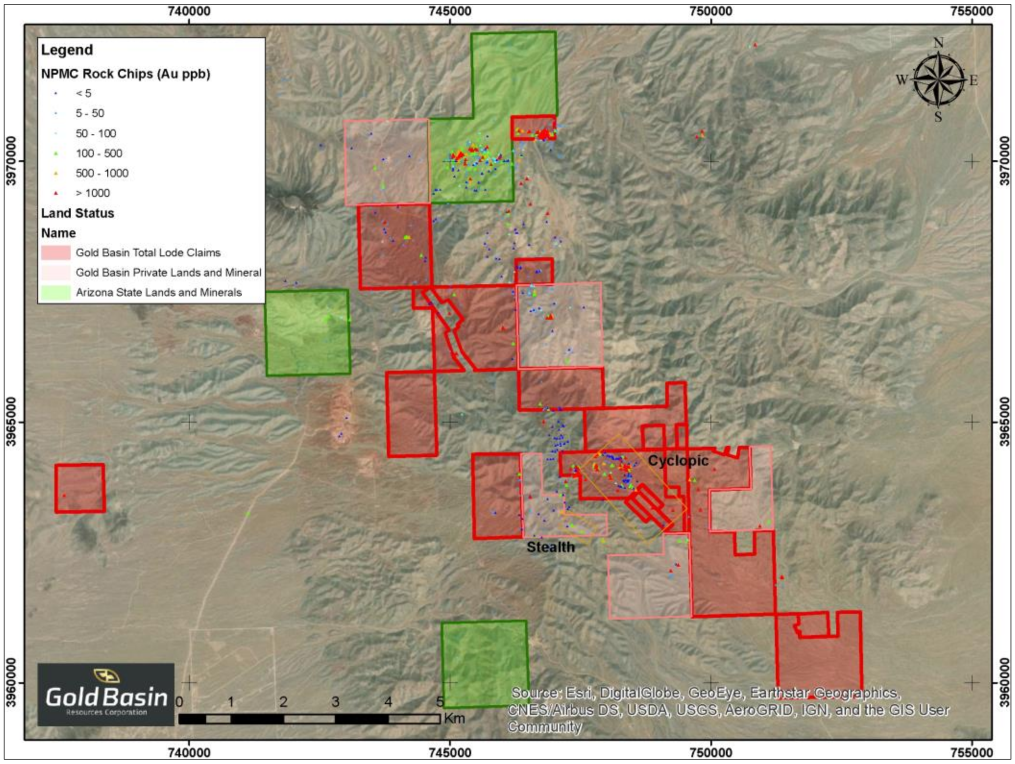

Figure 6-2 NPMC Rock Chip Samples, 1994-2003

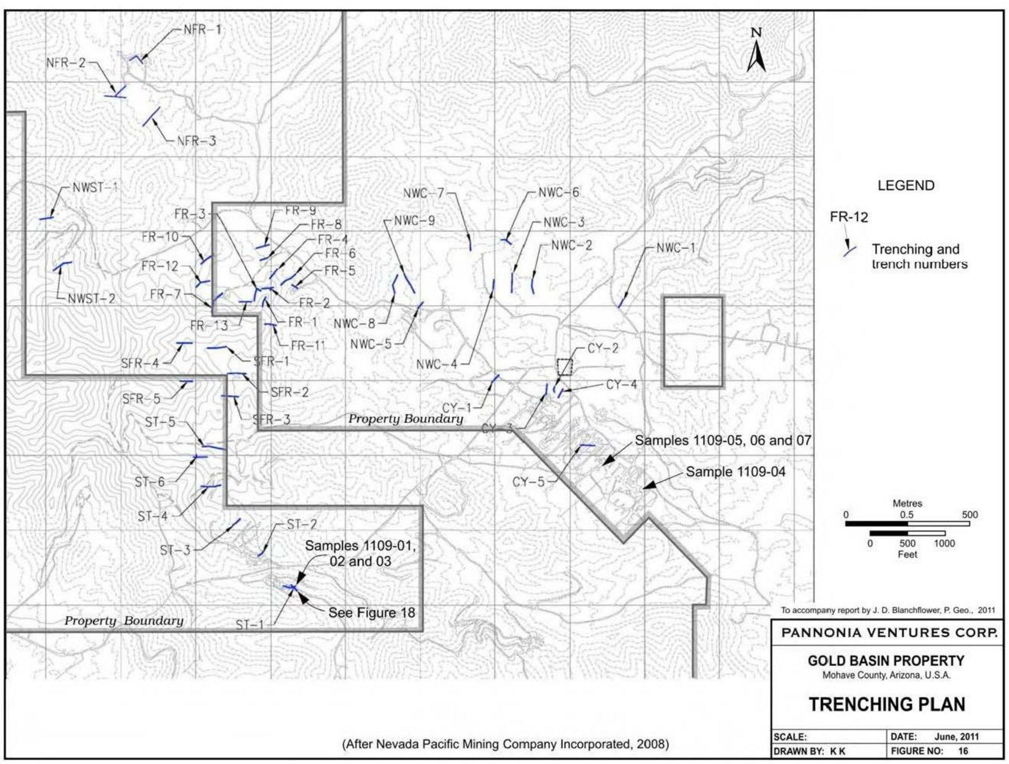

Figure 6-3 NPMC Trench Locations, 1994-1997

In 1997, NPMC commissioned an aerial photogrammetric study to identify potential mineralization-controlling structural features within the Project area (Corbett, 1997). Results of that study defined NW-WNW linear features, including the detachment fault and associated, steeply-dipping subsidiary fractures, NW trending shears, and NE trending transfer structures (Figure 6-4). Corbett (1997) concluded that "although much of the gold mineralization occurs within the detachment structures, individual ore centers are localized by the NE transfer structures", and further postulated that "magmatic fluids have migrated from fluid upflow within the NE fractures laterally to the WNW fracture systems, where ore deposition has been promoted by mixing with groundwaters".

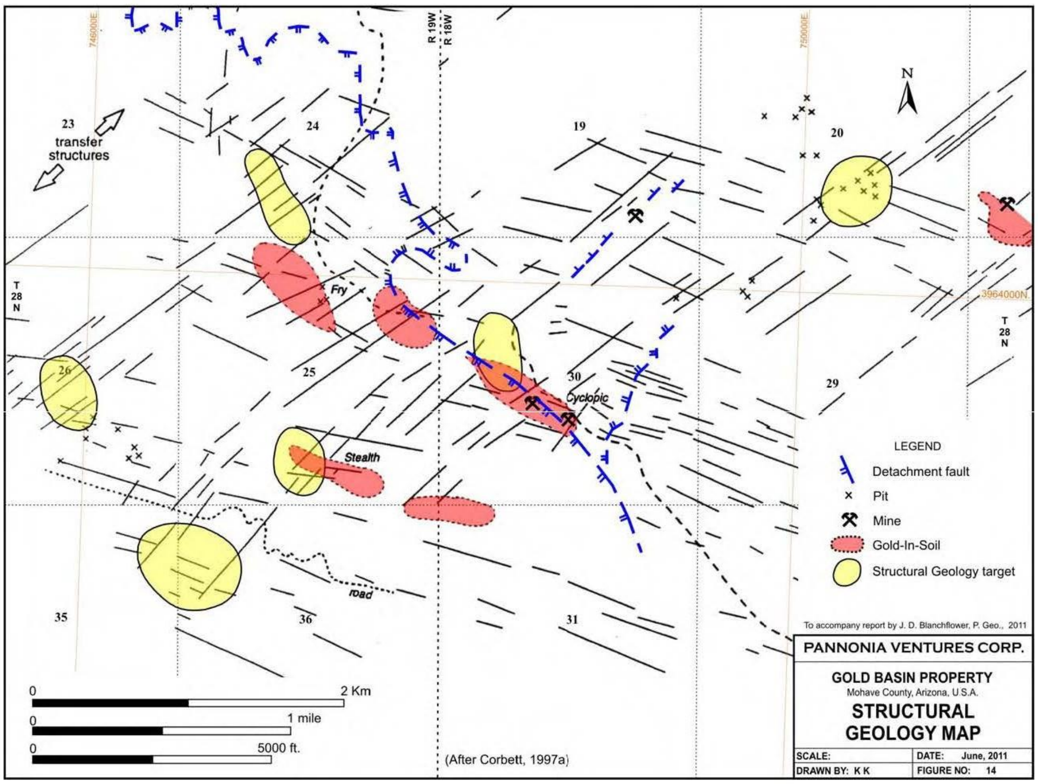

Figure 6-4 Structural Map Based on Corbett (1997) Air Photo Study

In 2008, Aurumbank carried out a Soil Gas Hydrocarbon ('SGH') soil geochemical sampling program over many prospective but poorly exposed areas within the Project boundary. Approximately 1,600 soil samples were collected from the 'B' soil horizon every 100m along grid lines spaced 400m apart. A total of 87 line-miles (140 km) of survey control grid, covering 11.6 square miles (30 km^2), were established and surveyed using hand-held GPS units. Samples were shipped directly to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Ancaster, Ontario, Canada for analysis using their proprietary SGH method for a suite of 165 hydrocarbon compounds in the C5-C17 carbon series range. The analytical results were interpreted by Dr. Jeff Jaacks, Ph. D., a qualified geochemist experienced with SGH geochemical surveying. He identified five significant targets (Figure 6-5) which were later resampled using conventional soil sampling methods, and the results reportedly showed a good correlation between the SGH and conventional soil geochemical results and the geological and structural settings within the surveyed areas (Blanchflower, 2011).

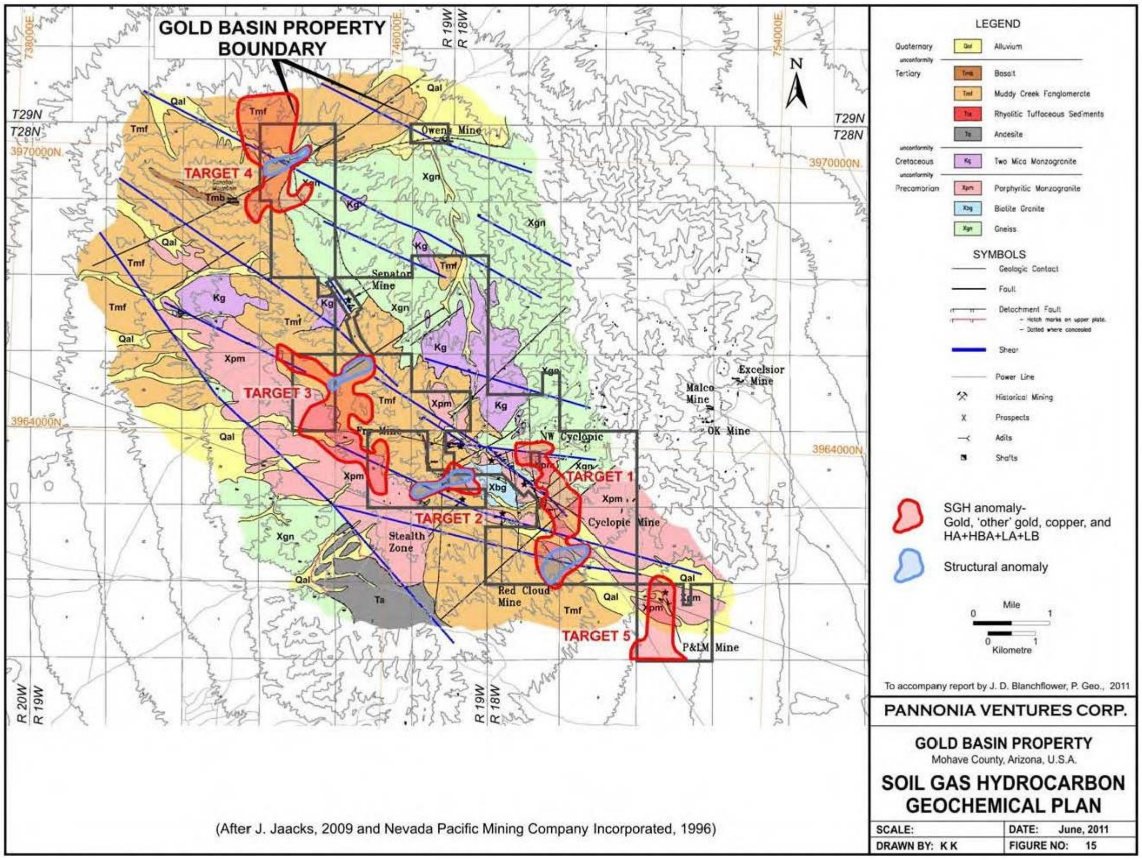

Figure 6-5 Exploration Targets Identified by SGH Soil Sampling Program (Jaacks, 2009)

In 2015, Centric (AUS) initiated an exhaustive effort to compile, organize, and digitize all available historic exploration data into a single Geographic Information System ("GIS") database. While this effort did not include any new exploration activity, it both expanded and improved the historical dataset by incorporating a vast amount of information that was not previously stored in a digital, geo-referenced format.

The original drillhole database provided by NPMC contained data from 475 drillholes. Centric (AUS) added data from 293 previously unincorporated holes, including 30 core holes drilled after 2003 and 200 airtrack holes drilled in 1981. The additional drillholes nearly doubled the total meters of drilling contained in the database, which now approaches 40,000m. Centric (AUS) subsequently relied on the completed dataset to develop over 160 individual cross sections plotted on 20m spacing, examples of which are presented as Figures 6-6 and 6-7.

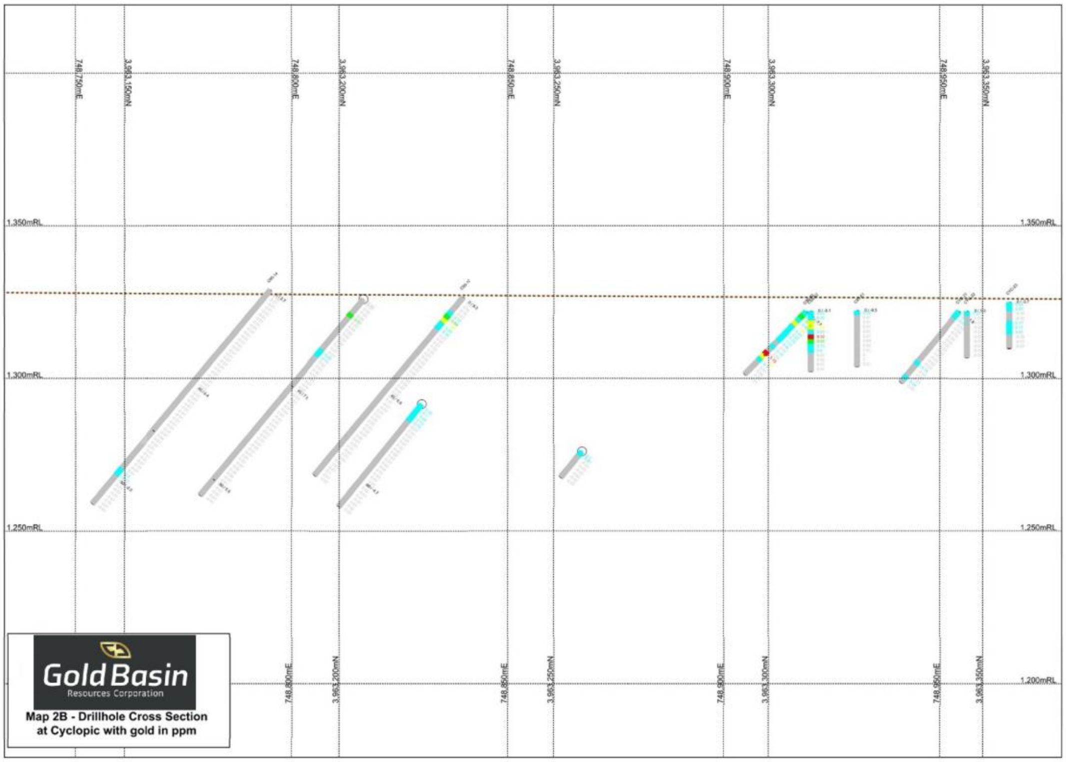

Figure 6-6 Drillhole Cross Section, Cyclopic

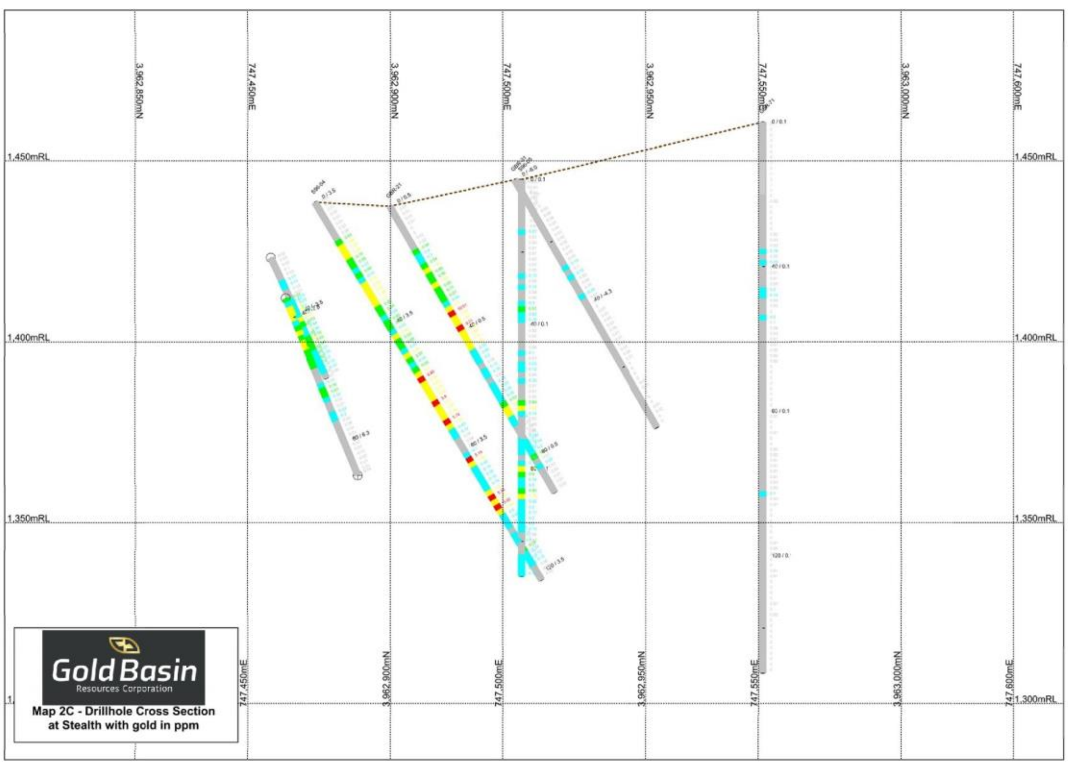

Figure 6-7 Drillhole Cross Section, Stealth

Centric (AUS) added data from 6,530 soil samples to the database, bringing the total number of soil samples to 11,087. Most of the additional samples were collected after 2003 but were not compiled in any useable format. The additional soil samples greatly expand the distribution of sample data throughout the Project area, and further define the distribution of gold mineralization along the northern and southern extensions of the historical open pit trend. The soils data also indicates potential gold targets in the northern portion of the Project area, with good continuity for more than 10km along strike (Figure 6-8).

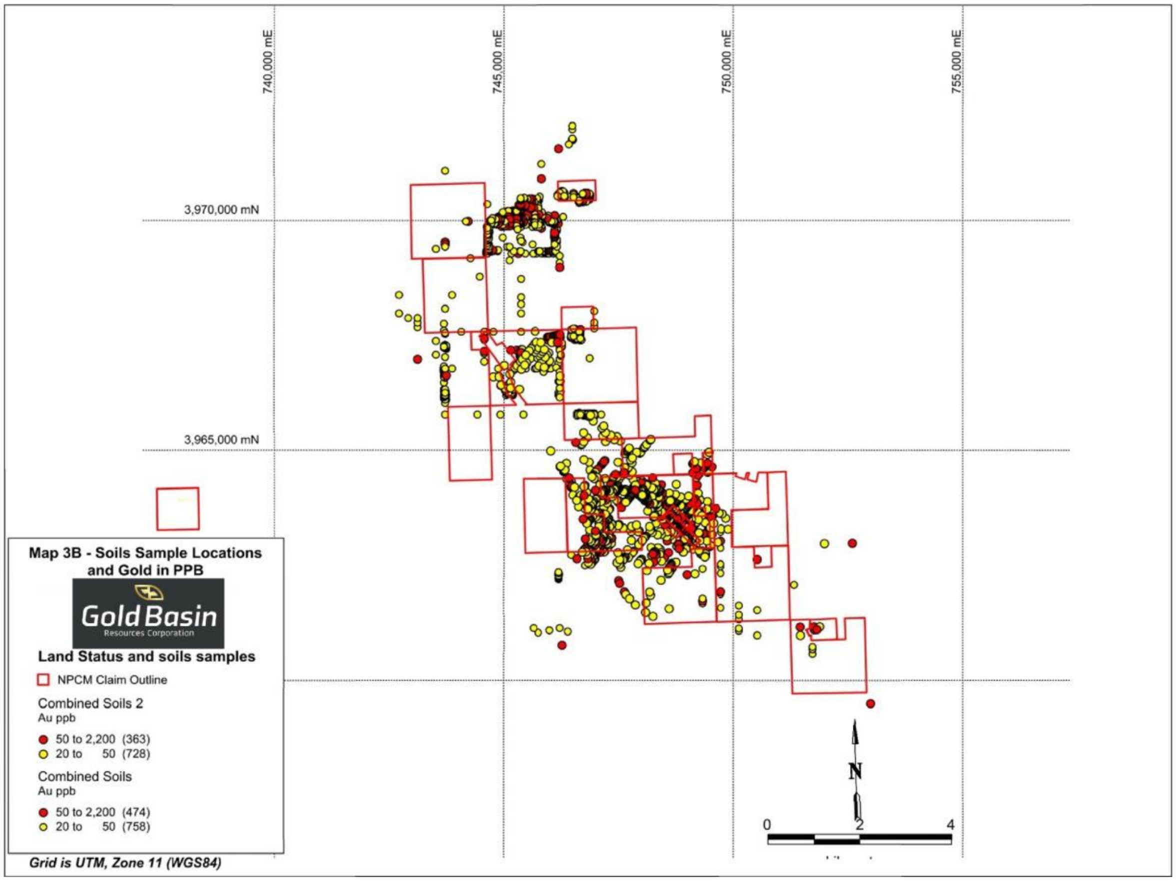

Figure 6-8 Soil Sample Locations and Grades

Starting with 3,403 rock samples in the 1997 data set, Centric (AUS) effectively doubled the number of rock and trench samples by including data gleaned from numerous paper maps and data from samples collected during 2004-2008. The additional rock samples are important for tracing mineralization along the western shear zone and along numerous faults north and west of the old open pit area. The completed dataset also indicates gold mineralization well outside the bounds of the existing drill data (Figure 6-9).

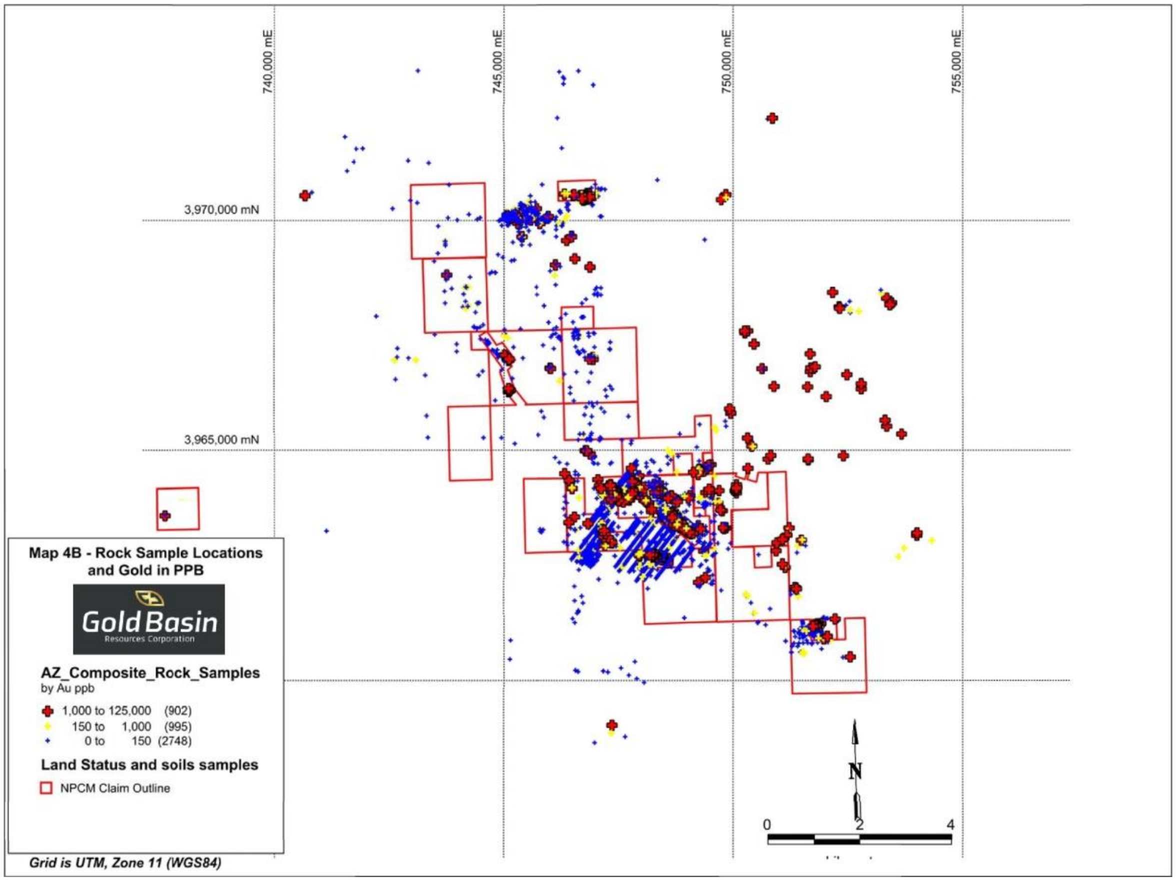

Figure 6-9 Rock Chip Sample Locations and Grades

Centric (AUS) imported and geo-referenced the results of a 1991 ground magnetics survey completed by Quantech Geophysics (Figure 6-10).

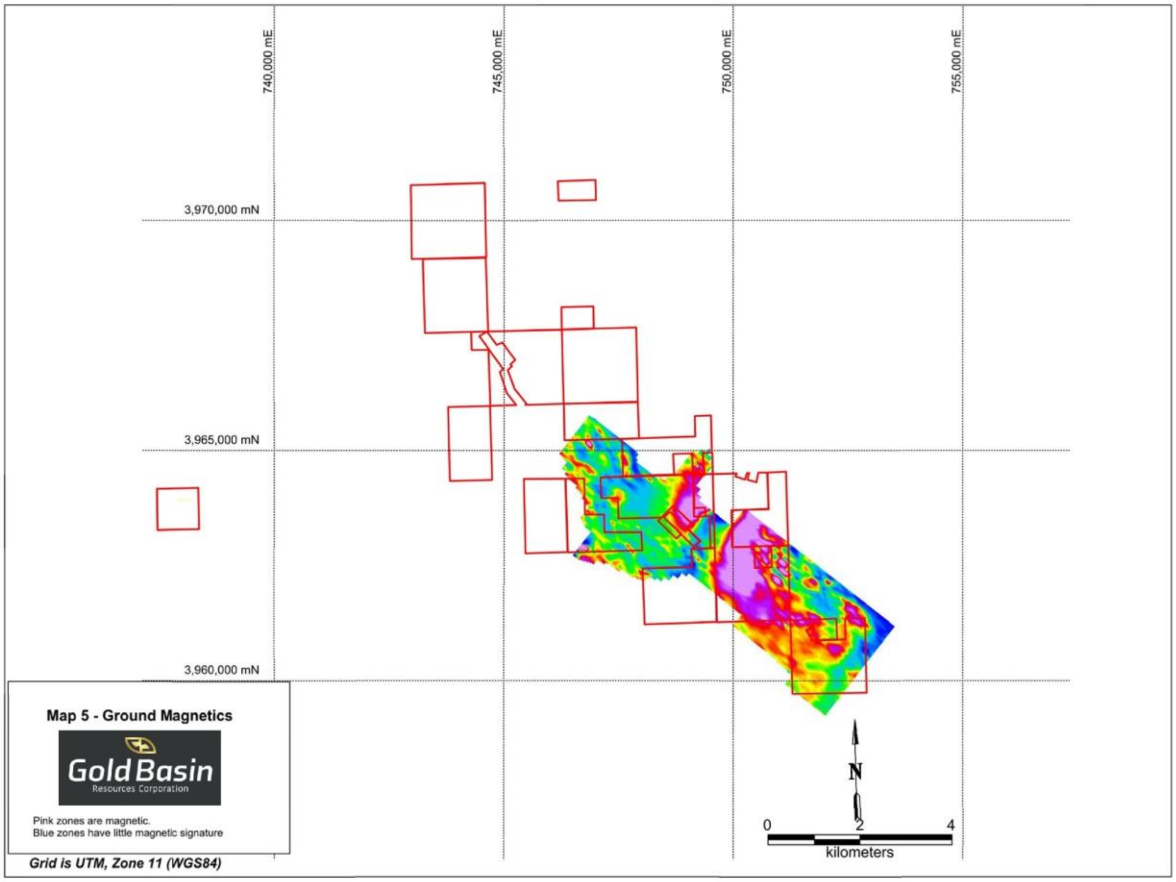

Figure 6-10 Quantech Ground Magnetics

In 2017, Centric (AUS) received the results of a "200-ft heli-mag" geophysics program conducted by Newmont in 2016. The magnetic survey covered a significant portion of the Project claim area, and Centric (AUS) used the results of the survey in conjunction with the historic exploration data to identify several new exploration targets. Figure 6-11 shows aerial magnetic anomalies (second vertical derivative) in relation to the historical gold mineralization and major structural elements. The upper plate Stealth SE targets occur along the southeastern extension of the Stealth Fault. The lower plate Cyclopic SW targets occur along NE-trending faults and are bounded by the Cyclopic fault on the south and Gap fault on the north – in a structural environment similar to that seen at the Cyclopic NW target. The PLM SE target occurs at the intersection of the Stealth Fault with a NE-trending structure zone, while the Senator SE target occurs along the NW extension of the Cyclopic fault at the intersection with a NE-trending structure.

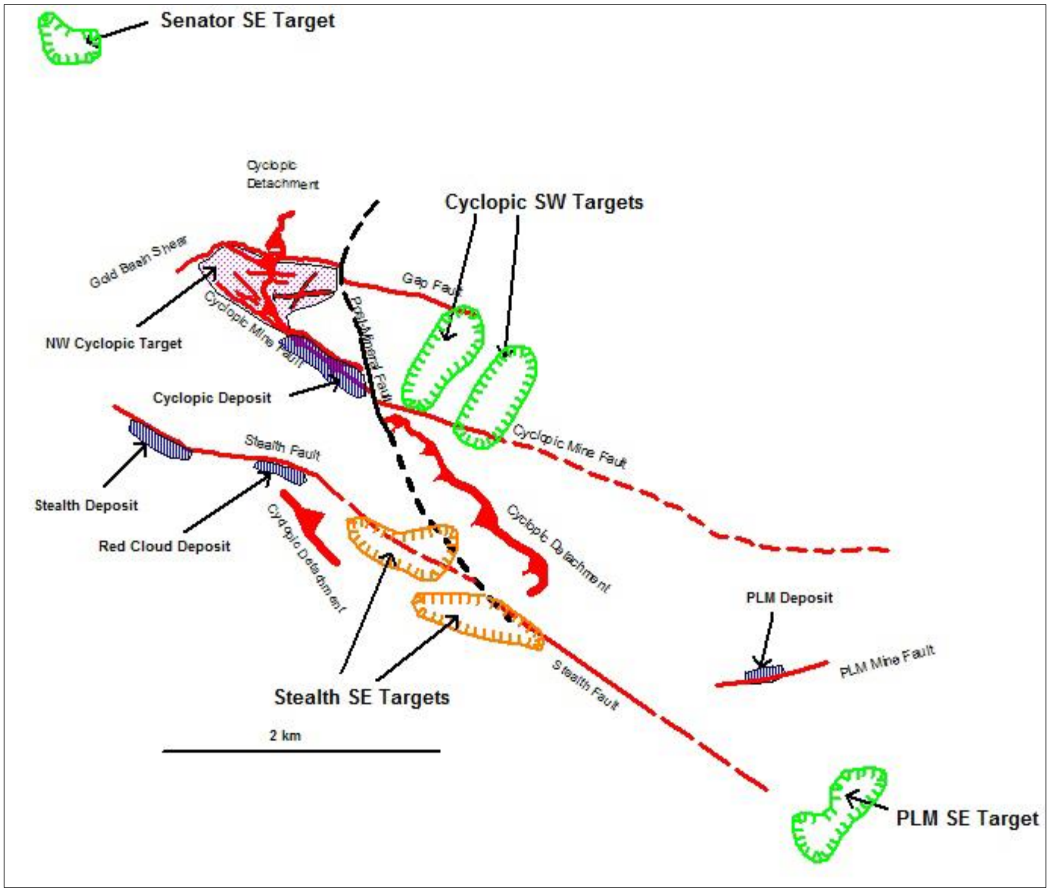

Figure 6-11 Air Magnetic Anomalies (bright green) Relative to Structure and Deposits

A very pronounced, NE-trending air-mag low occurs immediately east of the Cyclopic Mine in lower plate rocks (Figure 6-12). Within this 800m wide zone, several parallel breaks are seen, the strongest of which bounds the southeastern margin of the low zone (bold double-barbed black line). The two elongate mag-lows are bounded by the Cyclopic fault on the south and by the Gap fault on the north, and at least one NE-trending mineralized fault within the target area was identified by previous geological mapping. Historical rock and soil samples picked up anomalous gold values along narrow structures, similar to the NW Cyclopic target, which Centric (AUS) interprets as an indication of "leakage up into the lower plate sequence from the Minus 45 detachment below". Centric (AUS) further suggests that the dipole nature of the NE-trending magnetic breaks indicates substantial displacement across the faults, which in turn points to the tensional structural regime (graben or half-graben).

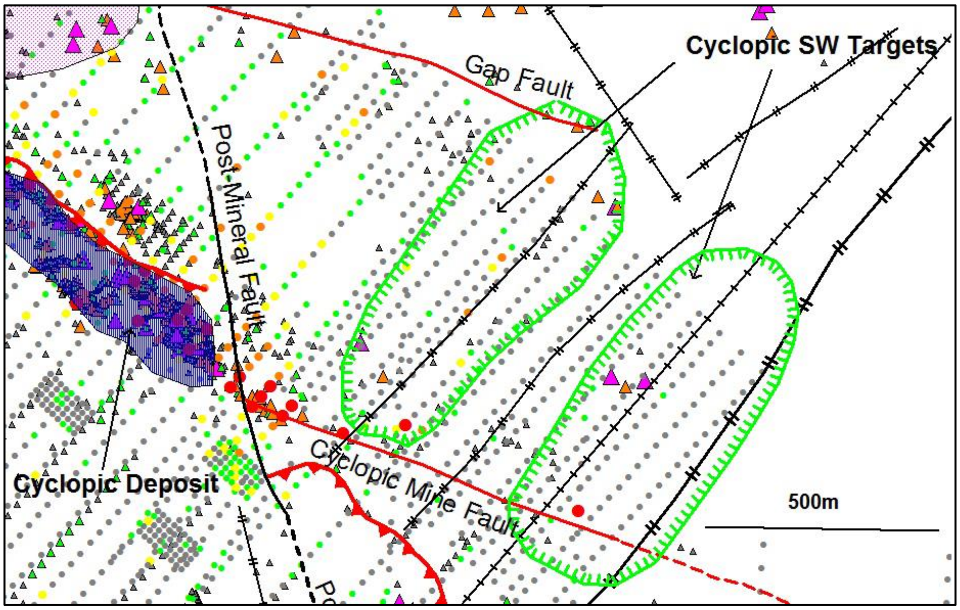

Figure 6-12 Cyclopic SW Targets

Another NE-trending, elongate air-mag low occurs about 1km southeast of the PLM mine (Figure 6-13) on a flat pediment surface strongly obscured by alluvium. The closest drill hole is located about 600m to the NW, and only two rock samples were collected within the target area back in the mid-1980s – and both are anomalous. The PLM mine fault coincides nicely with an air-mag lineament, and the south-eastern extension of the Stealth fault also follows a magnetic break. The target area itself occurs at the intersection of NW-trending (Stealth fault) and NE-trending magnetic breaks, and Centric (AUS) considers the dipole nature of the NE break to suggest the presence of a tensional half-graben.

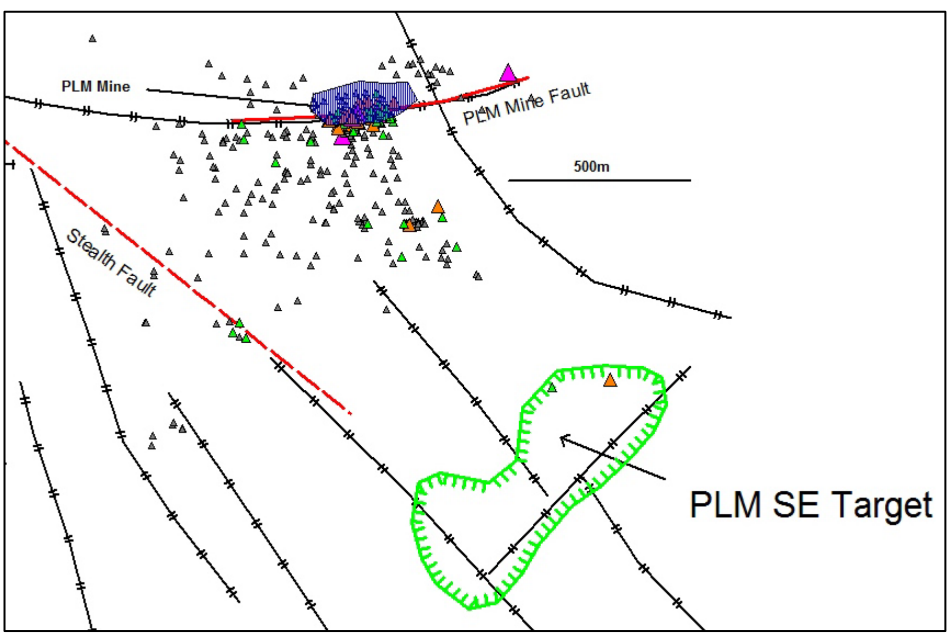

Figure 6-13 PLM SE Target

The Senator SE target is located about 2km northwest of the NW Cyclopic target, where the intersection of two air-mag breaks coincide with a cluster of anomalous soils samples collected by NPMC in lower plate rocks (Figure 6-14). The strong NW-trending magnetic break closely coincides with the northwest projection of the Cyclopic mine fault.

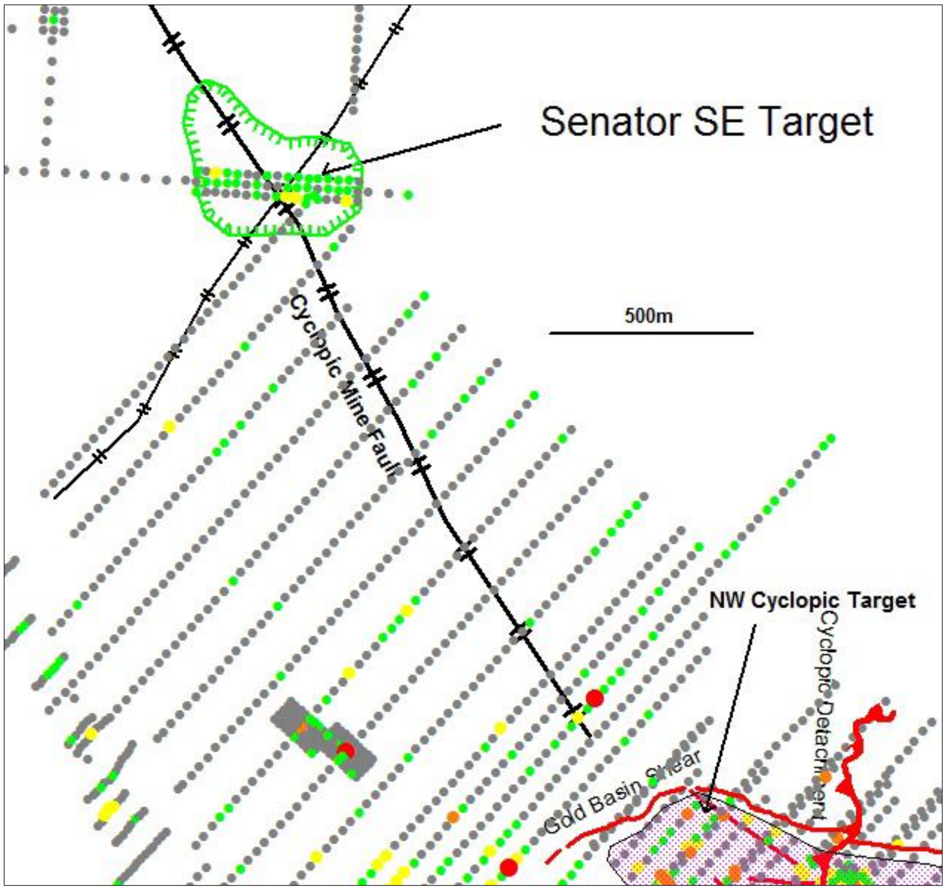

Figure 6-14 Senator SE Target

6.3 Historical Drilling

Over a period of approximately four decades, fifteen different operators completed 587 drillholes totaling 40,311.73m across the Gold Basin Project area (Table 6-1). Detailed reports on drilling contractors, equipment used, recovery, and methodology prior to Centric (AUS)'s 2019 drilling program are not currently available to HRC. Some of this information is recorded in the drillhole logs and is presented where appropriate. Collar locations, drilling orientations, and assay information is largely collected through historical information contained in drillhole logs and other historical reports. Centric (AUS) compiled the drillhole database in the winter of 2014/2015 under the direction of Charles Straw and Cal Herron, GBR President and Project Geologist, respectively. HRC considers the drillhole data reliable enough to present significant gold intercepts from the drilling programs. The adequacy of the drillhole database is discussed in greater detail in Section 12 of this report.

Gold mineralization at Gold Basin is structurally controlled by sub horizontal detachment faults, and for this reason the interval lengths are considered to approximate true thickness of mineralization. Typical thickness of mineralization is between 5m and 10m and interval lengths greater than 15m may be the result of intersecting vertical structures dilating the detachment fault structures. Drilling exploration was largely designed with open pit operations in mind, and as a result, there are no records of down-hole surveys for drillholes prior to 2007. The majority of drilling is shallow and vertically oriented, and any down-hole deviation is presumed to be minimal. HRC cautions that drillholes with depths greater than 120 m, particularly if angled, can deviate significantly from the designed orientation. The following discussion summarizes the drilling on the Project by operator and by year based on information currently available to HRC.

Table 6-1 Summary of Historic Drilling Exploration, Gold Basin Project

Company	Year	Type	Count	Total Depth (m)
Inspiration	1978	RC	15	228.60
SFP Minerals	1981	RC	20	1,063.75
U.S. Borax	1983	RC	16	1,720.60
SL	1984	RC	6	274.32
Amoco Minerals	1985	RC	17	1,304.54
Toltec Resources	1988	RC	9	686.71
	1990	RC	20	2,100.07
Molycorp/US Borax	1989	RC	32	1,524.00
Consolidated Rhodes Resources	1990	RC	5	409.96
	1991	RC	20	1,952.24
Kennecott	1990	RC	6	801.62
Reynolds Metals	1990	RC	14	1,981.20
	1991	RC	12	1,234.44
Cambior Incorporated	1993	RC	8	1,132.33
Western States Minerals	1994	RC	12	1,280.16
	1995	RC	73	5,944.82
Nevada Pacific Mining Company	1994	RC	36	1,341.12
	1995	RC	97	6,169.15
	1996	RC	93	3,413.46
	1997	RC	13	1,653.54
	2007	DDH	21	1,444.90
Arumbank Incorporated	2004	DDH	9	202.69
Centric Minerals Management	2019	RC	33	2,447.49
Grand Total			**587**	**40,311.73**

6.3.1 Inspiration Drilling Exploration, 1978

Inspiration completed 15 vertical RC drillholes totaling 228.60 meters in 1978 between August 31st and September 2nd. The drilling is located in the central portion of the Project area and within the Cyclopic detachment fault system (Figure 6-15). The total depth for all drillholes was 15.24m. Figure 6-16 shows an orthographic view of Inspirations drilling with gold assays filtered to values above 0.50 ppm. Significant gold intervals are reported in Table 6-2 and demonstrate the initial presence of mineralized shallow angle detachment faults near surface.

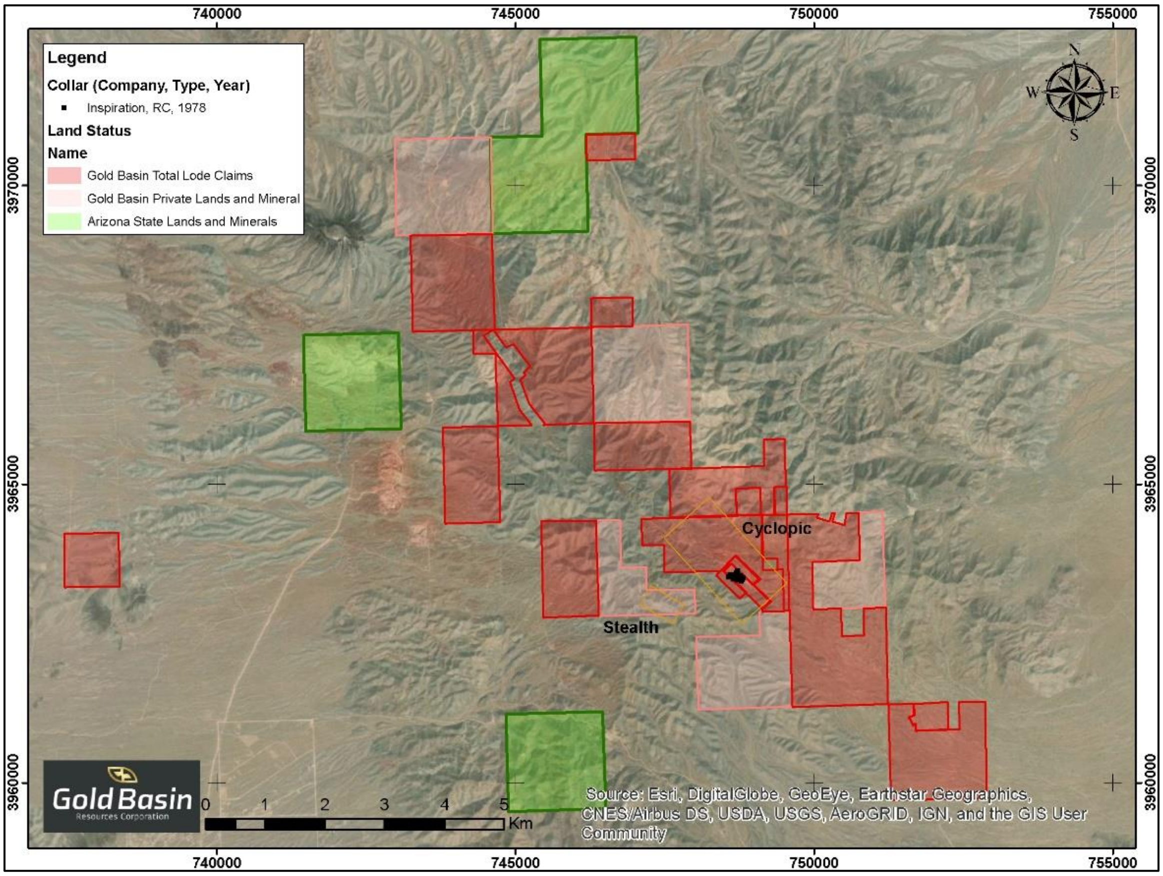

Figure 6-15 Inspiration Drillhole Locations, 1978

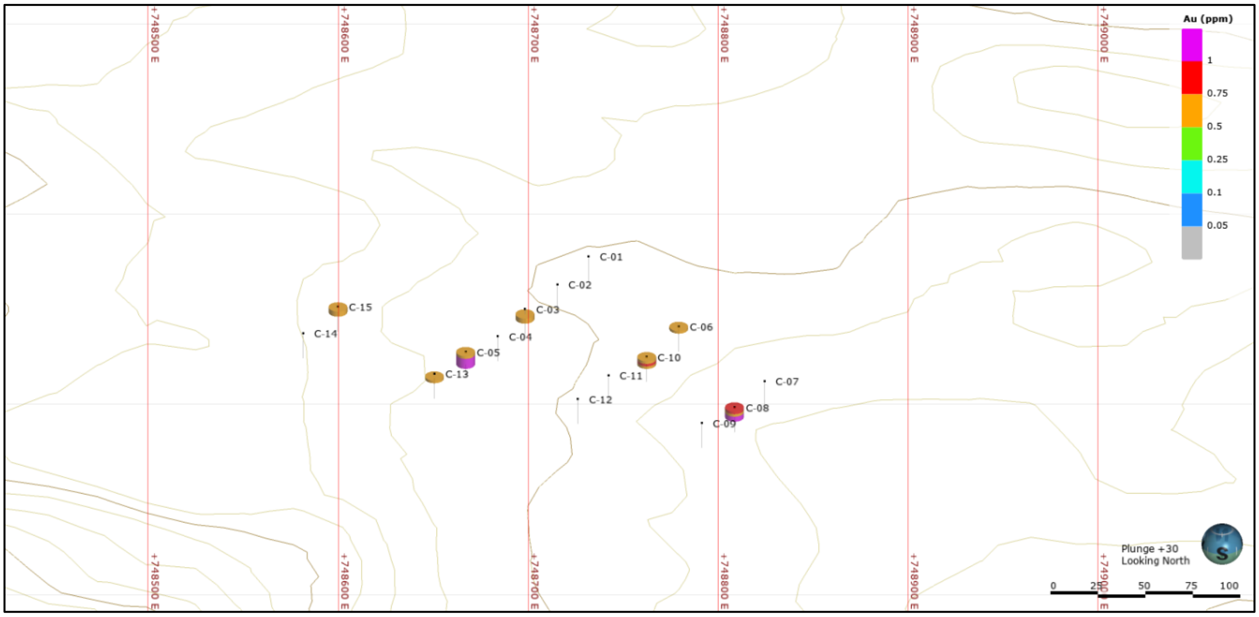

Figure 6-16 Orthographic View of Inspiration's 1978 Drilling Campaign

Table 6-2 Significant Intervals, 1978 Inspiration Drilling Campaign

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
C-03	0	-90	3.0	7.6	4.6	0.51	1978
C-05	0	-90	0.0	7.6	7.6	1.23	1978
C-08	0	-90	0.0	7.6	7.6	2.47	1978
C-10	0	-90	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.74	1978
C-13	0	-90	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.57	1978

6.3.2 SFP Minerals Drilling Exploration, 1981

Between March 24th and March 28th of 1981, SFP Minerals completed 20 vertical RC drillholes totaling 1,063.75m. The drilling was located in the southeast portion of the Project in the Lee claims (Figure 6-17). Average depth of drilling was 53m with a maximum depth of 91.44m. Drilling was completed by Terry Williams. Significant gold intervals from drillhole logs are reported in Table 6-3.

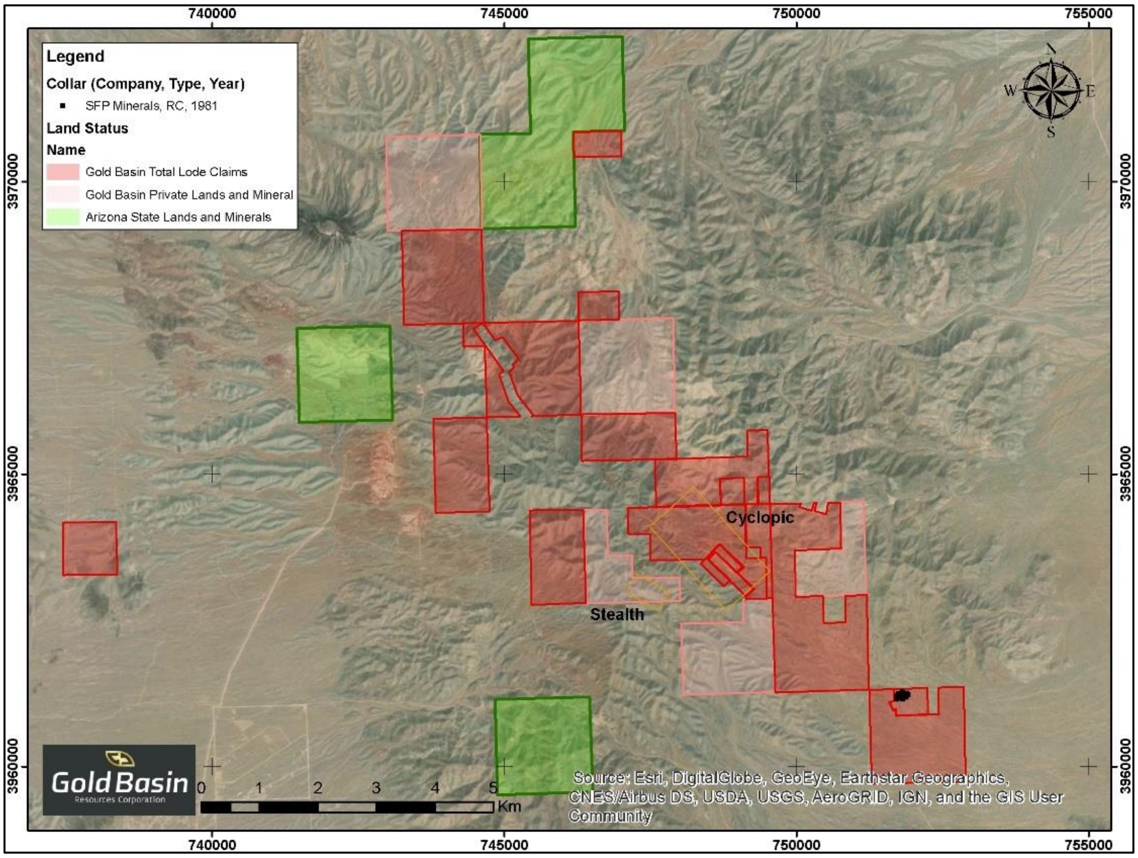

Figure 6-17 SFP Minerals Drillhole Locations, 1981

Table 6-3 Significant Intervals from SFP Minerals' 1981 Drilling Campaign

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
SFGB-01	0	-90	24.4	30.5	6.1	0.55	1981
			0.0	12.2	12.2	1.07	1981
SFGB-02	0	-90	15.2	42.7	27.4	0.72	1981
			57.9	61.0	3.0	1.44	1981
SFGB-06	0	-90	3.0	6.1	3.0	1.03	1981
SFGB-10	0	-90	9.1	12.2	3.0	1.27	1981
			79.2	82.3	3.0	0.51	1981
SFGB-10A	0	-90	9.1	12.2	3.0	1.99	1981
SFGB-14	0	-90	30.5	33.5	3.0	0.82	1981
SFGB-16	0	-90	61.0	64.0	3.0	1.10	1981
			67.1	79.2	12.2	0.63	1981
SFGB-17	0	-90	0.0	3.0	3.0	1.65	1981
			6.1	27.4	21.3	0.99	1981

6.3.3 U.S. Borax Drilling Exploration, 1983

U.S. Borax completed 16 vertical RC drillholes totaling 1,720.60m between October 24th and December 18th of 1983. The drilling is located within a broad area of the central portion of the Project boundary between the Cyclopic and Stealth detachment fault systems in a possible effort to connect the two systems (Figure 6-18). Drilling was done by Connors Drilling Company using a 13cm (5-1/8 in) drillhole diameter. The average drillhole depth was 107.53m with a maximum depth of 182.88m. Figure 6-19 shows an orthographic view of U.S. Borax's drilling with gold assays filtered to values above 0.50 ppm and significant gold intervals are summarized in Table 6-4. Results from the campaign indicates the Cyclopic detachment fault system extends to the southwest, particularly within the central drilling fence. However, it is well known that the Stealth and Cyclopic are separated by the Stealth fault, a vertical northwest trending structure.

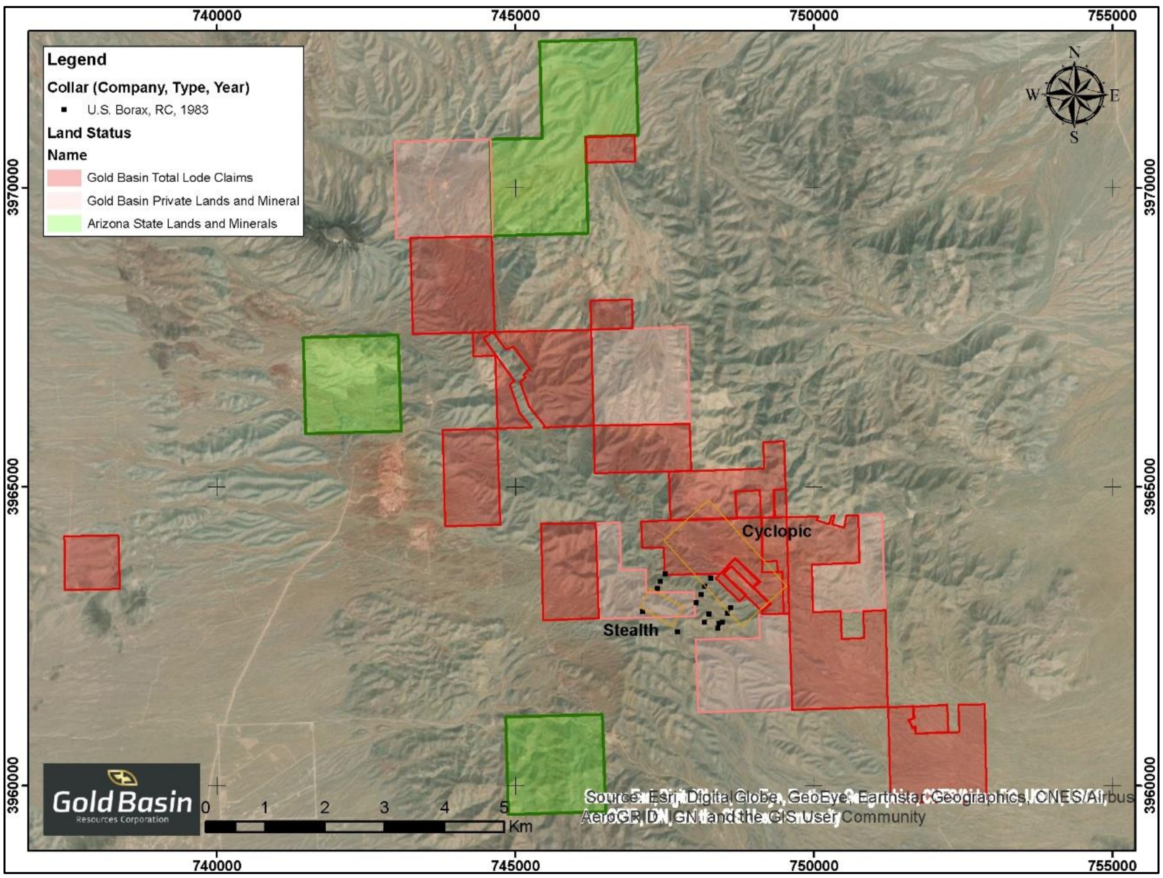

Figure 6-18 U.S. Borax Drillhole Locations, 1983

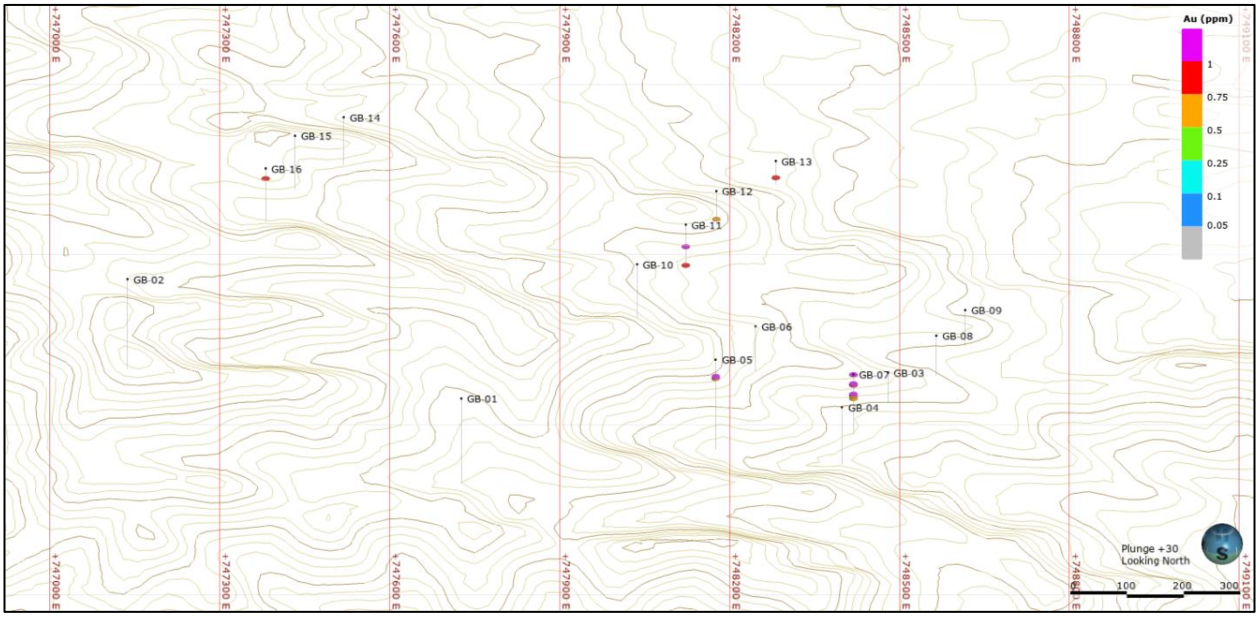

Figure 6-19 Orthographic View of U.S. Borax Drilling

Table 6-4 Significant Intervals from the U.S. Borax 1983 Drilling Campaign

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
GB-05	0	-90	33.5	39.6	6.1	0.85	1983
GB-07	0	-90	18.3	22.9	4.6	3.54	1983
			39.6	50.3	10.7	0.86	1983

6.3.4 SL Drilling Exploration, 1984

SL completed six vertical RC drillholes totaling 274.32m in 1984. The drilling follows up on the results from SFP Minerals in the Lee claims (Figure 6-20). The average drillhole depth was 45.72m, with a maximum depth of 76.20m. Significant gold intercepts are summarized in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Significant Intervals from SL's 1984 Drilling Campaign

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
LM-01	0	-90	0.0	24.4	24.4	1.35	1984
LM-02	0	-90	0.0	6.1	6.1	0.72	1984
LM-03	0	-90	4.6	7.6	3.0	0.69	1984
LM-04	0	-90	4.6	29.0	24.4	1.08	1984

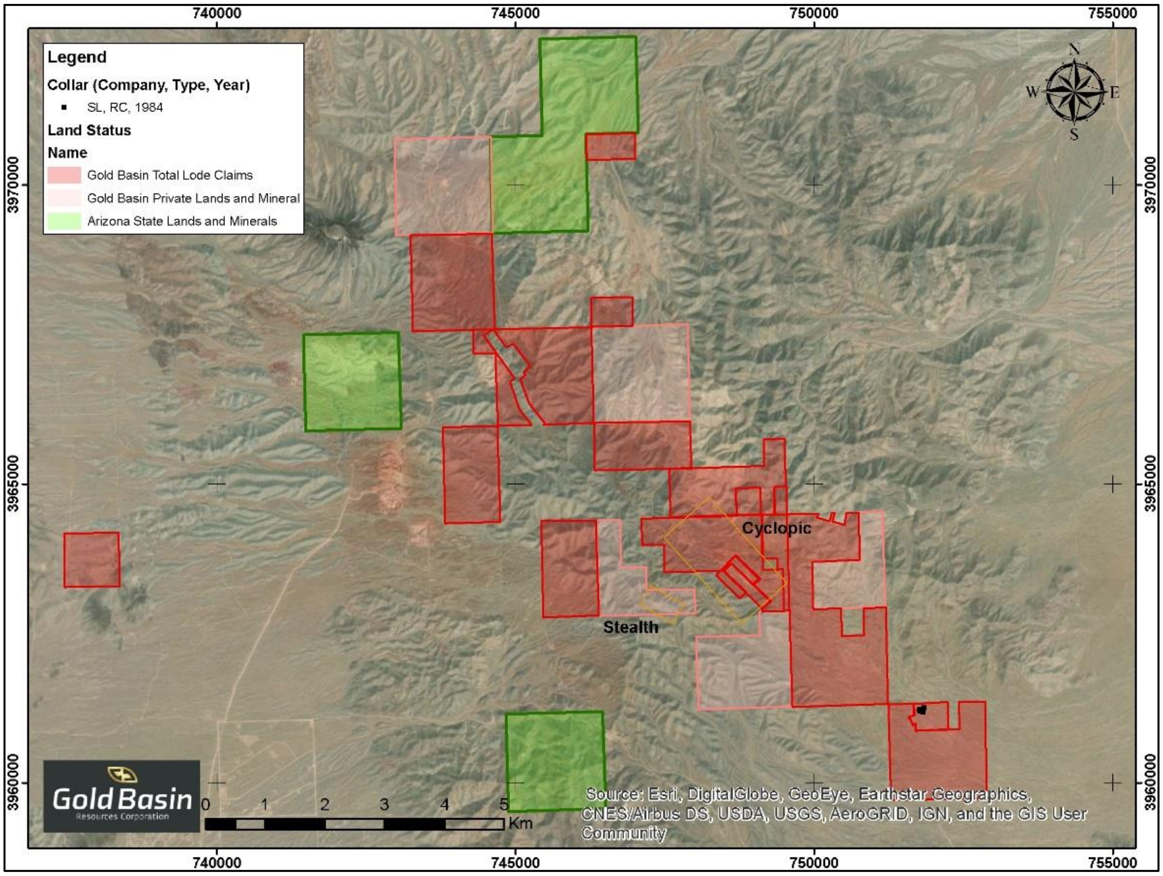

Figure 6-20 Location of SL's 1983 Drilling Campaign

6.3.5 Amoco Minerals Drilling Exploration, 1985

In 1985, Amoco Minerals completed 17 vertically oriented RC drillholes totaling 1,304.54m within the Cyclopic detachment fault system (Figure 6-21). The purpose of the drilling appears to be an effort to define the strike, dip, and depth extents of the mineralization. The average depth of drilling was 76.74m with a maximum depth of 128.16m. Significant gold intervals are presented in Table 6-6 and confirm the presence of several mineralized detachment fault structures within the Cyclopic area. An orthographic view of Amoco Minerals drilling is presented in Figure 6-22 with gold assays filtered to values greater than 0.50 ppm.

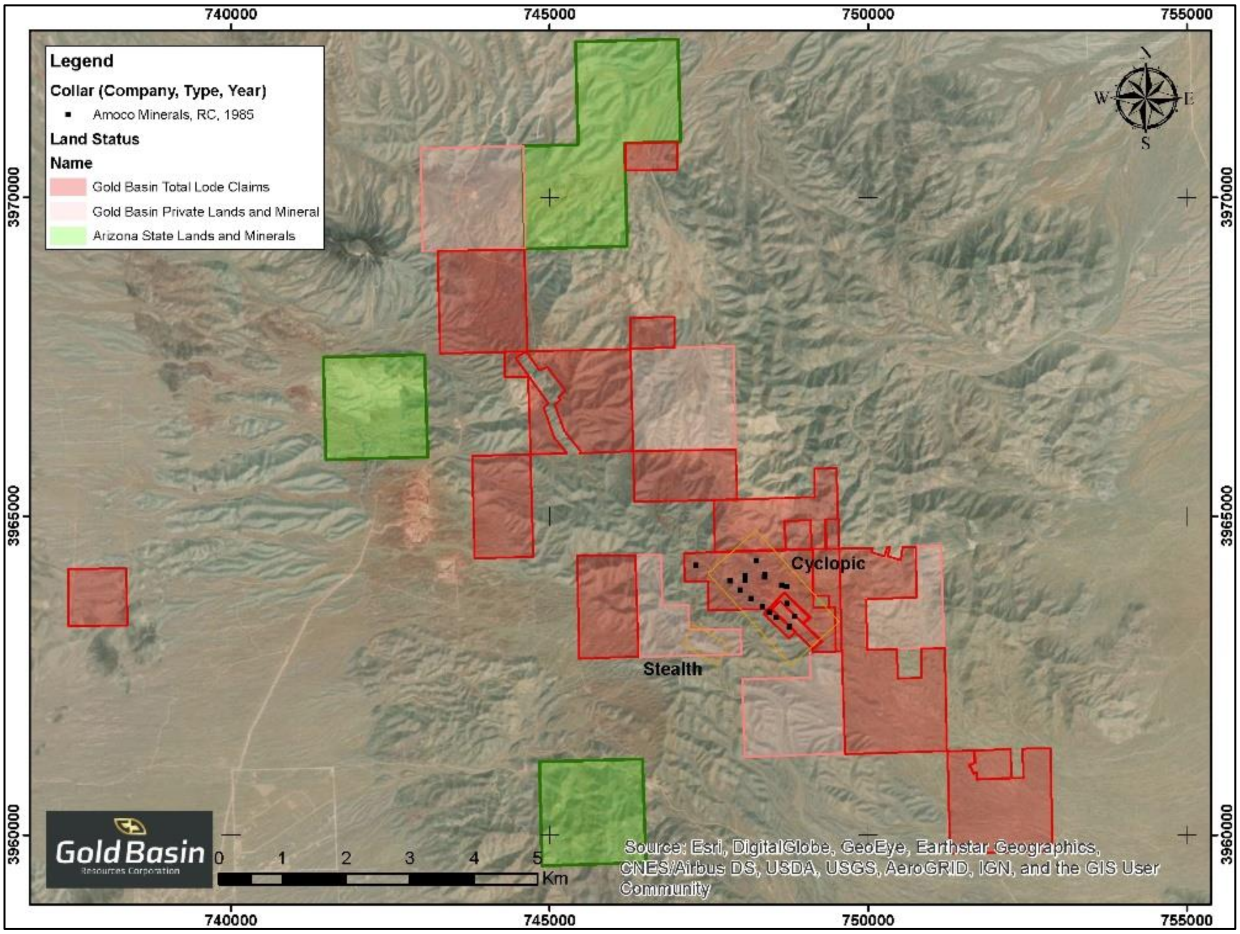

Figure 6-21 Location of Amoco Minerals' 1985 Drilling Campaign

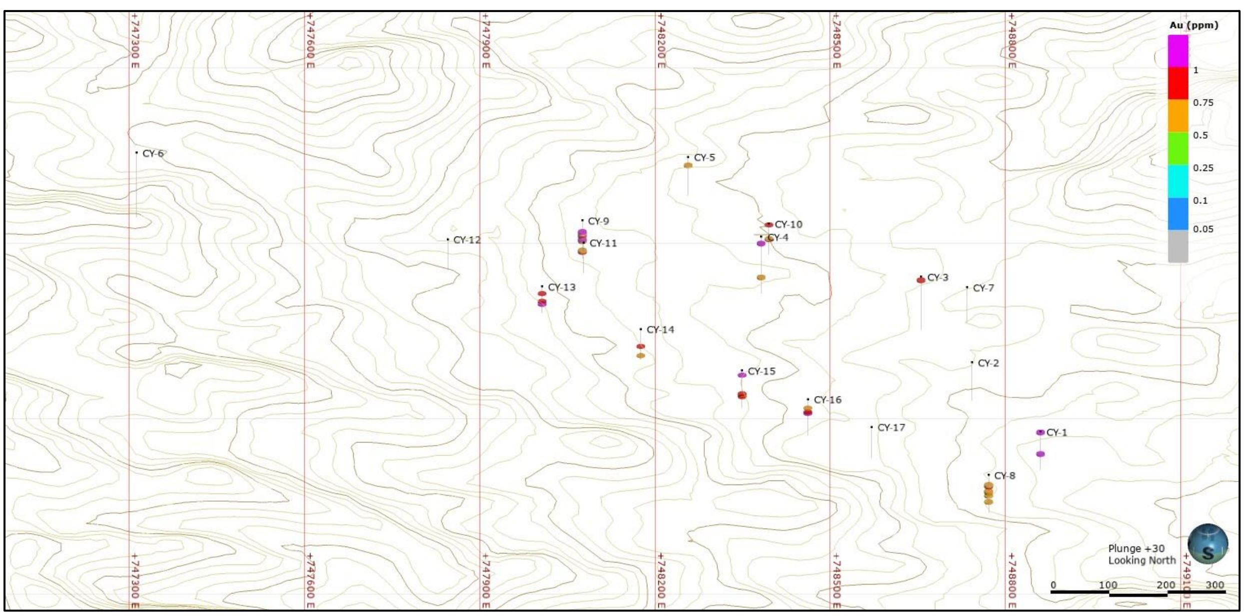

Figure 6-22 Orthographic View of Amoco Minerals' 1985 Drilling Campaign

Table 6-6 Significant Intervals from Amoco Minerals' 1985 Drilling Campaign

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
CY-1	0	-90	0.0	3.0	3.0	5.83	1985
			42.7	45.7	3.0	1.54	1985
CY-3	0	-90	6.1	9.1	3.0	0.96	1985
CY-4	0	-90	12.2	15.2	3.0	5.90	1985
			79.2	82.3	3.0	0.62	1985
CY-5	0	-90	15.2	18.3	3.0	0.62	1985
CY-8	0	-90	18.3	24.4	6.1	0.75	1985
			30.5	36.6	6.1	0.70	1985
			39.6	42.7	3.0	0.65	1985
			51.8	54.9	3.0	0.58	1985
CY-9	0	-90	21.3	42.7	21.3	0.93	1985
			57.9	67.1	9.1	0.63	1985
CY-10	0	-90	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.58	1985
			27.4	33.5	6.1	0.55	1985
CY-13	0	-90	25.9	30.5	4.6	0.50	1985
			33.5	36.6	3.0	1.54	1985
CY-15	0	-90	7.6	10.7	3.0	1.70	1985
			44.2	50.3	6.1	0.62	1985

6.3.6 Toltec Resources Drilling Exploration, 1988-1990

Toltec Resources conducted two drilling campaigns on the Project. The first from September 13th through September 22nd, 1988 was a regional RC exploration program near the Cyclopic and Stealth detachment fault systems consisting of nine drillholes totaling 686.71m (Figure 6-23). The average depth of the drilling was 76.30m with a maximum depth of 113.69m. The drillholes were oriented in various directions, but always at a 60-degree angle. The drilling was conducted by Brown Drilling Company using CP 670 drilling rig with a 15.24cm (6 in) diameter hole size. Significant gold intercepts from the campaign are presented in Table 6-7 indicating the presence of shallow mineralization along strike of the Stealth area. Figure 10-10 shows an orthographic view of the 1988 drilling campaign with gold assays filtered to values above 0.50 ppm.

The second campaign followed up on results from the 1988 campaign with 20 vertical RC drillholes totaling 2,100.07m surrounding the stealth detachment fault system in the month of August 1990 (Figure 6-24). The average depth of drilling was 105.00m with a maximum depth of 178.31m. Again, the drilling was conducted by Brown Drilling Company using a 14cm (5-1/2 in) hole size. Significant gold intercepts are presented in Table 6-7 confirming mineralization southeast of the stealth system. Figure 6-25 shows an orthographic view of the 1990 drilling campaign with gold assays filtered to values above 0.50 ppm.

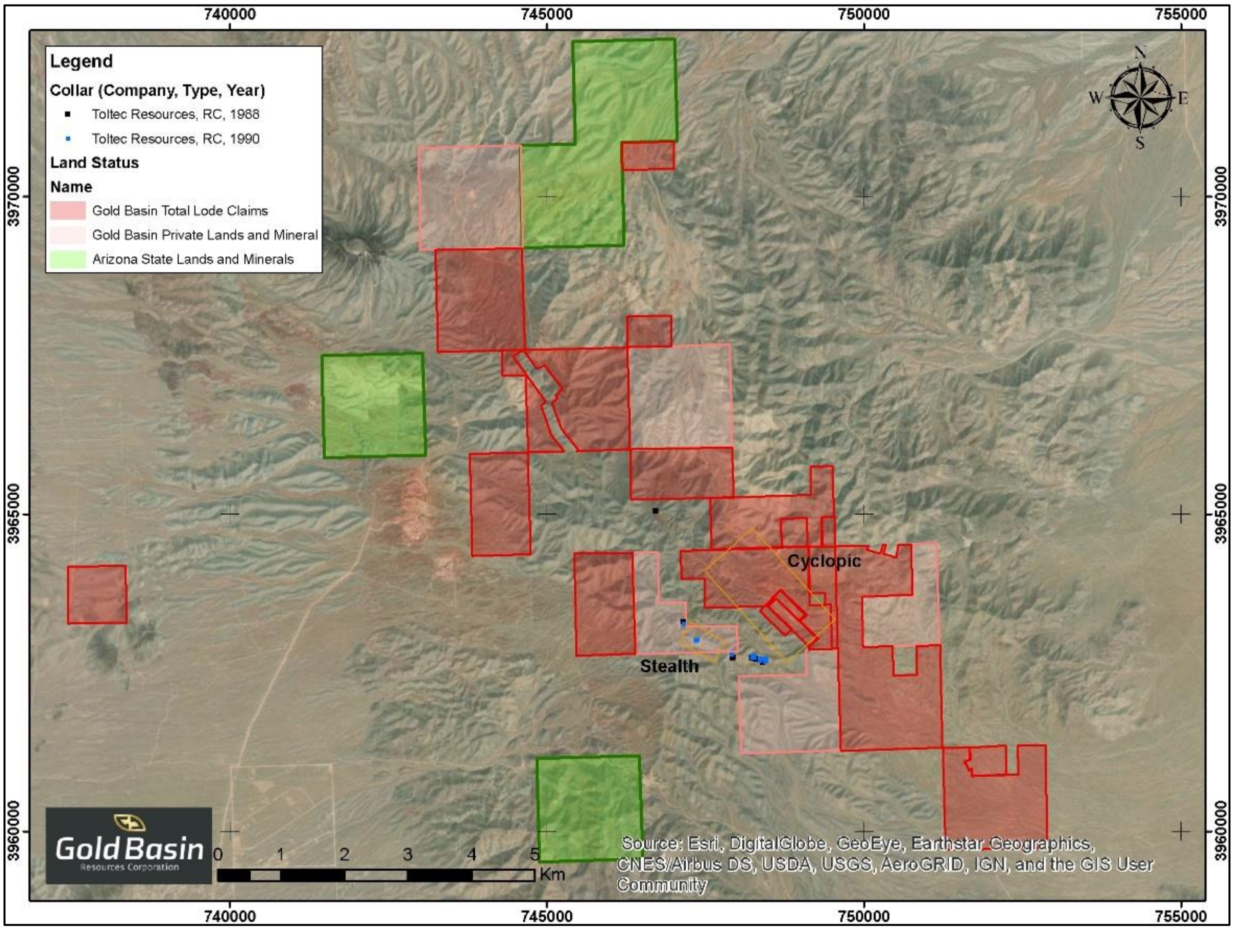

Figure 6-23 Location of Toltec Resources' 1988 and 1990 Drilling Campaigns

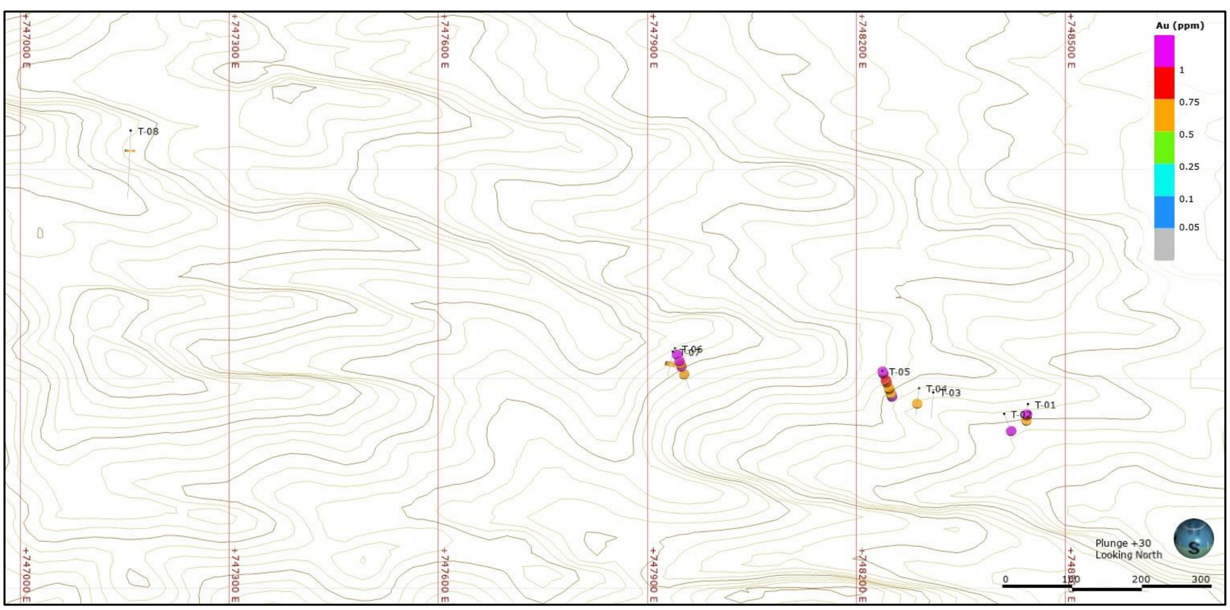

Figure 6-24 Orthographic View of Toltec Resources' 1988 Drilling Campaign

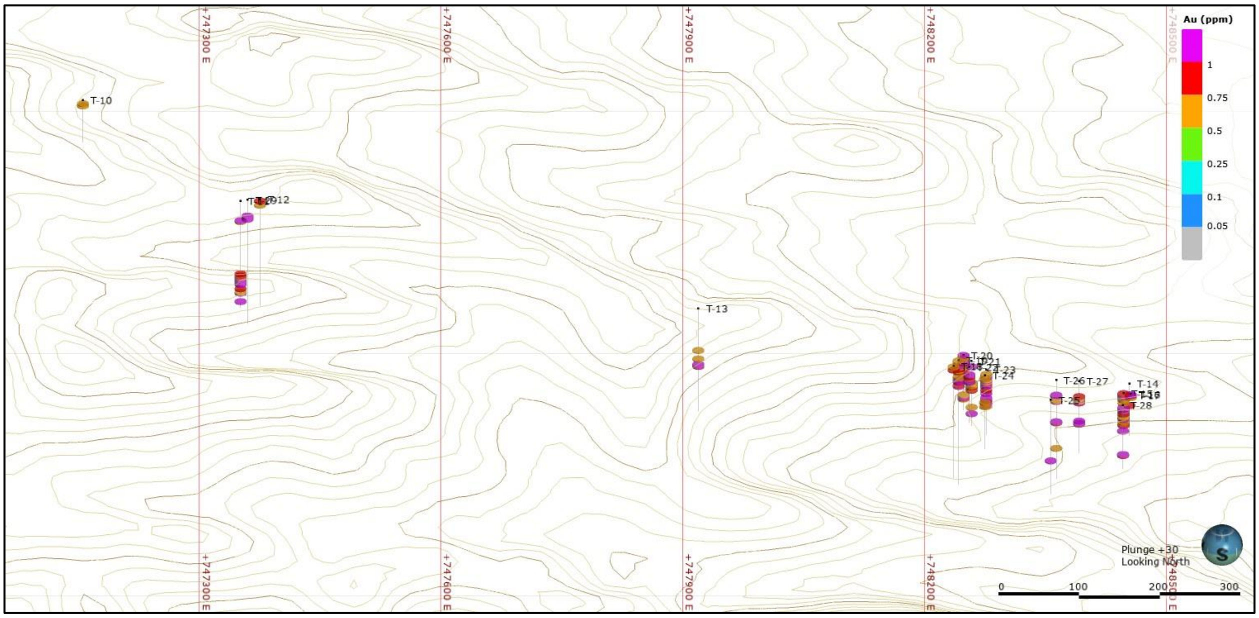

Figure 6-25 Orthographic View of Toltec Resources' 1990 Drilling Campaign

Table 6-7 Significant Intervals from Toltec Resources' 1988 and 1990 Drilling Campaigns

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
T-01	355	-60	27.4	33.5	6.1	0.94	1988
			42.7	48.8	6.1	0.50	1988
T-02	25	-60	45.7	54.9	9.1	0.79	1988
T-05	23	-60	0.0	9.1	9.1	1.15	1988
			21.3	33.5	12.2	0.71	1988
			45.7	51.8	6.1	0.62	1988
			61.0	73.2	12.2	1.39	1988
T-06	22	-60	15.2	21.3	6.1	0.78	1988
			33.5	36.6	3.0	1.93	1988
			48.8	57.9	9.1	0.59	1988
T-07	205	-60	15.2	24.4	9.1	0.58	1988
T-08	185	-60	27.4	30.5	3.0	0.72	1988
T-10	0	-90	3.0	10.7	7.6	0.53	1990
T-11	0	-90	27.4	32.0	4.6	1.12	1990
			103.6	120.4	16.8	16.37	1990
			129.5	134.1	4.6	1.10	1990
T-13	0	-90	79.2	86.9	7.6	0.81	1990
T-15	0	-90	0.0	16.8	16.8	0.77	1990
			19.8	32.0	12.2	1.51	1990
			33.5	38.1	4.6	4.66	1990
			41.1	48.8	7.6	0.59	1990
T-16	0	-90	0.0	6.1	6.1	0.90	1990
T-17	0	-90	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.74	1990
T-19	0	-90	0.0	25.9	25.9	0.85	1990
			27.4	38.1	10.7	1.17	1990
T-20	0	-90	0.0	3.0	3.0	1.20	1990
			9.1	12.2	3.0	1.31	1990
			16.8	19.8	3.0	0.76	1990
			56.4	64.0	7.6	1.09	1990
T-21	0	-90	30.5	42.7	12.2	0.64	1990
			74.7	77.7	3.0	1.93	1990
T-22	0	-90	10.7	22.9	12.2	0.94	1990
T-23	0	-90	4.6	27.4	22.9	1.26	1990
			29.0	32.0	3.0	0.62	1990
			36.6	53.3	16.8	1.49	1990
T-26	0	-90	19.8	24.4	4.6	1.47	1990
			27.4	32.0	4.6	0.88	1990
			59.4	67.1	7.6	0.66	1990
T-27	0	-90	19.8	32.0	12.2	1.05	1990
			59.4	62.5	3.0	1.85	1990
T-28	0	-90	36.6	39.6	3.0	1.50	1990
			70.1	73.2	3.0	1.76	1990
T-29	0	-90	22.9	29.0	6.1	4.76	1990

6.3.7 Molycorp/U.S. Borax Drilling Exploration, 1989

In 1989, a joint venture between Molycorp and U.S. Borax completed 32 RC drillholes totaling 1,524.00m to further define the Cyclopic detachment fault system (Figure 6-26). The average depth of drilling was 47.63m with a maximum depth of 91.44m. The drillholes were oriented vertically or 50 degrees to the southwest. Significant gold intercepts are presented in Table 6-8 and confirm mineralization within the Cyclopic detachment fault system. An orthographic view of the drilling with gold assays filtered to grades greater than 0.50 ppm is presented as Figure 6-27.

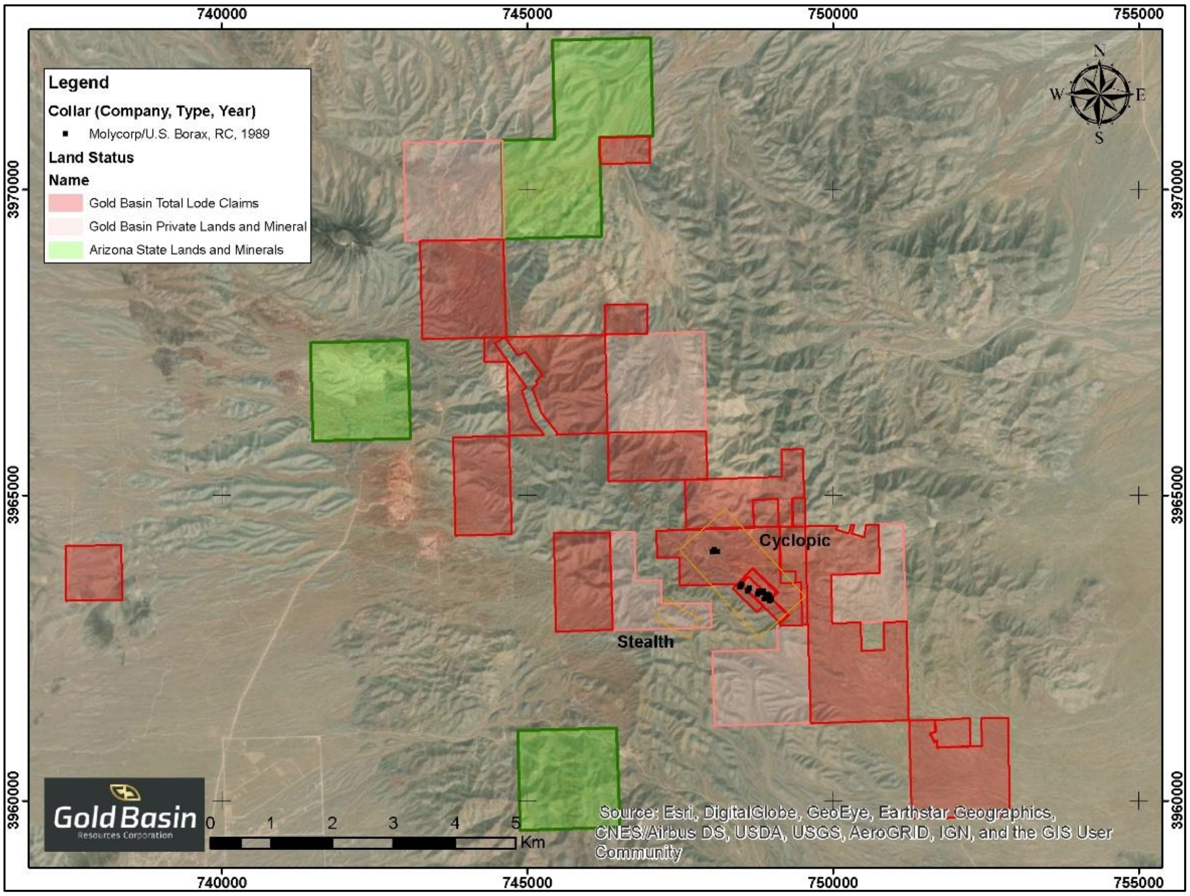

Figure 6-26 Location of the Molycorp/U.S. Borax 1989 Drilling Campaign

Table 6-8 Significant Intervals from the Molycorp/U.S. Borax 1989 Drilling Campaign

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
CYC-3	215	-50	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.74	1989
			65.5	76.2	10.7	0.51	1989
CYC-6	215	-50	0.0	15.2	15.2	1.72	1989
CYC-7	215	-50	9.1	16.8	7.6	0.63	1989
			32.0	38.1	6.1	0.54	1989
			42.7	50.3	7.6	0.50	1989
			70.1	76.2	6.1	0.58	1989
CYC-8	215	-50	39.6	44.2	4.6	0.55	1989
			48.8	51.8	3.0	0.65	1989
CYC-11	215	-50	4.6	12.2	7.6	0.62	1989
			15.2	18.3	3.0	0.55	1989
			27.4	36.6	9.1	0.66	1989
			39.6	44.2	4.6	1.06	1989
CYC-14	0	-90	10.7	19.8	9.1	0.53	1989
			29.0	39.6	10.7	0.98	1989
CYC-24	0	-90	0.0	4.6	4.6	2.06	1989
			6.1	10.7	4.6	13.59	1989
CYC-30	0	-90	0.0	4.6	4.6	1.19	1989

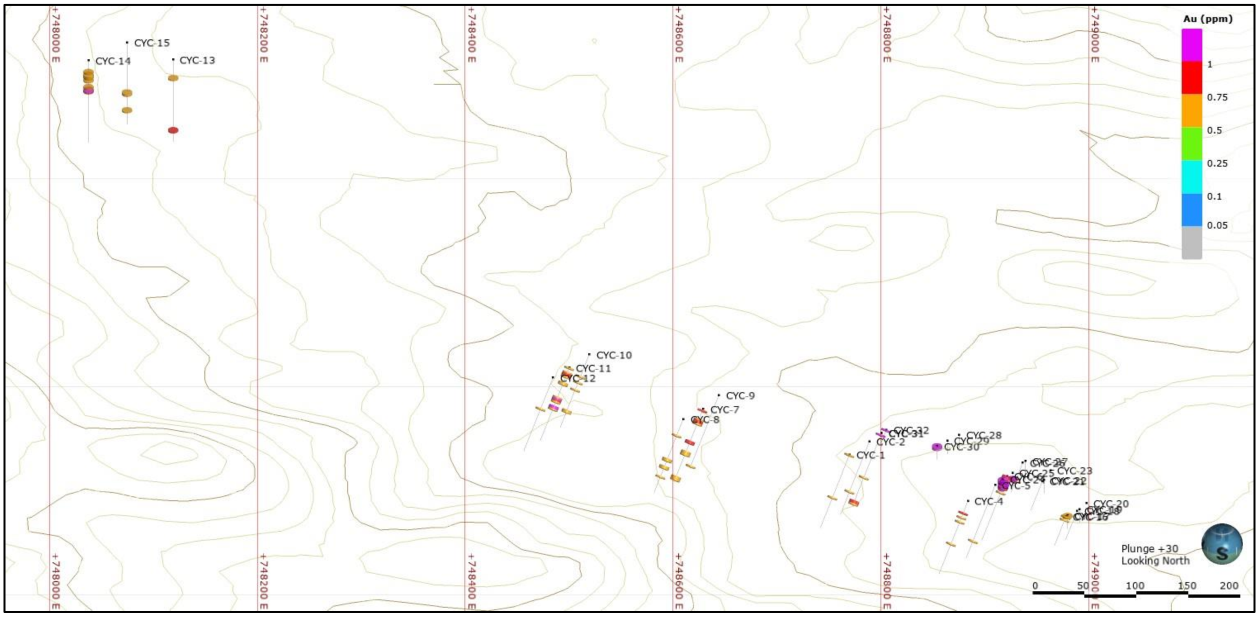

Figure 6-27 Orthographic View of the Molycorp/U.S. Borax 1989 Drilling Campaign

6.3.8 Consolidated Rhodes Drilling Exploration, 1990

Consolidated Rhodes Resources followed up on Toltec Resources drilling by completing five vertically oriented RC drillholes southeast of the stealth detachment fault system totaling 409.96m (Figure 6-28). The average drillhole depth is 81.99m with a maximum depth of 109.73m. Significant gold intercepts are presented in Table 6-9 as well as an orthographic view of the 1990 drilling in Figure 6-29. The results from the drilling confirm gold mineralization southeast of the Stealth area.

A second regional exploration program along strike of the Stealth area consisting of 20 RC drillholes totaling 1,952.24m was conducted in April of 1991 (Figure 6-30). Twelve drillholes were oriented vertically near the drilling conducted in 1990, the remaining holes were variously oriented and inclined. The average depth of drilling was 97.61m with a maximum depth of 150.88m. Significant gold intercepts are presented in Table 6-9 as well as an orthographic view of the 1991 drilling in Figure 6-30. Drilling to the southeast and within the Stealth area were successful in intersecting gold mineralization. Drilling to the northwest of the Stealth area was not successful, nor was GB91-21A located southwest of the Stealth area.

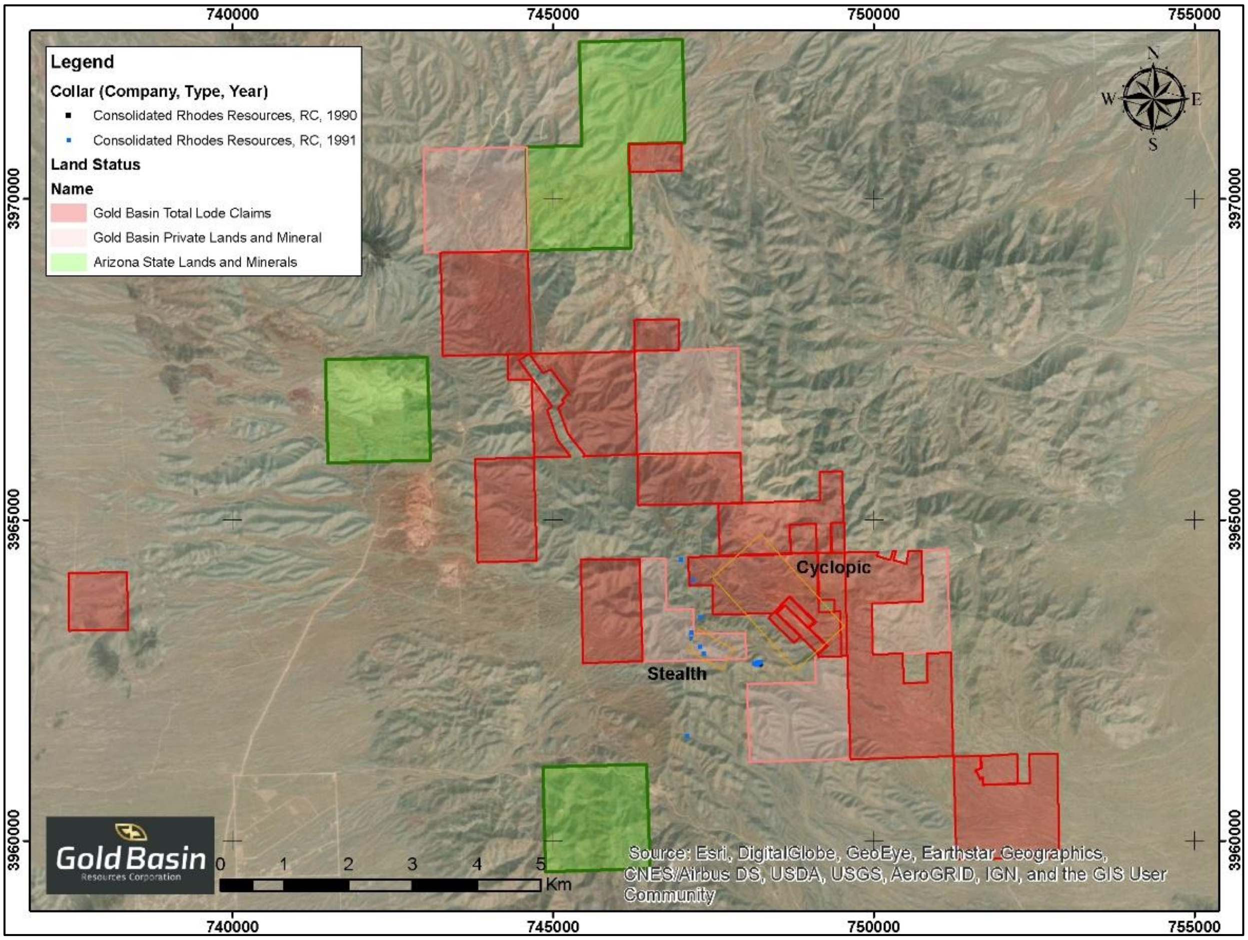

Figure 6-28 Location of Consolidated Rhodes Resources 1990 and 1991 Drilling Campaign

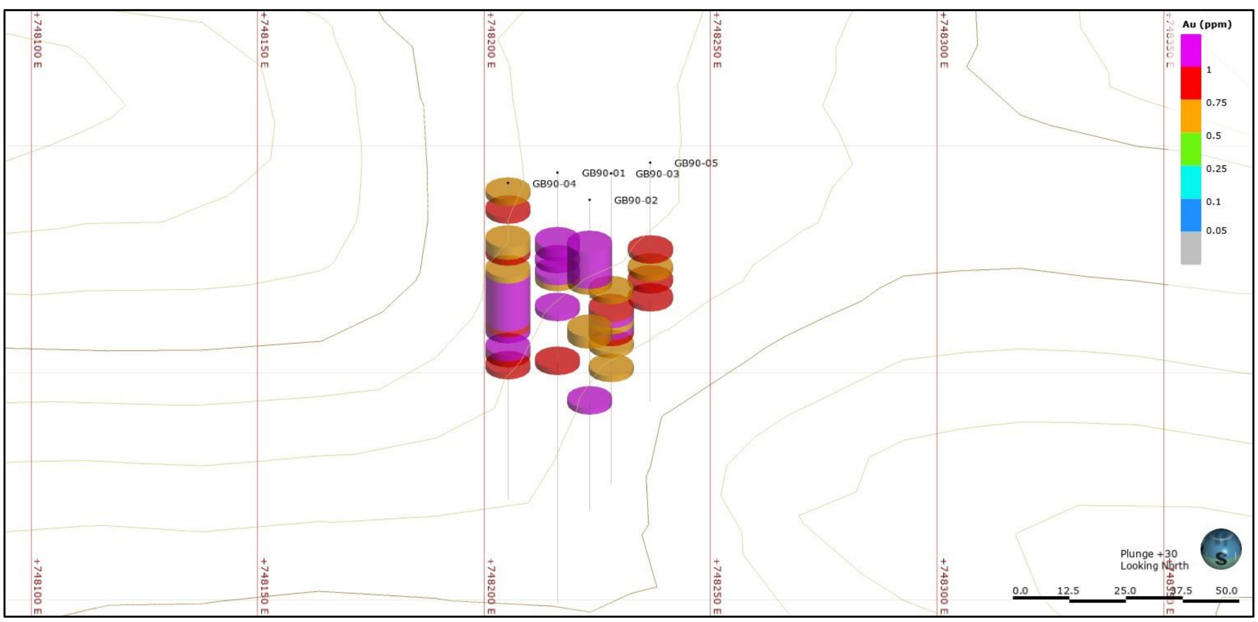

Figure 6-29 Orthographic View of Consolidated Rhodes Resources 1990 Drilling Campaign

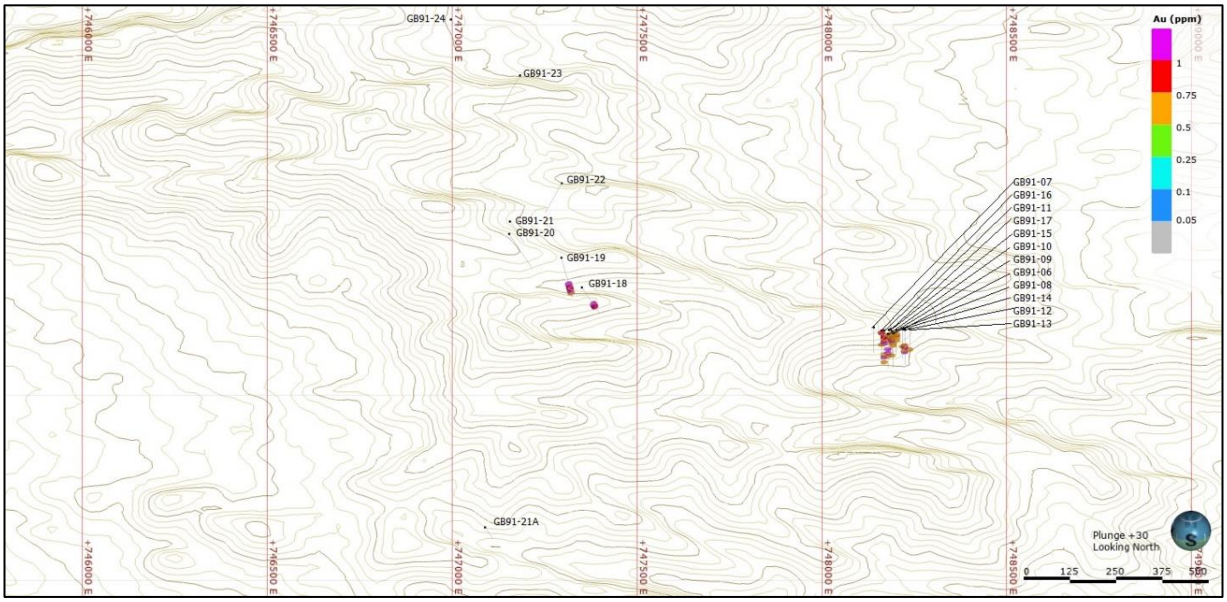

Figure 6-30 Orthographic View of Consolidated Rhodes Resources 1991 Drilling Campaign

Table 6-9 Significant Intervals from Consolidated Rhodes Resources 1990 and 1991 Drilling Campaign

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
GB90-01	0	-90	15.2	22.9	7.6	2.06	1990
			24.4	27.4	3.0	1.17	1990
GB90-02	0	-90	10.7	21.3	10.7	1.33	1990
			50.3	53.3	3.0	0.72	1990
GB90-03	0	-90	29.0	41.1	12.2	1.27	1990
GB90-04	0	-90	1.5	7.6	6.1	0.57	1990
			12.2	44.2	32.0	1.50	1990
			45.7	48.8	3.0	0.58	1990
GB90-05	0	-90	21.3	24.4	3.0	0.51	1990
			25.9	30.5	4.6	0.56	1990
GB91-06	0	-90	3.0	7.6	4.6	0.57	1991
GB91-08	0	-90	10.7	18.3	7.6	0.51	1991
			22.9	25.9	3.0	0.55	1991
GB91-09	0	-90	6.1	27.4	21.3	0.63	1991
			30.5	35.1	4.6	1.60	1991
GB91-10	0	-90	4.6	12.2	7.6	0.54	1991
			57.9	61.0	3.0	0.72	1991
			67.1	70.1	3.0	0.53	1991
GB91-11	0	-90	15.2	30.5	15.2	0.52	1991
			35.1	48.8	13.7	0.58	1991
GB91-12	0	-90	62.5	67.1	4.6	0.88	1991
			68.6	71.6	3.0	0.65	1991
GB91-13	0	-90	62.5	65.5	3.0	0.57	1991
GB91-16	0	-90	1.5	9.1	7.6	0.54	1991
GB91-18	55	-60	70.1	86.9	16.8	1.39	1991
GB91-19	55	-75	91.4	97.5	6.1	1.93	1991
			102.1	115.8	13.7	3.58	1991
			121.9	126.5	4.6	1.26	1991

6.3.9 Kennecott Drilling Exploration, 1990

Kennecott completed six RC drillholes to the northwest of the Cyclopic detachment fault system totaling 801.62m between July 16th and July 22nd of 1990 (Figure 6-31). The average depth of the drilling was 133.60m with a maximum depth of 152.4m. Five of the drillholes were oriented vertically and one was oriented southwest at 71 degrees inclination. Only one drillhole intersected significant gold and is presented in Table 6-10.

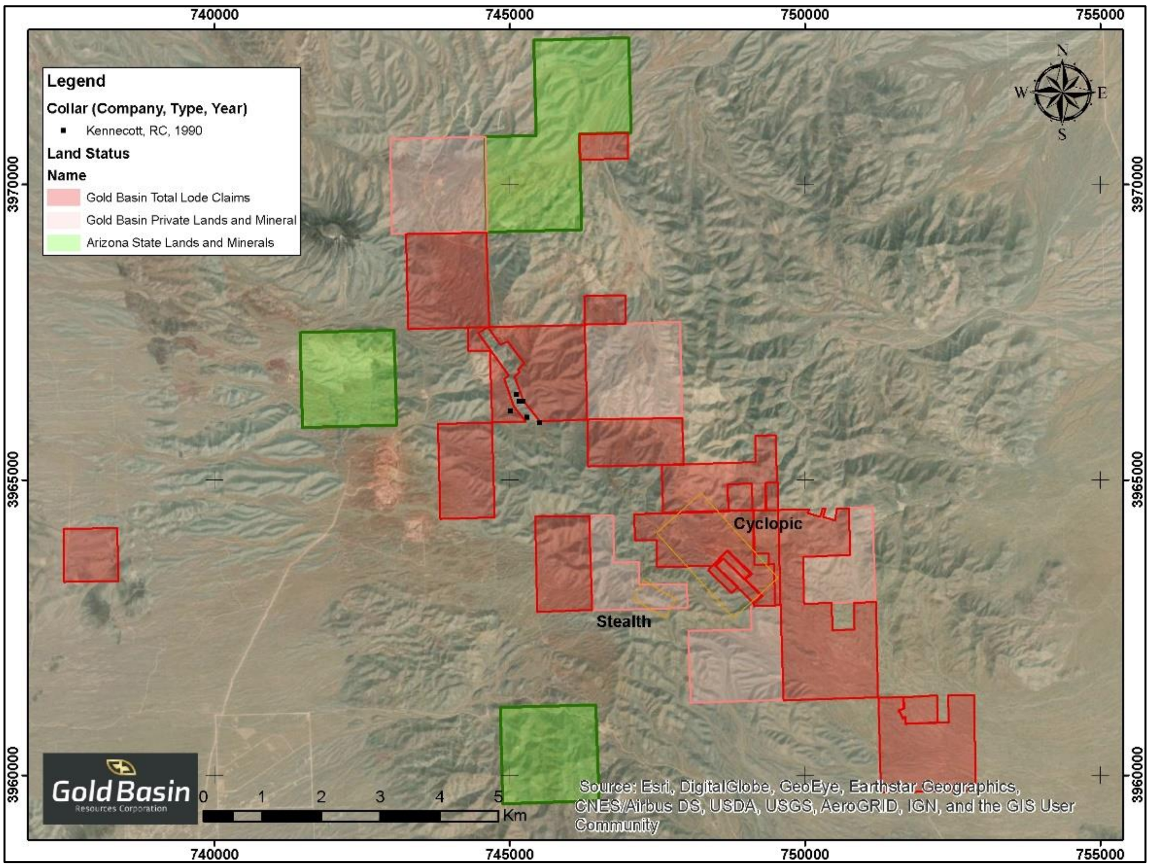

Figure 6-31 Location of Kennecott's 1990 Drilling Campaign

Table 6-10 Significant Intercepts from Kennecott's 1990 Drilling

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
SS-02	0	-90	51.8	54.9	3.0	0.54	1990
			67.1	70.1	3.0	1.67	1990
			71.6	76.2	4.6	0.51	1990

6.3.10 Reynolds Metals Drilling Exploration, 1990

From October 31st through November 7th 1990, Reynolds Metals completed 14 RC drillholes totaling 1,981.20m near the Lee claims in the southeast portion of the Project (Figure 6-32). The average depth of drilling was 141.5m with a maximum depth of 166.12m. The drilling was conducted by Lang Drilling. Nine drillholes were oriented vertically, and the remaining drillholes were variably oriented and inclined. Significant gold intercepts from the 1990 drilling campaign are shown in Table 6-11.

Table 6-11 Significant Intercepts from Reynolds Metals' 1990 Drilling Campaign

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
RMGB90-01	0	-90	4.6	21.3	16.8	6.45	1990
RMGB90-02	350	-60	0.0	13.7	13.7	1.54	1990
RMGB90-03	0	-90	6.1	10.7	4.6	0.51	1990
			12.2	27.4	15.2	1.71	1990
RMGB90-04	340	-45	10.7	16.8	6.1	0.51	1990
			19.8	36.6	16.8	1.10	1990

A second campaign in October 1991 consisting of 12 RC drillholes totaling 1,234.44m followed up on the 1990 campaign (Figure 6-32). The drilling was conducted by Rough Country Drilling. The drillholes had an average depth of 102.87m with a maximum depth of 121.92m. None of the drilling in 1991 intersected significant gold intercepts. Results of the (combined) drilling completed by Reynolds indicates the approximate lateral extent of gold mineralization in the modern-day PLM target area.

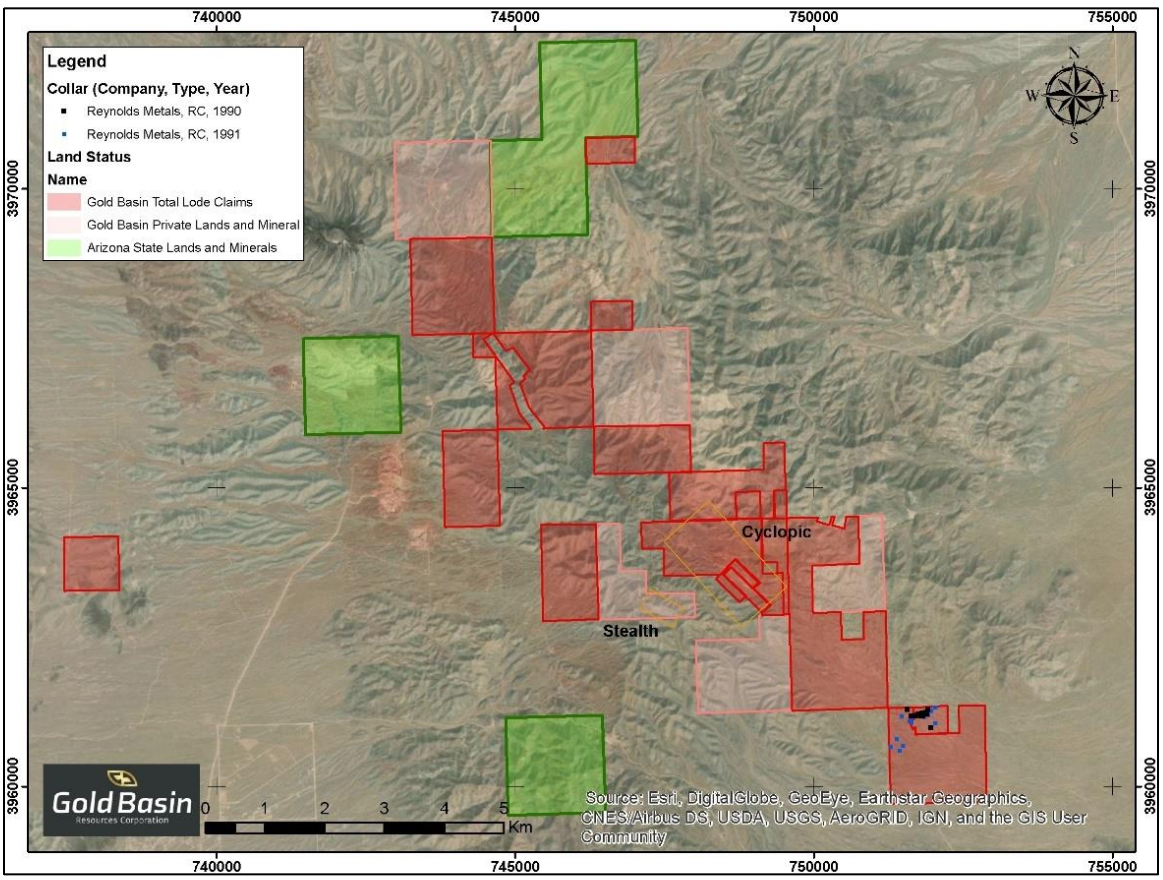

Figure 6-32 Location of the Reynolds Metals 1990 and 1991 Campaigns

6.3.11 Cambrior Incorporated Drilling Exploration, 1993

Cambrior Incorporated completed eight RC drillholes totaling 1,132.33m in 1993 broadly covering the southwest extension of the Cyclopic detachment fault system along strike and one drillhole in the Stealth detachment fault system (Figure 6-33). The average drillhole depth is 141.54m with a maximum depth of 249.94m. The drillholes were largely angled to the southwest at 50 degrees inclination. Significant gold intercepts are presented in Table 6-12 as well as an orthographic view of the drilling presented in Figure 6-34. The overall lack of mineralization confirms the presence of the Cyclopic west boundary fault terminating mineralization to the southwest.

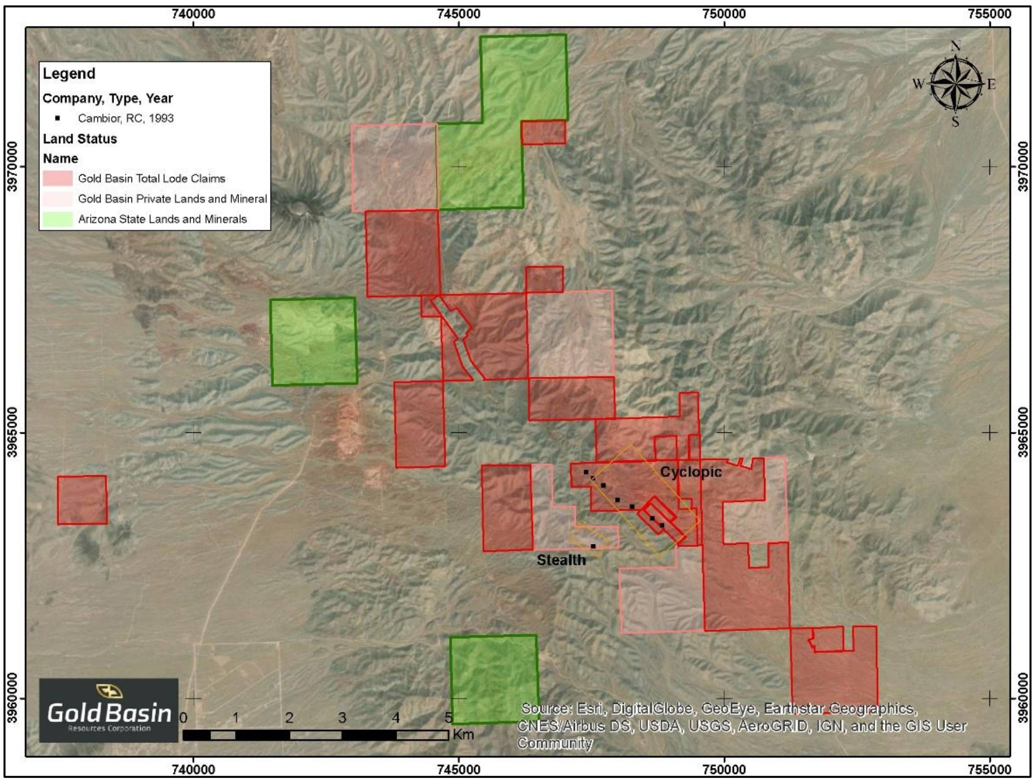

Figure 6-33 Location of the Cambrior Incorporated Drilling in 1993

Table 6-12 Significant Intercepts from the Cambrior Incorporated Drilling in 1993

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
CBG-01	210	-50	30.5	45.7	15.2	0.55	1993
CBG-02	210	-50	62.5	65.5	3.0	0.71	1993

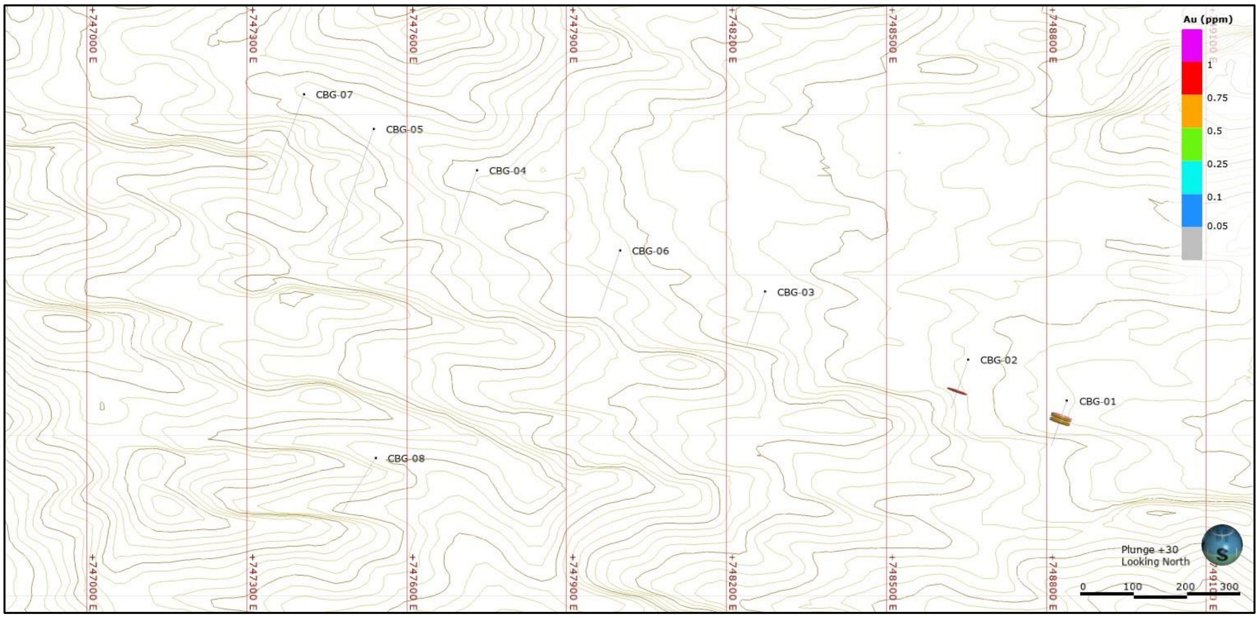

Figure 6-34 Orthographic View of the Cambrior Incorporated Drilling in 1993

6.3.12 Western States Minerals Drilling Exploration, 1994-1995

In June and December of 1994, Western States Minerals drilled 12 RC holes totaling 1,234.44m in the Stealth detachment fault system (Figure 6-35). The drilling was conducted by Brown Drilling. The average drillhole depth was 106.68m with a maximum depth of 182.88m. All drillholes were inclined to approximately 60 degrees and all but one drillhole, oriented to the southwest, were oriented to the northeast. Significant gold intervals from the drilling are summarized in Table 6-13 and an orthographic view of the drilling with gold assays filtered to greater than 0.50 ppm is presented in Figure 6-36. The results for the drilling confirm mineralization within the Stealth detachment fault system.

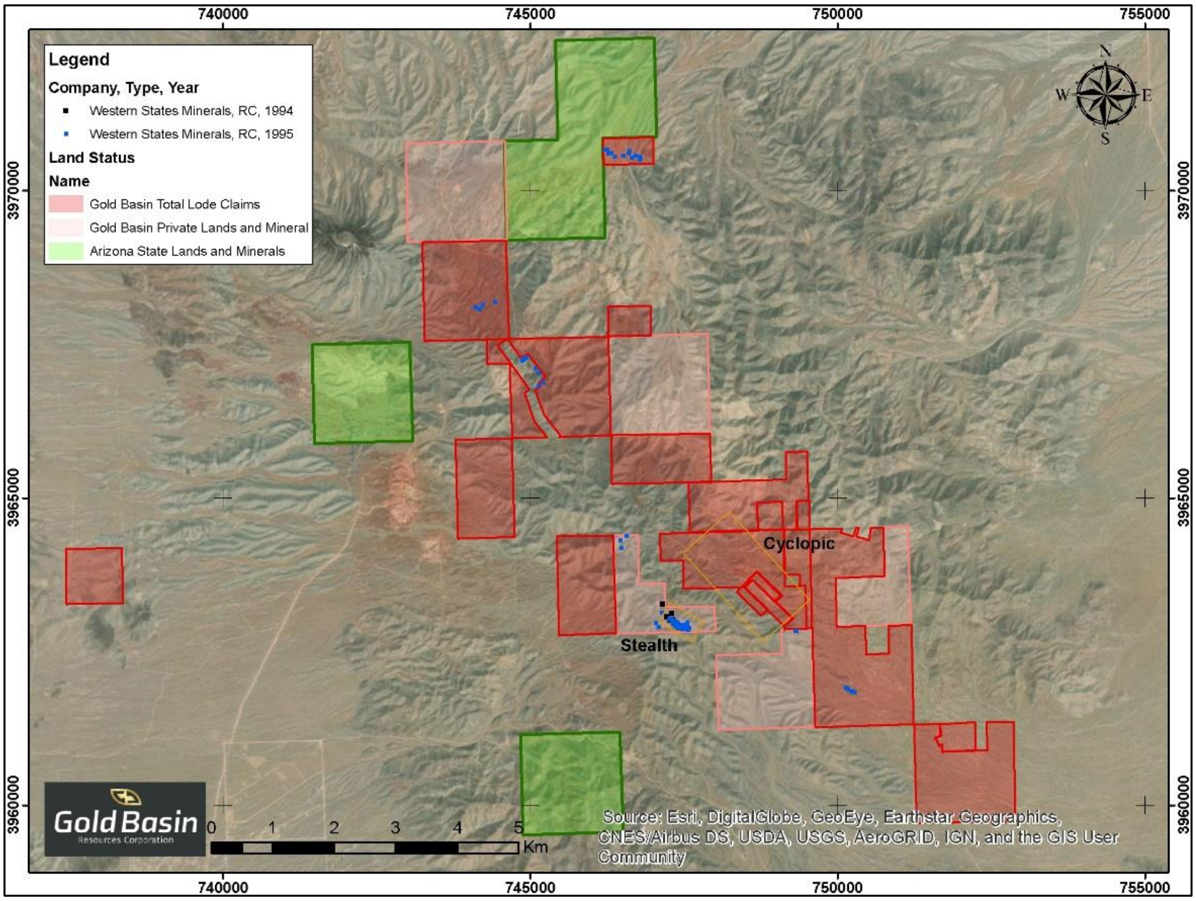

Figure 6-35 Location of Western States Minerals 1994 and 1995 Drilling Campaigns

Table 6-13 Significant Gold Intervals from Western States Minerals 1994 Drilling Campaign

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
GBR-04	75	-60	44.2	47.2	3.0	0.90	1994
			48.8	53.3	4.6	0.66	1994
GBR-05	75	-58.5	57.9	64.0	6.1	1.27	1994
			68.6	71.6	3.0	1.10	1994
			74.7	82.3	7.6	0.90	1994
GBR-06	75	-58	30.5	36.6	6.1	0.67	1994
			44.2	53.3	9.1	0.87	1994
			68.6	71.6	3.0	0.50	1994
			73.2	76.2	3.0	1.08	1994
GBR-07	75	-60	16.8	35.1	18.3	2.53	1994
GBR-08	75	-60	15.2	35.1	19.8	1.05	1994
			36.6	42.7	6.1	0.85	1994
GBR-09	85	-60	9.1	22.9	13.7	4.03	1994
GBR-10	25	-60	47.2	50.3	3.0	1.73	1994
GBR-11	87	-58	39.6	51.8	12.2	0.70	1994

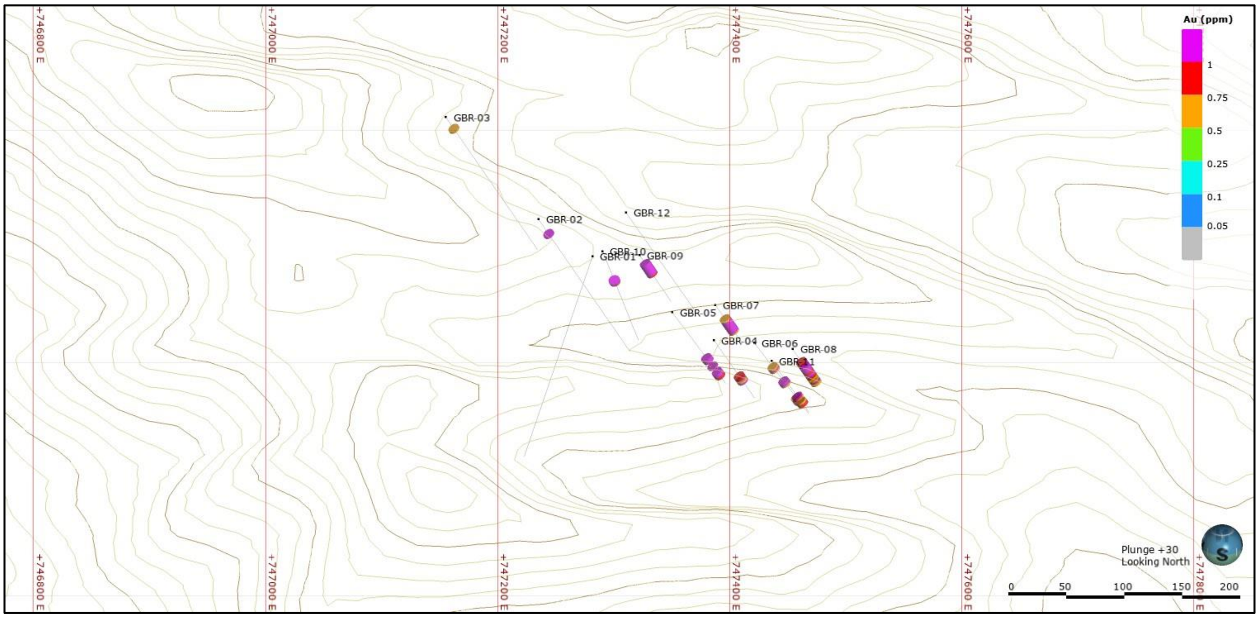

Figure 6-36 Orthographic View of Western States Minerals 1994 Drilling Campaign

Following the 1994 drilling, Western States Minerals executed a regional drilling campaign from February through July 1995 consisting of 73 RC drillholes totaling 5,944.82m (Figure 6-37). Thirty-seven of the 73 drillholes totaling 4,015.74m are located within the Stealth detachment fault system. An orthographic view of the Stealth drilling is presented in Figure 6-37 with gold assays filtered to grades greater than 0.50 ppm. Brown Drilling was once again used to conduct the drilling. Average drillhole depth was 81.42m with a maximum depth of 184.40m with drilling oriented in multiple directions. Significant gold intervals from the 1995 drilling campaign are presented in Table 6-14. The drilling in the Stealth area continued to define the extent of the Stealth mineralization, though orientations to the southwest could be drilling down structure and exaggerating true thickness of mineralization. Most of the other regional exploration did not intersect significant grades except for drilling in the northern portion of the Project shaded in blue in Table 6-14.

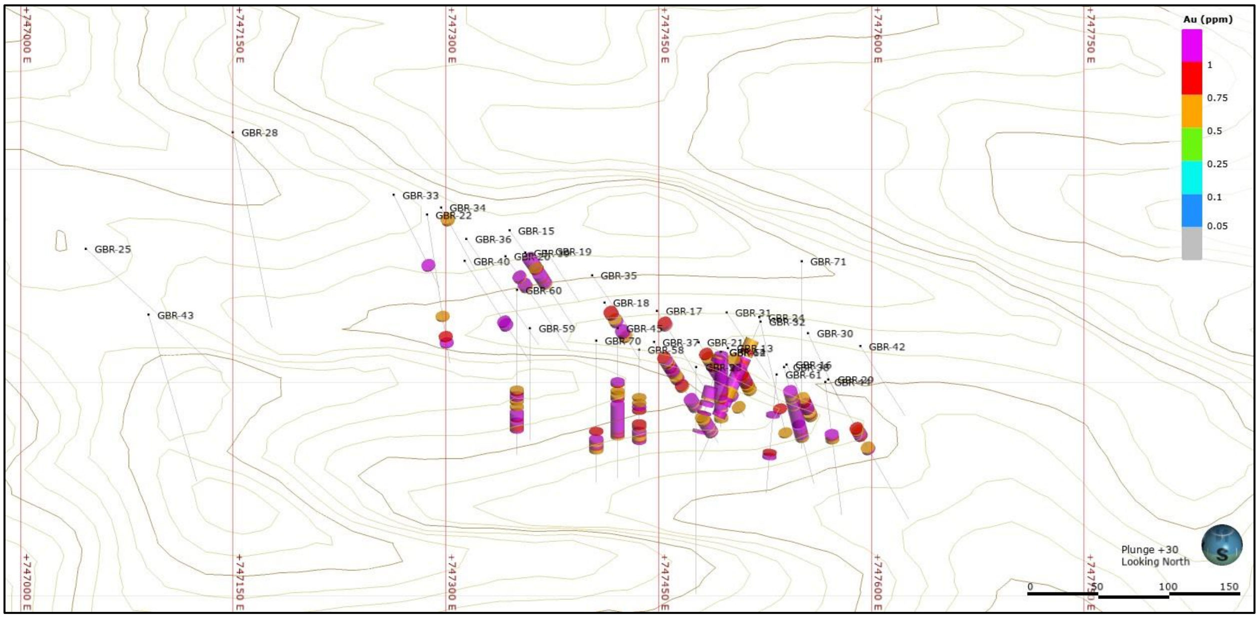

Figure 6-37 Orthographic View of Western States Minerals 1995 Stealth Drilling Campaign

Table 6-14 Significant Gold Intervals from Western States Minerals 1995 Drilling Campaign

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
GBR-13	35	-60	13.7	25.9	12.2	1.46	1995
			32.0	35.1	3.0	0.68	1995
			36.6	54.9	18.3	1.00	1995
GBR-14	0	-90	1.5	47.2	45.7	2.25	1995
			51.8	54.9	3.0	0.58	1995
GBR-15	74	-60	27.4	41.1	13.7	2.31	1995
GBR-16	30	-60	42.7	59.4	16.8	1.22	1995
			61.0	68.6	7.6	0.64	1995
GBR-17	45	-60	10.7	21.3	10.7	0.59	1995
GBR-18	45	-60	10.7	16.8	6.1	0.93	1995
			18.3	25.9	7.6	1.16	1995
			33.5	38.1	4.6	1.19	1995
GBR-20	55	-60	22.9	27.4	4.6	0.69	1995
			30.5	38.1	7.6	0.89	1995
GBR-21	45	-60	13.7	48.8	35.1	1.81	1995
			61.0	68.6	7.6	0.77	1995
GBR-22	25	-75	117.3	121.9	4.6	0.52	1995
GBR-29	40	-60	61.0	79.2	18.3	0.60	1995
			85.3	89.9	4.6	0.72	1995
GBR-32	220	-51	13.7	65.5	51.8	1.18	1995
			67.1	74.7	7.6	1.20	1995
GBR-33	32	-60	91.4	94.5	3.0	0.93	1995
GBR-34	37	-60	13.7	16.8	3.0	0.55	1995
GBR-37	48	-60	18.3	32.0	13.7	1.54	1995
			33.5	38.1	4.6	1.18	1995
			41.1	50.3	9.1	0.66	1995
			51.8	57.9	6.1	0.62	1995
			68.6	80.8	12.2	2.01	1995
			85.3	112.8	27.4	1.22	1995
GBR-38	30	-70	24.4	76.2	51.8	2.22	1995
GBR-39	50	-60	24.4	41.1	16.8	2.95	1995
GBR-40	50	-60	71.6	77.7	6.1	1.24	1995
GBR-44	30	-79	47.2	53.3	6.1	0.84	1995
GBR-45	0	-90	41.1	47.2	6.1	0.83	1995
			50.3	88.4	38.1	1.03	1995
GBR-46	0	-90	19.8	27.4	7.6	0.73	1995
GBR-47	170	-58.5	4.6	7.6	3.0	0.53	1995
GBR-48	0	-90	4.6	13.7	9.1	0.58	1995
GBR-49	0	-90	9.1	12.2	3.0	0.78	1995
GBR-52	0	-90	15.2	19.8	4.6	1.36	1995
GBR-58	0	-90	33.5	53.3	19.8	0.52	1995
			56.4	76.2	19.8	0.68	1995
GBR-60	0	-90	79.2	91.4	12.2	0.75	1995
			93.0	96.0	3.0	0.52	1995
			97.5	114.3	16.8	1.22	1995
GBR-61	215	-82	57.9	61.0	3.0	0.63	1995
			64.0	67.1	3.0	1.45	1995
GBR-62	215	-64	1.5	10.7	9.1	1.12	1995
			25.9	41.1	15.2	1.81	1995
			42.7	47.2	4.6	0.64	1995
			56.4	59.4	3.0	0.81	1995
GBR-65	0	-90	50.3	54.9	4.6	1.51	1995
GBR-66	0	-90	13.7	18.3	4.6	0.56	1995
GBR-70	0	-90	73.2	89.9	16.8	0.75	1995

6.3.13 NPMC Drilling Exploration, 1994-1997

The Nevada Pacific Mining Company ("NPMC") conducted RC drilling campaigns in 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, and a diamond core drillhole campaign in 2007 over a broad area of the Project (Figure 6-38).

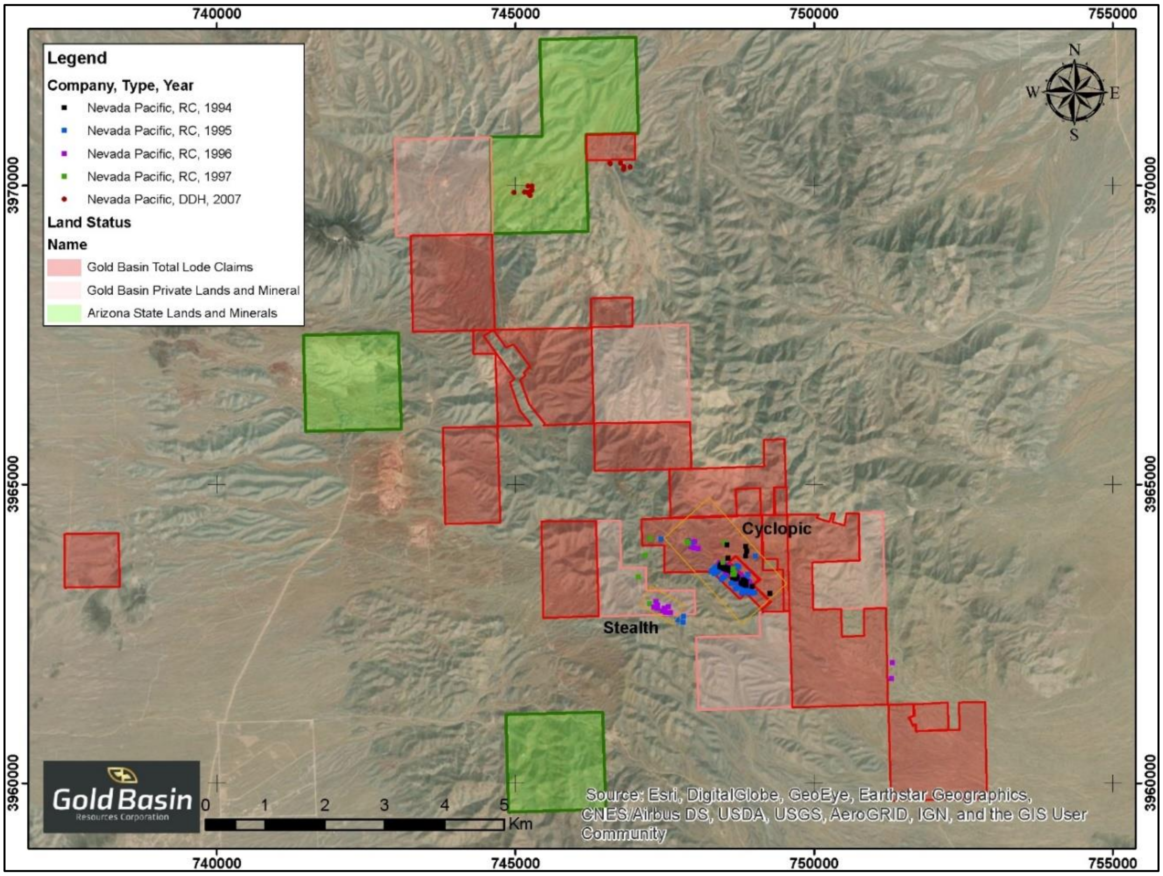

Figure 6-38 Location of NPMC's 1994-1997, and 2007 Drilling Campaigns

6.3.13.1 1994 RC Drilling Campaign

NPMC completed 36 RC drillholes totaling 1,341.12m within the Cyclopic detachment fault system in June and July of 1994. The drilling was conducted by Hackworth Drilling with a 14cm (5-1/2 in) diameter hole size. The average depth of drilling is 37.25m with a maximum depth of 121.92m. The majority of the drilling is oriented vertically, with five drillholes inclined at 45 degrees in various directions. Table 6-15 summarizes significant intercepts from the drilling. An orthographic view of the drilling with gold assays filtered to greater than 0.50 ppm is presented in Figure 6-39. The drilling confirmed the presence of mineralization within the Cyclopic detachment fault system.

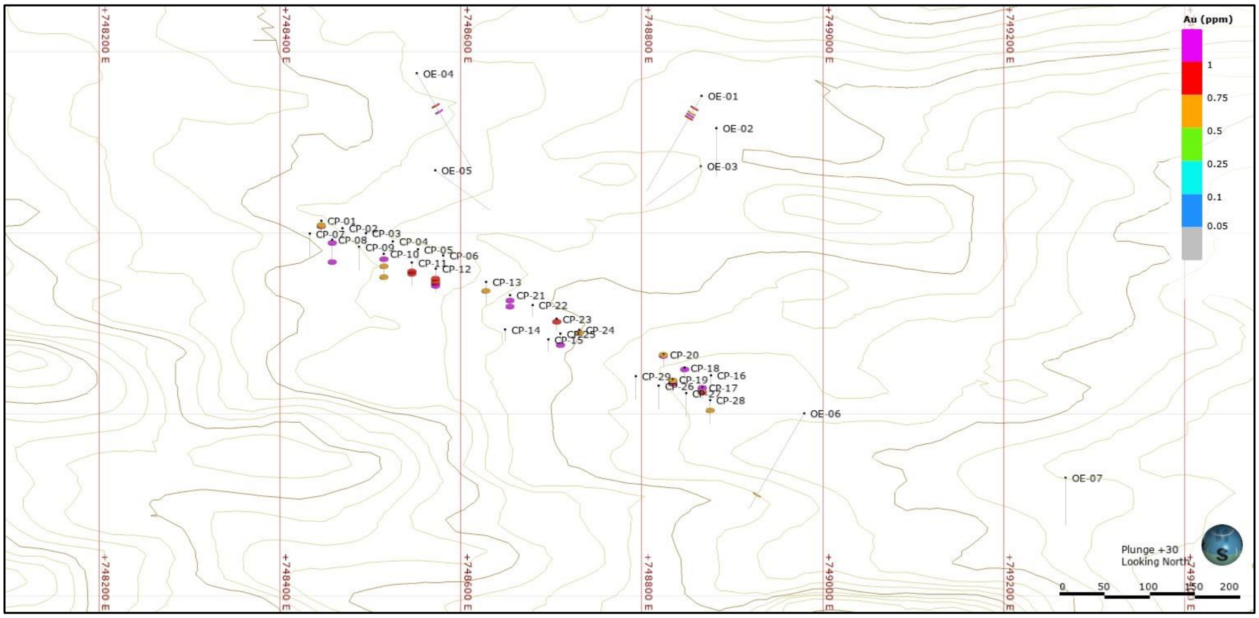

Figure 6-39 Orthographic View of NPMC's 1994 Drilling Campaign

Table 6-15 Significant Intervals from NPMC's 1994 Drilling

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
CP-01	0	-90	4.6	7.6	3.0	0.69	1994
CP-10	0	-90	15.2	18.3	3.0	0.55	1994
CP-12	0	-90	12.2	19.8	7.6	0.93	1994
CP-13	0	-90	9.1	12.2	3.0	0.51	1994
CP-17	0	-90	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.81	1994
CP-18	0	-90	0.0	3.0	3.0	1.18	1994
CP-19	0	-90	0.0	6.1	6.1	1.11	1994
CP-20	0	-90	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.86	1994
CP-21	0	-90	4.6	7.6	3.0	3.00	1994
			12.2	15.2	3.0	0.86	1994
CP-23	0	-90	3.0	6.1	3.0	0.58	1994
CP-28	0	-90	10.7	13.7	3.0	0.51	1994
OE-01	225	-45	15.2	18.3	3.0	0.62	1994
			24.4	29.0	4.6	0.80	1994
OE-04	135	-45	41.1	44.2	3.0	0.55	1994

6.3.13.2 1995 RC Drilling Campaign

Beginning in June and through October of 1995 NPMC completed 97 RC drillholes totaling 6,169.15m. The drilling was conducted by Layne Western Exploration (a.k.a. DSC) using 13cm (5-1/8 in) hole diameter for the first five holes then a 13.34cm (5-1/4 in) diameter hole size for the remaining holes. Ninety-two of those drillholes totaling 5,239.51m are located in the Cyclopic detachment fault system for the overall purpose of definition drilling. Figure 6-40 shows an orthographic view of the Cyclopic definition drilling with gold assays filtered to above 0.50 ppm. The average depth of the definition drilling is 56.95m with a maximum depth of 184.40m. The definition drilling is oriented either southwest and inclined between 45 and 50 degrees, or vertically with few exceptions. Five drillholes totaling 929.64m are located in the Stealth detachment fault system with an average depth of 185.93m and a maximum depth of 213.36m. The drillholes are oriented either vertically or northeast with an inclination of 45 degrees. Table 6-16 summarizes significant gold intercepts from the 1995 campaign. A group of three drillholes to the northwest of the Cyclopic definition drilling intersected significant mineralization and are shaded in green. The Stealth drilling is shaded in blue.

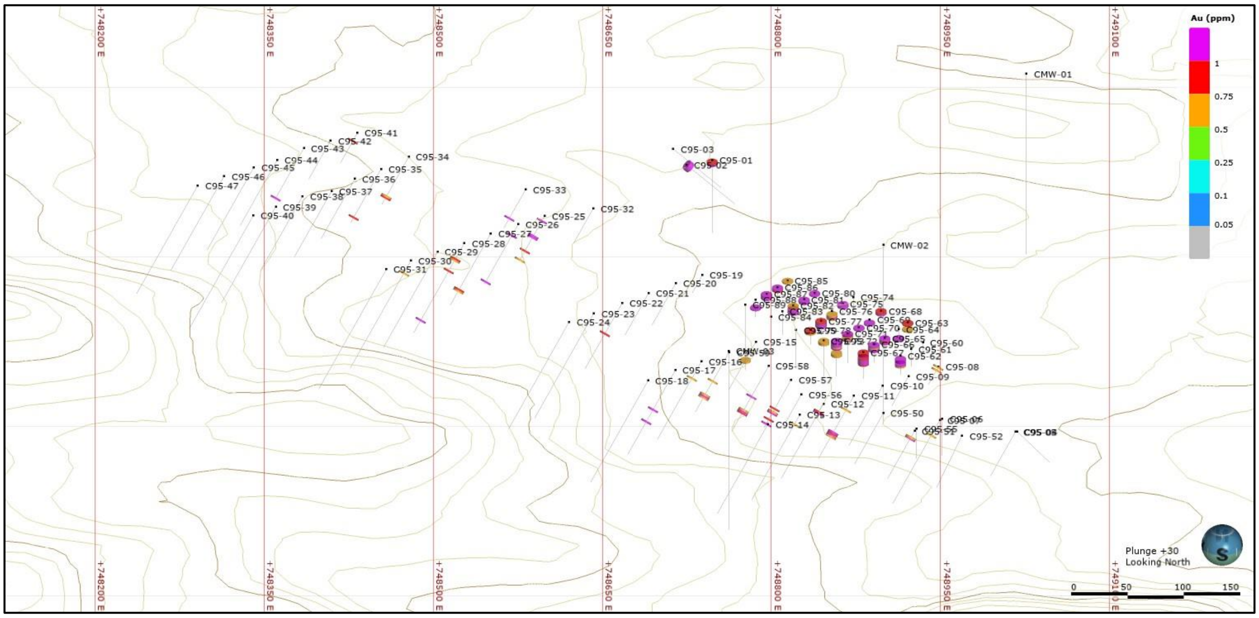

Figure 6-40 Orthographic View of NPMC's 1995 Cyclopic Definition Drilling

Table 6-16 Significant Intervals from NPMC's 1995 Drilling

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
C95-01	0	-90	1.5	4.6	3.0	1.11	1995
C95-02	83	-45	0.0	6.1	6.1	1.30	1995
C95-08	230	-50	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.53	1995
C95-11	230	-50	36.6	45.7	9.1	1.07	1995
C95-12	230	-50	7.6	12.2	4.6	0.93	1995
C95-25	230	-50	18.3	22.9	4.6	2.73	1995
C95-26	230	-50	9.1	12.2	3.0	1.55	1995
C95-27	230	-50	51.8	59.4	7.6	0.52	1995
C95-28	230	-50	15.2	18.3	3.0	0.75	1995
			76.2	79.2	3.0	0.74	1995
C95-34	230	-50	39.6	45.7	6.1	0.52	1995
C95-35	230	-50	48.8	51.8	3.0	0.54	1995
C95-49	0	-90	10.7	16.8	6.1	0.75	1995
			22.9	27.4	4.6	5.78	1995
C95-51	230	-50	4.6	9.1	4.6	0.71	1995
C95-53	0	-90	13.7	18.3	4.6	0.64	1995
			25.9	30.5	4.6	0.99	1995
C95-54	0	-90	10.7	33.5	22.9	1.13	1995
C95-57	230	-50	29.0	38.1	9.1	0.58	1995
C95-58	230	-50	44.2	48.8	4.6	0.80	1995
C95-59	230	-50	42.7	47.2	4.6	0.82	1995
C95-62	0	-90	0.0	10.7	10.7	2.01	1995
C95-65	0	-90	0.0	7.6	7.6	1.15	1995
C95-66	0	-90	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.92	1995
C95-67	0	-90	0.0	13.7	13.7	1.45	1995
C95-68	0	-90	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.93	1995
C95-71	0	-90	3.0	6.1	3.0	2.26	1995
C95-72	0	-90	0.0	9.1	9.1	1.20	1995
			12.2	15.2	3.0	0.57	1995
C95-73	0	-90	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.60	1995
C95-75	0	-90	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.75	1995
C95-76	0	-90	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.65	1995
C95-77	0	-90	0.0	6.1	6.1	3.12	1995
C95-78	0	-90	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.56	1995
C95-81	0	-90	0.0	3.0	3.0	1.82	1995
C95-82	0	-90	0.0	7.6	7.6	1.29	1995
C95-86	0	-90	0.0	3.0	3.0	1.25	1995
C95-87	0	-90	0.0	6.1	6.1	3.88	1995
FH95-02	40	-45	112.8	120.4	7.6	0.75	1995
			123.4	135.6	12.2	1.27	1995
FH95-04	40	-45	115.8	128.0	12.2	0.50	1995

6.3.13.3 1996 RC Drilling Campaign

Beginning in late June and continuing through early August of 1996, NPMC completed 93 RC drillholes totaling 3,413.46m. The drilling was conducted by Brown Drilling using a 14cm (5-1/2 in) hole diameter. Eighty-two drillholes totaling 2,346.66m with an average depth of 28.62m and a maximum depth of 91.44m continued to define the Cyclopic detachment fault mineralization. These drillholes were oriented vertically or to the southwest at either 45- or 60-degrees inclination. Nine drillholes totaling 873.25m were drilled into the Stealth detachment fault system and were oriented southwest, northeast, or vertically. Average depth for these drillholes was 97.03m with a maximum depth of 128.02m. The remaining two drillholes oriented east at a 60-degree inclination and totaling 193.55m were located in the southeast portion of the Project north of the Lee claims and did not intersect significant gold mineralization. Significant gold intercepts from the 1996 drilling are presented in Table 6-17. The Cyclopic drilling was successful in continuing to define the occurrence of mineralization. An orthographic view of the Cyclopic definition drilling is presented in Figure 6-41 with gold assays filtered to greater than 0.50 ppm. Following up on drilling from 1995, drilling to the northwest of Cyclopic definition drilling, shaded in green, continued to intersect gold mineralization. The drilling in the Stealth area, shaded in blue, continued to define the extent of mineralization. Intercepts with a southwest orientation could be exaggerating true thickness of mineralization in the Stealth system.

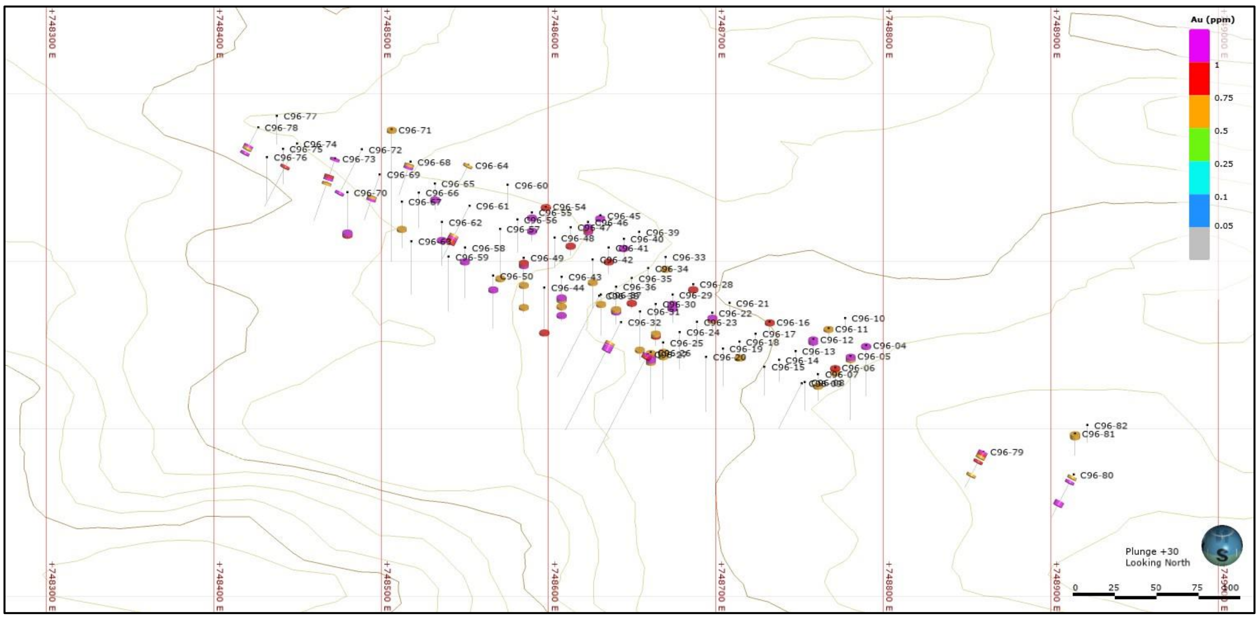

Figure 6-41 Orthographic View of NPMC's 1996 Cyclopic Definition Drilling Campaign

Table 6-17 Significant Intervals from NPMC's 1996 Drilling

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
C96-01	0	-90	7.6	13.7	6.1	0.95	1996
C96-02	0	-90	18.3	21.3	3.0	0.58	1996
C96-03	0	-90	22.9	29.0	6.1	0.56	1996
C96-05	0	-90	0.0	3.0	3.0	1.04	1996
C96-12	0	-90	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.04	1996
C96-22	0	-90	3.0	6.1	3.0	1.41	1996
C96-25	0	-90	6.1	10.7	4.6	0.64	1996
C96-26	0	-90	0.0	7.6	7.6	1.48	1996
C96-27	220	-45	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.75	1996
C96-29	0	-90	6.1	13.7	7.6	4.55	1996
C96-30	0	-90	19.8	22.9	3.0	0.67	1996
C96-32	220	-45	13.7	19.8	6.1	1.40	1996
C96-36	0	-90	15.2	18.3	3.0	1.23	1996
C96-43	0	-90	13.7	16.8	3.0	1.72	1996
			25.9	29.0	3.0	0.85	1996
C96-45	0	-90	0.0	3.0	3.0	1.16	1996
C96-46	0	-90	3.0	7.6	4.6	1.31	1996
C96-47	0	-90	10.7	13.7	3.0	0.62	1996
C96-49	0	-90	0.0	6.1	6.1	0.79	1996
C96-52	0	-90	15.2	19.8	4.6	0.85	1996
C96-53	0	-90	21.3	29.0	7.6	1.26	1996
C96-55	0	-90	3.0	6.1	3.0	1.02	1996
C96-61	220	-45	19.8	27.4	7.6	0.81	1996
C96-62	0	-90	12.2	15.2	3.0	0.93	1996
C96-68	220	-60	1.5	4.6	3.0	0.84	1996
C96-69	220	-60	13.7	18.3	4.6	1.13	1996
C96-70	0	-90	27.4	30.5	3.0	1.42	1996
C96-72	220	-45	27.4	30.5	3.0	1.17	1996
C96-73	220	-60	0.0	6.1	6.1	0.62	1996
			7.6	21.3	13.7	0.90	1996
C96-78	220	-45	12.2	18.3	6.1	0.89	1996
C96-79	220	-45	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.80	1996
C96-80	220	-45	0.0	6.1	6.1	0.73	1996
			18.3	21.3	3.0	3.85	1996
C96-81	0	-90	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.65	1996
S96-01	225	-45	24.4	35.1	10.7	0.75	1996
S96-02	225	-50	89.9	100.6	10.7	1.01	1996
			105.2	117.3	12.2	0.99	1996
S96-03	0	-90	16.8	33.5	16.8	3.45	1996
S96-04	45	-59	12.2	74.7	62.5	1.80	1996
			82.3	86.9	4.6	2.48	1996
			93.0	105.2	12.2	2.04	1996
S96-05	0	-90	61.0	64.0	3.0	1.42	1996
			79.2	89.9	10.7	0.79	1996
S96-06	45	-60	39.6	42.7	3.0	0.68	1996
			45.7	68.6	22.9	1.84	1996
S96-07	45	-60	76.2	85.3	9.1	0.99	1996
			99.1	102.1	3.0	1.88	1996
S96-08	45	-70	32.0	35.1	3.0	1.20	1996
			39.6	47.2	7.6	0.95	1996
			79.2	88.4	9.1	0.56	1996

6.3.13.4 1997 RC Drilling Campaign

In the summer of 1997, NPMC conducted a limited regional drilling campaign consisting of 13 RC drillholes totaling 1,653.54m. Hackworth Drilling conducted the campaign using a 13.34cm (5-1/4 in) hole size. The purpose of the drilling based on an average depth of 127.20m and a maximum depth of 243.84m appears to be exploration of Cyclopic and Stealth mineralization at depth. Figure 6-42 shows an orthographic view of the 1997 drilling with gold assays filtered to greater than 0.50 ppm. Most of the drilling is oriented east at 45- or 60-degrees inclination. Table 6-18 summarizes the significant intercepts from the 1997 campaign. While most of the drilling intersected gold mineralization, the majority of the intercepts were less than 50m down hole. Only NP97-02 and NP97-11 intersected mineralization at depth.

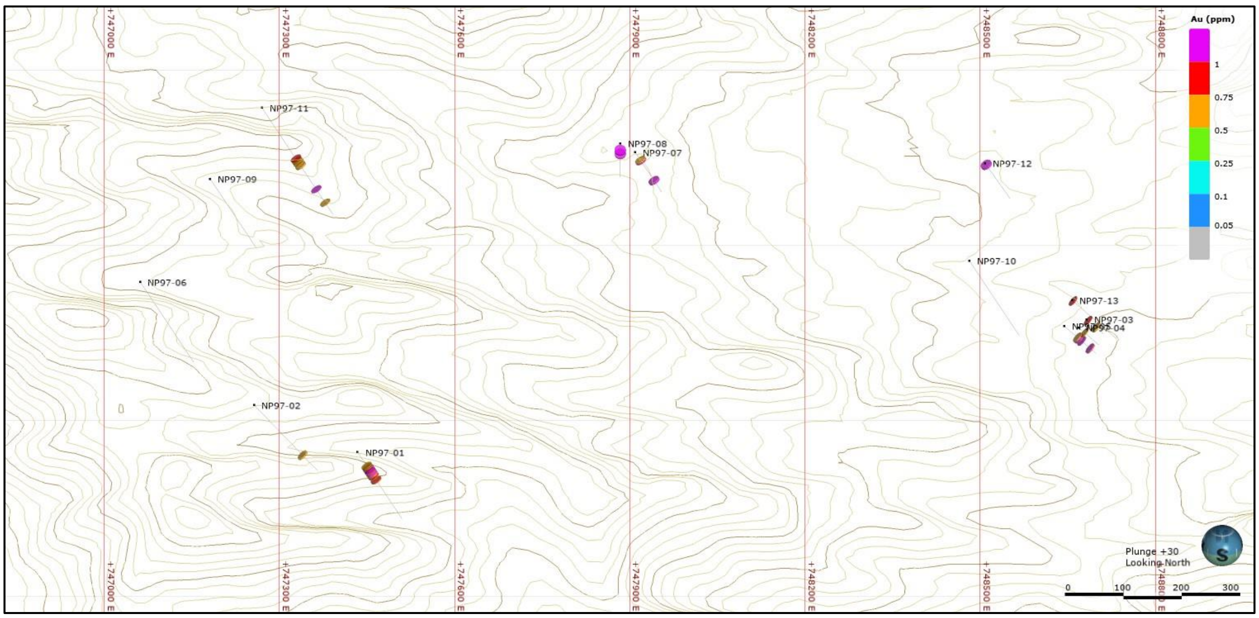

Figure 6-42 Orthographic View of NPMC's 1997 Cyclopic Definition Drilling Campaign

Table 6-18 Significant Intervals from NPMC's 1997 Drilling

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
NP97-01	90	-60	33.5	41.1	7.6	0.86	1997
			42.7	56.4	13.7	1.02	1997
NP97-01	90	-60	62.5	67.1	4.6	0.56	1997
NP97-02	90	-50	128.0	132.6	4.6	0.53	1997
NP97-04	90	-45	12.2	15.2	3.0	0.50	1997
NP97-05	90	-45	29.0	36.6	7.6	1.99	1997
			59.4	64.0	4.6	0.79	1997
NP97-07	90	-60	15.2	22.9	7.6	0.92	1997
			35.1	38.1	3.0	0.50	1997
			62.5	68.6	6.1	6.30	1997
NP97-08	0	-60	19.8	24.4	4.6	1.12	1997
			33.5	36.6	3.0	1.02	1997
NP97-11	90	-60	114.3	121.9	7.6	0.56	1997
			131.1	135.6	4.6	0.55	1997
NP97-12	70	-60	0.0	7.6	7.6	1.33	1997
NP97-13	90	-45	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.55	1997

6.3.13.5 2007 Diamond Core Drilling Campaign

After nearly a decade long hiatus, NMPC conducted a diamond core drillhole campaign in 2007 consisting of 21 drillholes totaling 1,444.90m in the northern extent of the Project. The drilling was variably oriented in multiple directions with an average depth of 68.80m and a maximum depth of 137.46m. The drilling was surveyed at the bottom of the drillhole. Table 6-19 summarizes significant gold intercepts from the drilling campaign.

Table 6-19 Significant Intervals from NPMC's 2007 Drilling

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
DDH-6	0	-90	21.0	27.1	6.1	0.80	2007
DDH-11	210	-70	4.6	9.1	4.6	0.85	2007
DDH-16	40	-70	0.9	7.3	6.4	2.80	2007
DDH-20	0	-90	15.5	19.2	3.7	0.79	2007

6.3.14 Aurumbank Drilling Exploration, 2004

Aurumbank Incorporated completed nine HQ size diamond core drillholes totaling 202.69m within the Cyclopic detachment fault system between October 11th and October 20th of 2004 (Figure 6-43). The drilling was contracted through Longyear Drilling. Most of the drilling was vertically oriented. Table 6-20 summarizes significant intercepts and Figure 6-44 shows an orthographic view of the drilling with gold assays filtered to greater than 0.50 ppm. The results of the drilling confirm the grades and thicknesses intersected by RC drilling in the Cyclopic detachment fault system.

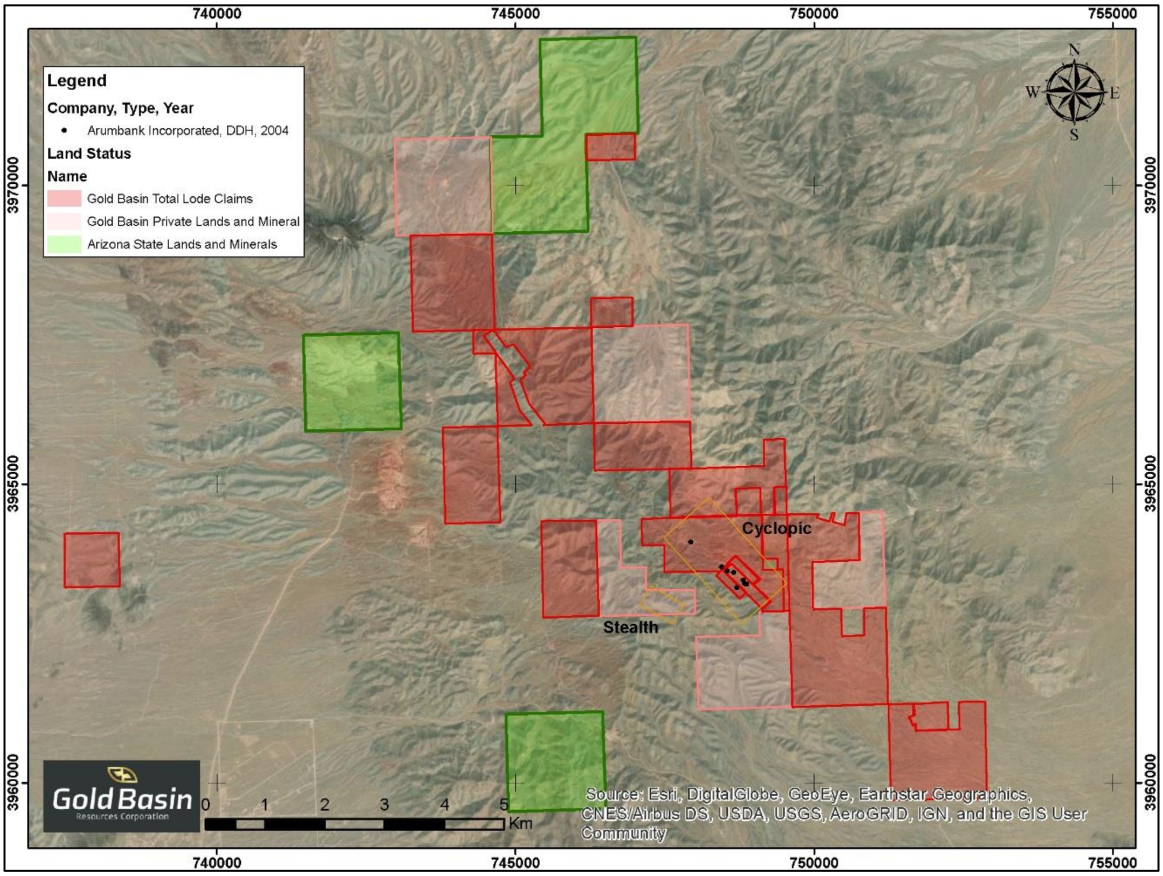

Figure 6-43 Location of the Aurumbank Incorporated 2004 Drilling

Table 6-20 Significant Intervals from the Aurumbank Incorporated 2004 Drilling

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
DDH-04-01	0	-90	1.5	10.4	8.8	2.16	2004
DDH-04-01A	0	-90	1.5	10.1	8.5	1.62	2004
DDH-04-03	0	-90	1.2	7.5	6.2	2.35	2004
DDH-04-06	0	-90	8.7	12.6	4.0	1.02	2004

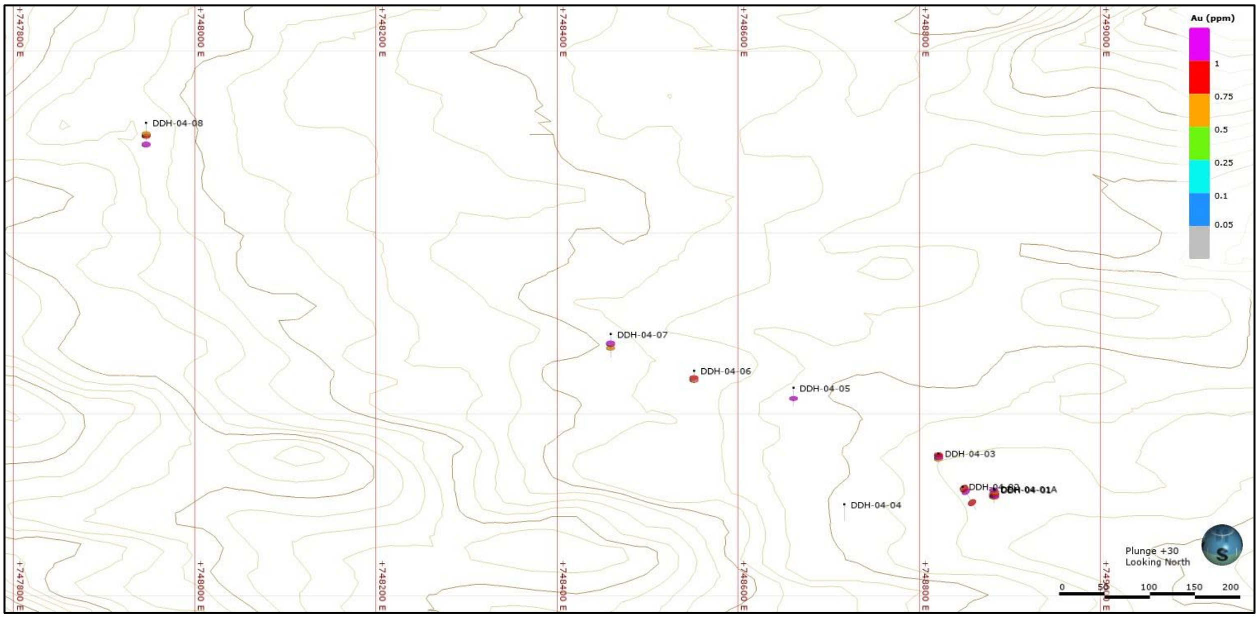

Figure 6-44 Orthographic View of the Aurumbank Incorporated 2004 Drilling

6.3.15 Centric Drilling Exploration, 2019

Centric (AUS) completed 33 RC drillholes totaling 2,447.49m within the northwest extension of the Cyclopic detachment fault system between March and April of 2019 (Figure 6-45). The program was conducted by Harris Exploration Drilling using a buggy-mounted, Foremost RC drill rig. Chip samples were split using a riffle splitter. No issues with sample recoveries were reported. Collar locations were measured using a handheld GPS unit. The drilling was oriented vertically and drillholes were surveyed at hole bottom. The average depth of drilling was 73.28m with a maximum depth of 94.49m. Figure 6-46 shows an orthographic view of the drilling with gold grades filtered to greater than 0.50 ppm. Significant intercepts are shown in Table 6-21. The results of the drilling confirm the presence of mineralization, particularly in the southwest portion of the drilling, within the northwest extent of the Cyclopic detachment fault zone.

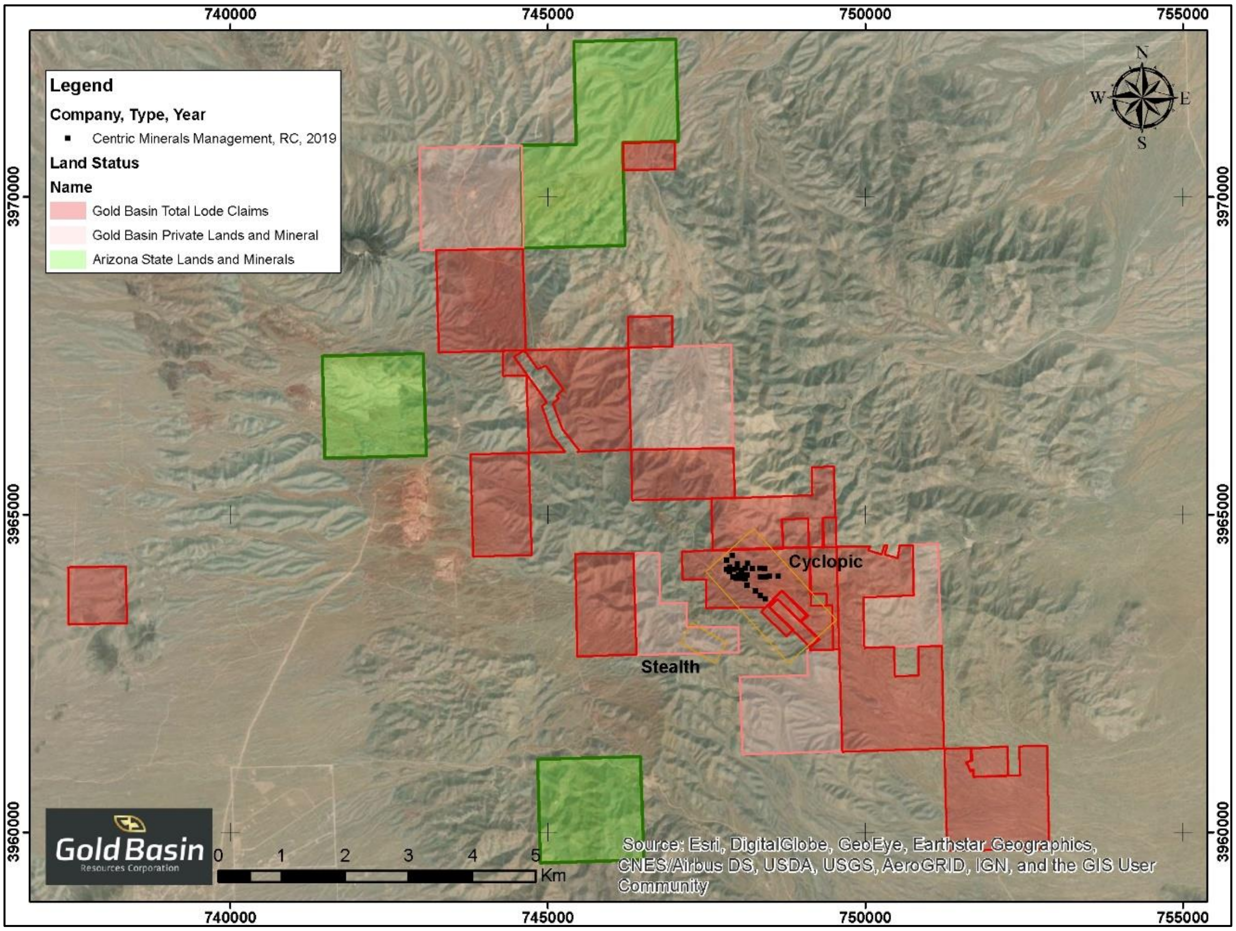

Figure 6-45 Location of the Centric Minerals Management Pty Ltd 2019 Drilling

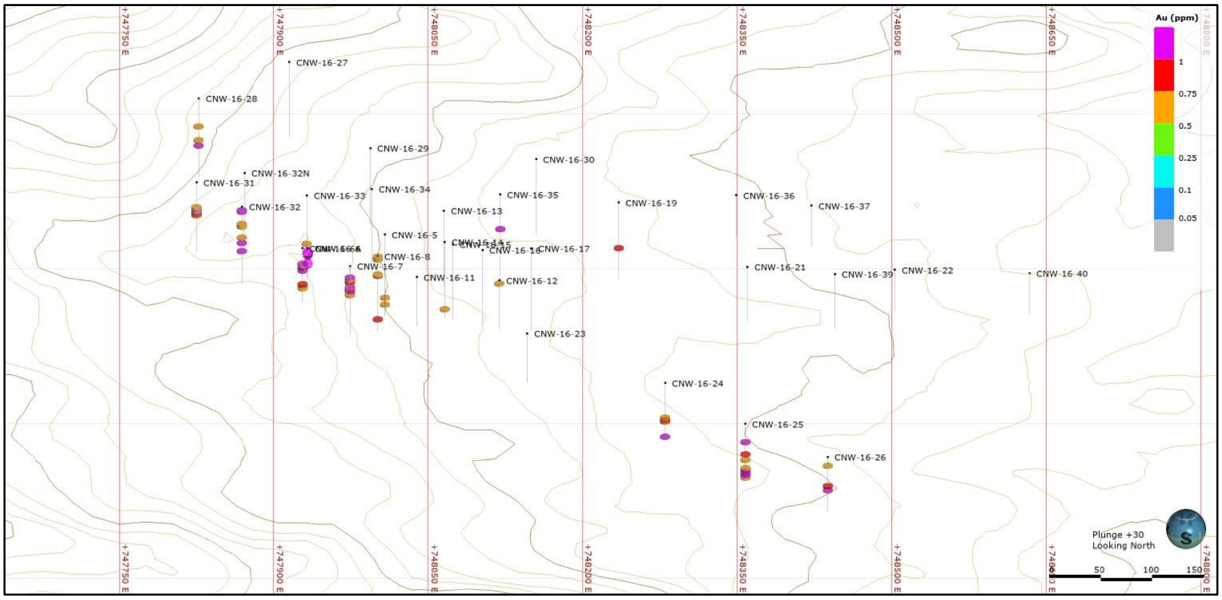

Figure 6-46 Orthographic View of the Centric Minerals Management Pty Ltd 2019 Drilling

Table 6-21 Significant Intercepts from the Centric Minerals Management Pty Ltd 2019 Drilling

Hole ID	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Year
CNW-16-6	0	-45	12.2	24.4	12.2	1.47	2019
CNW-16-6A	80	-90	16.8	22.9	6.1	1.20	2019
			39.6	45.7	6.1	0.57	2019
CNW-16-7	0	-90	10.7	19.8	9.1	0.89	2019
			21.3	29.0	7.6	1.29	2019
			30.5	33.5	3.0	0.58	2019
CNW-16-8	0	-90	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.63	2019
			19.8	24.4	4.6	0.64	2019
			70.1	73.2	3.0	0.58	2019
CNW-16-19	0	-90	48.8	51.8	3.0	0.65	2019
CNW-16-24	0	-90	41.1	45.7	4.6	0.65	2019
CNW-16-25	0	-90	33.5	36.6	3.0	0.60	2019
			48.8	51.8	3.0	0.90	2019
			53.3	57.9	4.6	1.46	2019
CNW-16-26	0	-90	36.6	39.6	3.0	0.87	2019
CNW-16-31	0	-90	27.4	38.1	10.7	1.05	2019
CNW-16-32	0	-90	3.0	7.6	4.6	2.03	2019
			16.8	22.9	6.1	0.55	2019
			33.5	36.6	3.0	0.50	2019
			39.6	42.7	3.0	0.85	2019
			48.8	51.8	3.0	0.72	2019

6.4 Historical Sampling

6.4.1 Sampling by Previous Operators Prior to 2003

Very little information is presently available regarding sampling procedures, QA/QC protocols, and sample security for operations prior to 2003. The following paragraphs summarize known sampling and associated analytical work completed at the Project prior to 2003, but HRC cautions that the lack of supporting documentation presents a significant limitation to the data validation effort:

- Inspiration analyzed 151 RC chip samples and 85 surface rock chip samples for gold and silver by fire assay. The laboratory used is not known.
- SFP Minerals analyzed 349 RC chip samples for gold and silver by fire assay. The laboratory used is not known.
- U.S. Borax analyzed 907 RC chip samples for gold only. The laboratory and methods used are unknown. In 1992, 287 surface rock chip samples were analyzed for gold and occasionally silver, copper, mercury, molybdenum, lead, and zinc at U.S. borax labs. Methods used are unknown.
- Santa Fe Minerals analyzed surface rock chip samples in 1983 for gold and silver at Hunter Lab, and Santa Fe Lab. Methods used are unknown. In 1987, surface rock chip samples were analyzed at Iron King Assay for gold, silver, mercury, and lead. Methods used are unknown.
- J. Robinson analyzed 137 surface rock chip samples for gold and silver. The laboratory and methods used are unknown.
- SL analyzed 180 RC chip samples for gold only by fire assay. The laboratory used is not known.

- Amoco Minerals analyzed 491 RC chip samples for gold only by fire assay. The laboratory used is not known.
- Lessman analyzed 150 surface rock chips, 66 surface channel samples, and 80 surface trench samples for gold in all cases at Berringer Labs. Some rock chip samples were analyzed for silver, mercury, and lead. In all cases methods are not known.
- Toltec Resources analyzed 1,604 RC chip samples for gold only by fire assay. The laboratory used is not known.
- Molycorp/U.S. Borax analyzed 1,000 RC chip samples for gold only. The laboratory and method used is not known. A soil survey consisting of 80 samples was analyzed for gold, silver, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, arsenic, and mercury was also conducted. Soil samples were analyzed at rocky Mountain Geochemical.
- Consolidated Rhodes Resources analyzed 1,577 RC chip samples and 1,916 surface rock chip samples for gold only by fire assay. The laboratory used is not known. Twenty-seven channel samples were also analyzed for gold at an unknown laboratory using unknown methods. 2,027 soil samples were analyzed at AL labs for gold, silver, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, and arsenic.
- Kennecott analyzed 526 RC chip samples and 91 soil samples for gold only by fire assay. Soil samples were likely assayed at Rocky Mountain Geochemical. Thirty-eight surface rock chip samples were also analyzed for gold, silver, arsenic, mercury, molybdenum, lead and zinc at Bondar Clegg.
- Reynolds Metals analyzed 1,300 RC chip samples for gold and silver by fire assay, and mercury by unknown method in 1990. 229 surface rock chip samples in were also analyzed in 1990 for gold, and occasionally silver, copper, arsenic, mercury, lead, antimony, molybdenum, and zinc. In 1991, 810 RC chips were analyzed for gold only by fire assay with atomic absorption. In both years, the laboratory used is not known.
- Homestake Mining analyzed 39 surface rock chip samples at both Legend and Geochem Services labs for gold and silver. Methods used are unknown.
- Cambrior Incorporated analyzed 743 RC chip samples for gold only by fire assay. The laboratory used is not known. 1,484 surface rock chip samples were analyzed at IPL for gold, silver, arsenic, copper, mercury, molybdenum, lead, and zinc using an unknown method.
- Nevada Pacific analyzed 880 RC chip samples for gold and silver by fire assay at an unknown laboratory in 1994. In 1995, 4,015 RC chip samples were analyzed for gold only at Chemex Labs, located in Sparks, NV by fire assay and at Barrenger Laboratories in Reno, NV by fire assay. 2,240 RC chip samples and 371 soil samples were analyzed at American Assay Labs in 1996 for gold only by fire assay. 1,084 RC chip samples were sent to Rocky Mountain Geochemical of Nevada, located in Sparks NV, gold analysis by fire assay in 1997. Certificates are available for RC assays between 1995 through 1997.
- Nevada Pacific analyzed a total of 358 surface rock chip samples for gold, silver, arsenic, copper, mercury, molybdenum, lead and zinc at Chemex Labs in 1995, American Assay Labs in 1996, Rocky Mountain Geochemical of Nevada in 1997, and at an unknown lab for years up to 2003.
- Western States Minerals analyzed 4,729 RC chip samples for gold only by fire assay, and occasionally silver. The laboratory used is not known. 147 surface rock chip samples were analyzed for gold only in 1995.

6.4.2 Sampling by Previous Operators, Post-2003

6.4.2.1 NPMC 2003

In 2003, Nevada Pacific Mining Company collected 1,096 rock chip samples. The samples were analyzed for gold, and many were analyzed using a multi-element suite. Twenty-one core holes were drilled in 2007 resulting 1,538 core samples and analyzed for gold at an unknown laboratory.

6.4.2.2 Aurumbank 2004-2009

Aurumbank completed nine core drillholes in 2004, submitting 229 core samples to be analyzed for gold at an unknown laboratory.

Soil sampling completed by Aurumbank in 2008 and 2009 is described in some detail by Blanchflower (2011). The 2008 Soil Gas Hydrocarbon ('SGH') samples were all collected from the 'B' soil horizon, properly described and placed in tightly woven, 'Hubco' polyester soil sample bags. These bags were securely stored by the field supervisor until a sufficient number of samples had been collected to comprise a shipment, and then they were packed in sealed containers and shipped directly to the assay laboratory via United Parcel Service ('UPS'). The SGH soil geochemical samples were sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd. ('Actlabs') in Ancaster, Ontario, Canada for analysis using their proprietary SGH method for a suite of 165 hydrocarbon compounds in the C5-C17 carbon series range. Upon delivery, the samples were air-dried at 40°C. and then sieved to -60 mesh. The SGH extraction method uses a very weak leach that extracts hydrocarbons bound to the surface of the soil grains. These hydrocarbons are then separated by high-resolution, capillary column gas-chromatography combined with mass spectrometry to isolate selected hydrocarbons. All compounds are reported in parts per trillion. There are no descriptions of any quality control procedures employed or quality assurance actions taken during the collection and analyses of the SGH soil geochemical samples. The B-horizon soil samples were collected according to Activation Laboratories' instructions, but there are no reports of any specific QA/QC procedures being employed during the collection process. According to personal communication from the geologist on site at the time, all of the SGH soil geochemical samples were securely stored prior to their direct shipment by bonded UPS courier to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Ancaster, Ontario.

6.4.2.3 Centric Minerals Pty Ltd Management 2019

Centric (AUS) completed 33 vertically oriented RC drillholes in 2019. The samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay at ALS Labs in Reno, NV. Out of 1,772 samples, 167 (approximately 10%) were for the purpose of QA/QC. The QA/QC samples include standards, blanks, and duplicate samples. The types of QA/QC samples are not currently documented in the database, so no statistical analysis or other validation procedures could be carried out by HRC at this time.Historical Estimates

Mineral resource and reserve estimates produced prior to GBR's acquisition of the Gold Basin Project are not discussed in this report as they are historical in nature, were not completed according to current NI 43-101 reporting requirements and are not considered reliable or relevant to the Project at present.

6.5 Historical Estimates

Mineral resource and reserve estimates produced prior to GBR's acquisition of the Gold Basin Project are not discussed in this report as they are historical in nature, were not completed according to current NI 43-101 reporting requirements and are not considered reliable or relevant to the Project at present.

6.6 Historical Production

Historically, the Cyclopic mine is one of the oldest and most productive in the Gold Basin district, reportedly producing over 4,000 oz of gold from the 1890s through 1938 (Theodore et al., 1982). Original work at the mine was in shallow underground workings, but the last episode of mining, from 1938 to 1942, is associated with two shallow open pits. Other historic mines and prospects within the Project area are known to have produced some amount of gold, but no associated production records are presently available.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geologic Setting

The Gold Basin mining district is regionally located in the northernmost portion of the Sonoran Desert sub-province of the greater Basin and Range geo-physiographic province of western North America (Bedinger et. al, 1985). The Basin and Range is characterized by generally north-south trending, block faulted mountain ranges separated by alluvium-filled valleys. Topographic relief varies from 1,500 feet to in excess of 5,000 vertical feet, and structural relief commonly exceeds topographic relief. The Sonoran Desert sub-province includes basins in California, Nevada, and Arizona, many of which have surface drainage to the Colorado River. The surrounding mountain ranges are faulted blocks of Precambrian intrusive and metamorphic rocks, Mesozoic and Tertiary granitic intrusions, and volcanic rocks. Basin fill, as thick as 3,000 meters (10,000 feet) and perhaps averaging 900 meters (3,000 feet) thick, ranges in age from middle Tertiary to Quaternary. The regional geologic setting of the Gold Basin Project is depicted in Figure 7-1.

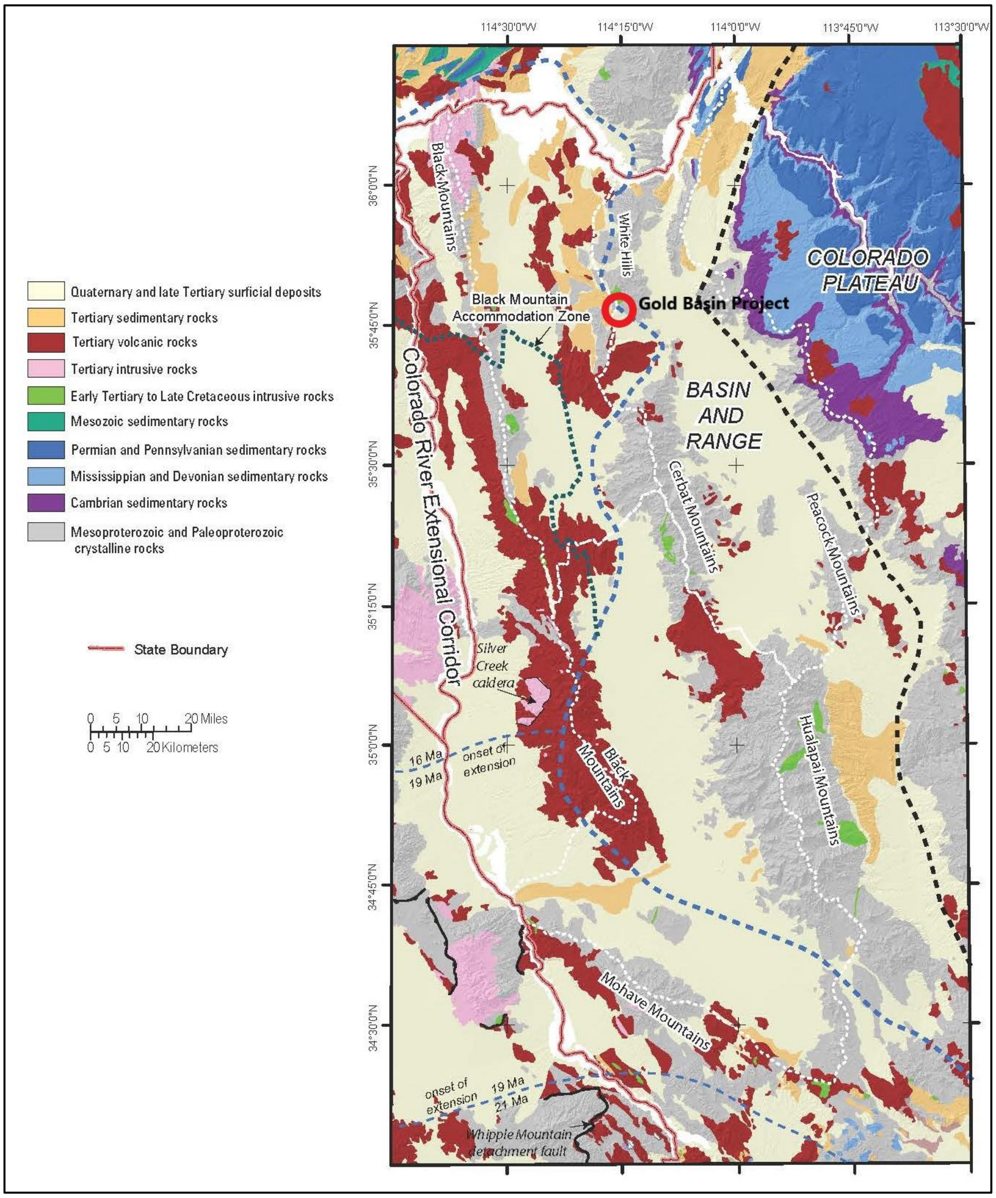

Figure 7-1 Regional Geologic Setting of the Gold Basin Project (Bedinger, 1985)

The Gold Basin district occupies a portion of the Kingman Uplift, a structural high produced by Cretaceous orogenic uplift and within which Tertiary rocks lie directly on Proterozoic rocks due to erosional stripping of Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata. This portion of the Kingman Uplift is transected by the South Virgin–White Hills detachment fault (Figure 7-2), which trends north-south in a somewhat sinuous manner from well north of Lake Mead to the southern White Hills. The South Virgin-White Hills detachment records considerable tectonic extension that decreases from north to south. Within the Project area, the low-angle, west-dipping Cyclopic Mine fault (herein referred to as the "Cyclopic detachment") forms the southernmost extent of the South Virgin–White Hills detachment (Duebendorfer et. al, 2010). The Cyclopic detachment places intermediate-age volcanic rocks and sediments to the west against Proterozoic rocks to the east (Faulds et. al, 2010).

Figure 7-2 South Virgin-White Hills Detachment (Deubendorfer, 2010)

7.2 Local and Property Geology

7.2.1 Bedrock Lithology

The following description of bedrock lithology local to the Gold Basin Project area is largely modified from Meyers et al. (1986).

Bedrock in the immediate vicinity of the Project area is primarily comprised of Precambrian gneiss and rapakivi-like granite, and a Cretaceous two-mica granite (Blacet, 1975; Theodore et al., 1982). The Precambrian basement is composed of well-foliated, quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, muscovite biotite schist, and amphibolite. Greenschist facies metamorphism of the basement rocks is dated at 1.77 b.y. (Theodore et al., 1982). Intruding the gneiss is a rapakivi-like granite that contains large (up to 5 cm) pink alkali feldspar phenocrysts in a matrix of quartz, hornblende, and biotite. Wasserburg and Lanphere (1965) dated a texturally similar granite 2.5 km to the east of the Gold Basin district at 1.66 b.y. A peraluminous two-mica granite of Cretaceous age (72 m.y.; Theodore et al., 1982) is characterized by the presence of both biotite and muscovite. This two-mica granite is associated with gold-bearing quartz veins and dikes of leucogranite and episyenite that were emplaced along high-angle structures coplanar with foliation in the Precambrian basement. The veins and dikes occur in two sets, one trending N10°E to N20°E, and the other N10°W to N15°W.

Lamprophyre dikes containing phenocrysts of biotite, hornblende, olivine, and plagioclase cut both the Precambrian basement and Cretaceous two-mica granite and are presumed to be Tertiary in age (Theodore et al., 1982). The dikes aid in establishing the age of the detachment, as they are truncated by low angle faults of the detachment zone. A late Tertiary debris flow (fanglomerate) composed primarily of irregular-sized angular clasts of Precambrian gneiss with occasional clasts of rapakivi-like granite and two-mica granite post-dates detachment faulting and covers the Cyclopic detachment to the north of the Cyclopic mine. A local geologic map of the Gold Basin Project is presented as Figure 7-3.

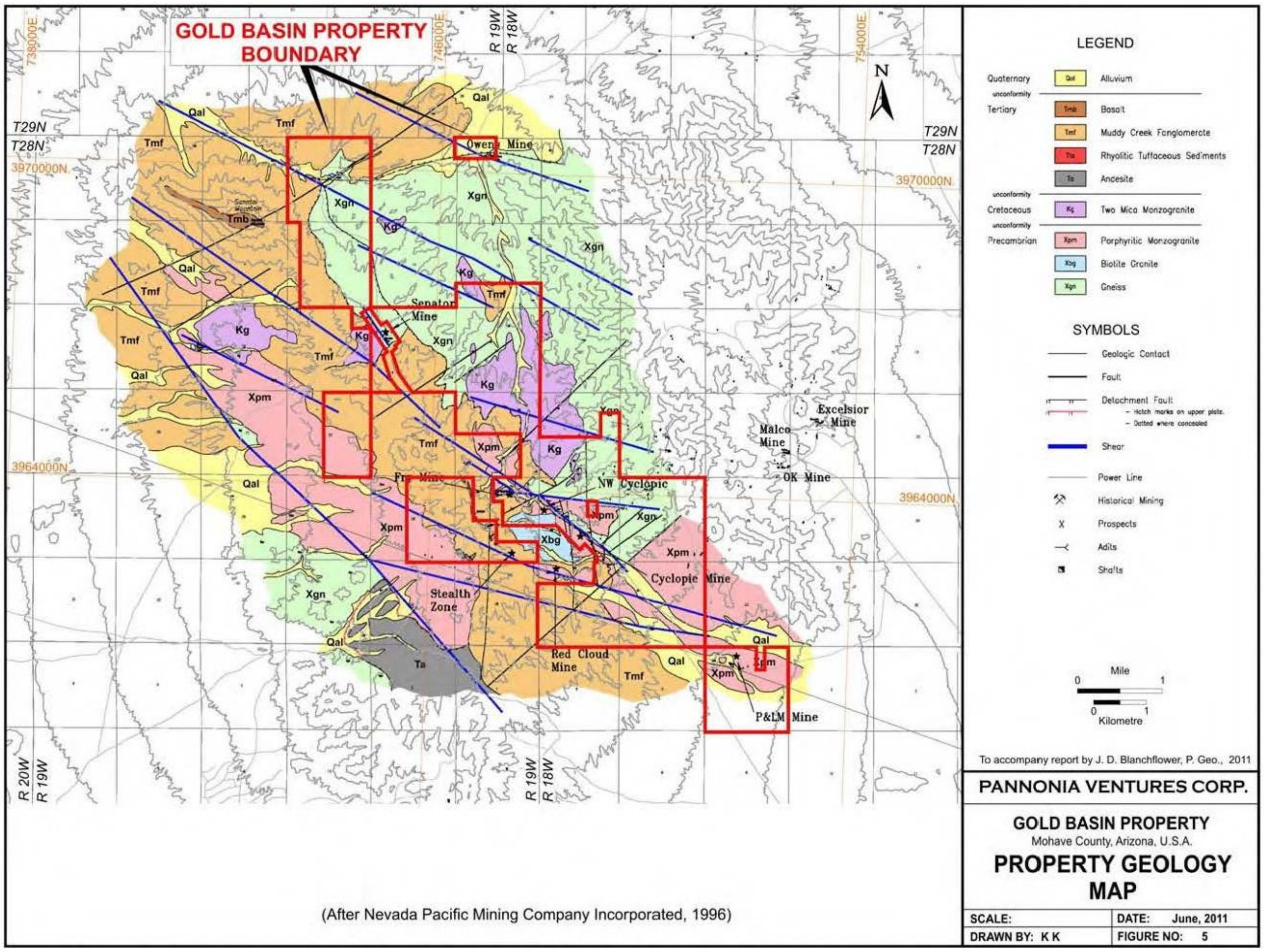

Figure 7-3 Local Geologic Setting of the Gold Basin Project

7.2.2 Structure

The Cyclopic detachment (Figure 7-4) consists of at least two low-angle normal faults that strike northwest and dip generally less than 20° southwest (Blacet, 1975; Myers et al., 1986). Movement sense is top-to-the-west (Myers et al., 1986), and kinematic analysis of sparse fault data indicates an extension direction of 292° (Deubendorfer, 2010). The fault contains Proterozoic crystalline rocks in both its hanging wall and footwall and locally cuts Late Cretaceous two-mica monzogranite (Theodore et al., 1987). Theodore et al. (1987) reports no mylonitic or cataclastic fabrics associated with the fault, instead describing rock within the faulted zones as unconsolidated gouge. Myers et al. (1986) describes the faulted rock as a breccia with fracture fillings of quartz and iron oxide, characteristic of faulted rock formed under low temperature, near-surface conditions. Based on the distribution of Proterozoic and Miocene rocks, Price and Faulds (1999) conclude that the fault accommodates roughly 5 to 6 km of displacement. This is compatible with the map of Theodore et al. (1987), which indicates approximately 5 km of displacement of the Late Cretaceous two-mica granite along the fault.

Gold grade and distribution are primarily controlled by structure, specifically the series of near-horizontal detachment fault planes cutting the Precambrian gneissic basement. Gold mineralization is localized within brecciated, gouged, and shattered zones which range in thickness from 1m to 30m. Based on the drill data, at least four separate detachment planes occur within a package of stacked shears with an aggregate thickness of about 200m, though at present only two of these planes are known to be important with respect to gold occurrence. The Cyclopic detachment fault is the most dominant structural feature in the Gold Basin district, and it is presently thought to be the primary district-scale control over gold mineralization. The Cyclopic detachment fault is a major host of mineralization in the Stealth, Cyclopic, Cyclopic NW, and Red Cloud, and Arizona Section 2 prospect areas (Figure 7-4). The Minus 45 detachment is variably encountered roughly 35m to 75m below the Cyclopic detachment (Figure 7-5), and is another important gold host in the Stealth, PLM, Owens mine, and Arizona Section 2 prospect areas. To date, significant gold mineralization has been encountered in both the Cyclopic and Minus 45 detachments in the Stealth and Arizona Section 2 prospect areas only.

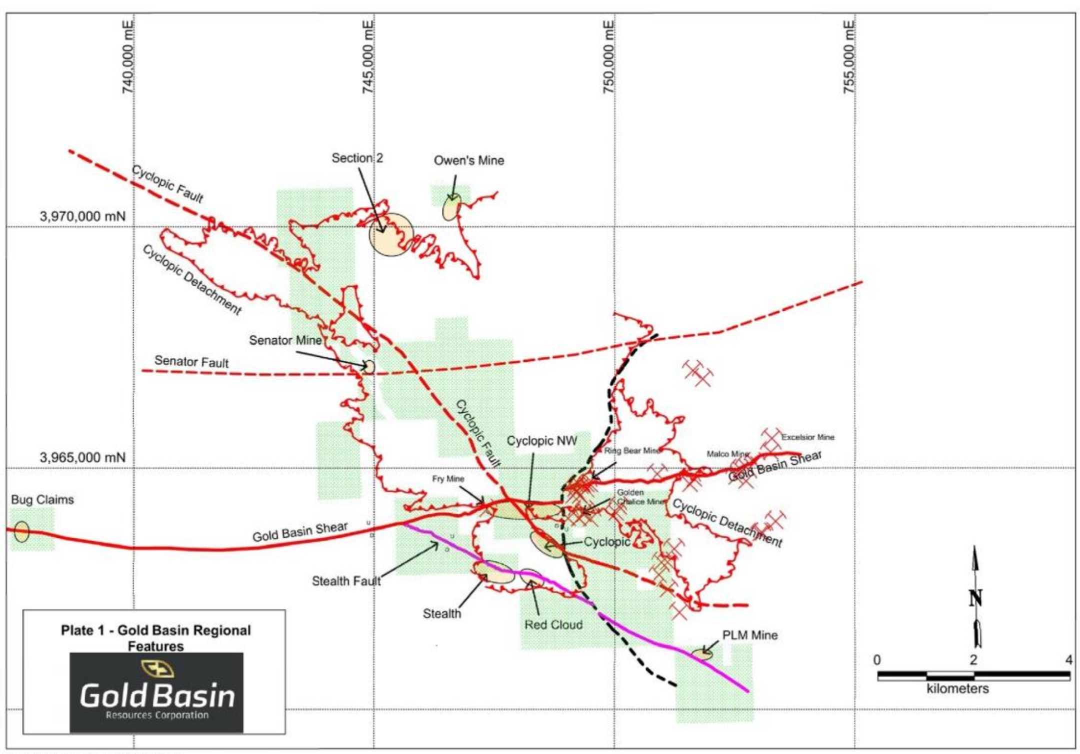

Figure 7-4 Major Structural Features and Relative Location of Prospect Areas

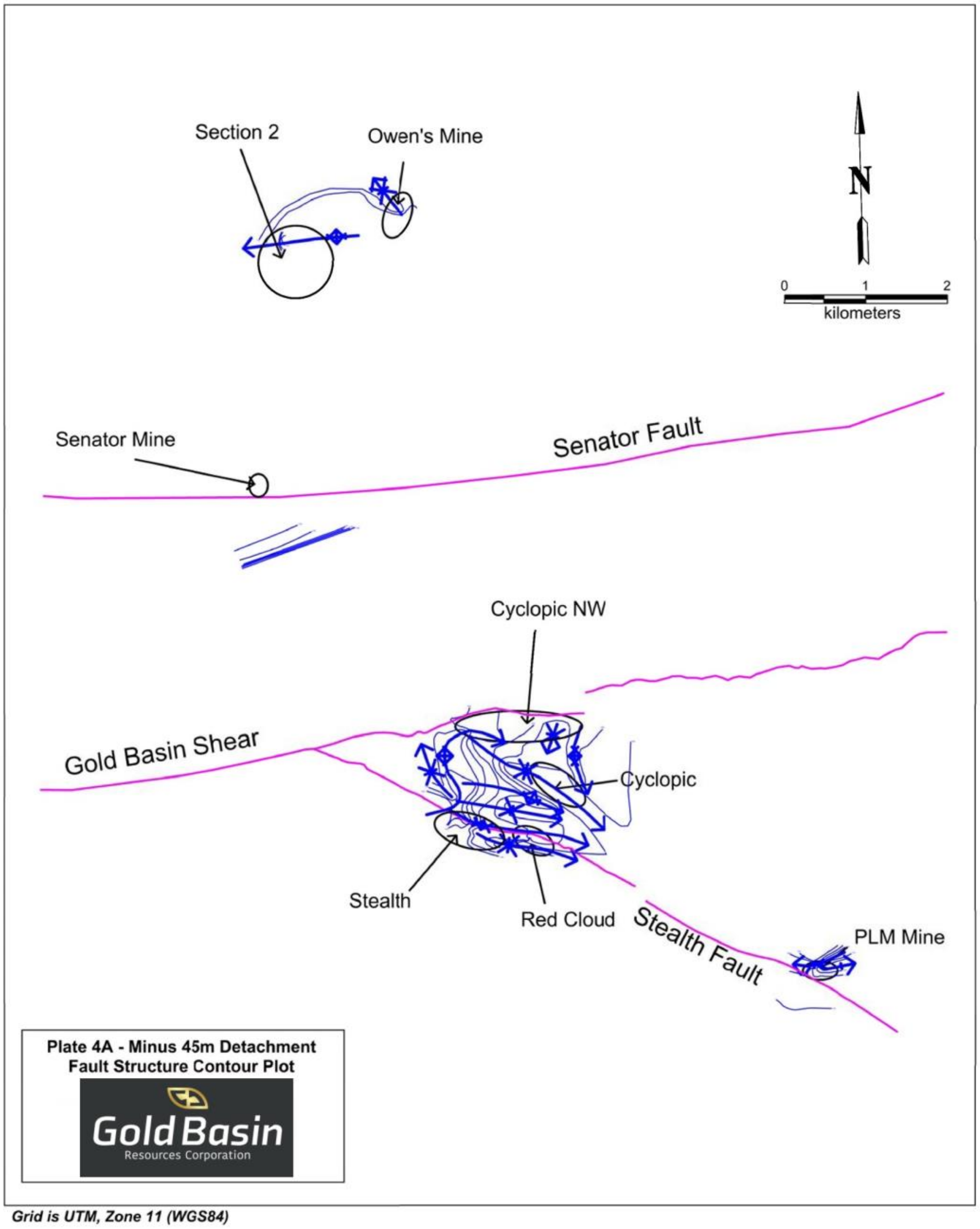

Figure 7-5 Minus 45 Detachment, Structural Contour Plot

High-angle faults (Figure 7-6) appear to host only minor amounts of gold mineralization, but they may have played a vital role as conduits for tapping hydrothermal solutions (as at Stealth) and in providing better ground preparation within the mineralized detachment structure (as at Cyclopic). The main potential 'feeder' faults at Stealth and Cyclopic strike northwest and are either vertical or dip steeply west. Where the northwest trending structures are cut by northeast to east-west trending cross faults, higher gold grades and greater grade-thicknesses are encountered. High angle faults that appear to have some association with the distribution of mineralization within the Project area include:

- The E-W trending Gold Basin shear fault drill-identified gold targets at the Bug Claims (far western portion of the Project area) and at Cyclopic NW with the old workings at the Fry, Ring Bear, Malco, and Excelcior mines to the east. The Gold Basin shear is a deep-seated fault that has cracked across all of the detachment planes within the 200m-thick detachment package. A parallel E-W structure running through the Senator Mine looks to control many old workings in the northern part of the district.
- The Stealth fault is a NW-trending, steeply SW dipping fault that may have that acted as a feeder structure for mineralization at Stealth and Red Cloud, and possibly the PLM mine as well. Like the Gold Basin Fault, the Stealth Fault is deep-seated and has broken across multiple detachment planes. The NW and SE extensions of this fault are inferred from rock/soil anomalies and topographic expression.
- The NW trending Cyclopic fault is another potential feeder-type structure which bounds the Cyclopic resource area to the northeast and localizes higher grade mineralization in the NW Cyclopic area. The northwest extension of the Cyclopic fault is marked by a line of soil and rock anomalies, while the southeastern extension is inferred from soil/rock anomalies and workings.
- The far eastern margin of the Cyclopic resource area is bounded by what is presently interpreted as a N-S trending reverse fault whose eastern block was upthrown, displacing the Cyclopic detachment to a higher elevation to the east. Gold mineralization has not been encountered in drilling along this fault, though it bisects the district and is spatially proximal to several known mineralized areas.

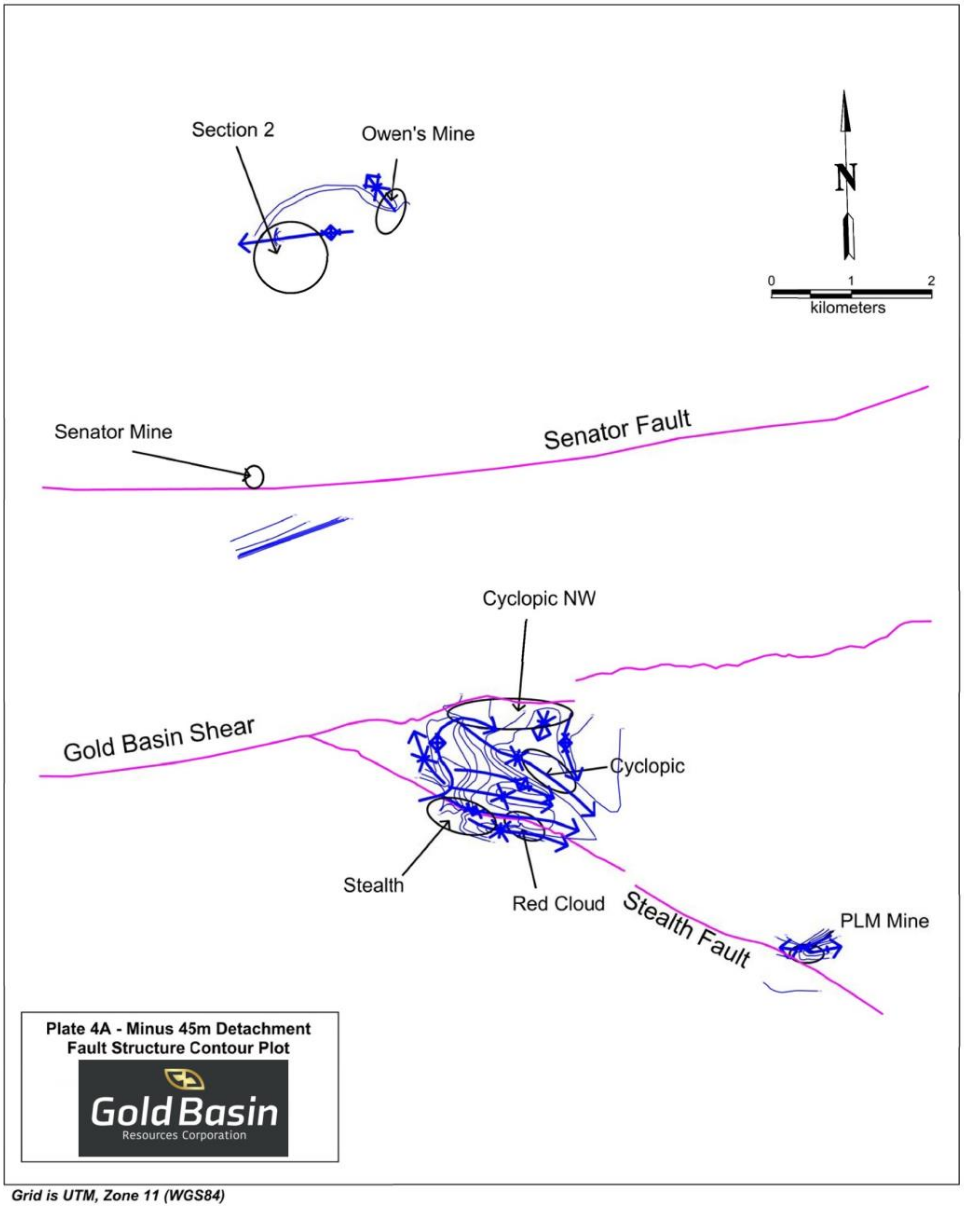

Figure 7-6 High Angle Faults in Relation to Detachment Contours

7.2.3 Mineralization and Alteration

Based largely on the mineralization observed in the Stealth and Cyclopic resource areas, gold mineralization at Gold Basin can be generally classified as low sulfidation and shallow epithermal. Sulfide is recorded in several holes but is typically not present above depths of 100 to 200m. Alteration products consist of hematitic clay and silica, although carbonate veining/alteration in several holes at Stealth and Red Cloud is associated with the highest-grade drill intervals and may be indicative of boiling. The mineralized zones have fairly well-defined tops and bottoms, which is typical of shallow, hydrostatically open, epithermal systems. Assay results from all drilling through May 2021 confirm the presence of gold mineralization within and between the upper and lower detachment zones along strike of the Cyclopic detachment faults. The current extent of mineralization along the Cyclopic fault is approximately 100m wide and 1,400m long. The near surface horizontal upper detachment zone demonstrates a true thickness up to 25m. Mineralization along the lower detachment generally starts 30m to 40m below the Cyclopic detachment zone and ranges up to 18m in true thickness.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

While a variety of specific deposit types have been described within the Gold Basin Project area (i.e. structurally-controlled, intrusive-related, gold-bearing quartz veins; intrusive-hosted visible gold mineralization; and Miocene-age low sulphidation epithermal mineralization), in general, the Project is presently best categorized as a detachment-fault-related gold deposit. Detachment faulting and other structural features at Gold Basin have been the subject of a number of modern studies, such as those by Myers and Smith (1986), Theodore et al. (1987), Mosher (1991), Ahern et al. (1992), Corbett (1997a and 1997b), Kerrich (1997), and Snyder (2004-2007). Most of these studies focus on the low-angle detachment fault zone exposed at the Cyclopic mine, but others (Corbett, 1997a and 1997b; and Kerrich, 1997) have studied the series of intersecting northwesterly and northeasterly fault sets for evidence of a 'pull-apart' graben setting paralleling the general trend of the detachment fault.

Detachment faults are low-angle (up to 30°) normal faults of regional extent that have accommodated significant regional extension by upward movement of the footwall (lower-plate) producing horizontal displacements on the order of tens of kilometers. Common features of these faults are supracrustal rocks in the upper-plate on top of lower-plate rocks that were once at middle and lower crustal depths, mylonitization in lower-plate rocks that are cut by the brittle detachment fault, and listric and planar normal faults bounding half-graben basins in the upper plate (Davis and Lister, 1988).

The term 'detachment-fault-related' intentionally implies that mineralization is strongly controlled by detachment-fault structures, but also that it is apparently related to the formation of detachment faults themselves (Roddy et al., 1988). Early chloritic alteration and associated sulfide mineralization appears to result from retrograde metamorphism as hot lower-plate rocks are brought up to shallower depths. Potassium feldspar alteration and oxide mineralization appear to be related to the upward circulation of saline brines derived from syntectonic basins along the detachment fault into more steeply dipping upper-plate normal fault (Long, 1992). This fluid movement may have been driven by heat derived either from lower-plate rocks or from syntectonic intrusives (Reynolds and Lister, 1987).

Features of detachment-fault-related mineralization that distinguish it from other deposit types, as first presented by Long (1992), are listed below. Further details are available in Spencer and Welty (1986), Roddy et al. (1988), and Spencer and Reynolds (1989).

- Deposits are controlled by structures formed during detachment faulting. These include the low-angle detachment-fault system, high-angle faults in the lower-plate just below the detachment fault, and low- to high-angle normal faults in the upper-plate.
- Deposits are often brecciated or deformed by movement along or above the detachment fault.
- Chlorite-epidote-calcite alteration occurs along and below the detachment fault. These altered zones sometimes contain base-metal sulfides and barite.
- There is often massive potassium feldspar replacement of upper-plate rocks. This alteration appears to generally precede ore formation and is not always spatially associated with mineralization.

- Weak sericite-silica alteration of wall rock is sometimes present around barite-fluorite veins.
- Most mineralization consists of iron and copper oxides, principally specular to earthy hematite and chrysocolla. Common gangue minerals are chalcedonic to amethystine quartz, ferrous to manganiferous calcite, barite, fluorite and manganese oxides. Distal barite-fluorite veins consist of variable proportions of barite, fluorite, and manganese oxides. Common gangue minerals are quartz and manganiferous calcite.
- Fluid inclusions have moderate homogenization temperatures (150 to 350 °C) and salinities (10 to 23 equivalent weight percent NaCl), compatible with precipitation from connate brines. Fluid inclusions from barite-fluorite veins have lower homogenization temperatures (90 to 200 °C) and are somewhat less saline (6 to 20 equivalent weight percent NaCl), compatible with precipitation from variably cooled and diluted connate brines.
- Host rocks are enriched in Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag, and Ba and are depleted in Mn, Sr, Ni, and Rb. Elements characteristic of epithermal environments, such as As, Sb, Hg, and Tl, occur in very low, background-level concentrations.

Other well documented characteristics of detachment fault zones include progressive tectonization, from cataclastic fabric to mylonitization, within several hundred feet of the fault; chloritization of the footwall within tens of feet of the fault; and a zone of crushing and milling over tens of feet in thickness within the fault itself. While cataclastic features are generally lacking in the footwall gneisses in the immediate vicinity of the detachment structures at Gold Basin, some degree of mylonitization is reported (Mosher, 1991). Chloritization of the footwall immediately below the detachment fault is weak, which Mosher (1991) attributes to the paucity of mafic minerals in the underlying quartz-feldspar gneisses and leucogranites.

Based in part on personal communication with Gold Basin Project Geologist Cal Herron (January 6, 2021), this author suggests that mineralization at Gold Basin might be further classified as a sub-set of low-sulphidation, epithermal precious-metal deposits, wherein deposition of gold mineralization occurred during a late stage of detachment faulting, and localization of gold deposition was controlled by boiling. This interpretation proposes that gold deposition was related to the circulation of brine fluids driven by hot, mid-Tertiary intrusive lower plate rocks to the south and west of the present-day Project area, which may have also contributed water and or metals, causing ascending brines to move along the SW- to W- dipping, stacked series of detachment faults that together comprise the greater southern portion of the South Virgin–White Hills detachment fault. The fluids would have continued to ascend along the detachment and the series of high angle NE to EW trending faults that cross-cut the Cyclopic and associated detachment faults, with these structures acting as a conduit kept open by ongoing faulting without deposition until the fluids reached the boiling stage, perhaps as a result of decompression. Precipitation of gold as open space-fillings and replacement mineralization along the brecciated hanging and footwalls of the detachments would then have resulted when the boiling fluid mixed with another, less saline fluid within the mineralized horizon.

9. EXPLORATION

9.1 Exploration Carried out by Gold Basin Resources

In April 2021, Zonge International, Inc. performed an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle ("UAV") magnetic survey over the Gold Basin Project area (Zonge, 2021). Magnetic data were acquired using a drone-based magnetometer system consisting of a GEM Systems GSMP-35UC UAV potassium magnetometer onboard a battery operated DJI Matrice 600 Pro Hexacopter. GPS positions and total field intensity data were recorded continuously at 5 Hz along with flight characteristics such as roll, pitch, yaw and laser altimeter (altitude). The 5-Hz sampling interval provides approximately 1.7-meter data points along flight lines. UAV Magnetic data were flown on 51 lines (Figure 9-1) oriented N90°E using a flight altitude of 48 m above ground level for a total distance of 364 line-kilometers. Flight paths were planned using UGCS ground station terrain-following software. Elevation data for flight altitude control were obtained by NextMap 5-meter DSM. The magnetic sensor was attached to the UAV using a 3-m tow cable. The sensor height was 45 m above ground surface. Zonge's resultant plot of total magnetic intensity is presented as Figure 9-2.

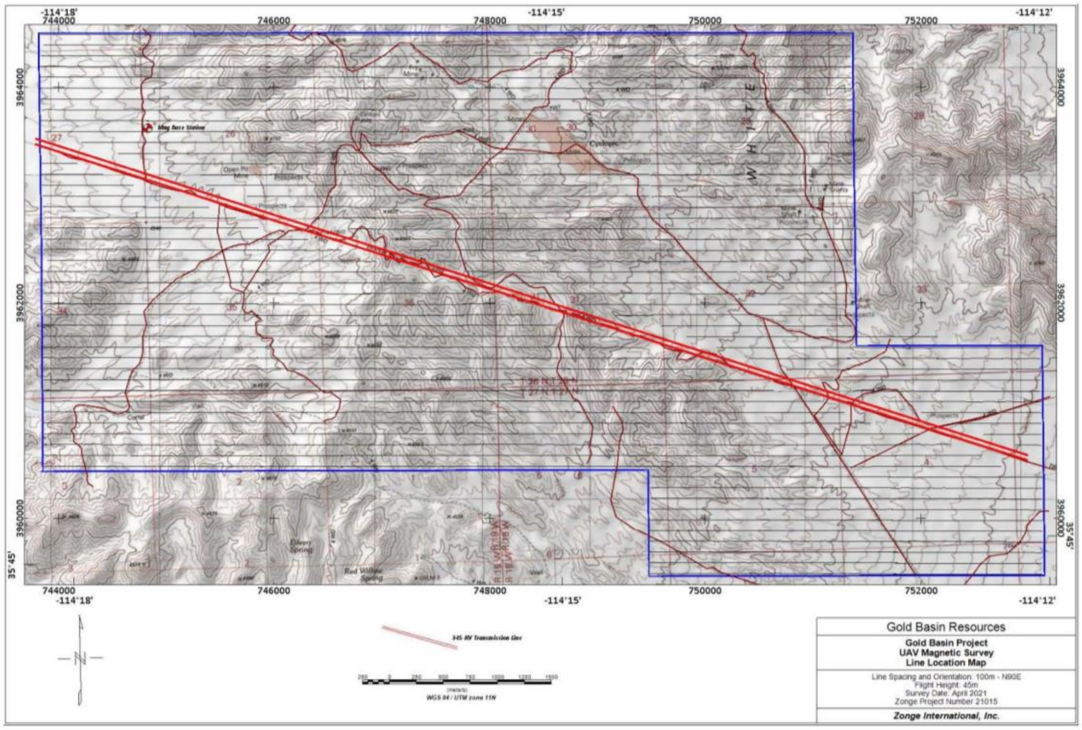

Figure 9-1 Zonge (2021) UAV Magnetic Survey Flight Lines

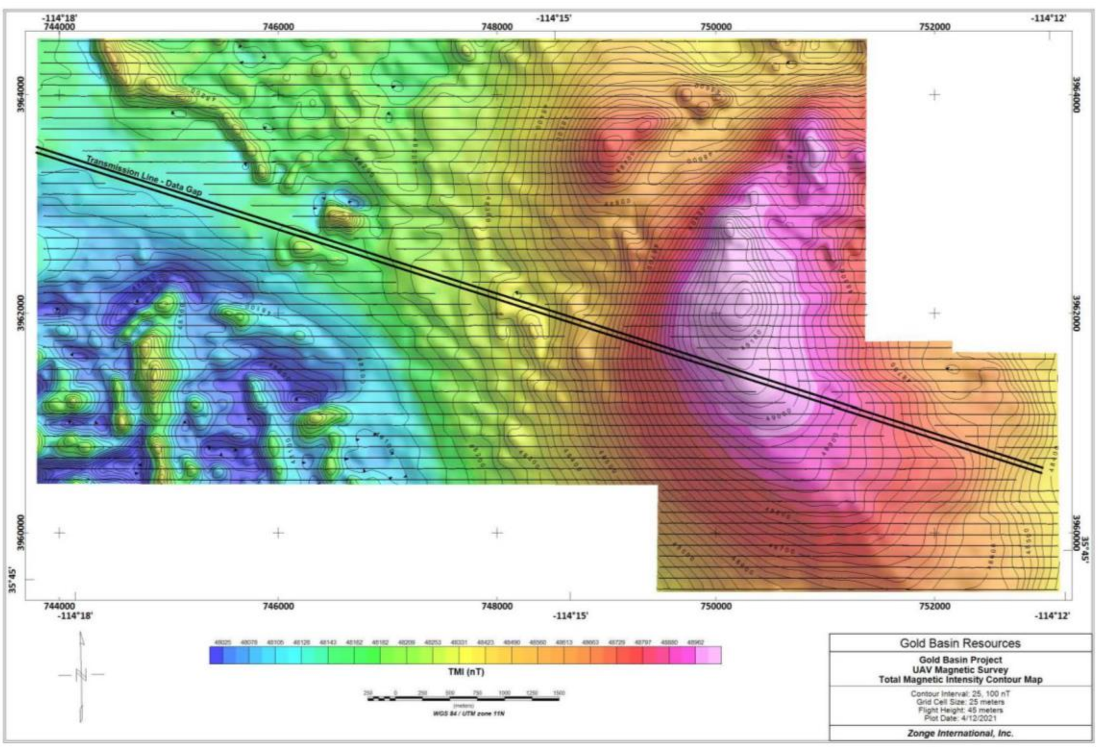

Figure 9-2 Zonge (2021) Total Magnetic Intensity Plot

Flight lines were orientated east-west at a nominal spacing of 100 m, and data was clipped at the high voltage power lines which transect the Project area from the northwest to the southeast. Tie lines for levelling were unavailable. Sensor height above ground surface was 43 m, and heading error was reported as minimal.

In May 2021, GBR retained Logantek LAO Company, Limited ("Logantek") to analyze and interpret existing airborne geophysical survey data covering the Gold Basin Project area (Logantek, 2021), including the data collected by Zonge. Logantek conducted 3-dimensional Magnetic Susceptibility Inversion ("MSI") modelling and interpretation of UAV magnetic survey data collected in April 2021 (Zonge, 2021). Logantek also combined the 2021 UAV data and images with the Newmont heli-mag data for interpretation and modelling in both 2 and 3 dimensions, utilizing QGIS for the 2D dataset and Micromine for 3D viewing of combined 2- and 3-dimensional data.

In conjunction with a review of existing geologic maps and information, Logantek mapped magnetic and radiometric features in detail to determine lithologic and magnetic "foliation" units. Structures are inferred from terminations in 2D and 3D, and folds are inferred based on magnetic unit shapes (Figure 9-3).

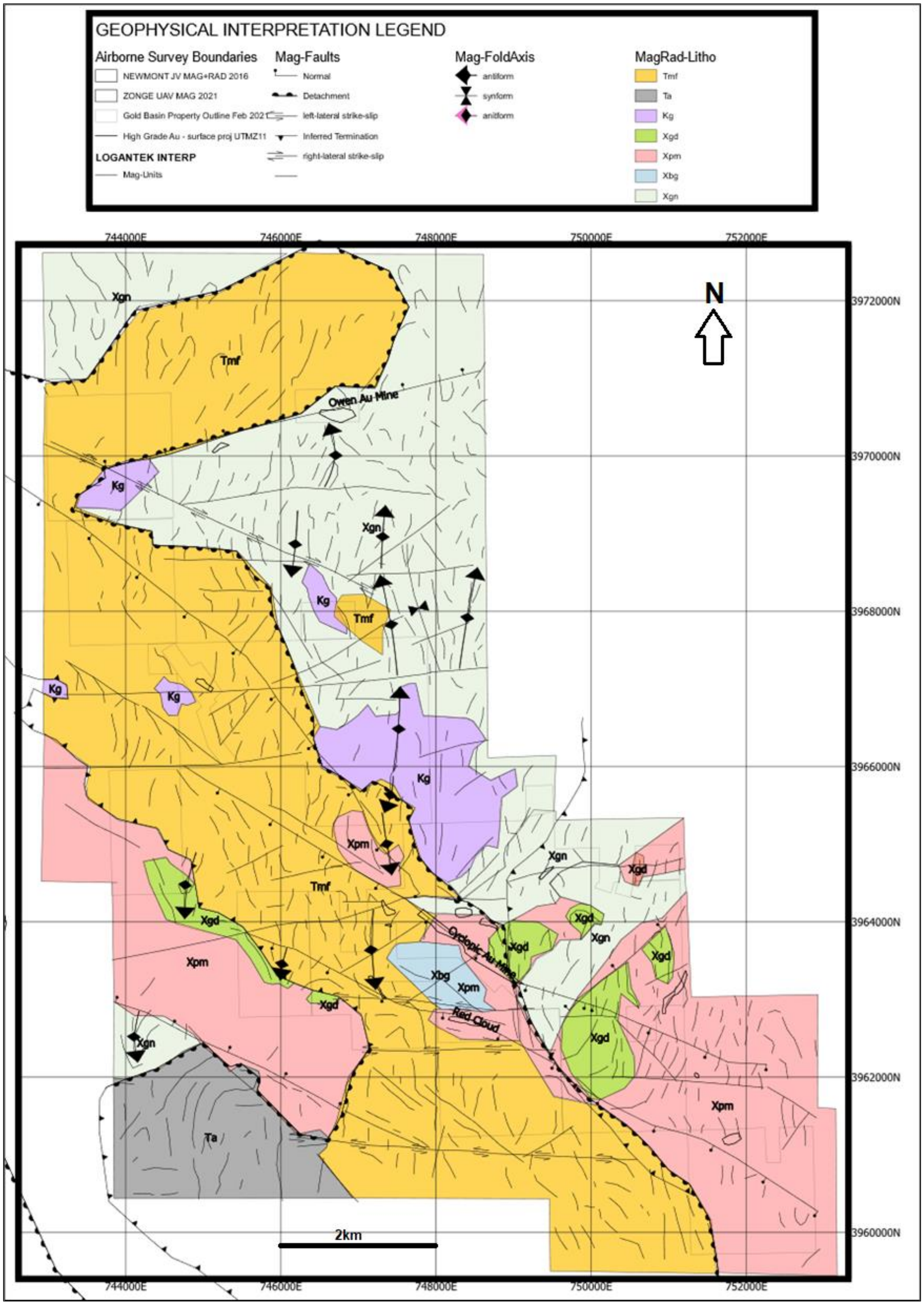

Figure 9-3 Planview Geophysical Interpretation (Logantek, 2021)

Proterozoic lithologic units and major structures were unveiled by removing the non-magnetic Quaternary and Tertiary rock responses. Logantek interprets a north-south antiformal fold axis centered on the Cretaceous two-mica monzogranite (Kg) as a Cretaceous deformational event, an interpretation also presented by Myers et. al. (1986). Two orthogonal sets of shears are centered on this hinge axis, trending northwest and northeast. The Cyclopic Fault is on the southeast extension of the northwest shear, and along the high axis are a number large circular features, including the Cretaceous intrusive (Figure 9-4).

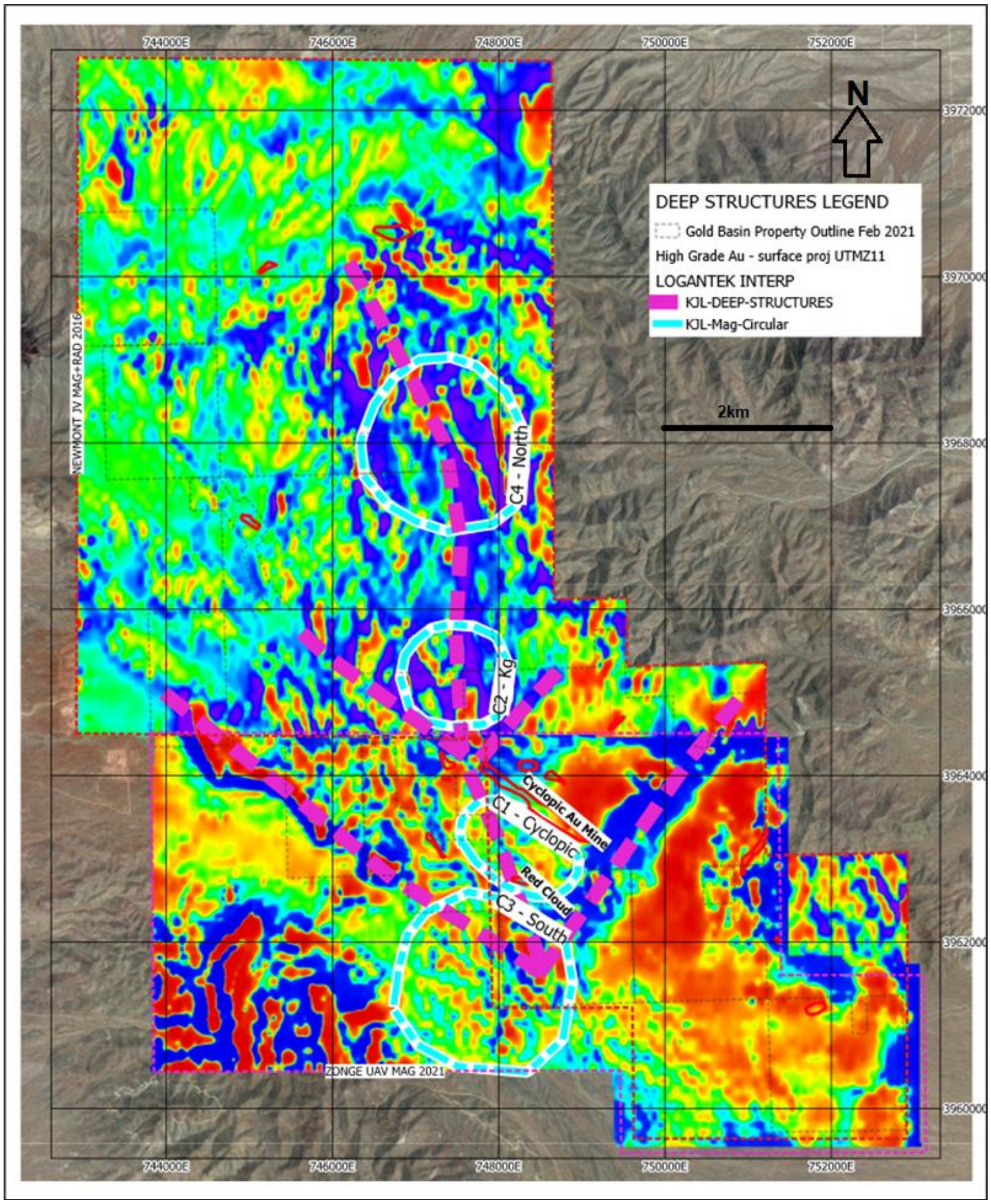

Figure 9-4 Interpreted deep structures on merged magnetic IDV image (Logantek, 2021)

The main detachment fault is interpreted as a constant shallow dipping surface, as it is shown on the North White Hills geologic map (Howard et. al. 2017; Figure 9-5). Based on the MSI model sections, a second, shallower, folded detachment fault daylights as a reverse fault on the west side of Gold Basin, and a third detachment fault exists at depth.

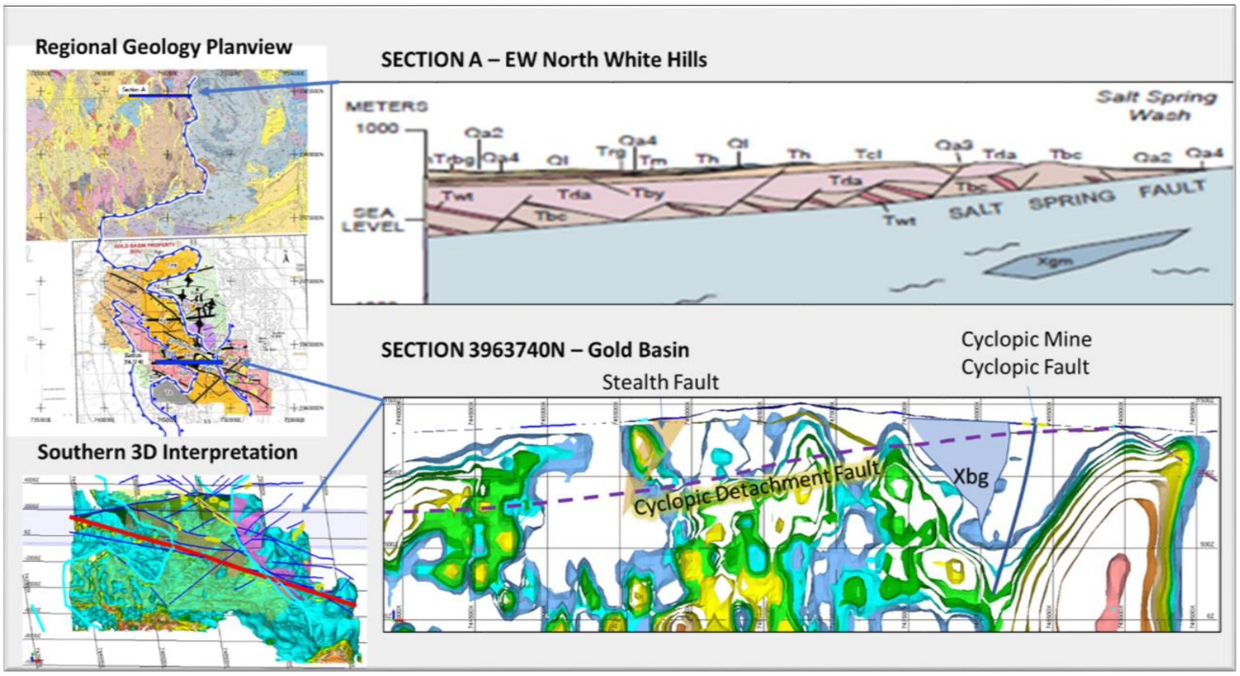

Figure 9-5 MSI model section 025deg showing detachment and high angle faults (Logantek, 2021)

The non-magnetic response at the Cyclopic mine (Figure 9-20) is considered largely due to the presence of Proterozoic units (Xpm and Xbg) west of the mine and partly due to the absence of Proterozoic Gneiss. There is a large radiometric response at Cyclopic due to massive potassium feldspar replacement of the upper-plate rocks. This alteration is presumed to predate gold mineralization and appears to be a good indicator of near-surface detachment. A similar high radiometric response within map unit Xpm west of the Cyclopic mine is interpreted as a detachment fault (Figure 9-6).

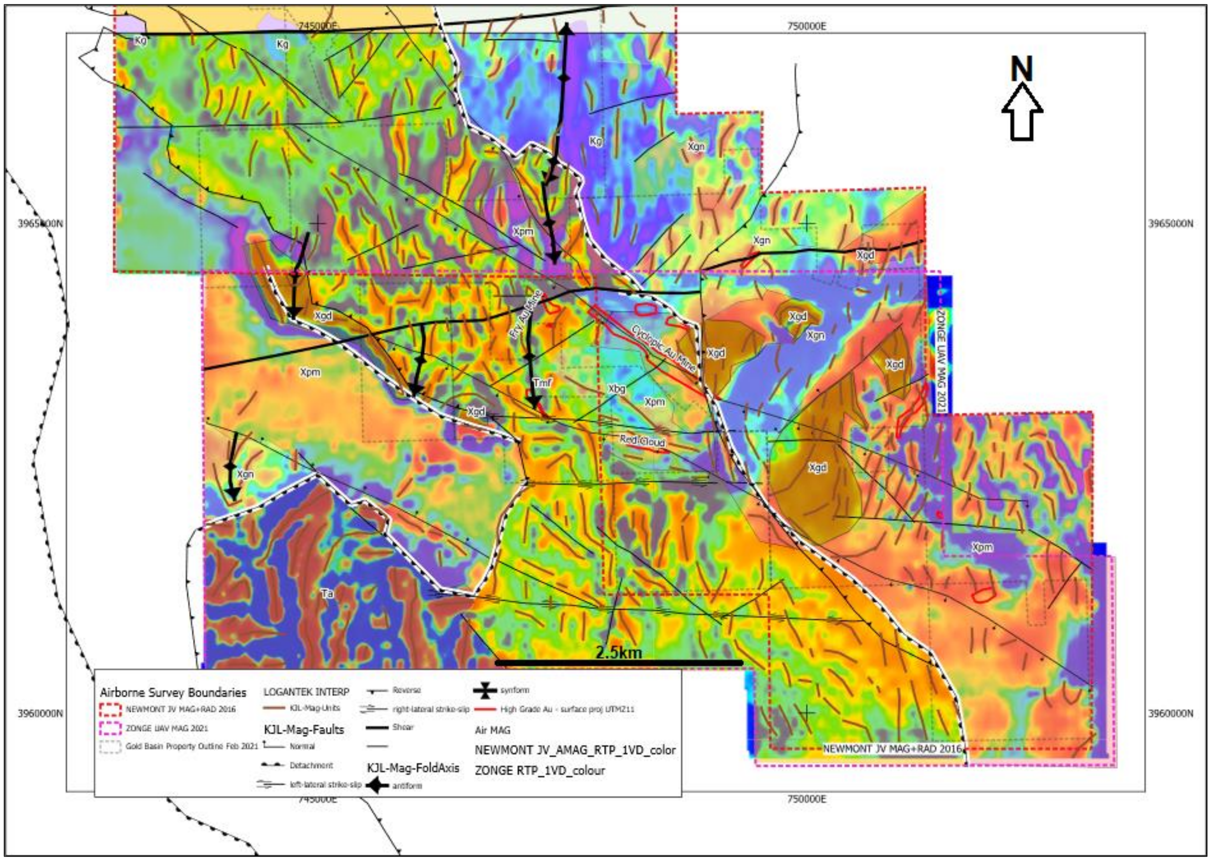

Figure 9-6 Airborne Magnetic 1VD Image and Interpretation (Logantek, 2021)

The north-south antiform extends south of the Fry mine, though the folding curves to the west and is broken by north-south shears just past the Sheath Fault. High angle faults, possibly associated with the extensional event driving detachment faulting, include the Cyclopic and Stealth faults as well as an interpreted fault (the "Unnamed" fault, Figure 9-7). East-west, left-lateral shears are considered late stage and possibly related to mineralization.

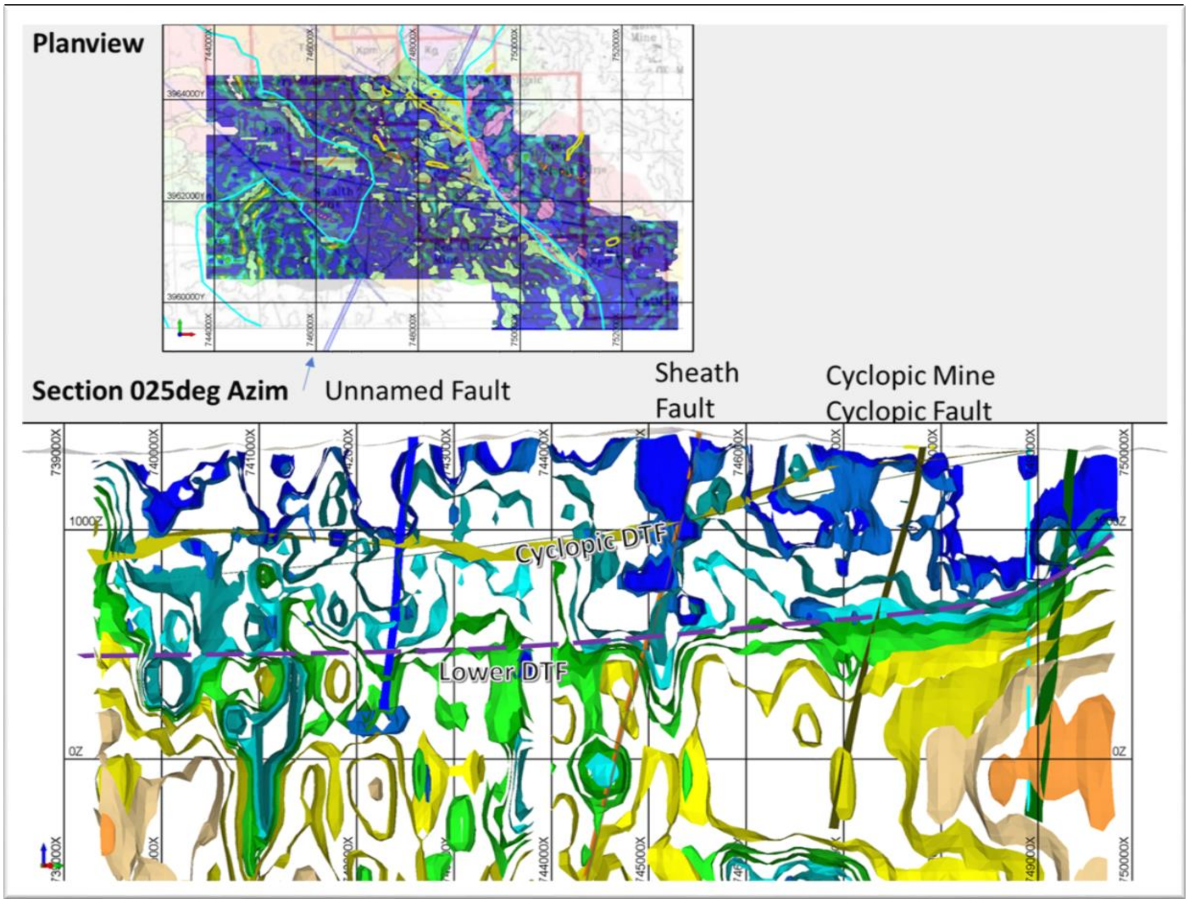

Figure 9-7 MSI model section 025deg showing detachment and high angle faults (Logantek, 2021)

Based on the results of the modelling effort, Logantek suggests three potential exploration target categories:

- High-angle and detachment fault intersections (HADINT)
- Antiform hinge-axis and fault intersections (AINT), and
- High radiometric signatures (RAD)

Logantek identifies a total of 12 specific exploration targets, of which three (3) are HADINT, six (6) are AINT, and three (3) are RAD (Table 9-1).

Table 9-1 Exploration Targets Identified by Logantek (2021)

Name	Target Type	Location (UTM Zone 11N WGS84)	Dimensions	Within GBR Claims and Private Land	Comment
H1	HADINT	746851mE, 3961568mN	Circle 250m radius.	No	No AZ composite samples
H2	HADINT	745051mE, 3962414mN	Circle 300m radius.	No	No AZ composite samples
H3	HADINT	749473mE, 3962199mN	Circle 300m radius.	Yes	Anomalous AZ samples
A1	AINT	744777mE, 3964182mN	Elipse 350m radius.	No	Stealth Fault NW extension? No AZ composite samples
A2	AINT	746042mE, 3963294mN	Elipse 350m radius.	Yes	Intersection at possible DTF within Xpm. No AZ composite samples
A3	AINT	747233mE, 3963116mN	Elipse 300m radius.	Yes	On Stealth Fault, Existing Au deposit with AZ composite response
A4	AINT	746073.8mE, 3963970mN	Elipse 300m radius.	Yes	On GB EW Shear, No AZ composite samples
A5	AINT	747530.1mE, 3967117mN	Circle 250m radius.	Yes	On Senator EW Fault. No AZ composite samples
A6	AINT	747185mE, 3964148mN	Circle 200m radius.	Most Yes	West side of Fry Mine, anomalous AZ composite samples
R1	RAD	744128mE, 3964761mN	Trending NW-SE 200m wide and 1800m long	East side Yes	No AZ composite samples
R2	RAD	750299.5mE, 3961388mN	Trending NW- SE 250m wide and 2200m long	North half Yes	No AZ composite samples
R3	RAD	745951mE,3963122mN	Trending NW- SE 200m wide and 3200m long	East side Yes	Some AZ composite samples

GBR has not carried out any other exploration within the Project area (aside from drilling, which is discussed in detail in Section 10 of this report), and HRC is not aware of any other exploration activities with sufficient supporting documentation or detail to warrant presentation in this report section.

10. DRILLING

10.1 Drilling Carried Out by GBR

GBR completed Phase I of the RC drilling program in May 2021. Phase I consisted of 103 RC drillholes totaling approximately 8,910m. The RC drilling campaign largely focused on the Cyclopic and Cyclopic NW target areas (Figure 10-33). Drilling was carried out by Harris Drilling Exploration under the direction of Mr. Cal Herron, GBR Project Geologist. Drillholes were advanced using a truck-mounted, Foremost percussion RC drill rig, and drilling is completed dry. The drillholes are oriented vertically (90 degrees) with depths ranging from 46m to 110m. No sample recovery issues were reported, and HRC knows of no other drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy or reliability of the drilling results.

The Phase I drilling program was designed based on work completed by Cal Herron and Charles Straw for Centric (AUS) in 2016. The program was successful in merging the Cyclopic NW and the Cyclopic Mine target areas. In addition, the GBR Phase I drilling was successful in intersecting the lower detachment fault since much of the historic drilling concentrated on the upper "Cyclopic Detachment". Significant intercepts from Phase I are presented in Table 10-22. The assay results confirm GBR's understanding of the mineralization, including the presence of gold mineralization within and between the upper and lower detachment zones along strike of the Cyclopic detachment faults. Given the near-horizontal orientation of the mineralized zones in conjunction with vertical drillhole orientations, drilling intercepts are considered generally representative of the true thickness of mineralization. The current extent of mineralization along the Cyclopic fault is approximately 100m wide and 1,400m long with mineralization. The near surface horizontal upper detachment zone demonstrates a true thickness up to 25m. Mineralization along the lower detachment generally starts 30m to 40m below the Cyclopic detachment zone and ranges up to 18m in true thickness.

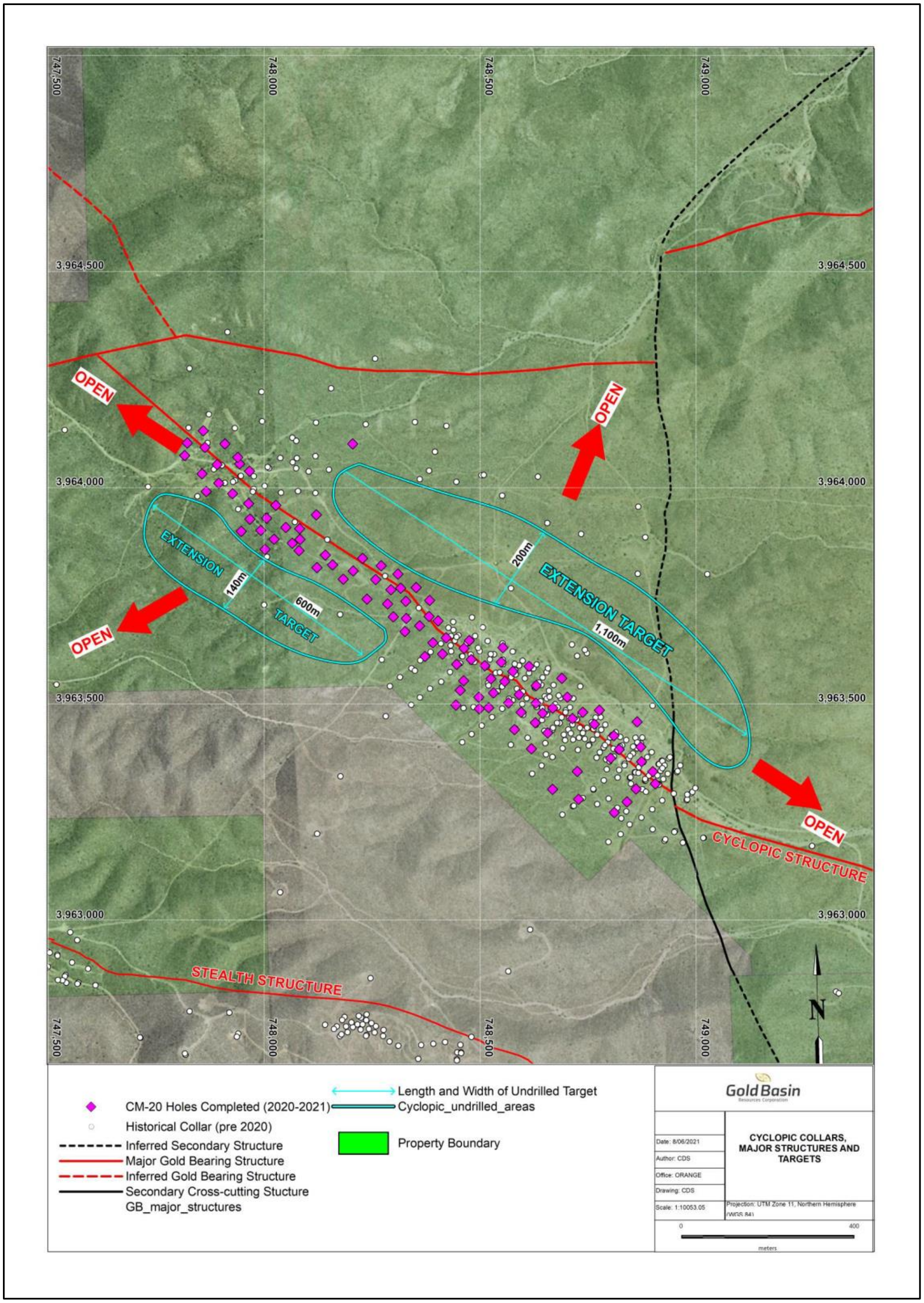

Figure 10-1 Location of GBR's Completed Drillholes

Table 10-1 Significant Intercepts from GBR's 2020/2021 Drilling

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Gold Grade g/t
CM-20-01	19.80	33.50	13.70	0.43
CM-20-02	0.00	24.40	24.40	1.38
incl.	0.00	4.80	4.80	3.23
and	12.20	21.30	9.10	2.20
CM-20-03	22.86	25.91	3.10	1.04
CM-20-04	16.80	33.50	16.70	0.34
CM-20-05	6.10	45.72	39.60	0.37
incl.	21.34	33.53	12.20	0.51
CM-20-08	12.19	18.29	6.10	1.37
CM-20-08	71.63	86.87	15.20	0.50
CM-20-09	21.34	27.43	6.10	0.60
CM-20-10	21.34	35.05	13.70	1.17
incl.	28.96	30.48	1.50	5.32
CM-20-11	16.80	35.10	18.30	1.34
incl.	24.40	33.50	9.10	2.40
CM-20-12	16.76	53.34	36.60	0.45
incl.	16.76	28.96	12.20	0.41
and	39.62	50.29	10.70	0.85
CM-20-13	4.57	32.00	27.40	0.58
incl.	4.57	9.14	4.60	1.50
and	19.81	32.00	12.20	0.72
CM-20-14	21.34	28.96	7.60	0.79
CM-20-15	21.34	38.10	16.80	0.36
CM-20-16	21.30	51.80	30.50	0.59
incl.	21.30	36.60	15.30	1.01
CM-20-17	25.91	73.15	47.20	0.69
incl.	38.10	56.39	18.30	1.30
and	70.10	73.15	3.10	0.89
CM-20-19	39.62	73.15	33.50	0.65
incl.	54.86	68.58	13.70	1.20
CM-20-020	19.81	27.43	7.60	0.40
CM-20-21	19.80	67.10	47.30	0.31
CM-20-022	10.67	73.15	62.50	0.32
CM-20-22	35.05	73.15	38.10	0.40
incl.	60.96	73.15	12.20	0.86
incl.	60.96	68.58	7.60	1.17
CM-20-23	35.05	86.87	51.80	0.44
CM-20-023	47.24	86.87	39.60	0.52
incl.	59.44	73.15	13.70	1.03
incl.	59.44	71.63	12.20	1.13
CM-20-024	18.29	24.38	6.10	0.62
CM-20-26	85.30	91.40	6.10	0.71
CM-20-27	33.50	41.20	7.70	0.68
CM-20-32	7.60	13.70	6.10	0.83
CM-20-32	24.40	41.10	16.70	0.30
incl.	24.40	27.40	3.00	1.08
CM-20-36	38.10	53.30	15.20	0.57
CM-20-37	3.10	21.30	18.20	1.62
incl.	4.60	13.70	9.10	2.70
CM-20-37	30.10	48.80	18.70	0.31
CM-20-38	1.50	19.80	18.30	0.51
CM-20-39	24.40	42.70	18.30	0.35
CM-20-040	54.86	60.96	6.10	0.71
CM-20-041	7.62	15.24	7.60	0.58
CM-20-041	33.53	50.29	16.80	0.57
incl.	42.67	47.24	4.60	1.42
CM-20-42	16.80	19.80	3.00	1.00
CM-20-42	39.60	48.80	9.20	0.49
CM-20-044	24.38	44.20	19.80	0.43

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Gold Grade g/t
incl.	24.38	30.48	6.10	0.94
CM-20-045	22.86	30.48	7.60	0.48
CM-20-045	42.67	51.80	9.10	0.79
incl.	45.72	51.82	6.10	1.02
CM-20-46	0.00	27.40	27.40	0.30
CM-20-49	0.00	4.60	4.60	1.29
CM-20-51	0.00	3.05	3.05	2.06
CM-20-51	36.60	41.10	4.50	1.04
CM-20-53	24.38	38.10	13.70	0.34
and	53.34	60.96	7.60	0.43
CM-20-61	0.00	9.14	9.10	6.52
incl.	0.00	1.52	1.50	12.87
incl.	1.52	3.05	1.50	7.01
incl.	3.05	4.57	1.50	3.14
incl.	4.57	6.10	1.50	12.53
incl.	6.10	7.62	1.50	3.16
CM-20-62	22.90	38.10	15.20	0.62
incl.	29.00	35.10	6.10	1.06
CM-20-64	0.00	12.20	12.20	0.31
CM-20-071	0.00	4.57	4.60	0.66
CM-20-074	15.24	33.53	18.30	0.41
incl.	16.76	18.29	1.50	1.56
CM-20-075	10.67	30.48	19.80	0.32
CM-20-075	42.67	47.24	4.60	0.55
CM-20-076	15.24	28.96	13.70	0.51
incl.	22.86	27.43	4.60	0.82
CM-20-77	0.40	4.57	4.20	0.35
and	39.62	45.72	6.10	0.42
CM-20-078	7.62	36.28	28.70	0.59
incl.	22.86	36.58	13.70	1.10
CM-20-079	24.38	36.58	12.20	0.80
CM-20-81	24.38	28.96	4.60	0.40
and	82.30	88.39	6.10	0.43
CM-20-083	19.81	39.62	19.80	0.50
incl.	30.48	36.58	6.10	1.10
CM-20-083	79.25	82.30	3.05	1.09
CM-20-090	15.24	25.91	10.67	0.98
incl.	16.76	19.81	3.05	2.50
CM-20-092	18.29	24.38	6.09	0.31
CM-20-092	85.34	86.87	1.53	0.54
CM-20-102	89.92	99.06	9.14	0.53
CM-20-105	41.15	42.67	1.52	1.34
CM-20-106	25.91	39.62	13.72	0.51
Incl.	33.53	38.10	4.57	1.23
CM-20-111	0.00	4.57	4.57	0.39
CM-20-111	39.62	47.24	7.62	0.94
CM-20-112	0.00	9.14	9.14	3.49
Incl.	6.10	7.62	1.52	15.93
CM-20-112	65.53	68.58	3.05	0.59
CM-20-114	0.00	4.57	4.57	1.38
CM-20-116	50.29	54.86	4.57	1.14
CM-20-122	51.82	68.58	16.76	0.98
Incl.	57.91	65.53	7.62	2.03
CM-20-123	77.72	89.92	12.19	0.36
Incl.	82.30	86.87	4.57	0.72
CM-20-124	30.48	41.15	10.67	0.50

In April and May 2021, GBR also completed a total of six (6) diamond core holes at the Gold Basin Project in order to obtain fresh and representative core samples of the mineralized oxide material for metallurgical testing. These holes were drilled using a track-mounted Maxi Drill operated by Harris Exploration Drilling. Four (4) PQ-size holes were drilled along a 900m strike length of the mineralized Cyclopic structure zone, with each core hole sited approximate to a reverse circulation hole that possessed consistent mineralized intercepts through the Cyclopic detachment and the underlying 40m detachment. This approach was targeted to provide representative samples of both the higher-grade oxide material (typically encountered along both detachment faults) as well as the low-grade zones that occur around and between these fairly flat lying shears. Two (2) HQ-size diamond drill holes were drilled at the Stealth deposit approximately 900m west of the Cyclopic structure. Diamond core drillhole details are summarized in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2 Diamond Core Drillhole Details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Datum	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
CMPQ001	747871	3964099	WGS84 Z 11N	-90	0	61.0
CMPQ002	748214	3963807	WGS84 Z 11N	-90	0	76.2
CMPQ003	748328	3963694	WGS84 Z 11N	-90	0	91.5
CMPQ004	748567	3963560	WGS84 Z 11N	-90	0	51.5
STDD-21-01	747462	3962877	WGS84 Z 11N	-68	29	164.6
STDD-21-02	747468	3962930	WGS84 Z 11N	-83	80	164.6

Core from the metallurgical holes was boxed in the field by the drill crew and transported by GBR personnel to a warehouse facility in Winnemucca for processing. GBR geology staff logged and photographed the core prior to preparing core samples for shipment. Sample intervals ranging from 3 to 7 ft were selected based on geology and observed mineralization. The core samples were split length-wise using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the sample interval bagged for assay and the other retained in the core box. Assay samples were transported directly to American Assay Lab in Elko, Nevada, to be analyzed via 30gm fire assay (FA-PB30-ICP). Coarse blank and pulp standard samples were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in 20. Laboratory analysis is presently underway and GBR anticipates that results will be available by mid-November 2021.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 GBR Sampling

RC samples obtained during GBR's Phase I drill program were collected directly from the cyclone into a 5-gallon bucket on 5-foot sample intervals. The contents of the bucket are run through a 3-tier, Gilson-style splitter, and one half of the resulting split is further reduced using a single-tier, Johnson-style splitter. One half of the final split is placed in a pre-labelled, cloth sample bag for delivery to the lab, and the remaining split is retained in a labelled, plastic bag on-site pending laboratory results.

Laboratory samples were placed in large rice sacks and transported from the drill site to Kingman by GBR staff roughly every 4 days. From Kingman, the samples were shipped via commercial shipping service (FedEx) to American Assay Laboratories, an independent, ISO-certified laboratory (ISO-17025) located in Reno. Retained samples were transported to a secure storage facility in Kingman upon completion of the drilling program. On-site sample security is ensured by the 24-hour presence of a GBR geologist (either Mr. Heron or contract staff) during all drilling operations.

QA/QC samples include low, medium, and high-grade certified reference material (standards), field duplicate samples, and blank samples. Certified reference material is acquired from Legends Mining Supply in Sparks, Nevada, and consists of CRM Oxide standards at grades of 2.58, 0.778, and 0.154 ppm Au. Blank material consists of commercially available (Home Depot) decorative marble aggregate. QA/QC samples are inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 1 each (standard, duplicate, and blank) for every 20 RC samples. The samples are submitted to American Assay Laboratories, where the samples are prepared using AAL code PV03 procedure (pulverize 0.3 kg split to 85% passing 75 micron) and fire-assayed for gold using AAL code FA-PB30-ICP procedure (30 gm fire with ICP-OES finish).

At present, GBR relies on a manual (visual) examination of the QA/QC sample results to determine if any issues are indicated. While GBR reports no apparent irregularities in the QA/QC sample analytical results, neither GBR nor HRC has conducted a proper statistical evaluation of the QA/QC sample results to date, and HRC considers this a notable limitation to the data validation effort.

11.2 Opinion on Adequacy

HRC finds GBR's sample preparation, analytical procedures, and security measures to be reasonable and adequate to ensure the validity and integrity of the data derived from GBR's sampling programs, with some room for improvement. Based on observations and conversation with GBR personnel during the QP site visit, in conjunction with the results of HRC's review and evaluation of GBR's QA/QC program, the QP makes the following recommendations:

- HRC recommends that QA/QC analysis be conducted on an on-going basis, including formal and consistently applied acceptance/rejection tests. Each round of QA/QC analysis should be documented, and reports should include a discussion of the results and any corrective actions taken.

- HRC recommends that retained samples presently stored on-site be transported to a secure, local storage facility, both as an added security measure and in order to comply with BLM permit regulations.

Given the general lack of supporting documentation regarding sampling methods, parameters, distribution, analysis, security, etc., and the specific lack of original assay certificates, for sample data collected prior to 1994 (as described in Section 6.4 of this report), HRC is unable to validate the accuracy or reliability of that (historical) information. Any future mineral resource estimates that rely heavily on the historical drillhole data should be limited in classification to Inferred mineral resources only. HRC does find the historic (pre-1994) data suitable for use in guiding exploration, at least as far as identifying potential targets for future or additional exploration. Drillhole, soil, rock, and trench samples collected post-1994 generally do have sufficient associated supporting documentation for a meaningful evaluation of accuracy and reliability, and HRC finds this data to be suitable for use in exploration planning (surface samples) and mineral resource estimation (drillhole data).

12. DATA VERIFICATION

Data verification efforts carried out by HRC include:

- Discussions with GBR personnel;
- Personal investigation of the Project area and observation of drilling in progress;
- Mechanical audit of the exploration drillhole database received from GBR;
- Detailed review of additional information obtained from historical reports and internal company reports;
- Partial validation of the database geologic information as compared to the (limited) paper logs; and
- Partial validation of the assay values contained in the exploration database as compared to (limited) assay certificates provided by GBR.

12.1 Site Visit

HRC representative and QP J.J. Brown conducted an on-site inspection of the Gold Basin Project on January 5th and 6th, 2021. While on site, Ms. Brown conducted general site and geologic field reconnaissance including observation of the on-going drilling program, examination of surface bedrock exposures, and ground-truthing of reported drill collar locations. With the assistance of Mr. Cal Herron, GBR Project Geologist, Ms. Brown also reviewed the conceptual geologic model, data entry and document management protocols, and drilling and sampling procedures and associated QA/QC methods presently employed.

Field observations during the site visit generally confirm previous reports on the geology of the Project area. Bedrock lithologies, alteration types, and significant structural features are all consistent with descriptions provided in existing Project reports, and the QP did not see any evidence in the field that might significantly alter or refute the current interpretation of the local geologic setting or conceptual geologic model on which current exploration plans are based.

12.2 Topography

The current topographic surface was created from the Shuttle Range Tomography Mission ("SRTM"). SRTM data is publicly available elevation data of a quality that can be useful for exploration planning but is not recommended for detailed near surface mine planning and mineral resource estimation. Deviations between collar elevation and topographic surface elevation could impact the accuracy of geologic modeling. HRC recommends detailed topographic surveys for the Cyclopic and any other areas under consideration for mineral resource estimation.

12.3 Database Audit

The drillhole database was downloaded from the GBR SharePoint server on December 14, 2020 by HRC as a series of excel spreadsheets containing Collar, Survey, and Assay intervals. Collar locations, drilling orientations, and assay information is largely collected through historical information contained in drillhole logs and other historical reports. Centric (AUS) compiled the existing drillhole database in the winter of 2014/2015 under the direction of Mr. Cal Herron, who is now the principal geologist of GBR.

The drillhole database was loaded into Leapfrog Geo® software version 2021.1.3 to check for overlapping intervals, duplicate intervals, intervals exceeding collar maximum depth, and other issues relating to the database construction. The software identified two overlapping interval errors in the assay table (Table 12-1). All of the issues identified in the mechanical audit are in the 2020-2021 drillholes.

Table 12-1 Assay Mechanical Audit Errors

Hole ID	From	To	Error	Conflicting From	Conflicting To	Suggested Edit
CM-20-125	0	0	from depth >= to depth			Correct Interval should be 0-1.52
CM-20-106	88.39	91.44	interval overlaps another interval	86.87	89.92	

12.4 Collar Locations

Drillhole collar locations are stored in the database using a WGS 1984 UTM Zone 11N projection, and the elevation is in meters. Review of historic drilling logs show collar locations intermittently recorded as Latitude and Longitude coordinates and it is unclear if these locations were where the collar was planned or actually drilled. The 2019 collar locations drilled by Centric (AUS) were surveyed using a handheld GPS unit. Due to the relative uncertainty in both the drillhole collar elevation and the SRTM topography, collar elevations were not checked against the SRTM topography. HRC recommends, where possible, the professional survey of historic and future collar locations for the Cyclopic and any other areas under consideration for mineral resource estimation.

12.5 Down-hole Surveys

The majority of drilling is shallow and vertically oriented, and significant down-hole deviation is considered unlikely. HRC cautions that drillholes with depths greater than 120m, particularly if angled, can deviate significantly from the designed orientation. Initial orientations of drilling are generally recorded in the historic drillhole logs. Drilling conducted by Aurumbank in 2004 and Centric (AUS) in 2019 have bottom of hole surveys stored in the database. HRC has not independently verified the records of the surveys.

12.6 Assay Data

The opinion of HRC is that the assay database is as reliable as currently possible given the lack of primary source information. Much of the assays in the database rely on handwritten grade results on drillhole logs. HRC spot checked these secondary records against the values in the database and found no errors in grades, intervals, or unit conversions. Assay certificates are available for NPMC's 1995, 1996, and 1997 RC drilling campaigns. HRC again spot-checked assay results against the assay certificates and found no errors is grades, intervals, or unit conversions present in the database. Certificates were also available for the 2019 RC drilling by Centric (AUS). HRC checked all of the assays in the database against the certificate values and found no grade or interval errors.

In addition to validating the assay database against the available records, HRC compared raw assay statistics by operator for the Cyclopic and Stealth detachment fault systems. Box plots for the Cyclopic detachment fault system presented in Figure 12-1 show a general agreement of average gold grades between 0.10 and 0.20 ppm. The exception being Cambior Incorporated on the low end with an average gold grade 0.07ppm. Cambior Incorporated drilling plan was on the margins of the deposit resulting in lower average grades. On the high end with an average gold grade of 0.28 ppm, Inspirations drilling was limited in extent and in the heart of the mineralization. Table 12-2 shows the descriptive statistics by operator and shows the drilling by NPMC likely represents the true mean of the deposit due to its overwhelming distribution and sampled length. Similar results are noted for the Stealth system. Average gold grades by operator tend to lie between 0.20 and 0.22ppm (Figure 12-2 and Table 12-3). Low average grades exhibited by U.S. Borax and Cambior are the result of drilling location on the margins of the mineralization. Toltec drilling was located within the heart of the system, resulting in a high average gold grade of 0.42 ppm. The drilling conducted by Western States Resources likely represents the true mean of the deposit.

Table 12-2 Descriptive Gold Grade (ppm) Statistics by Operator for the Cyclopic Detachment Fault System

Operator	Count	Length	Mean	Median	Maximum
All Operators	9,571	14,754.70	0.136	0.015	30.823
Amoco Minerals	485	1,069.85	0.130	0.001	5.897
Cambior Incorporated	195	297.18	0.073	0.013	1.269
Centric Minerals Management	1,548	2,360.62	0.107	0.025	7.350
Inspiration	151	228.60	0.281	0.171	7.543
Molycorp/U.S. Borax	1,000	1,524.00	0.227	0.103	30.823
Nevada Pacific Mining Company	5,963	9,086.09	0.122	0.012	14.228

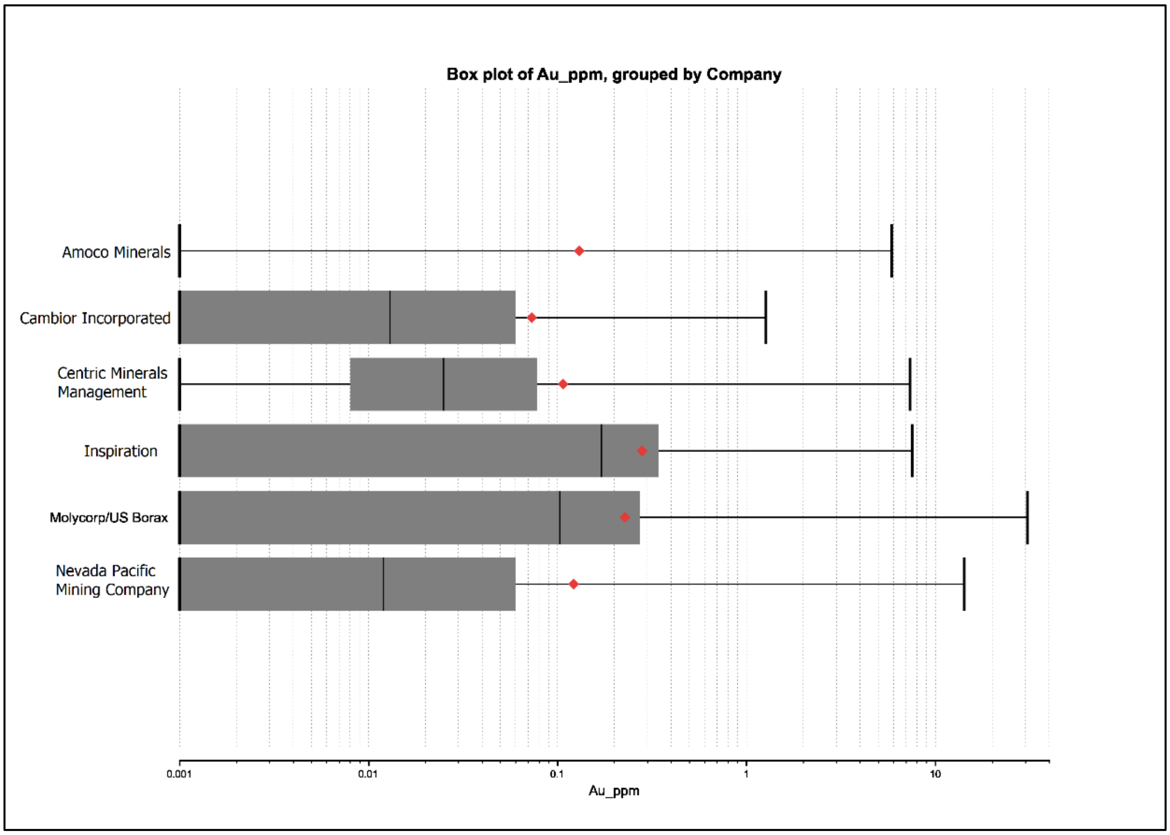

Figure 12-1 Box Plot of Cyclopic Gold Grades by Operator

Table 12-3 Descriptive Gold Grade (ppm) Statistics by Operator for the Stealth Detachment Fault System

Operator	Count	Length	Mean	Median	Maximum
All Operators	5,952	9,271.41	0.233	0.014	72.686
Cambior Incorporated	80	121.92	0.033	0.012	0.377
Consolidated Rhodes Resources	327	498.35	0.200	0.001	9.943
Nevada Pacific Mining Company	1,394	2,124.46	0.213	0.010	9.487
Toltec Resources	536	939.70	0.422	0.015	72.686
U.S. Borax	141	292.61	0.040	0.001	0.900
Western States Resources	3,474	5,294.38	0.226	0.017	13.904

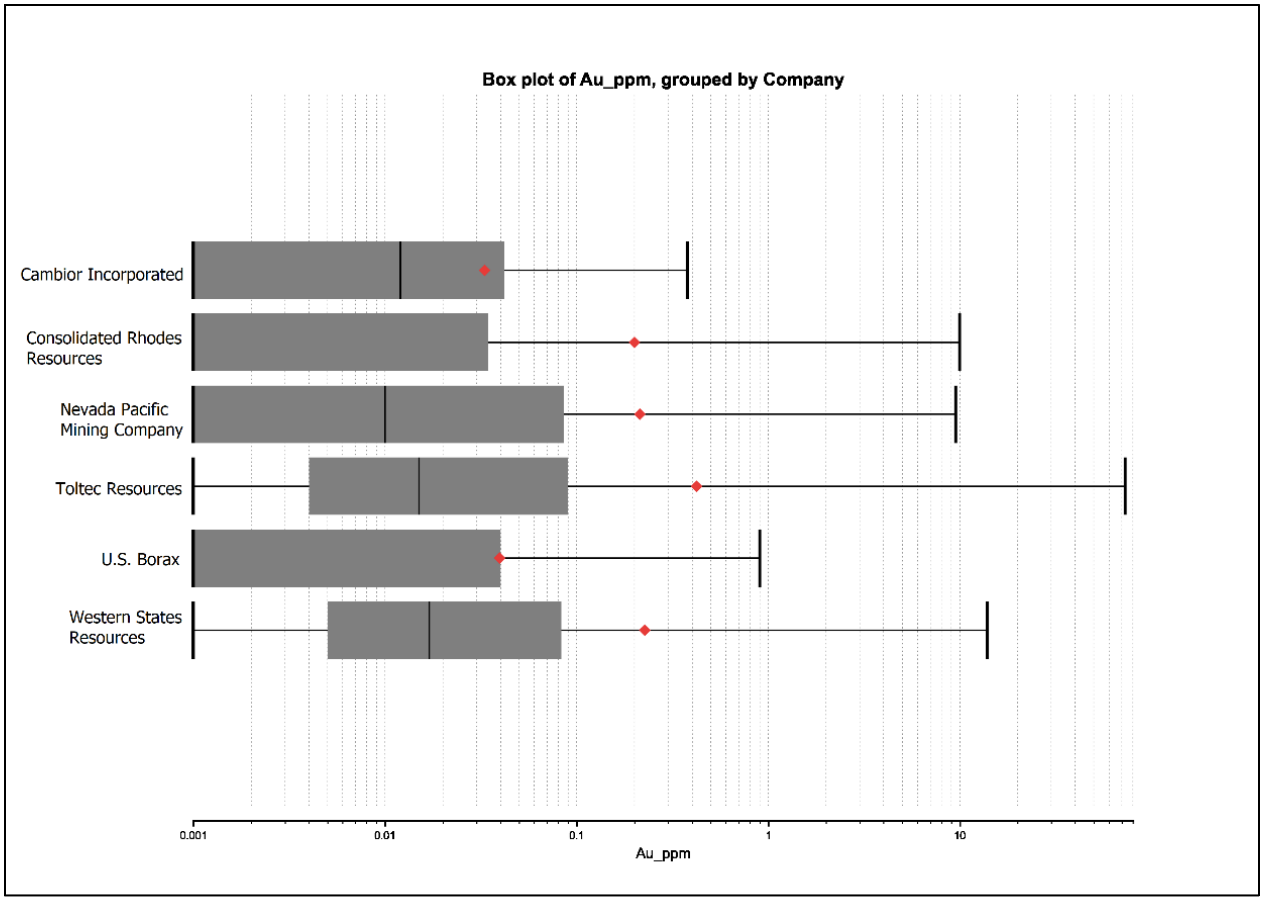

Figure 12-2 Box Plot of Stealth Gold Grades by Operator

12.7 Opinion on Adequacy

HRC finds the GBR drillhole database to be as accurate as presently possible given the existing, significant limitations to the data verification effort. The database is prone to inadequacies that are common to projects with long exploration histories. Companies that operated prior to the adoption of international reporting standards, such as NI43-101, used internal best practices which could vary from operator to operator. Additionally, before records could be easily digitized and stored, reports and records could often be misplaced, lost, or damaged. Historical drilling which occasionally lacks assay certificates, QA/QC, collar surveys, and down-hole surveys does not fit neatly with modern requirements and reporting standards. Given the statistical similarities of gold grades for all operators as discussed in Section 12.6, the historical drilling can be used on a limited basis. Certainly, the 2019 Centric (AUS) data is sufficient in quality to be used in mineral resource estimation, and the assay certificates from NPMC's tenure allow for proper validation of the bulk of the NPMC assay data. Mr. Schwering is of the opinion that the historic data currently contained in the Project database is suitable for use in mineral resource estimation, provided that the mineral resource classification is limited to Inferred mineral resources only. Mr. Schwering is also of the opinion that the data used in this report is adequate for updating the work program recommended by this report in connection with a TSX Venture Exchange listing application by Gold Basin.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 Metallurgical Testing Carried out by GBR

In April and May 2021, a total of six (6) diamond core holes were drilled at the Gold Basin Project; the primary purpose of these drill holes was to obtain fresh and representative core samples of the mineralized oxide material. Four (4) holes were drilled along a 900m strike length of the mineralized Cyclopic structure zone, with each PQ sized core hole sited approximate to a reverse circulation ("RC") hole that possessed consistent mineralized intercepts through the Cyclopic detachment and the underlying 40m detachment. This approach was targeted to provide representative samples of both the higher-grade oxide material (typically encountered along both detachment faults) as well as the low-grade zones that occur around and between these fairly flat lying shears. The remaining two (2) diamond drill holes were drilled at the Stealth deposit approximately 900m west of the Cyclopic structure. Logging of the diamond drill core and sample selection for the metallurgical testwork program was undertaken by GBR in conjunction with Kappes Cassiday & Associates (“KCA”).

GBR has presently agreed to a Scope of Work with KCA for a testwork program that is designed to determine the head and leach characteristics for gold recovery from mineralized oxide material. Fine gold is known to exist in the matrix of the mineralized material. The PQ core samples will be split into two parallel streams: one for conventional crushing and the second for High Pressure Grinding Rolls (HPGR) crushing. The crushed material (consisting of 80% passing 6.3mm from both crushing methods) will then be separately subjected to the gold recovery testwork. This methodology will provide data for a comparative analysis of both crushing methods on the gold recovery. KCA utilizes the PILOTWAL unit (0.5m diameter x 0.3m wide) for its HPGR work and a copy of the operational data from the PILOTWAL is submitted to ThyssenKrupp Industrial Solutions for industrial design. The crushed material will also be subjected to the following series of testwork:

- direct cyanidation - coarse bottle roll test
- preliminary agglomeration
- compacted permeability tests; and
- column leach tests.

The initial column leach period will be sixty (60) days with additional time if deemed necessary. It is expected that the total timeframe for the metallurgical testwork program from commencement in early Octoer 2021 to the final report will be approximately 4-6 months.

13.2 Metallurgical Testwork Carried out by Previous Operators

Metallurgical testing on material from the Gold Basin Project prior to 2021 is limited to three separate studies carried out by and on behalf of previous operators of the Project. The results of these studies are described in detail in KCA (1995) and KCA (1997), and the results are further addressed by Leonard (1996) and Blanchflower (2011). HRC has reviewed the information presented in those reports in detail, and finds the associated descriptions and interpretations, as summarized in the following paragraphs, to be reasonably accurate and suitable for use in this report.

In January 1995, Western States Minerals Corporation delivered five samples from the Stealth resource area (RC holes GBR-7, 13, 14 and 15) to KCA in Reno, Nevada. The type or style of the mineralization submitted for metallurgical testing is unknown, as is the sample material's representativeness of the overall Stealth deposit. Cyanide bottle tests were conducted on 1,000-gram sample splits from two individual holes, and a variety of cyanide bottle roll and cyanide extraction tests were performed at various size fractions on 500- to 3000-gram sub-samples of a composite sample created by combining 2,000-gram splits from each of the five drill hole samples.

Results of the bottle roll testing reportedly demonstrated that the composites yielded an average of 91.4% gold extraction when crushed to minus 28 mesh. The same composites averaged 42.7% gold extraction when run 'as received' and 78.7% gold extraction when crushed to minus 10 mesh. 'As received' particle size for this test work typically had 40% greater than 10 mesh, 40% less than 10 mesh and greater than 100 mesh, and 20% less than 100 mesh. Head screen analysis showed concentration of gold in the coarse fraction on composites from GBR-7, 13 and 14 and concentration of gold in the fines on the composite from GBR-15. Cyanide soluble assays on the +10 mesh fraction in all composites demonstrated cyanide soluble gold remaining upon further size reduction. That is, after leaching, the screen fraction that was greater than 10 mesh was ground to minus 10 mesh, then leached, yielding essentially all remaining contained gold as defined by fire assay.

KCA further reported that the gold assays reproduced well, although some 'spottiness' was observed above 0.100 oz/ton Au. Cyanide soluble assays were essentially equal to fire assay, indicating this would be excellent milling ore. Chemical consumption was low. Cyanide consumption averaged only 0.21 lb/ton ore and lime consumption was 1.87 lb/ton ore for the composites. Profile II analysis of leach solution demonstrated no constituent concentrations of specific environmental concern.

In April 1995, NPMC delivered three crushed samples from the Cyclopic mine area, together totaling 400 pounds, to KCA. Neither the type or style of the mineralization nor the representativeness of the material submitted is reported. The samples were individually crushed at Thunderbird Industries in Salem, Oregon to minus ½-inch, minus 3/8-inch and minus ¼-inch size fractions. Three separate cyanide bottle roll leach tests were conducted on a pulverized portion (minus 0.15-mm) of each individual sample. Results of these tests were reported as follows:

- Gold recovery for the minus ½-inch sample (KCA Test No. 22050) was 80.0% after 72 hours of leaching based upon a calculated head grade of 0.155 oz/t Au. Sodium cyanide consumption in the test was 0.64 pounds NaCN per short ton of ore. Hydrated lime consumption was 4.00 pounds $Ca(OH)_2$ per short ton of ore.
- Gold recovery for the minus 3/8-inch sample (KCA Test No. 22049) was 65.3% after 72 hours of leaching based upon a calculated head grade of 0.176 oz/t Au. Sodium cyanide consumption in the test was 0.42 pounds NaCN per short ton of are. Hydrated lime consumption was 400 pounds $Ca(OH)_2$ per short ton of ore.
- Gold recovery for the minus ¼-inch sample (KCA Test No. 22051) was 80.6% after 72 hours of leaching based upon a calculated head grade of 0.160 oz/t Au. Sodium cyanide consumption in the test was 0.22 pounds NaCN per short ton of ore. Hydrated lime consumption was 4.00 pounds $Ca(OH)_2$ per short ton of ore.

Gold recovery was increasing at the end of the 72-hour leach period for each test, which may indicate the presence of coarse gold in the samples tested.

Three separate cyanide bottle roll leach tests were conducted on an as-received portion of each individual sample. Results of these tests were reported as follows:

- Gold recovery for the minus ½-inch sample (KCA Test No. 22050) was 57.7% after 96 hours of leaching based upon a calculated head grade of 0.142 oz/t Au. Sodium cyanide consumption in the test was 0.56 pounds NaCN per short ton of ore. Hydrated lime consumption was 1.60 pounds $Ca(OH)_2$ per short ton of ore.
- Gold recovery for the minus 3/8-inch sample (KCA Test No. 22049) was 54.4% after 96 hours of leaching based upon a calculated head grade of 0.160 oz/t Au. Sodium cyanide consumption in the test was 0.55 pounds NaCN per short ton of ore. Hydrated lime consumption was 1.60 pounds $Ca(OH)_2$ per short ton of ore.
- Gold recovery for the minus ¼-inch sample (KCA Test No. 22051) was 72.8% after 96 hours of leaching based upon a calculated head grade of 0.151 oz/t Au. Sodium cyanide consumption in the test was 0.53 pounds NaCN per short ton of ore. Hydrated lime consumption was 1.33 pounds $Ca(OH)_2$ per short ton of ore.

Gold recovery was increasing at the end of the 96-hour leach period for each test, which may indicate the presence of coarse gold or may be a result of the short leach period in combination with the coarse particle size.

Three separate cyanide column leach tests were conducted on an as-received portion of each individual sample. Results of these tests were reported as follows:

- Gold recovery for the minus ½-inch sample (KCA Sample No. 22050) was 67.1 % after 91 days of leaching based upon a calculated head grade of 0.146 oz/t Au. Sodium cyanide consumption in the test was 1.74 pounds NaCN per short ton of ore. Cement addition to the column material was 100 pounds cement per short ton of ore. No hydrated lime was added during the column leach test.
- Gold recovery for the minus 3/8-inch sample (KCA Sample No. 22049) was 60.7% after 91 days of leaching based upon a calculated head grade of 0.194 oz/t Au. Sodium cyanide consumption in the test was 1.63 pounds NaCN per short ton of ore. Cement addition to the column material was 10.0 pounds cement per short ton of ore. No hydrated lime was added during the column leach test.
- Gold recovery for the minus ¼-inch sample (KCA Sample No. 22051) was 72.2% after 91 days of leaching based upon a calculated head grade of 0.169 oz/t Au. Sodium cyanide consumption in the test was 1.64 pounds NaCN per short ton of ore. Cement addition to the column material was 10.0 pounds cement per short ton of ore. No hydrated lime was added during the column leach test.

The calculated head assays of the column leach tests for the three samples submitted ranged from 0.146 to 0.194 oz/t Au and averaged 0.170 oz/t Au. Gold recovery from the three tests ranged from 60.7% to 72.2% and averaged 69.7% with the 3/8-inch sample having the lowest gold recovery. Several of the individual assays for the Cyclopic samples varied by more than 50% and several of the individual assays (from the column leach tests) varied by more than 30%. From the assay data as well as the recovery data it can be concluded that coarse gold was contained in the Cyclopic samples.

Screen analyses of the three column leach tailings indicated a higher amount of fines (minus 48 mesh) in both the ½ inch test material as well as the 3/8-inch test material (approximately 19% of the sample passing 48 mesh) samples in relation to the ¼-inch test material (approx. 13% passing 48 mesh). The ½-inch and 3/8-inch tail samples were similar in size.

Based upon the results of the head and tail screen analyses, the 3% discounted gold recovery versus grain size for the column leach test were 62% for minus 1/2-inch mesh material, 65% for minus 3/8-inch material, and 71% for minus 1/4-inch material.

In July 1996, NPMC delivered five bags of crushed material, together totaling 455.2 pounds, to KCA. This material was reportedly representative of mineralization in the Stealth resource area, though no description of the type or style of the mineralization was given. The five bags of material were composited into a single composite sample and a cyanide bottle roll leach test was completed on a pulverized portion of the composite. Based on the results of the analyses, KCA reported the following (Table 13-1) 3% discounted gold recoveries versus grain sizes for the column leach test.

Table 13-1 NPMC Metallurgical Test Results (from Blanchflower, 2011)

Crush Size	Actual % Extracted Au	Theoretical % Extracted Au	Anticipated Field % Extracted Au
-1/2 inch	62.5	59.6	59
-3/8 inch		58.9	59
-1/4 inch		60.4	60
-6 mesh		72.3	72
-10 mesh		75.3	75
-28 mesh		87.3	87
-65 mesh		90.9	90

Currently testing has not identified any processing factors or deleterious elements that could have a significant effect on potential economic extraction of the mineralization.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

GBR is not reporting a current mineral resource estimate for the Gold Basin Project at this time. A historical mineral resource estimate was prepared in October 2019, prior to GBR's acquisition of the Project, by Robin A. Rankin, MSc DIC MAusIMM (CPGeo) of GeoRes. While the 2019 mineral resource estimate was publicly disclosed in JORC format, it relied largely on historic data which at present lacks sufficient supporting documentation and detail for proper validation as required of NI 43-101. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and GBR is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. GBR intends to prepare and report a mineral resource estimate for the Gold Basin Project following detailed analysis of the 2021 drilling results and completion of an on-going, comprehensive data validation effort.

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

A mineral reserve estimate has not yet been completed for the Gold Basin Project.

16. MINING METHODS

At this time, the Gold Basin Project is not considered an advanced property as defined by NI 43-101 Part 1, Definitions and Interpretations, and this report section is not required.

17. RECOVERY METHODS

At this time, the Gold Basin Project is not considered an advanced property as defined by NI 43-101 Part 1, Definitions and Interpretations, and this report section is not required.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

At this time, the Gold Basin Project is not considered an advanced property as defined by NI 43-101 Part 1, Definitions and Interpretations, and this report section is not required.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

At this time, the Gold Basin Project is not considered an advanced property as defined by NI 43-101 Part 1, Definitions and Interpretations, and this report section is not required.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

At this time, the Gold Basin Project is not considered an advanced property as defined by NI 43-101 Part 1, Definitions and Interpretations, and this report section is not required.

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

At this time, the Gold Basin Project is not considered an advanced property as defined by NI 43-101 Part 1, Definitions and Interpretations, and this report section is not required.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

At this time, the Gold Basin Project is not considered an advanced property as defined by NI 43-101 Part 1, Definitions and Interpretations, and this report section is not required.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Gold Basin Project is located within the historic Gold Basin mining district, which hosts a number of historically productive mines. While many of the deposits and past producing mines in the surrounding area are similar to those within the Project area, there are no immediately adjacent properties which might materially affect the understanding of mineralization or evaluation of exploration targets specific to the Gold Basin Project.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

This report summarizes all available data and information material to the Gold Basin Project as of September 1, 2021. The authors are not aware of any other relevant technical or other data or information that might materially impact the interpretations and conclusions presented herein, nor of any additional information necessary to make the report more understandable or not misleading.

25. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Geology and Deposit Type

HRC concludes that GBR has thorough understanding of the geology of the Gold Basin Project, and that the appropriate deposit model is being applied for exploration. The conceptual geologic model is sound, and in conjunction with drilling results, indicates that potential exists to increase the extent of known mineralized areas with additional drilling.

During the on-site inspection in January 2021, HRC's (QP) representative conducted general geologic field reconnaissance, including inspection of bedrock exposures and other surficial geologic features, ground-truthing of reported drill collar and trench sample locations, and superficial examination of historic mine workings. Field observations during the site visit generally confirm previous reports on the geology of the Project area. Bedrock lithologies, alteration types, and significant structural features are all consistent with descriptions provided in existing Project reports, and the author did not see any evidence in the field that might significantly alter or refute the current interpretation of the local geologic setting or the conceptual geologic model on which exploration is based.

25.2 Exploration, Drilling, and Analytical

Drilling throughout the history of the Project has largely confirmed the interpretations of the geology and mineralization. Results of the Phase I GBR drilling campaign indicate continuity between the Cyclopic Mine and the Cyclopic NW targets along strike of the Cyclopic fault. The Phase I campaign was also successful in intersecting the lower detachment zone, with gold mineralization showing strong continuity both laterally and vertically.

GBR's routine RC sample collection, preparation, analytical procedures, and security measures are, in general, considered reasonable and adequate to ensure the validity and integrity of the data derived from GBR's sampling programs. Samples prepared for transport to the laboratory are bagged and labelled in a manner which inhibits tampering, and all samples remain in GBR control until released to commercial transport in Kingman. GBR's current internal QA/QC program incorporates standard, blank, and field duplicate samples as well as occasional check (lab) sampling. HRC is of the opinion that drillhole data gathered during GBR's on-going drilling program will, together with historic drilling data, result in a total dataset of sufficient quality and quantity to support estimation of mineral resources according to NI 43-101 mineral resource classification definitions.

25.3 Data Verification

HRC finds the GBR drillhole database to be as accurate as presently possible given the existing, significant limitations to the data verification effort. The database is prone to inadequacies that are common to projects with long exploration histories. Companies that operated prior to the adoption of international reporting standards, such as NI43-101, used internal best practices which could vary from operator to operator. Additionally, before records could be easily digitized and stored, reports and records could often be misplaced, lost, or damaged. Historical drilling which occasionally lacks assay certificates, QA/QC, collar surveys, and down-hole surveys does not fit neatly with modern requirements and reporting standards. Given the statistical similarities of gold grades for all operators as discussed in Section 12.6, the historical drilling can be used on a limited basis. Certainly, the 2019 Centric (AUS) data is sufficient in quality to be used in mineral resource estimation, and the assay certificates from NPMC's tenure allow for proper validation of the bulk of the NPMC assay data. HRC is of the opinion that the historic data currently contained in the Project database is suitable for use in mineral resource estimation, provided that the mineral resource classification is limited to Inferred mineral resources only.

At present, GBR relies on a manual (visual) examination of the QA/QC sample results to determine if any issues are indicated. While GBR reports no apparent irregularities in the QA/QC sample analytical results, neither GBR nor HRC has conducted a proper statistical evaluation of the QA/QC sample results to date, and HRC considers this a notable limitation to the data validation effort. HRC knows of no other significant risks or uncertainties that could be reasonably expected to affect the reliability of or confidence in the exploration information, nor subsequently impact the Project's potential economic viability.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 General Recommendations

During the course of this study, HRC made a number of observations regarding data handling, document management, and general drilling and sampling procedures and protocols for which modifications and/or improvements could positively affect the level of confidence in the drillhole data and subsequent mineral resource estimations. Based on these observations, HRC recommends that GBR carry out the following:

- An in-house effort to locate, compile, organize, prioritize, digitize, and validate presently unavailable hard-copy historic data and documents.
- Production and implementation of formal and specific written protocols with regard to both wet and dry reverse circulation drilling, diamond core drilling, sampling methods and sample handling procedures, and geologic logging.
- Production and implementation of formal data management and document handling procedures with regard to exploration; specifically, written guidelines and prepared templates for the collection and organization of exploration data in order to ensure that all pertinent information is captured and catalogued in a practical and efficient manner for ease of future use.
- Standardization and formalization of quality assurance-quality control procedures including collection of field duplicate, blank, and standard samples, comparison checks between different drill contractors and types of drilling, comparison checks between lithology logs recorded by different exploration staff, review of core recoveries versus grade, review of RC data for potential downhole contamination, and selection and review of downhole survey methods and measurements, etc.
- HRC recommends that QA/QC analysis be conducted on an on-going basis, including formal and consistently applied acceptance/rejection tests. Each round of QA/QC analysis should be documented, and reports should include a discussion of the results and any corrective actions taken. HRC further recommends that retained samples presently stored on-site be transported to a secure, local storage facility, both as an added security measure and in order to comply with BLM permit regulations.
- HRC recommends, where possible, the professional survey of historic and future collar locations in the Cyclopic, Cyclopic NW, and Stealth resource areas and any other areas under consideration for mineral resource estimation.

26.2 Recommended Work Plan and Budget

HRC recommends that GBR complete additional RC in-fill and definition drilling in both the Cyclopic and Stealth resource areas. HRC anticipates that roughly 12,000 ft of additional RC drilling will be sufficient to in-fill data gaps in the Cyclopic resource area, as well as to expand open mineralization to the east and northwest (toward the Frye mine). Roughly 10,000 ft of RC drilling should be considered in the Stealth resource area to test for strike extensions of gold mineralization along the main Stealth structure. As part of the same work program, HRC recommends completion of an IP survey over the northern portion of the Cyclopic resource area to a depth of 300m to test for chargeability below the known oxide zone and to obtain resistivity data for use in mapping permeability of the subsurface bedrock. The anticipated costs for the recommended scope of work, including on-going metallurgical testing and drone magnetic survey work, are presented in Table 18-1.

Table 26-1 Estimated Cost of Recommended Scope of Work

Recommended Scope of Work	Expected Cost (CD$)	Expected Cost (US$)
Cyclopic RC Drilling	$450,000	$357,143
Cyclopic Assay	$150,000	$119,048
Stealth RC Drilling	$350,000	$277,778
Stealth Assay	$120,000	$95,238
Geophysical Studies (IP+Air Mag)	$275,000	$218,254
Metallurgical Testing	$200,000	$158,730
Tenements Renewals	$60,000	$47,619
Site Supervision	$140,000	$111,111
Data Entry	$40,000	$31,746
Subtotal	**$1,785,000**	**$1,416,667**
15% Contingency	$267,750	$212,500
Total Budget	**$2,052,750**	**$1,629,167**

27. REFERENCES

Ahern, R., Com, R. M., and Loghry, J. D., 1992, Exploration Results and Potential of the Gold Basin District, Mohave County, Arizona; Private report prepared for Prime Exploration, 27 p.

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection, 2003, AZMILS Data File, including Public Notice No. 14-96AZAP (Notice of Preliminary Decision to Issue an Individual Aquifer Protection Permit, Aquifer Protection Permit No. P-I02956); Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources file data, printed February 2003.

Beard, L.S., J. Kennedy, M. Truini, and T. Felger, 2011, Geologic map of Detrital, Hualapai, and Sacramento Valleys and surrounding areas, northwest Arizona; U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2011-1225, pamphlet 43 p.

Bedinger, M.S., Sargent, K.A., and Brady, B.T., 1985, Geologic and hydrologic characterization and evaluation of the Basin and Range Province relative to the disposal of high-level radioactive waste, Part III, Geologic and hydrologic evaluation; U.S. Geological Survey Circular 904C.

Blacet, P.M., 1975, Preliminary geologic map of the Garnet Mountain Quadrangle, Mohave County, Arizona; U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Map 75-93, scale 1:48,000.

Blanchflower, J.D., 2011. Amended Technical Report on the Gold Basin Property, Gold Basin Mining District, Mojave County, Arizona; NI 43-101 Technical Report prepared for Pannonia Ventures Corp., October 2011.

Corbett, G. J., 1997, Comments on the Geology and Exploration of the Gold Basin and Nelson Projects, Las Vegas; Unpublished report to Nevada Pacific Mining Company Inc., March, 1997, 16 p.

Davis, G.A., and Lister, G.S., 1988. Detachment faulting in continental extension; Perspectives from the southwestern U.S. Cordillera; in Clark, S.P., Jr., and others. eds., processes in continental lithospheric deformation: Geological Society of America Special Paper 218, p. 133-160.

Duebendorfer, E.M., Faulds, J.E., and Fryxell, J.E., 2010, The South Virgin–White Hills detachment fault, southeastern Nevada and northwestern Arizona: Significance, displacement gradient, and corrugation formation; in Umhoefer, P.J., Beard, L.S., and Lamb, M.A., eds., Miocene Tectonics of the Lake Mead Region, Central Basin and Range: Geological Society of America Special Paper 463, p. 275–287.

Faulds, J.E., Duebendorfer, E.M., Murphy, R.T., Fitzgerald, P.G., Peters, L., and McIntosh, W.C., 2004, Implications of paleomagnetic data on displacement gradient accommodation along a major detachment fault, White Hills, northwest Arizona; Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs, v. 36, no. 4, p. 34.

Howard, K.A., Priest, S.S., Lundstrom, S.C., and Block D.L., 2017, Geologic Map of the Northern White Hills, Mohave County, Arizona; U.S.G.S. Scientific Investigations Map 3372.

Jaacks, J., 2009, Updated Interpretation of the Gold Basin SGH Soil Gas Survey; Private report prepared for Aurumbank Inc., November 6, 2009, 9 p.

Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (KCA), 1995, Cyclopic Cyanide Column Test Program; Internal report prepared for Nevada Pacific Mining Company Limited, May 1997.

Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (KCA), 1997, Cyclopic Project Crushed Granite Metallurgical Report; Internal report prepared for Nevada Pacific Mining Company Limited, October 7, 1995.

Kerrich, R., and Rehrig, W., 1987, Fluid motion associated with Tertiary mylonization and detachment faulting: 18O/16O evidence from the Picacho metamorphic core complex, Arizona; Geology, v. 15, p. 58-62.

Kerrich, R., 2007, Gold Basin, Arizona; Private report prepared by OreGeodynamics Inc. on the association of lamprophyre dykes with the known gold mineralization on the Gold Basin property owned by Aurumbank Inc., October 31, 2007, 13 p.

Long, Keith R., 1992, Preliminary descriptive deposit model for detachment-faultrelated mineralization; in Bliss, James D., ed., Developments in deposit modeling; U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 2004, p. 52-56.

Mosher, G. Z., 1991, Project Report, Phase 1, Cyclopic Property, Mohave County, Arizona, U.S.A.; Private report prepared for Consolidated Rhodes Resources Ltd. and Toltec Resources Ltd., 22 p.

Mosher, G. Z., 1991, Project Report, Phase 2, Cyclopic Property, Mohave County, Arizona, U.S.A.; Private report prepared for Consolidated Rhodes Resources Ltd. and Toltec Resources Ltd.

Myers, I. A., Smith, E. I., and Wyman, R. Y., 1986, Control of Gold Mineralization at the Cyclopic Mine, Gold Basin District, Mohave County, Arizona; Economic Geology Vol. 81, p. 1553 - 1557.

NPMC, 1997, Gold Basin Arizona, Cyclopic and Stealth Prospects, Order of Magnitude Estimate; Internal report prepared by Nevada Pacific Mining Company, Incorporated, August 1997.

NPMC, 2008, Exploration Summary, Gold Basin Project; Private report prepared by Nevada Pacific Mining Company Inc. summarizing the exploration results from various targets within the Gold Basin property, 36 p.

Price, L. M., and J. E. Faulds, 1999, Structural development of a major segment of the Colorado Plateau-Basin and Range boundary, southern White Hills, Arizona; Nev. Pet. Soc. Guideb., 14, p. 139 – 170.

Rankin, R.A., 2020, Gold Basin Project JORC (2012 Edition) Gold Resource Estimate; JORC Technical Report prepared for Gold Basin Resources Corp., October, 2020.

Reynolds, S.J., and Lister, G.S., 1987, Structural aspects of fluid-rock interactions in detachments zones; Geology, v. 15, p. 362-366.

Roddy, Micheal S., Reynolds, Stephen J., Smith, Brian M., and Ruiz, Joaquin, 1988, K-metasomatism and detachment-related mineralization, Harcuvar Mountians, Arizona; Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 100, p.1627-1639.

Schrader, F.C., 1909, Mineral deposits of the Cerbat Range, Black Mountains, and Grand Wash Cliffs, Mohave County, Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 397, 226 p.

Snyder, K., 2004 to 2007, Various memoranda on geological controls of mineralization and exploration techniques for the Gold Basin Property prepared by K. Snyder, Ph.d for Aurumbank Incorporated.

Spencer, J.E. and Reynolds, S.J., 1989, Geology and Mineral Resources of the Buckskin and Rawhide Mountains, West-Central Arizona, US National Report to IUGG, 1991-1994, Rev. Geophysics, vol. 33 supplement, American Geophysical Union.

Spencer, J.E., and Welty, J.W., 1986, Possible controls of base- and precious-metal mineralization associated with Tertiary detachment faults in the lower Colorado River trough, Arizona and California; Geology, v. 14, p. 195-198.

Straw, C., Herron, C., 2015, Technical Interpretation and Exploration Targets Report, Gold Basin Project, Arizona, U.S.A.; Internal report prepared for Centric Minerals Management Pty Ltd., October 2015.

Straw, C., Herron, C., 2016, Technical Report, Gold Basin Project, USA; Internal report prepared for Centric Minerals Management Pty Ltd., July 2016.

Straw, C., 2017, Progress Report, Gold Basin Project, Arizona, USA; Internal report prepared for Centric Minerals Management Pty Ltd., April 2017.

Theodore, T. G., Blair, W. N., and Nash, J. T., 1982, Base metals, precious metals, and molybdenum: New occurrence types in the western United States; U.S. Geol. Survey Open-File Rept. 82-1052, 322 p.

Theodore, T.G., Blair, W.N., and Thomas, J.T., 1987, Geology and gold mineralization of the Gold basin-Lost basin mining districts, Mohave County, Arizona; U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1361, 167 p.

Truini, M., Beard, L.S., Kennedy, J., Anning, D.W., 2013, Hydrogeologic framework and estimates of groundwater storage for the Hualapai Valley, Detrital Valley, and Sacramento Valley basins, Mohave County, Arizona; U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2012–5275, 47 p.

Wasserburg, G. J., and Lanphere, M. A., 1965, Age determinations in the Precambrian of Arizona and Nevada; Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 76, no. 7, p. 735 - 758.

Zonge Inc., 2021, UAV Magnetic Survey, Gold Basin Project, Mohave County, Arizona: Data Acquisition and Processing; Internal report prepared for Gold Basin Resources, April 14, 2021.

Appendix A

Gold Basin Project Mining Claims

Property Description

I. Gold Basis Unpatented Mining Claims

The following unpatented lode mining claims, covering approximately 5,280 acres and comprising the Gold Basin Unpatented Claims, are situated in the Gold Basin Mining District, Mohave County, Arizona, in those indicated portions of the public land survey system, the names of which, the place of recording of the location notice thereof, and the serial number assigned by the Arizona State Office of the Bureau of Land Management.

- Section 4, Township 27 North, Range 18 West, G&SR Meridian, Gold Basin Mining District, Mohave County, Arizona:

	Mohave Cty Rec'ds		*BLM Serial*
Name of Claim	***Book***	***Page***	***AMC No.***
Arden 1	4938	505	361381
Arden 2	4938	507	361382
Arden 3	4938	509	361383
Arden 4	4938	511	361384
Arden 5	4938	513	361385
Arden 6	4938	515	361386
Arden 7	4938	517	361387
Arden 8	4938	519	361388
Arden 9	4938	521	361389
Arden 10	4938	523	361390
Arden 11	4938	525	361391
Arden 12	4938	527	361392
Arden 13	4938	529	361393
Arden 14	4938	531	361394
Arden 15	4938	533	361395
Arden 16	4938	535	361396
Arden 17	4938	537	361397
Arden 18	4938	539	361398
Arden 19	4938	541	361399
Arden 20	4938	543	361400
Arden 21	4938	545	361401
Arden 22	4938	547	361402
Arden 23	4938	549	361403
Arden 24	4938	551	361404
Arden 25	4938	553	361405
Arden 26	4938	555	361406
Arden 27	4938	557	361407
Arden 28	4938	559	361408
Arden 29	4938	561	361409

	Mohave Cty Rec'ds		*BLM Serial*
Name of Claim	***Book***	***Page***	***AMC No.***
Arden 30	4938	563	361410
Arden 31	4938	565	361411
Arden 32	4938	567	361412
P. and L.M.	225		31972
Lee No. 5	261	524	34317
Lee No. 7	261	526	34318
Lee No. 9	261	528	34319

- Section 19, 29, 30 31, and 32 Township 28 North, Range 18 West, and Sections 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 24, 25, and 26 Township 28 North, Range 19 West, G&SR Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona:

	Mohave Cty Rec'ds		**BLM Serial**
Name of Claim	**Book**	**Page**	**AMC No.**
Ring Bear	234	838	24466
Ring Bear No. 4	255	790	24468
Ring Bear No. 5	255	791	24467
Cyclops No. 1	245	51	24469
Cyclops No. 2	245	53	24470
Cyclopic King No. 1	241	463	24471
Cyclopic King No. 2	241	464	24472
Cyclopic King No. 3	241	465	24473
Yucca No. 15	253	575	24483
Yucca No. 16	253	576	24484
Yucca No. 17	253	577	24485
Yucca No. 18	253	578	24486
Yucca No. 19	253	579	24487
Yucca No. 22	261	466	24488
Yucca No. 23	261	467	24489
Yucca No. 24	261	468	24490
Yucca No. 25	261	469	24491
Yucca No. 58	261	502	24492
Yucca No. 59	261	503	24493
Yucca No. 60	261	504	24494
Yucca No. 61	261	505	24495
Joshua No. 1	457	580	24496
Joshua No. 2	457	581	24497
Yucca No. 26	1028	934	225655
Yucca No. 57	2013	429	320083

	Mohave Cty Rec'ds		BLM Serial
Name of Claim	**Book**	**Page**	**AMC No.**
Gold King No. 1	1994	470	319322
Yucca No. 5	253	565	24475
Yucca No. 7	253	567	24476
Yucca No. 9	253	569	24477
Yucca No. 10	253	570	24478
Yucca No. 11	253	571	24479
Yucca No. 12	253	572	24480
Yucca No. 13	253	573	24481
Yucca No. 14	253	574	24482
Yucca #8	1994	472	319323
Gap 1	4938	493	361413
Gap 2	4938	495	361414
Gap 3	4938	497	361415
Gap 4	4938	499	361416
Gap 5	4938	501	361417
Gap 6	4938	503	361418
Gap 7	4938	439	360635
Gap 8	4938	441	360636
Gap 9	4938	443	360637
Gap 10	4938	445	360638
Gap 11	4938	447	360639
Kiwi 1	4938	449	360642
Kiwi 2	4938	451	360643
Kiwi 3	4938	453	360644
Kiwi 4	4938	455	360645
Kiwi 5	4938	457	360646
Kiwi 6	4938	459	360647
Kiwi 7	4938	461	360648
Kiwi 8	4938	463	360649
Kiwi 9	4938	465	360650
Kiwi 10	4938	467	360651
Kiwi 11	4938	469	360652
Kiwi 12	4938	471	360653
Kiwi 13	4938	473	360654
Kiwi 14	4938	475	360655
Kiwi 15	4938	477	360656
Kiwi 16	4938	479	360657
Kiwi 17	4938	481	360658
Kiwi 18	4938	483	360659
Kiwi 19	4938	485	360660

	Mohave Cty Rec'ds		BLM Serial
Name of Claim	**Book**	**Page**	**AMC No.**
Kiwi 20	4938	487	360661
Kiwi 21	4938	489	360662
Kiwi 22	4938	491	360663
WIN72A	4843	307	359707
WIN73	4843	309	359708
WIN74	4843	311	359709
WIN75	4843	313	359710
WIN76	4843	315	359711
WIN77	4843	317	359712
WIN78	4843	319	359713
WIN79	4843	321	359714
WIN80	4843	323	359715
WIN81	4843	325	359716
WIN82	4843	327	359717
WIN83	4843	329	359718
WIN84	4843	331	359719
WIN85	4843	333	359720
WIN86	4843	335	359721
WIN87	4843	337	359722
WIN88	4843	339	359723
WIN89	4843	341	359724
BF1	4815	181	359151
BF2	4815	183	359152
BF3	4815	185	359153
BF4	4815	187	359154
BF5	4815	189	359155
BF6	4815	191	359156
BF7	4815	193	359157
BF8	4815	195	359158
BF9	4815	197	359159
BF10	4815	199	359160
BF11	4815	201	359161
BF12	4815	203	359162
BF13	4815	205	359163
BF14	4815	207	359164
BF15	4815	209	359165
BF16	4815	211	359166
BF17	4815	213	359167
BF18	4815	215	359168
BF19	4815	217	359169

	Mohave Cty Rec'ds		BLM Serial
Name of Claim	**Book**	**Page**	**AMC No.**
BF20	4815	219	359170
BF21	4815	221	359171
BF22	4815	223	359172
BF23	4815	225	359173
BF24	4815	227	359174
BF25	4815	229	359175
BF26	4815	231	359176
BF27	4815	233	359177
FUNT20	4819	302	359179
FUNT22	4819	306	359181
FUNT24	4819	310	359183
FUNT26	4819	314	359185
SEN1	4819	336	359196
SEN2	4819	338	359197
SEN3	4819	340	359198
SEN4	4819	342	359199
SEN5	4819	344	359200
SEN6	4819	346	359201
SEN7	4819	348	359202
SEN8	4819	350	359203
SEN9	4819	352	359204
SEN10	4819	354	359205
SEN11	4819	356	359206
SEN12	4819	358	359207
SEN13	4819	360	359208
SEN14	4819	362	359209
SEN15	4819	364	359210
SEN16	4819	366	359211
SEN17	4819	368	359212
SEN18	4819	370	359213
SEN19	4819	372	359214
SEN20	4819	374	359215
SEN21	4819	376	359216
SEN22	4819	378	359217
SEN23	4819	380	359218
SEN24	4819	382	359219
SEN25	4819	384	359220
SEN26	4819	386	359221
SEN27	4819	388	359222
SEN28	4819	390	359223

	Mohave Cty Rec'ds		BLM Serial
Name of Claim	**Book**	**Page**	**AMC No.**
SEN29	4819	392	359224
SEN30	4819	394	359225
SEN32	4819	396	359226
SEN33	4819	398	359227
SEN34	4819	400	359228
SEN35	4819	402	359229
SEN36	4819	404	359230
SEN 37	4938	435	360664
SEN 38	4938	437	360664
TAP1	4819	264	359231
TAP2	4819	266	359232
TAP3	4819	268	359233
TAP4	4819	270	359234
TAP5	4819	272	359235
TAP6	4819	274	359236
TAP7	4819	276	359237
TAP8	4819	278	359238
TAP9	4819	280	359239
TAP10	4819	282	359240
TAP11	4819	284	359241
TAP12	4819	286	359242
TAP13	4819	288	359243
TAP14	4819	290	359244
TAP15	4819	292	359245
TAP16	4819	294	359246
TAP17	4819	296	359247
TAP18	4819	298	359248
WIN1	4815	109	359249
WIN2	4815	111	359250
WIN3	4815	113	359251
WIN4	4815	115	359252
WIN5	4815	117	359253
WIN6	4815	119	359254
WIN7	4815	121	359255
WIN8	4815	123	359256
WIN9	4815	125	359257
WIN10	4815	127	359258
WIN11	4815	129	359259
WIN12	4815	131	359260
WIN13	4815	133	359261

	Mohave Cty Rec'ds		BLM Serial
Name of Claim	Book	Page	AMC No.
WIN14	4815	135	359262
WIN15	4815	137	359263
WIN16	4815	139	359264
WIN17	4815	141	359265
WIN18	4815	143	359266
WIN19	4815	145	359267
WIN20	4815	147	359268
WIN21	4815	149	359269
WIN22	4815	151	359270
WIN23	4815	153	359271
WIN24	4815	155	359272
WIN25	4815	157	359273
WIN26	4815	159	359274
WIN27	4815	161	359275
WIN28	4815	163	359276
WIN29	4815	165	359277
WIN30	4815	167	359278
WIN31	4815	169	359279
WIN32	4815	171	359280
WIN33	4815	173	359281
WIN34	4815	175	359282
WIN35	4815	177	359283
WIN36	4815	179	359284
WIN37	4819	442	359285
WIN38	4819	444	359286
WIN39	4819	446	359287
WIN40	4819	448	359288
WIN41	4819	450	359289
WIN42	4819	452	359290
WIN43	4819	454	359291
WIN44	4819	456	359292
WIN45	4819	458	359293
WIN46	4819	460	359294
WIN47	4819	462	359295
WIN48	4819	464	359296
WIN49	4819	466	359297
WIN50	4819	468	359298
WIN51	4819	470	395299
WIN52	4819	472	359300
WIN53	4819	474	359301

	Mohave Cty Rec'ds		BLM Serial
Name of Claim	Book	Page	AMC No.
WIN54	4819	476	359302
WIN55	4819	406	359303
WIN56	4819	408	359304
WIN57	4819	410	359305
WIN58	4819	412	359306
WIN59	4819	414	359307
WIN60	4819	416	359308
WIN61	4819	418	359309
WIN62	4819	420	359310
WIN63	4819	422	359311
WIN64	4819	424	359312
WIN65	4819	426	359313
WIN66	4819	428	359314
WIN67	4819	430	359315
WIN68	4819	432	359316
WIN69	4819	434	359317
WIN70	4819	436	359318
WIN71	4819	438	359319
WIN72	4819	440	359320

- Section 26 Township 28 North, Range 20 West, G&SR Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona:

	Mohave Cty Rec'ds		BLM Serial
Name of Claim	Book	Page	AMC No.
Bug 1	5313	364	363477
Bug 2	5313	366	363478
Bug 3	5313	368	363479
Bug 4	5313	370	363480
Bug 5	5313	372	363481
Bug 6	5313	374	363482
Bug 7	5313	376	363483
Bug 8	5313	378	363484
Bug 9	5313	380	363485
Bug 10	5313	382	363486

II. Recently Added Claims

GBR recently staked and filed four (4) new claims; these claims were received and recorded by the Mohave County Recorder's Office on April 13, 2021. Pertinent claim details are as follows, according to BLM LR2000:

Location Date	Serial Number	Claim Name	Lead File Number	Claim Type	MTRS:	Quadrant
4/12/2021	AZ105239727	PLUG #1	AZ105239727	LODE	14 0280N 0180W 030	NE
4/12/2021	AZ105239727	PLUG #4	AZ105239727	LODE	14 0280N 0180W 030	SE
4/12/2021	AZ105239728	PLUG #2	AZ105239727	LODE	14 0280N 0180W 032	NE
4/12/2021	AZ105239729	PLUG #3	AZ105239727	LODE	14 0280N 0180W 032	NE

III. Severed Mineral Interests

The following interests in the mineral estate, covering approximately 2,389.34 acres and comprising the Santa Fe Property, were reserved by Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company under that certain warranty deed to J. M. Smith and Winnie E. Smith, dated August 10, 1956, and subsequently conveyed to the Vendor's predecessor in interest:

- In Section 29, Township 28 North, Range 18 West, G&SR Mer., Arizona: The East Half of the Northeast Quarter (E½NE¼), the North Half of the Southeast Quarter (N½SE¼), the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (SW¼SE¼) and the East Half of the Southwest Quarter (E½SW ¼), consisting of 280 acres.

- In Section 31, Township 28 North, Range 18 West, G&SR Mer., Arizona: Lots 2, 3 and 4, the South Half of the Northeast Quarter (S½NE¼), the Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SE¼NW¼), the Southeast Quarter (SE¼), the East Half of the Southwest Quarter (E½SW¼), and the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (NE¼NE¼), consisting of 507.18 acres.

  In Section 3, Township 28 North, Range 19 West, G&SR Mer., Arizona: Lots 1-4, South Half of the North Half (S½N½) and the South Half (S½), consisting of 642.16 acres.

- In Section 13, Township 28 North, Range 19 West, G&SR Mer., Arizona: All, consisting of 640 acres.

- In Section 25, Township 28 North, Range 19 West, G&SR Mer., Arizona: The South Half of the Southeast Quarter (S½SE¼), the West Half of the Northwest Quarter (W½NW¼) and the Southwest Quarter (SW¼), consisting of 320 acres.