MINE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES
A Division of RESPEC

RESPEC

TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE JUNGO GOLD-COPPER PROJECT, Humboldt County, Nevada, U.S.A.

Submitted to:

Avidian Gold Corp.
18 King St East, Suite 902
Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1C4
Canada

Authors:
Steven I. Weiss, PhD, C.P.G..
Kenneth Brook, C.P.G.

775-856-5700
210 S Rock Blvd
Reno, NV 89502
www.mda.com

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CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDICES

1.0 SUMMARY (ITEM 1)

Mine Development Associates ("MDA"), a division of RESPEC, has prepared this technical report on the Jungo gold and copper property in Humboldt County, Nevada, at the request of Avidian Gold Corp., ("Avidian"), which is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV"; AVG). The purpose of this report is to provide a technical summary of the Jungo project for Avidian's corporate development purposes. This report has been prepared under the supervision of Mr. Steven I. Weiss, Ph.D., C.P.G., Senior Associate Geologist with MDA, in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, as amended. Mr. Weiss is a Qualified Person under NI 43-101 and is independent of Avidian and the property with only a client/independent consultant relationship.

The effective date of this technical report is October 27, 2021.

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

The Jungo project is located in Humboldt County, Nevada, approximately 65km northwest of the city of Winnemucca and consists of 234 unpatented Federal lode mining claims, which cover an area of 1,959 hectares in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23 of T37N, R31E, and Section 35 of T38N, R31E, MDBM. The annual property holding costs, including claim fees and county recording fees totaled an estimated $41,595 for 2021. Thirty-five of the claims are subject to a 2.0% net smelter returns ("NSR") royalty payable to W.R. Hansen.

1.2 Exploration History

There is little evidence of any mining activity within the property before the early 1900s, and no production is known to have occurred. Modern-era exploration began in 1990 with sampling and prospecting by geologists with the Independence Mining Company ("IMC") who identified outcrops containing anomalous copper, gold, arsenic, mercury, and antimony. A central, 5km-long, north-east elongate zone of elevated gold and copper ± arsenic geochemistry was identified, as well as outlying areas of anomalous gold and arsenic in the southeast, and highly elevated arsenic in the northwest part of the property. During 1990 through 1992, IMC also carried out geologic mapping, induced polarization and resistivity ("IP/Res") and gravity surveys and trenching, and drilled 4,366m in 17 reverse-circulation rotary ("RC") holes and one core hole.

During 1993 through 1998, Kernow Resources and Development Ltd. ("Kernow") carried out 3,718m of RC and core drilling, as well as trenching, geophysical surveys and soil sampling. In 2006 through 2011, Aultra Gold Inc. ("Aultra"), a subsidiary of Dutch Gold Resources Inc. ("Dutch Gold"), excavated and sampled three trenches and drilled a single core hole to a depth of 122m.

Avidian acquired a portion of the Jungo property in 2011 and subsequently staked and has maintained 150 additional, unpatented lode claims that together comprise the current Jungo property. Avidian has carried out surface sampling and a ground magnetic survey and has reprocessed the historical IP/Res data.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Jungo property is situated on the east flank of the southern part of the Jackson Mountains, a prominent, northeast-elongate structural dome bounding the east margin of the Black Rock Desert. Much of the property is underlain by Late Triassic to Early Jurassic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks termed the Boulder Creek beds that have been pervasively folded. The Boulder Creek beds have been intruded by Jurassic diorite as well as smaller plugs and dikes of Jurassic gabbro. A 5km-long, N25°E-trending shear zone referred to as the Shawnee Structural Zone ("SSZ") transects the property.

Surface sampling by IMC and later companies identified elevated gold, antimony, arsenic, copper, and mercury, largely within and along the SSZ. In the northeastern part of the SSZ, elevated gold, arsenic, antimony and copper are at least in part associated with narrow gossans that most likely represent weathered, completely oxidized veins originally composed of pyrite and other sulfide minerals, with lesser amounts of quartz and/or carbonate minerals. Two smaller zones of anomalous arsenic ± gold have also been identified near the northwestern margin of the property and at the edge of the pediment in the southeast part of the property.

1.4 Historical Drilling and Geophysics

A total of 25 RC and four core holes, for a total of 5,499m, have been drilled in the Jungo property by three historical operators from 1992 through 2011. Records of the historical drilling by Kernow and Dutch Gold (Aultra) are fragmentary. The Jungo project drill data exists in various paper logs and printed sheets of assays, paper maps, project report summaries and a few electronic laboratory assay records. Down-hole assay tables are maintained in spreadsheets with separate tables for each drill hole.

Historical drilling has penetrated calc-silicate alteration and pervasive illite/sericite-pyrite (± dolomite, ± quartz) alteration within the Boulder Creek beds. In some of the drill holes, this illite/sericite-pyrite alteration has partly to completely over-printed albite-carbonate ± quartz ± chlorite altered diorite and gabbro(?) porphyry that has intruded the Boulder Creek beds. Within this subsurface illite/sericite-pyrite zone, gold ± copper mineralization has been recognized in pyrite ± chalcopyrite veins and in pervasively sheared zones of strong sericite-pyrite ±quartz alteration with abundant dolomite.

The IMC and Kernow drilling were the most successful in penetrating copper and gold mineralization. In general, the IMC drilling intersected intervals with elevated gold, in the range of 0.1g Au/t to about 1.7g Au/t, associated with modest silver values and modestly to very strongly elevated copper. Hole SH-3 is of particular interest with 1.73% Cu in granular to massive, pyrite-rich rock from 16.8m to 24.4m. Hole SH-6C, an IMC core hole near SH-3, had the best copper-gold-silver mineralization in a massive-granular textured, fine- to medium-grained pyrite-chalcopyrite vein and disseminated pyrite ± chalcopyrite zone from 24.4m to 28.7m that averaged 1.67g Au/t, 57.7g Ag/t and 2.74% Cu. In the Kernow drill holes, the best gold intercepts were in pyrite-rich veins in holes SHK-21 with 1.5m at 1.49g Au/t, 13.3g Ag/t and 2.22% Cu; and SH97-2 with 2.49g Au/t, 84.4g Ag/t and 0.67% Cu over 1.5m.

Multiple zones of high chargeability underlying the northeast-trending zone of elevated copper and gold have been recognized in IP/Res surveys carried out by IMC and Kernow. Hole SH-10 was drilled into the upper fringes of a 25msec elevated chargeability zone identified in the IMC survey. Another significant zone of elevated chargeability was identified in the Kernow IP/Res survey. This anomaly is situated west of the IMC anomaly. Avidian believes most of the historical drilling was done on the eastern chargeability anomaly, and that none of the drilling reached the chargeability anomaly to the west.

1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

Drilling by IMC and later companies intersected zones of calc-silicate alteration and strong phyllic alteration in the Boulder Creek beds as well as albite-altered diorite dikes or sills. The drilling also intersected copper and gold mineralization in pyrite ± chalcopyrite veins within the most intense phyllic alteration. These veins may represent the un-weathered equivalents of the gossans found on surface. Greater concentrations of sulfide minerals and potential mineralization at depths greater than historical drilling could perhaps account for the core of the western IP/Res chargeability high, which makes this zone a target for further drilling.

The phyllic alteration, mineralization and altered diorite dikes or sills encountered in the historical drilling, together with the setting in an area of Jurassic porphyry magmatic activity support the potential for an intrusion-related copper-gold deposit at depth within the SSZ. Moreover, the majority of the historical drilling was located on the northwestern flank of a prominent, northeast-elongate magnetic high that could potentially mark a major porphyry intrusion at depth and/or magnetite-rich skarn. Deeper drilling in this area should be considered because intrusion-related copper and copper-gold deposits similar age have been documented in the belt of Jurassic magmatic arc rocks reaching from the Pumpkin Hollow skarn and the Yerington porphyry copper district in western Nevada, north through to British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

The authors conclude the Jungo property is a property of merit that justifies further exploration. An exploration program is recommended with an estimated cost of $0.510 million dollars as summarized in Table 1.1. The program would be focused on 3,250m of RC drilling mainly within the SSZ and nearby geophysical targets, in part following up on mineralization encountered in the historical drill holes.

Table 1.1 Cost Estimate for the Recommended Program

Item			Estimated Cost (USD)
Geological Mapping; SE pediment			$ 8,500
Surface Assays			$ 2,000
RC Drilling; 3,250m @	$ 82.00	/m	$ 266,500
Drill Roads and Pads			$ 25,000
Drilling Assays			$ 115,000
Drilling Geology, Logging, Supervision			$ 36,000
Field and Travel Expenses			$ 15,000
Claim Holding Taxes and Fees			$ 42,000
Total Phase I Exploration Program			***$ 510,000***

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (ITEM 2)

Mine Development Associates ("MDA"), a division of RESPEC, has prepared this technical report on the Jungo gold and copper property in Humboldt County, Nevada, at the request of Avidian Gold Corp., a Canadian company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV"; AVG). Avidian Gold Corp. owns 100% of the Jungo property through its wholly owned subsidiary Avidian Gold (US) Inc. For the purposes of this report, both Avidian Gold Corp. and Avidian Gold (US) Inc. are herein referred to as "Avidian" except as specified.

The purpose of this report is to present a technical summary of the Jungo property in support of Avidian's business development activities. This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, as amended.

2.1 Project Scope and Terms of Reference

This report has been prepared under the supervision of Mr. Steven I. Weiss, Ph.D., C.P.G., Senior Associate Geologist with MDA. Mr. Weiss is a Qualified Person under NI 43-101 and is independent of Avidian and the property with only a client/independent consultant relationship.

Mr. Weiss visited the Jungo property on September 16, 2021, accompanied by Mr. Ken Brook, President of Avidian Gold (US) Inc. During the site visit, the general geology of the property was reviewed and areas of reclaimed historical trenches and drilling were visited. Mr. Brook provided discussions of the historical exploration work conducted within the property, and examples of mineralized rocks were observed. Mr. Weiss conducted independent verification sampling and used a hand-held global positioning system ("GPS") device to record the locations of several reclaimed drilling and trenching sites. On September 17, 2021, Mr. Weiss examined historical drill core from the Jungo property at Avidian's secure storage facility in Winnemucca, Nevada.

The scope of this study included a review of pertinent reports and data provided to MDA by Avidian relative to the general setting, geology, project history, exploration activities and results, methodology, quality assurance, interpretations, drilling programs, and geophysical surveys. This report is based almost entirely on data and information derived from work done by historical operators, as well as published and unpublished references as cited in the text. Mr. Weiss has reviewed much of the available data, visited the project site, made judgments about the general reliability of the underlying data and has taken surface rock samples for independent geochemical analysis. Where deemed either inadequate or unreliable, the data were either eliminated from use or procedures were modified to account for lack of confidence in suspect information. Mr. Weiss has made such independent investigations as deemed necessary in his professional judgment to be able to reasonably present the conclusions, interpretations, and recommendations presented herein. Mr. Brook contributed substantially to the preparation of the text of this report as a co-author but is not independent from Avidian.

The effective date of this technical report is October 27, 2021.

2.2 Frequently Used Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions, and Units of Measure

In this report, measurements are generally reported in metric units. Where information was originally reported in Imperial units, MDA has made the conversions as shown below. Geochemical and assay data originally reported in parts per million ("ppm") or grams per tonne ("g/t") have been retained as reported by the analytical laboratories.

Currency, units of measure, and conversion factors used in this report include:

Gold Measure		
1 troy ounce gold	= 31.1034768 grams	
1 gram per metric tonne	= 0.0292 troy ounces per short ton	
Linear Measure		
1 centimeter	= 0.3937 inch	
1 meter	= 3.2808 feet	= 1.0936 yard
1 kilometer	= 0.6214 mile	
Area Measure		
1 hectare	= 2.471 acres	= 0.0039 square mile
Capacity Measure (liquid)		
1 liter	= 0.2642 US gallons	
Weight		
1 tonne	= 1.1023 short tons	= 2,205 pounds
1 kilogram	= 2.205 pounds	

Currency Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) in this report refer to currency of the United States.

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations

AA	atomic absorption spectrometry
Ag	silver
Au	gold
cm	centimeters
core	diamond core-drilling method
ºC	degrees centigrade
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
ft	foot or feet
g/t	grams per tonne
ha	hectares
ICP	inductively coupled plasma analytical method
in	inch or inches
kg	kilograms
km	kilometers
l	liter
lbs	pounds
µm	micron

m	meters
Ma	million years old
mi	mile or miles
mm	millimeters
msec	millisecond
NSR	net smelter return
oz	ounce
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
RC	reverse-circulation drilling method
RQD	rock-quality designation
t	metric tonne or tonnes
ton	Imperial short ton (2,000lbs)

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (ITEM 3)

Mr. Weiss is not an expert in legal matters, such as the assessment of the validity of mining claims, mineral rights, and property agreements in the United States or elsewhere. Furthermore, the author did not conduct any investigations of the environmental, social, or political issues associated with the Jungo project and is not an expert with respect to these matters. The author has fully relied on Mr. Ken Brook and Avidian's consultants to provide complete information concerning the pertinent legal status of Avidian and its affiliates, as well as current legal title, material terms of all agreements, and material environmental and permitting information that pertains to the Jungo property. Such information was provided by Mr. Brook in documents titled "*July report start for MDA.docx*" dated July 20-21, 2021, and "*geology summary 9-24 for mda.docx*" received on September 29, 2021.

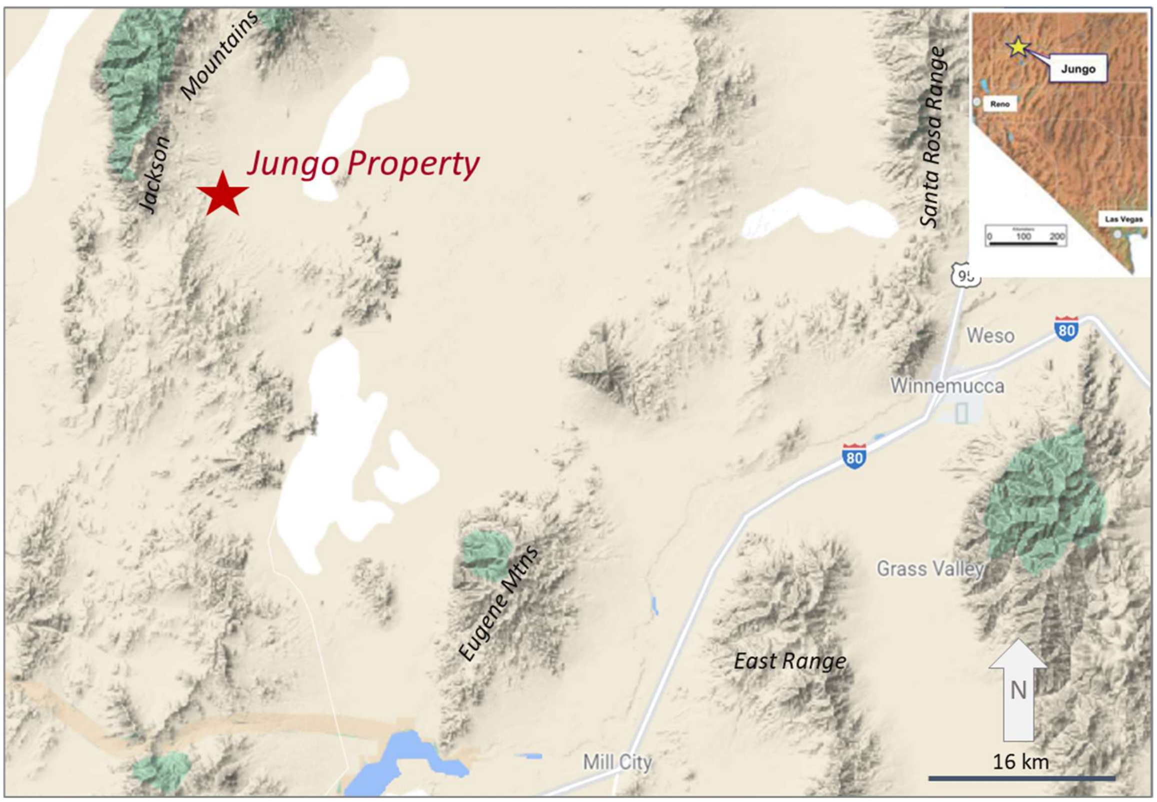
4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (ITEM 4)

The author is not an expert in land, legal, environmental, and permitting matters and expresses no opinion regarding these topics as they pertain to the Jungo property. Mr. Weiss does not know of any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property, beyond what is described in this report.

4.1 Location

The Jungo project is located in Humboldt County, Nevada, along the east flank of the Jackson Mountains, approximately 65km northwest of the city of Winnemucca (Figure 4.1).

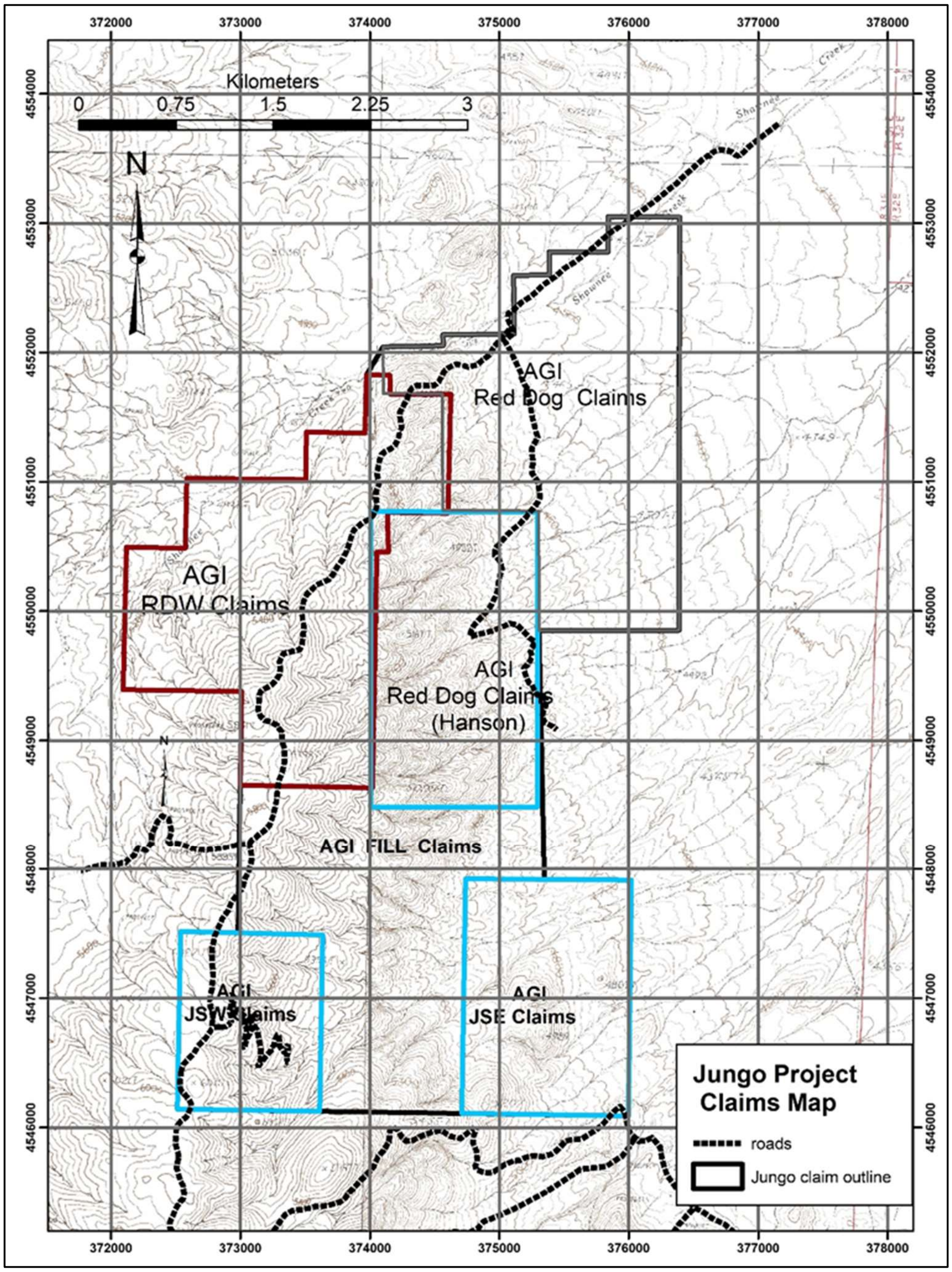
Figure 4.1 Location Map for the Jungo Project, Humboldt County, Nevada



4.2 Land Area

The Jungo property consists of 234 unpatented lode mining claims (Figure 4.2), which cover an area of 1,959 hectares in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23 of T37N, R31E, and Section 35 of T38N, R31E, MDBM. The northeast corner of the claim block has UTM projection coordinates of 376,387E; 4,553,063N (NAD27 Zone 11 datum).

Figure 4.2 Jungo Property Map
(from Avidian, 2021)



Jungo property outlines shown in black, light blue and brown outlines corresponding to claim groups listed in Appendix A; AGI is Avidian Gold Inc.,

Ownership of the unpatented mining claims is in the name of the holder (locator), subject to the paramount title of the United States of America, under the administration of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). Under the Mining Law of 1872, which governs the location of unpatented mining claims on federal lands, subject to the surface management regulation of the BLM, the locator has the right to explore, develop, and mine minerals on unpatented mining claims without payments of production royalties to the U.S. government. Currently, annual claim-maintenance fees are the only federal payments related to unpatented mining claims. The claims do not expire as long as the annual claim-maintenance and recording fees are paid each year by August 31. Avidian represents that these fees have been paid in full to September 1, 2022. The annual property holding costs for 2021, including claim fees and county recording fees totaled an estimated $41,595 (Table 4.1).

Surface rights sufficient to explore, develop, and mine minerals on the unpatented mining claims are inherent to the claims as long as the claims are maintained in good standing. The surface rights are subject to all applicable state and federal environmental regulations.

Table 4.1 Summary of Annual Property Holding Costs for 2021 (USD)

Item	Cost ($)	
US BLM Claim Fees	$	38,775
County Recording Fees & Taxes	$	2,820
Total Annual Land Costs	$	41,595

4.3 Agreements and Encumbrances

Thirty-five of the Red Dog claims (Red Dog 1 through Red Dog 35) are subject to a 2.0% net smelter returns ("NSR") royalty payable to W.R. Hansen according to a document titled "Quitclaim Deed With Reservation of Royalty Red Dog Claims" filed on January 8, 2013 with the Humboldt County Recorder.

4.4 Environmental Permitting

Avidian holds a BLM-approved Notice of Intent to Operate ("NOI") to allow surface disturbances of up to a total of 4.99 acres (2.01 hectares) at the Jungo property. Avidian has posted a reclamation bond in the amount of $10,835 with the BLM. The access road into the northern portion of the property accounts for approximately 3.42 acres (1.38 hectares) of disturbance under the NOI. The exploration work proposed in this report (see Section 26.0) can be carried out with the remaining allowable disturbance under the NOI.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

There are no environmental liabilities at the Jungo property known to the author, other than the existing access road disturbance permitted under the NOI, which will require reclamation.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (ITEM 5)

The information summarized in this section is derived from publicly available sources, as cited. The author has reviewed this information and believe this summary is materially accurate.

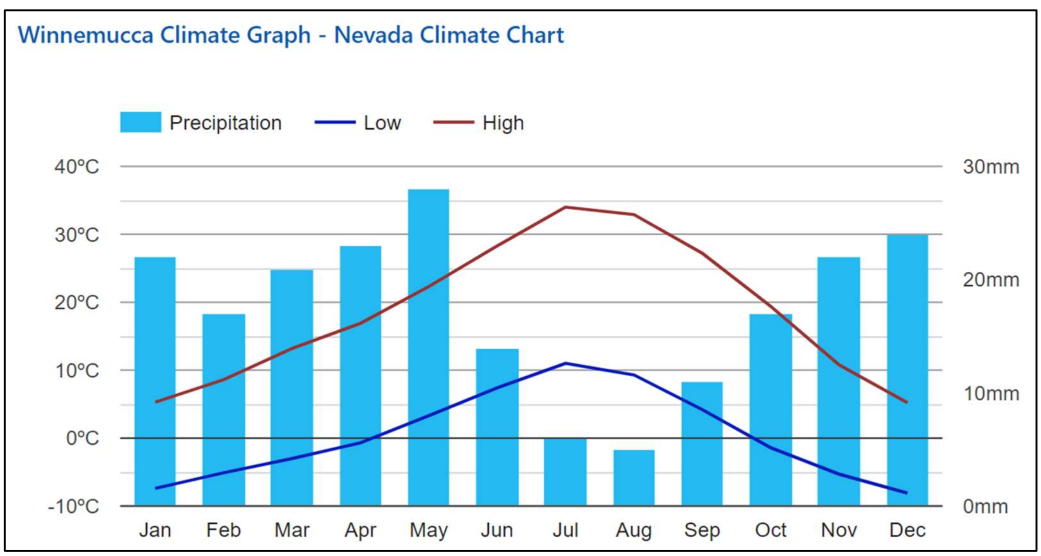
5.1 Access to Property

The most convenient access to the property is from the city of Winnemucca, Nevada, via the county-maintained and partially paved Jungo Road, proceeding west from U.S. Highway 95 in Winnemucca for approximately 54.4km, then north on the Bottle Creek gravel road for 24km to an old yellow truck marked "Jungo Ranches" on the west side of the road. At this truck, proceed west on the improved dirt road for 2.4km through a hayfield, which is private land, through the gate into BLM land, and then proceed southwest for 2.5km on an unimproved "two-track" road to reach the northern boundary of the Jungo property. Continuing southwest and south on the unimproved two-track road provides access to the northern portion of the property. The southern portion of the property is adjacent to a network of unmaintained, unpaved roads that extend west from Donna Schee Spring, which is located approximately 3.8km west of the Bottle Creek Road.

5.2 Climate and Length of Operating Season

The climate is an arid, high-desert, continental-interior type. Annual precipitation averages about 21cm, with most precipitation in the form of snow during the winter months and infrequent thunderstorms during the summer months. Low temperatures during the winter can reach -18°C and a few feet of snow can be present in the winter months. Mining and exploration can be conducted throughout the year, although access can be temporarily difficult due to mud or snow cover. Climate data for southern Humboldt County at Winnemucca, Nevada, about 65km southeast of the property, are summarized in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1 Summary of Climate Data for Winnemucca, Nevada
(from https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/imlay/nevada/united-states/usnv0042)



5.3 Topography and Vegetation

The Jungo property is located in the foothills bordering the east flank of the southern portion of the Jackson Mountains. Topography ranges from a gently sloping, gravel-covered pediment extending east from the base of the mountains at an elevation of 1,400m, to rugged topography in the mountains in the west. The crest of the range is just over 1,800m. Vegetation consists mainly of sagebrush, shadscale, and high-desert grasses at the lower elevations. Juniper and pinon pine trees are present in the higher elevations.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The city of Winnemucca, 65km southeast of the property, with a population of about 7,750 habitants, has skilled labor, equipment, and engineering, mechanical, drilling, communications, banking and healthcare services available for the exploration and mining industries. Transport to the property may be accomplished by automobile from Winnemucca.

There are electric power transmission lines within 16km of the property, and groundwater can be developed by wells. The property includes sites for potential waste-rock storage, processing and other mining infrastructure. The surface rights as described in Section 4 are sufficient for the exploration activities proposed in this report, as well as potential mining, subject to applicable state and federal environmental regulations.

6.0 HISTORY (ITEM 6)

The information summarized in this section has been provided by Avidian and from published and unpublished sources as cited. Mr. Weiss has reviewed this information and believes it is materially accurate.

There is little evidence of any mining activity within the property before the early 1900s. There is one shaft to a depth of about 10m and a few shallow prospect cuts in the northern part of the claim block that are likely from that time period. There is no recorded production known from these shallow workings. Available records of modern-era historical exploration within the Jungo project area by IMC and Avidian are relatively complete. However, records from work by Kernow and Dutch Gold are limited and somewhat incomplete as summarized herein.

6.1 Independence Mining Company, Early 1990s

Modern-era exploration began in 1990 with sampling and prospecting by geologists with Independence Mining Company ("IMC") who identified outcrops containing anomalous copper and gold values (Neuman, 1992). IMC staked 120 claims to cover a northeast-trending shear zone in the southern part of the area now covered by Avidian's Red Dog claims. IMC later expanded the claim block to 628 claims to cover surface mineralization in the southern area now covered by Avidian's JSW, JSE, and Fill claims.

The geology of the entire IMC claim group was subsequently mapped by IMC at a scale of 1:6,000. The mapping showed the majority of the project area to be underlain by a sequence of Triassic and Jurassic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks, intrusions of intermediate composition igneous rocks, and less extensive subaerial volcanic rocks of probable Miocene ages (see Section 7.2).

6.1.1 1991 – 1992 Geophysics

In 1991, IMC commissioned Mining Geophysical Surveys Inc. of Tucson, Arizona to carry out a time-domain, induced polarization ("IP") and resistivity ("Res") survey on seven lines oriented northwest-southeast (Wieduwilt, 1991). The survey identified anomalous IP chargeability responses greater than 22 milliseconds in the north area and 35 milliseconds in the south area (Figure 6.1). These two areas were the sites of subsequent drilling by IMC (see Section 10.2), and Avidian refers to these as the "northern drilling area" and the "southern drilling area", respectively.

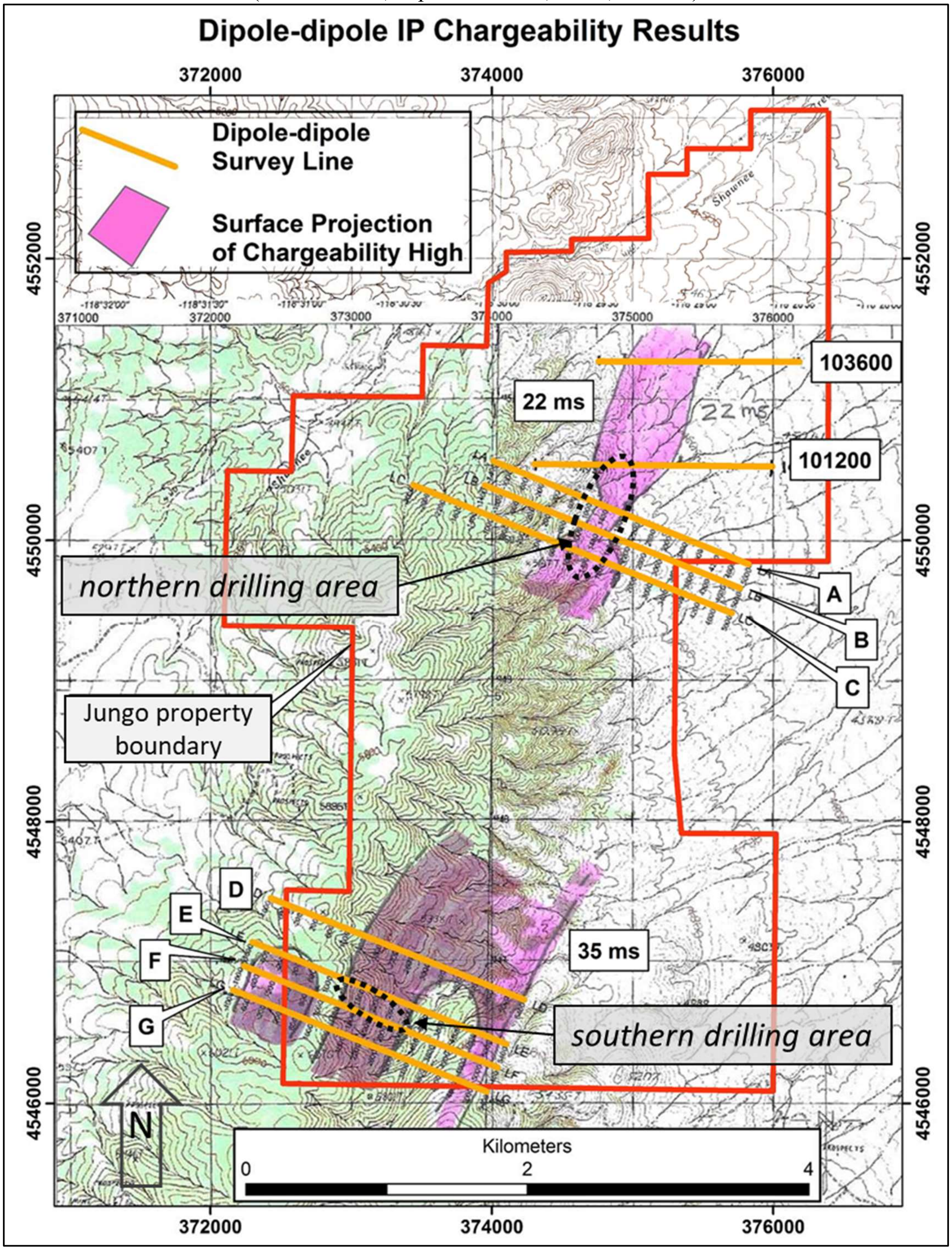
In May of 1992, IMC commissioned Great Basin Geophysical ("Great Basin") to conduct a two-line gravity survey over the eastern pediment area in an effort to determine the depth to bedrock (Carpenter, 1992). The data indicated a gradually east-sloping surface below the surficial deposits with no significant vertical offsets.

IMC also commissioned 24.7 line-kilometers of gradient-type IP/Res survey on east-west lines spaced at 91.44m (300ft) (Doerner, 1992). The data from this survey were later re-processed by Zonge Engineering in 2012 for Avidian. A prominent, northeast-trending zone of elevated chargeability and elevated resistivity were identified (Figure 6.2 and Figure 6.3).

A ground magnetic survey was also conducted for IMC by Great Basin (McKinney, 1992), but the data are in an obsolete format and have not been evaluated by Avidian.

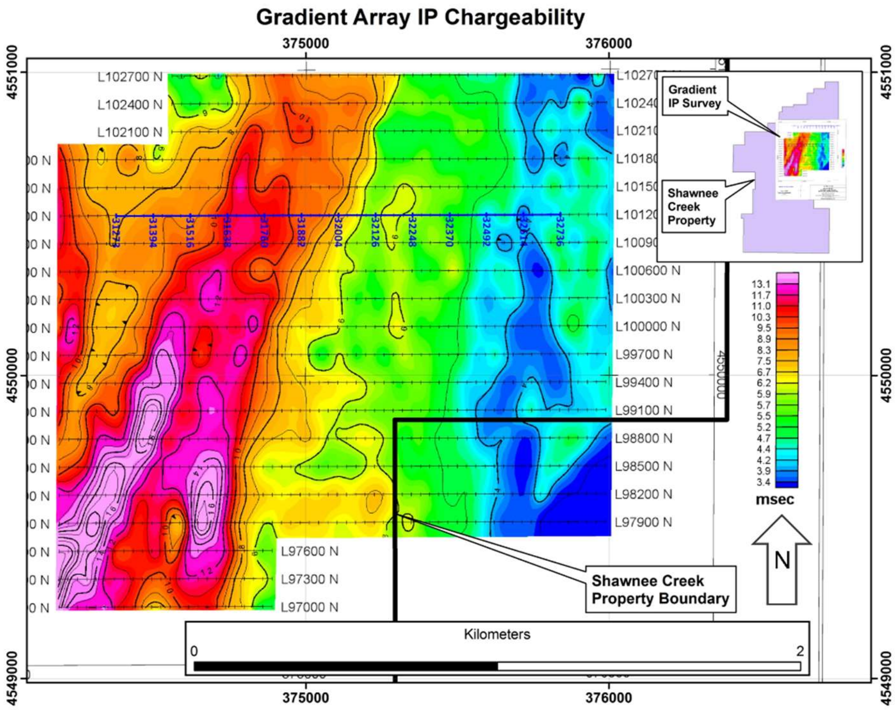
Figure 6.1 Independence IP Survey Areas 1991, 1992

(from Avidian, September 2021; UTM, NAD27)



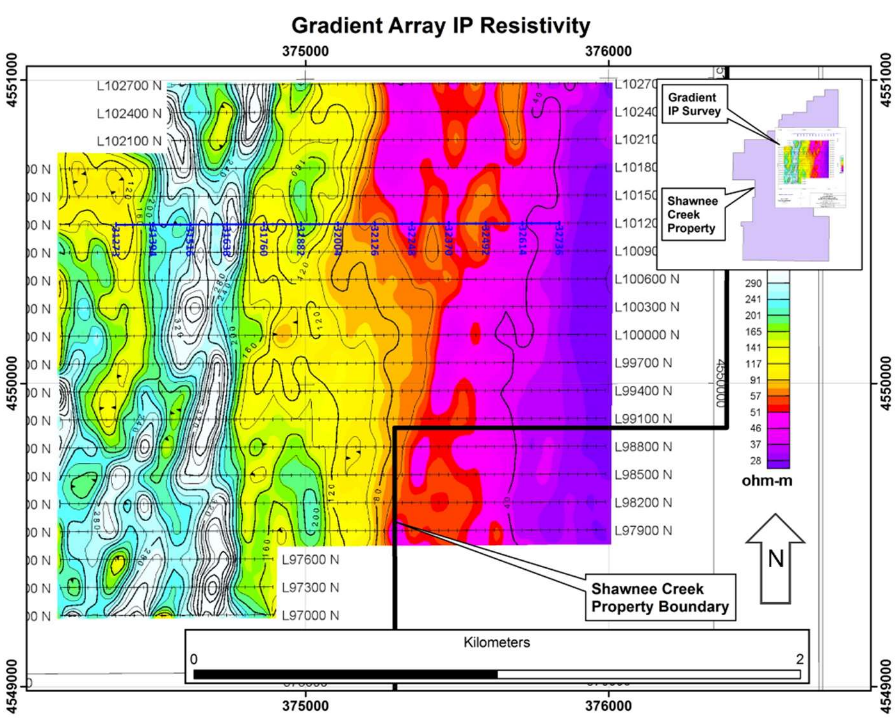
Note: 1991 IMC lines are labeled A through G. Lines 103600 and 101200 refer to 1992 IP/Res survey.

Figure 6.2 IMC 1992 IP/Res Chargeability Map
(from Avidian 2021, modified from Lide, 2012a; UTM, NAD27)



Note: "Shawnee Creek Property" refers to the east boundary of the Jungo property as of the effective date of this report.

Figure 6.3 IMC 1992 IP/Res Resistivity Map
(modified from Lide, 2012a; UTM, NAD27)



Note: "Shawnee Creek Property" refers to the east boundary of the Jungo property as of the effective date of this report.

6.1.2 1992 – 1993 Rock-Chip Samples

Along with geologic mapping, IMC collected 1,244 surface rock chip samples over the entire project area including 180 rock chip samples from the exposures in the southern drill area. The samples were analyzed for gold and a suite of so-called "pathfinder" elements. Anomalous gold, silver, arsenic, and antimony values corresponded to narrow gossan zones and quartz veinlets, but only 10 samples contained greater than 100 ppb gold (Neuman, 1993). The IMC rock sample locations were plotted on copies of topographic maps. Avidian has digitized the sample locations from these maps and compiled the locations and assay results in a GIS format. Avidian's compilation of the gold, copper and arsenic assays are shown thematically in Figure 6.4, Figure 6.5, and Figure 6.6.

Figure 6.4 Gold in IMC Rock Samples
(from Avidian, 2021; UTM, NAD27)

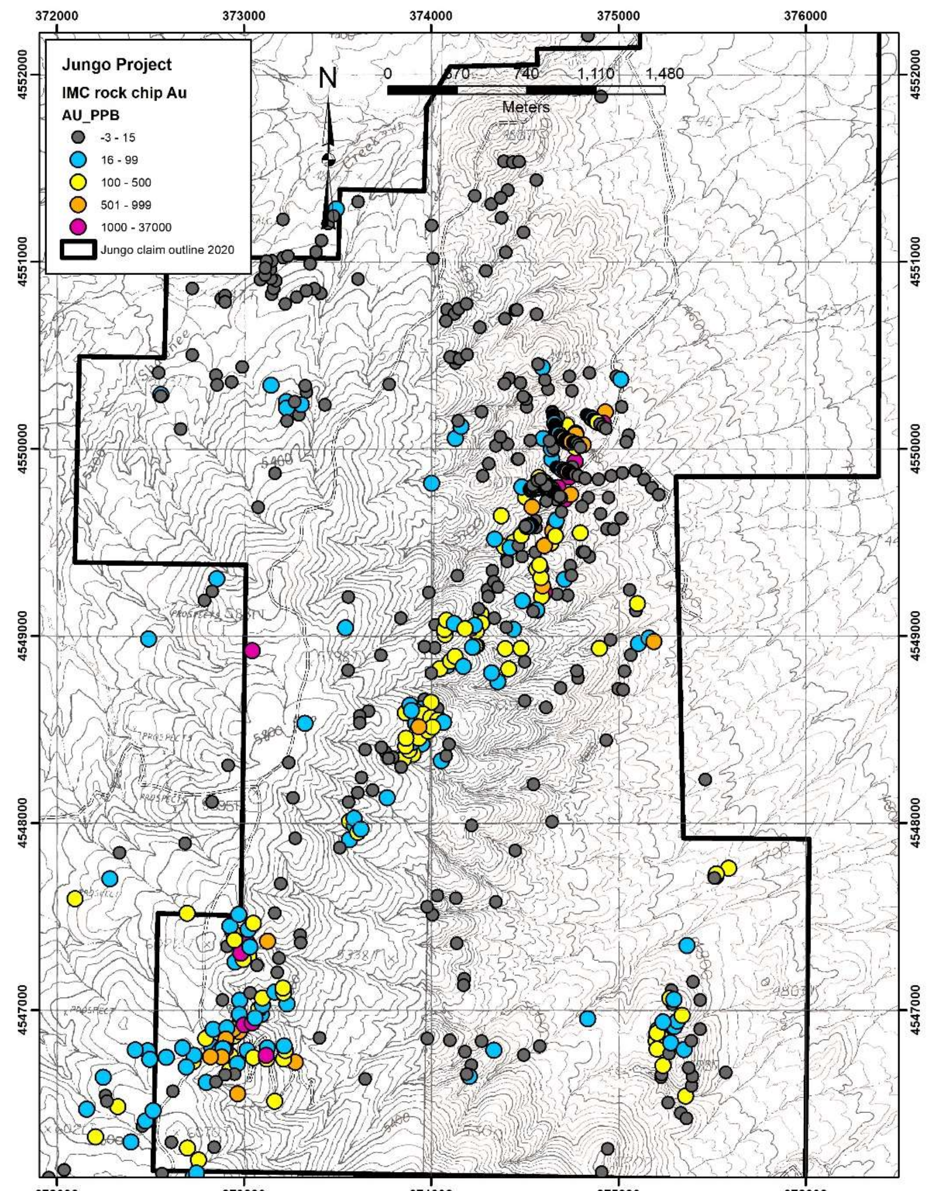
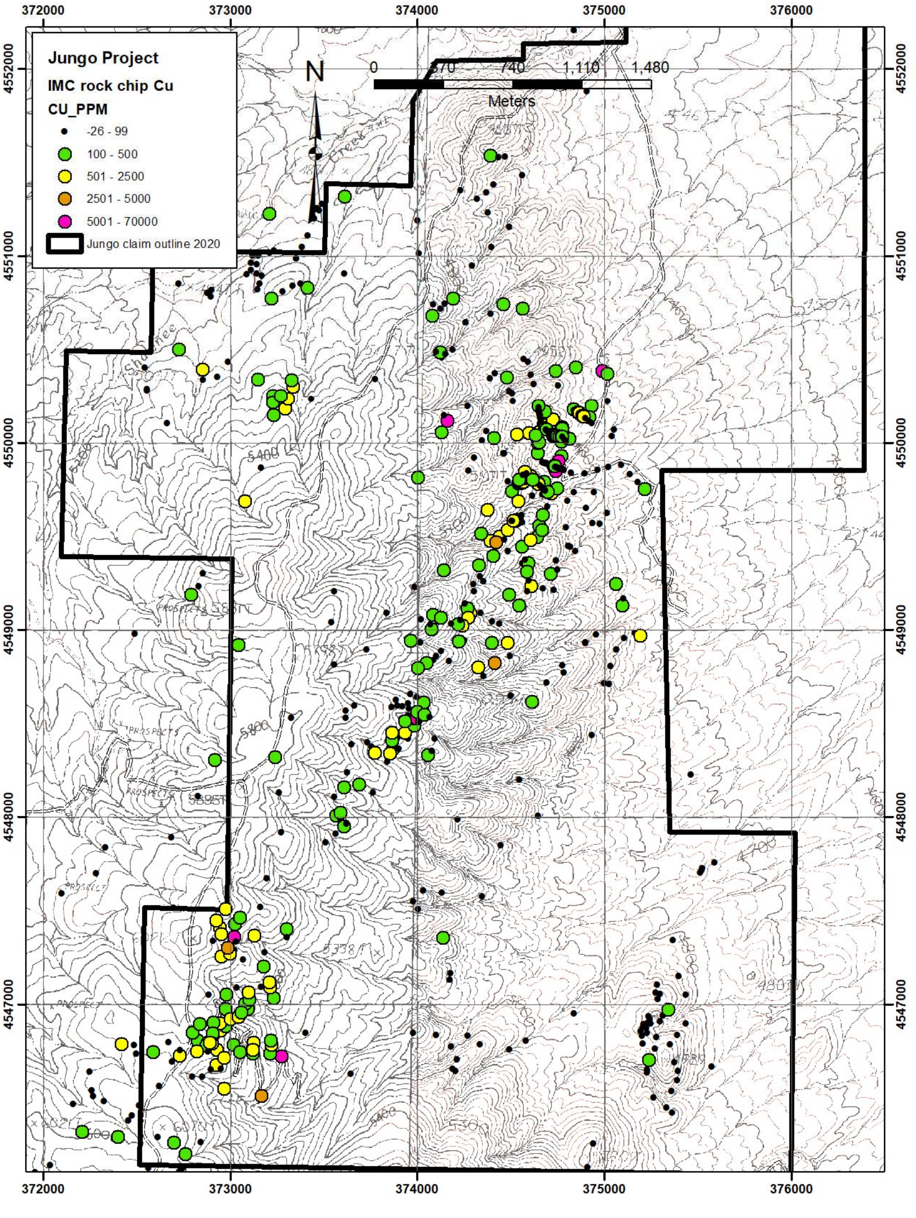


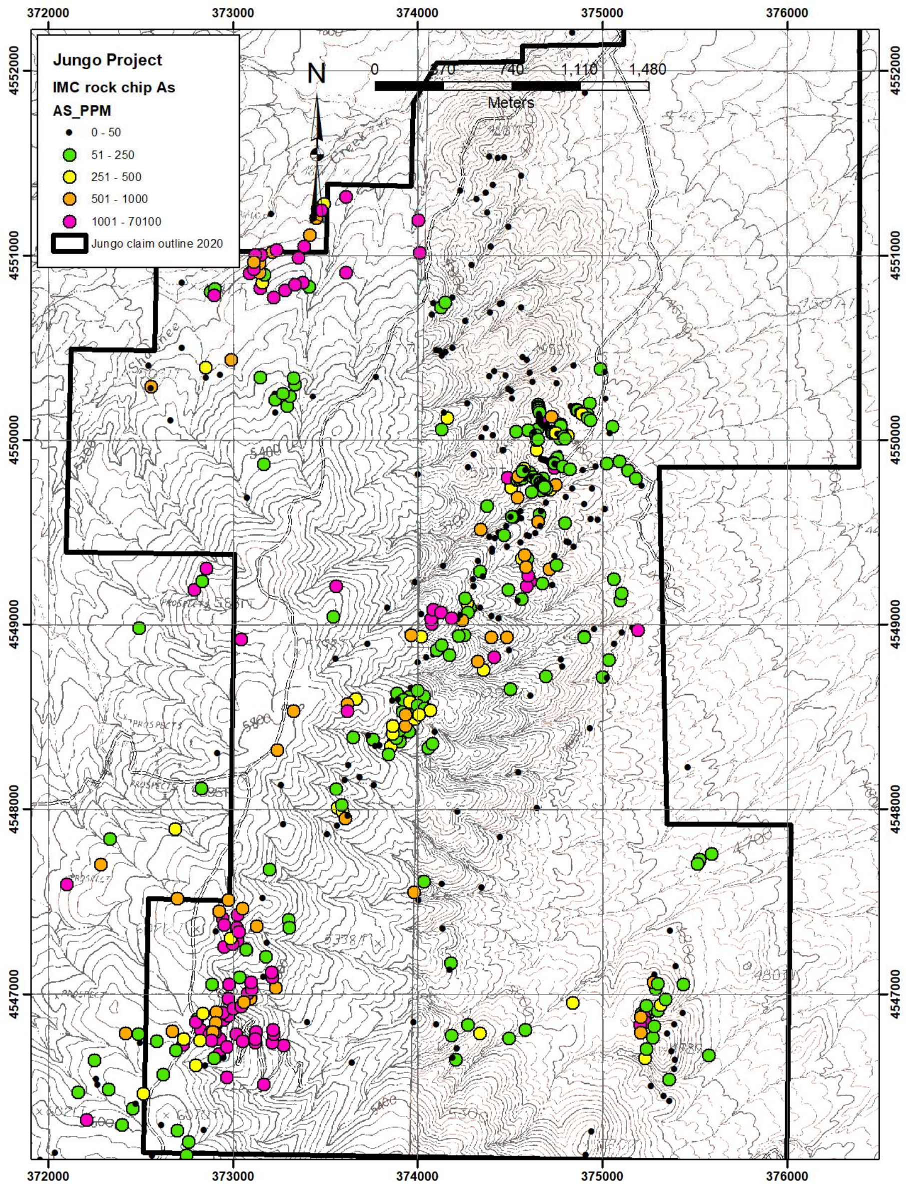
Figure 6.5 Copper in IMC Rock Samples
(from Avidian, 2021; UTM, NAD27)



A central, north-east elongate zone of elevated gold and copper ± arsenic concentrations was identified, as well as outlying areas of anomalous gold and arsenic in the southeast, and highly elevated arsenic in the northwest part of the property, respectively.

In addition to the rock sampling in 1992 – 1993, IMC also collected at least 240 soil samples from the property, but the author has no information on the year the samples were collected or the methods and procedures used for collecting the samples.

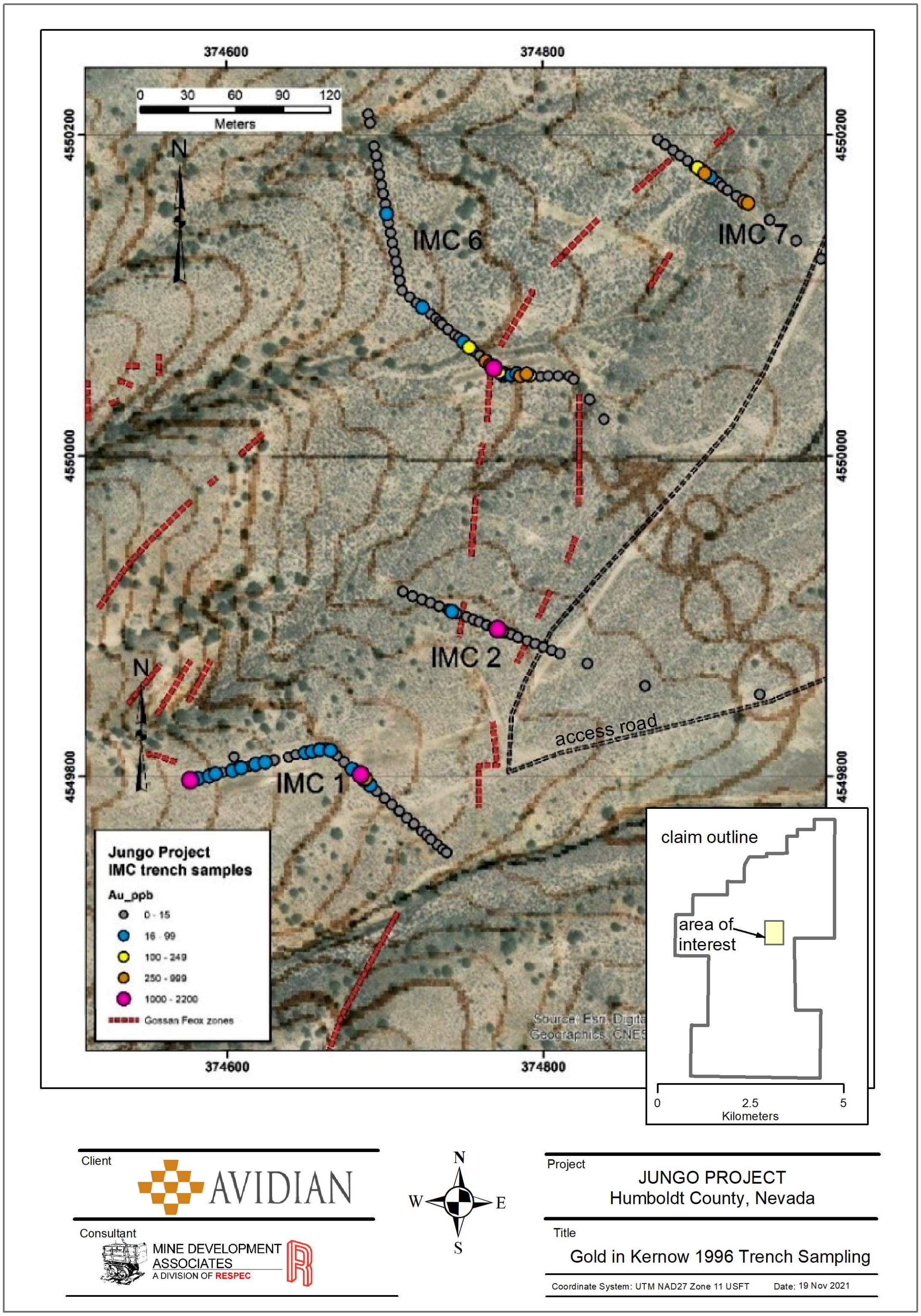
Figure 6.6 Arsenic in IMC Rock Samples
(from Avidian, 2021; UTM, NAD27)



6.1.3 Early 1990s Trenches

IMC excavated, mapped and sampled five trenches in the northern part of the project area. The authors have no information on the methods and procedures used to excavate and sample the trenches, which have all been reclaimed and are no longer open. Examination of aerial images and IMC maps indicates the trenches totaled approximately 615m in length, and there are assays for a total of 143 trench samples. Avidian has compiled the locations and sample results for gold in four of the trenches from IMC maps as shown in Figure 6.7. Avidian believes the IMC trenches crossed zones of sheared and clay-altered metavolcanic, metasedimentary and intrusive rocks, in some cases several 10s of meters in width, that included narrower ribs of siliceous to calcareous gossan. Most of the trench samples (87%) assayed less than 0.1g Au/t (Figure 6.7), with a maximum of 2.20g Au/t. Six of the trench samples assayed greater than 0.10% copper, with a maximum of 0.94% copper.

Figure 6.7 Gold in Rock Samples, IMC Trenches
(from Avidian, 2021)



Red dashed lines are gossan zones mapped by Avidian; black dashed line is an unpaved access road. Yellow box shows area of figure relative to claim boundaries; UTM, NAD27.

6.1.4 Drilling 1992

In 1992, IMC drilled 17 reverse-circulation rotary ("RC") holes and one core hole for a total of 4,366m. Three of the RC holes were drilled in the southern drilling area. The core hole and 14 RC holes were drilled in the northern drilling area. Multiple holes intersected copper, gold, silver and arsenic mineralization associated with pyrite-chalcopyrite veins and phyllic alteration zones. Altered diorite porphyry was also encountered in multiple drill holes. The details and results of this drilling are summarized in Section 10.2.

IMC terminated their interest in the Jungo property in 1993. Avidian has records indicating that IMC spent approximately $786,500 on the project (Neumann, 1993). Mr. Brook infers that IMC concluded that the geology, alteration and mineralization were not consistent with IMC's exploration target requirements (Neumann, 1993).

6.2 Kernow Resources and Development Ltd. 1993 – 1998

In 1993, Kernow Resources and Development Ltd. ("Kernow") staked ten claims in Section 11, T37N, R31E, where most of the IMC drilling had been done, (Matthews, 1998). Kernow carried out RC and core drilling, trenching, geophysical surveys and soil sampling. Records of this work are incomplete and, in part, are limited to summary information presented by Matthews (2000).

6.2.1 1994 RC Drilling

In 1994, Kernow drilled four RC holes for a total of 396m in the northern drilling area in the vicinity of some of the IMC drill holes. Elevated copper, gold and silver were intersected in all four of these holes. Available details and results are summarized in Section 10.2.

6.2.2 1996 – 1998 Trench and Soil Sampling

Kernow excavated four trenches in 1996 that totaled 385m in length. Some of the trenches were situated to expose some of the gossan zones. The authors have no information on the methods and procedures used to excavate and sample the trenches, which have all been reclaimed and are no longer open. Avidian has records for a total of 74 Kernow trench samples. Four of the samples contained 1.00 to 5.08g Au/t and 53 samples ranged from 0.05 to 0.37g Au/t. Nine samples assayed 0.10 to 0.84% copper. Gold assays in the Kernow trench samples are summarized in Figure 6.8.

6.2.3 1997 – 1998 Core and RC Drilling

During 1997 and 1998, Kernow drilled a total of 615m in two core holes and four RC holes in the northern drilling area. Altered diorite porphyry was intersected, and copper-gold-silver mineralization associated with pyrite veins and phyllic alteration was also found in core hole SH97-2. Available details and results are summarized in Section 10.2.

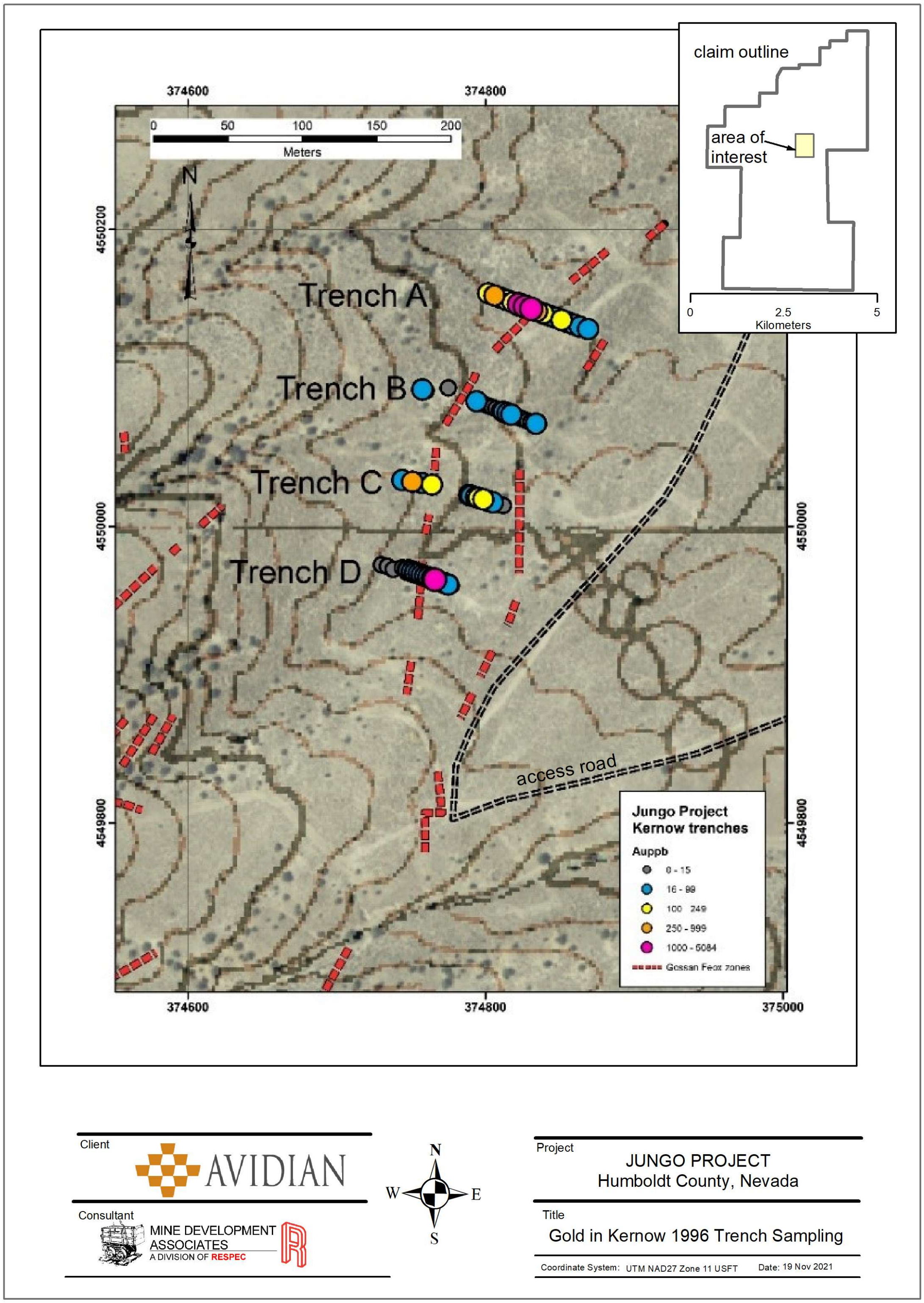
6.2.4 1997 Geophysics

Kernow commissioned Quantec Consulting Inc. ("Quantec") in 1997 for an IP/Res survey of 6.71 line-kilometers over the northern drilling area (Magee, 1997). A representative chargeability cross-section, line 100300N, is shown in Figure 6.9. The position of line 100300N is shown in Figure 6.2. Avidian believes that most of the historical drilling was located in or near the less prominent eastern zone of higher chargeability, and that none of the drilling reached the larger chargeability anomaly to the west. However, the origin point of the local grid used by Kernow is no longer known and there is substantial uncertainty in the locations and end points of the survey lines.

6.2.5 1998 Soil and Rock Sampling

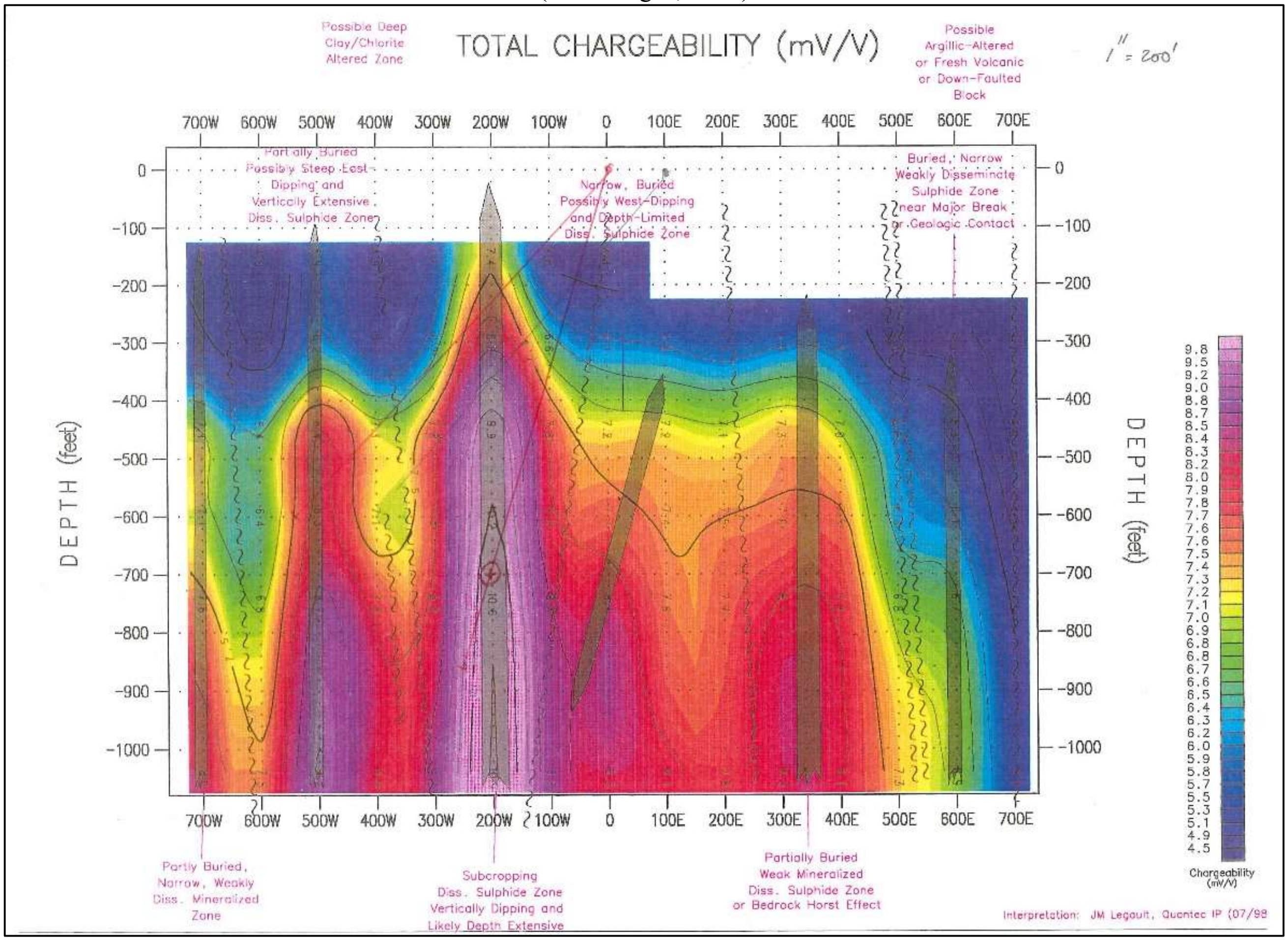
In 1998, Kernow analyzed 71 soil and rock-chip samples collected on a grid pattern in the northern part of the property. Copies of assay results indicate these samples were analyzed for gold, silver and 29 major, minor and trace elements. The author believes the sample locations have not been digitized and compiled with the assays. The author has not evaluated this data.

Figure 6.8 Gold in Kernow 1996 Trench Sampling
(from Avidian, September 2021)



Red dashed lines are gossan zones mapped by Avidian; black dashed line is an unpaved access road. Yellow box shows area of figure relative to claim boundaries; UTM, NAD27.

Figure 6.9 Kernow 1997 Chargeability Cross-Section, Line 100300N
(from Magee, 1997)



Note: cross-section for 1997 IP/Res line number 100300N is believed to coincide with same line number shown in Figure 6.2, but east and west endpoint locations are not known.

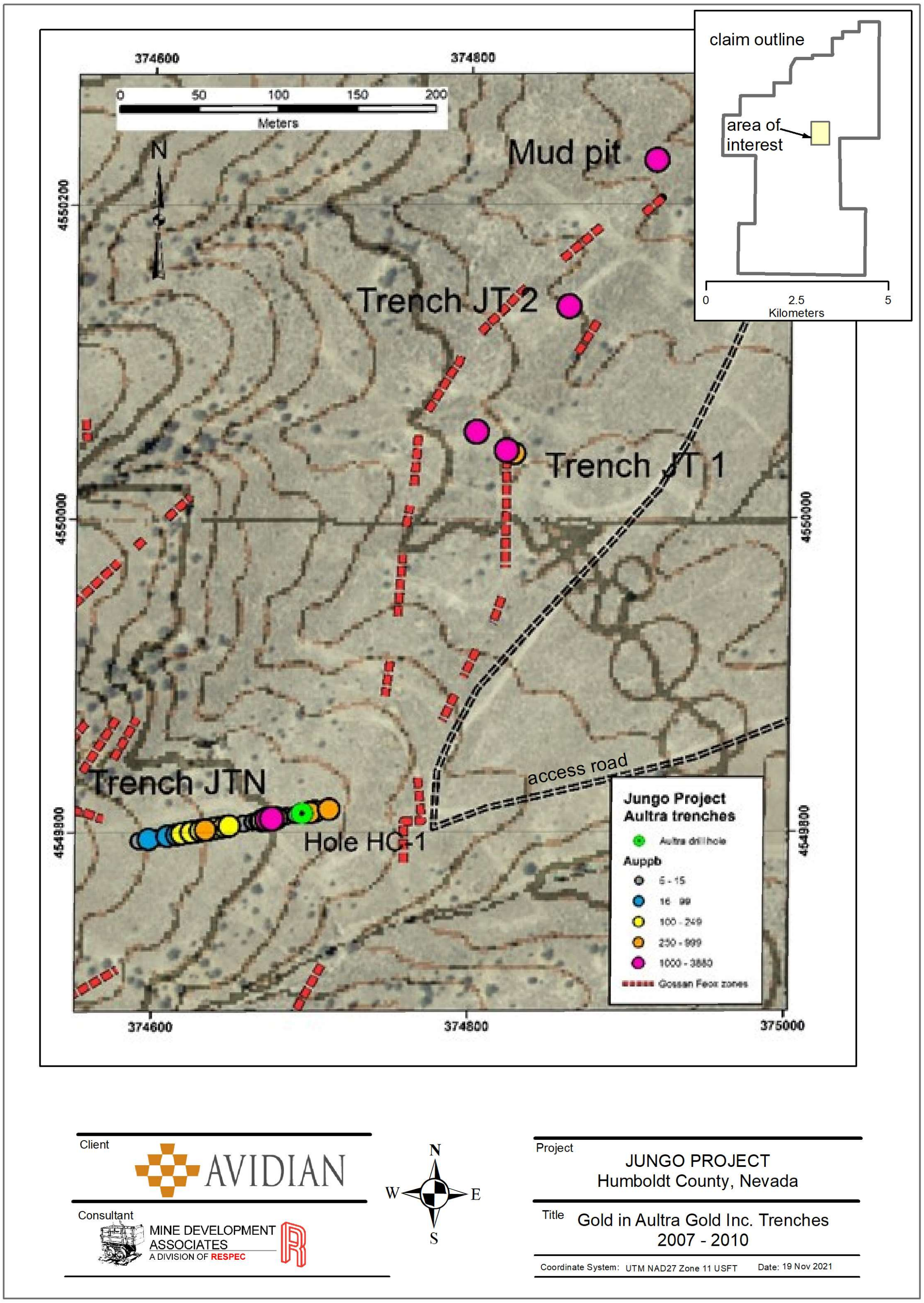
The Kernow data files include maps showing the results of an airborne magnetic survey carried out over the northern part of the property, including the area drilled by IMC and Kernow. This survey was mentioned by Matthews (2000), but the authors are unaware of the methods and procedures used, the name of the geophysical contractor, or when the survey was conducted.

There is no information available to the authors for the period of 1999 until 2006. It is inferred that Kernow allowed their claims to lapse. At some date prior to 2006, the group of 35 Red Dog claims were staked by William Hansen of Winnemucca, Nevada that covered the northern area of the IMC and Kernow drilling and trenching.

6.2.6 2006 – 2011 Dutch Gold Resources Inc. and Aultra Gold Inc.

In 2006, Aultra Gold Inc. ("Aultra"), a subsidiary of Dutch Gold Resources Inc. ("Dutch Gold"), acquired the 35 Red Dog claims then held by Mr. Hansen. Aultra staked an additional 50 Red Dog claims. During 2007 and 2010, Aultra excavated and sampled three trenches for an estimated total of 130m in the northern part of the property. Aultra's trench sample gold assays are summarized in Figure 6.10.

Figure 6.10 Gold in Aultra Gold Inc. Trenches, 2007 - 2010
(from Avidian, September 2021)



Red dashed lines are gossan zones mapped by Avidian; black dashed line is an unpaved access road. Yellow box shows area of figure relative to claim boundaries; UTM, NAD27. Symbol for Aultra drill hole shown as "Hole HC-1" refers to the core hole number 11C-1 drilled by Dutch Gold in 2011.

Aultra drilled a single core hole to a depth of 122m in the northern drilling area in 2011. Available details and results are summarized in Section 10.2. In addition to the elevated gold and copper reported in Table 10.4, about 25% of the assayed intervals contained modestly elevated concentrations of bismuth, including eight intervals with 23 to 66g Bi/t. None of the other historical drill hole samples were analyzed for bismuth, or tellurium, but the elevated bismuth is of interest as an indicator of an intrusion-related (magmatic) input to the hydrothermal fluids.

6.3 2011 Avidian Gold US Inc.

Avidian leased the 84 Red Dog claims from Dutch Gold in 2011 and purchased these claims from Dutch Gold in 2013. Subsequently, Avidian staked and has maintained 150 additional, unpatented lode claims that together with the Red Dog claims, comprise the current Jungo property as described in Section 4.2. Avidian's exploration work is summarized in Section 9.

6.4 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates and Past Production

There are no historical resource estimates for the Jungo property, and the authors are not aware of any recorded production from the property.

7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (ITEM 7)

The information presented in this section of the report is derived from multiple sources, as cited. The authors have reviewed this information and believe this summary accurately represents the Jungo project geology and mineralization as it is presently understood.

7.1 Regional Geologic Setting

The Jungo project is situated on the east flank of the southern part of the Jackson Mountains, a prominent, 65-kilometer-long, northeast-elongate structural dome bounding the east margin of the Black Rock Desert (Figure 7.1). The majority of the range consists of a folded and weakly metamorphosed sequence of largely basaltic to andesitic rocks assigned to the "Permian or older" Happy Creek volcanic series of Willden (1963), later renamed the Happy Creek Group (Willden, 1964). Coarse-grained, unmetamorphosed alluvial fan and fluviatile deposits of Cretaceous age, overlying the Happy Creek Group and derived from older sedimentary and volcanic rocks, were assigned to the King Lear Formation by Willden (1963; 1964). Gabbro, diorite, monzodiorite and granodioritic intrusions inferred to be of pre- and post-Cretaceous ages were recognized by Willden (1963; 1964) at several locations, as well as a cover sequence of Oligocene(?) and Miocene volcanic rocks, mainly on the flanks of the range.

Later workers redefined and renamed the Happy Creek rocks as the "Happy Creek igneous complex" and demonstrated it was emplaced between the Late Triassic and the end of the Early Jurassic (Russell, 1981; 1984; Quinn et al., 1997; Colby, 2017). The Happy Creek igneous complex intruded and overlies a folded and metamorphosed Late Triassic to Early Jurassic sequence of interstratified mafic to intermediate volcanogenic rocks and originally siliciclastic and calcareous sedimentary rocks collectively termed the "Boulder Creek beds" (Russell, 1981; 1984; Quinn et al., 1997).

At least two phases of regional deformation have been recognized in the Jackson Mountains. The first phase deformed the Happy Creek igneous complex and older rocks forming northwest-striking folds with multi-kilometer wavelengths. The second phase produced northwest-verging folds and axial-plane cleavage in the King Lear Formation and older rocks.

It is now recognized that dikes, plugs and stocks, including epizonal plutons, which span compositions from gabbro to monzodiorite and granodiorite, have intruded the Happy Creek igneous complex and older rocks in the Jackson Mountains during two distinct periods of Early and Middle Jurassic magmatic activity. Uranium-lead age dates from zircon indicate the first occurred between 196Ma and 190Ma, and the second between ca. 170 to 160Ma (Quinn et al., 1997; Gunning and Daley, 2020).

7.2 Property Geology

The geology of the Jungo project area is shown in Figure 7.2, digitized by Avidian from the 1:6,000-scale geologic maps of IMC. Much of the property is underlain by northeast-striking metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Boulder Creek beds that form a broad, central ridge. Bedding and foliation measurements recorded by IMC indicate the Boulder Creek beds are pervasively folded. There is well-developed cleavage subparallel to the layering, particularly in the central to eastern exposures of this formation, which indicates the folds are likely tight to isoclinal in form.

Figure 7.1 Regional Geologic Setting of the Jungo Property
(modified from NBMG GIS county geology)

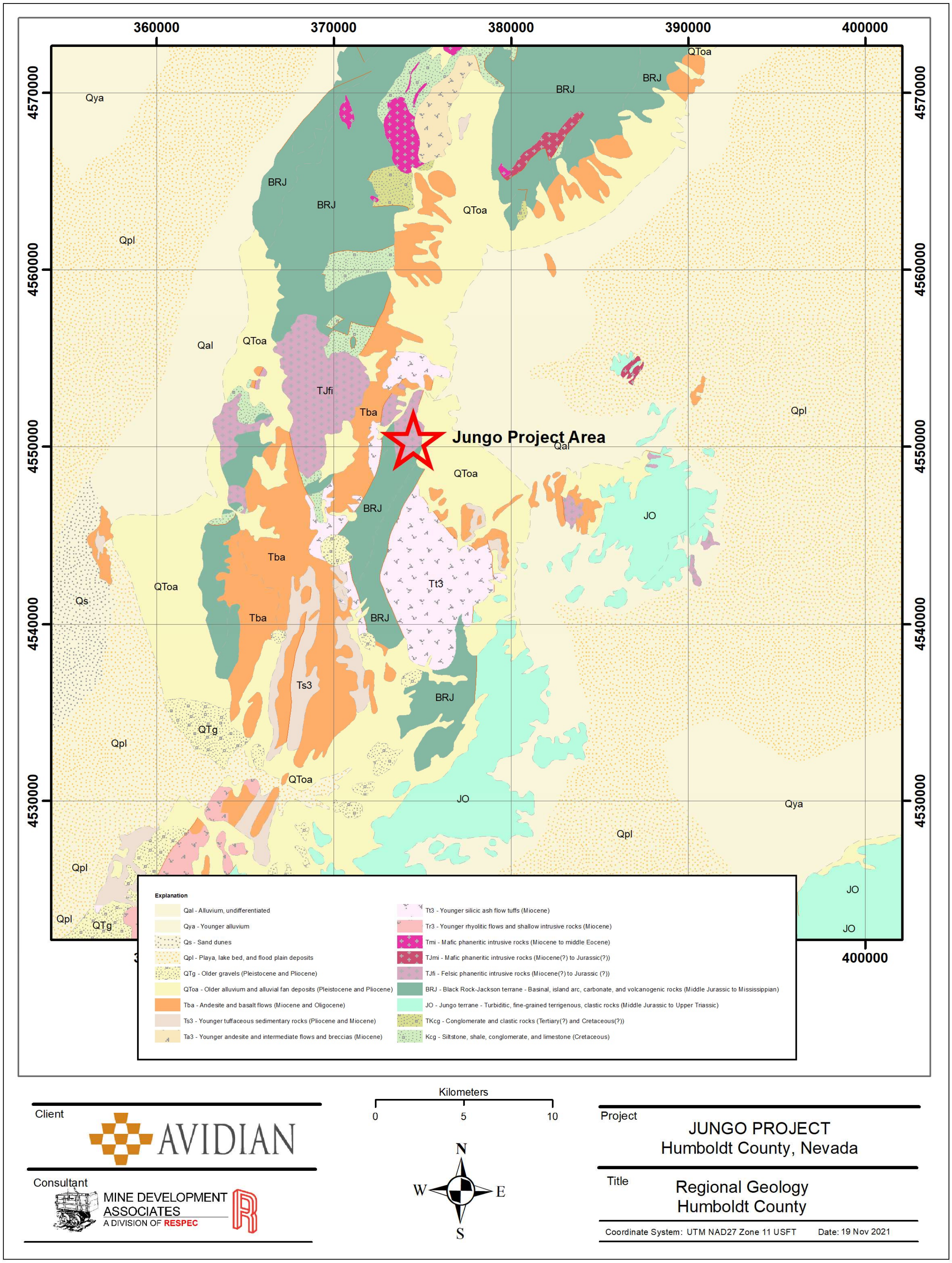
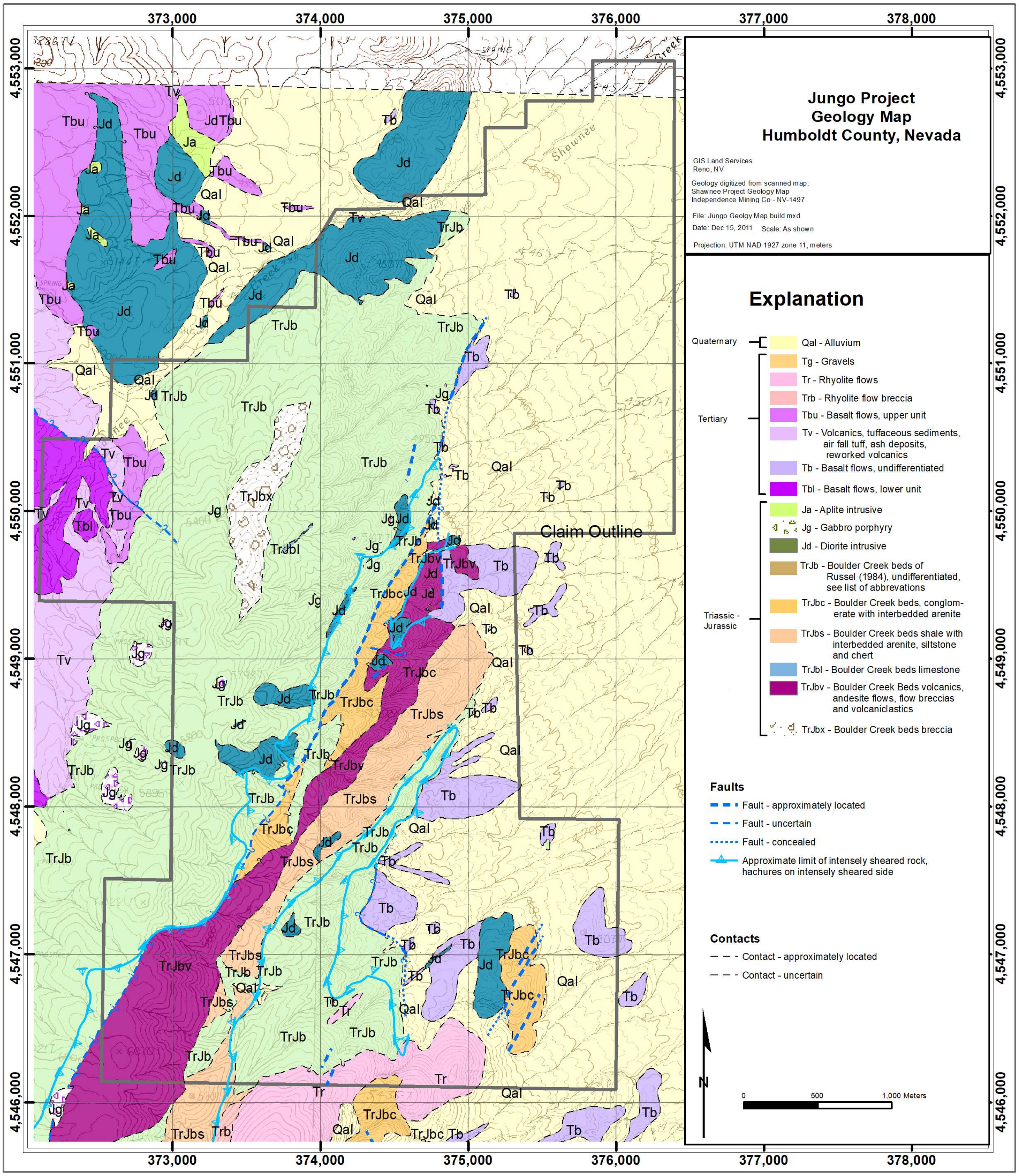


Figure 7.2 Geologic Map of the Jungo Project Area

(compiled in 2021 from Avidian GIS files digitized from IMC 1992 geologic map)



IMC geologists distinguished five lithological map units within the Boulder Creek beds: conglomerate with interbedded arenite (map unit TrJbc); shale with interbedded arenite, siltstone and chert (TrJbs);

limestone (TrJbl); breccia (TrJbx); and andesite flows, flow breccia and volcaniclastic rocks(TrJbv). These map units were mainly used for the eastern exposures of the Boulder Creek beds. However, the various rock types were combined in an "undivided" map unit (TrJb) covering the majority of the area mapped as Boulder Creek beds (Figure 7.2).

The Boulder Creek beds have been intruded by extensive bodies of Jurassic diorite, as well as smaller plugs and dikes of Jurassic gabbro (Figure 7.2). In the northwest part of the mapped area, the gabbro has been intruded by dikes of Jurassic aplite. Petrographic work by Honea (1991) identified, in no particular order:

- Aplite - small plugs and dikes of light-tan, fine-grained rocks composed of plagioclase, quartz and opaque phenocrysts;
- Gabbro porphyry - resistant, dark green diorite with hornblende, pyroxene crystals and abundant magnetite; and
- Diorite - greenish porphyry, phenocrysts composed of 65% plagioclase, 14% orthoclase and 9% hornblende. Frequently cut by albite-quartz and calcite veinlets;

  as well as calc-silicate altered rocks described as:

- Fine-grained, green and white intrusion composed of 66% plagioclase, 28% diopside, 3% orthoclase and 3% fine grained grossularite garnets; and
- Hornfels - silty, epidote-tremolite hornfels with carbonaceous argillite interlayers. 69% very fine-grained quartz-epidote-tremolite matrix. Clastic fraction 31% composed of quartz, chert, feldspar and epidote fragments.

The Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Boulder Creek beds and Jurassic gabbro are unconformably overlain by, and in fault contact with, a sequence of felsic tuffaceous volcaniclastic rocks, rhyolite and basalt flows of probable Miocene age (Figure 7.2). In the southern part of the mapped area, a rhyolite flow-dome or lava flow of probable Miocene age overlies the Boulder Creek beds unconformably.

The Boulder Creek beds are interpreted to be cut in their eastern exposures by a N25°E-trending, sheared and brecciated zone that IMC and Avidian have referred to as the Shawnee Structural Zone ("SSZ"). The SSZ can be traced northeast from beyond the southern boundary of the claims for about five kilometers (light blue hachured lines in Figure 7.2). It extends through the southern drill area and the northern drill area to the edge of the pediment. The SSZ is believed to vary in width from 1,200m in the southern area to 240m in the northern area (Neumann, 1992) and may have gradational contacts with undeformed rocks to the east and west. The west margin of the SSZ may dip steeply and irregularly to the west, but the mapped trace is not entirely consistent with this interpretation. The east margin of the SSZ, as portrayed in Figure 7.2, appears in part to dip steeply northwest and in part steeply to the southeast, as though it is itself folded in an antiformal manner along a northeast-striking hinge line.

7.3 Mineralization

Surface rock sampling by IMC identified modestly elevated gold and antimony, and modestly to highly elevated arsenic and copper, as well as mercury, principally in rocks of the Boulder Creek beds (e.g. Figure 6.4; Figure 6.5; Figure 6.6) and largely within and along the SSZ. In the northeastern part of the SSZ, elevated gold, arsenic, antimony and copper are at least in part associated with narrow gossans that most likely represent weathered, completely oxidized veins originally composed of pyrite and other sulfide minerals with subsidiary amounts of quartz and/or carbonate minerals. Avidian geologists infer that some of this geochemical response is from zones of silicification and/or calc-silicate alteration within the Boulder Creek beds. Elsewhere, such as in the northwest part of the property near Shawnee Creek, highly elevated arsenic and modest copper occur in samples from silicified zones in the Boulder Creek beds near contacts with Jurassic gabbro, and within the gabbro near its margin. The general interpretation is that these elevated samples reflect distal geochemical expressions of an intrusion-related type of mineralization.

Historical drilling in the northern drilling area, described in Section 10.2, has penetrated pervasive illite/sericite-pyrite (± dolomite, ± quartz) alteration within the Boulder Creek beds. In some of the drill holes this illite/sericite-pyrite alteration has partly to completely over-printed albite-carbonate ± quartz ± chlorite altered diorite and gabbro(?) porphyry that has intruded the Boulder Creek beds. Within this subsurface illite/sericite-pyrite zone, three styles of mineralization have been recognized, as discussed in the following subsections

7.3.1 Disseminated Sulfides

Several of the drill logs recorded disseminated pyrite in bleached and sericitized intrusive rocks below propylitically altered andesitic volcanic rocks of the Boulder Creek beds and diorite intrusions. Elevated gold was found in the illite/sericite-pyrite altered rocks in holes SH-10, SH-13 and SH-16 (see Section 10), which also contained visible crystals of stibnite and arsenopyrite.

7.3.2 Sulfides in Veins and Silicified zones

This style of mineralization was logged in several of the drill holes in the northern drill area and occurred in different lithologic units. For example, veins from 2cm to almost a meter in width, consisting principally of fine- to medium-grained pyrite, with smaller quantities of chalcopyrite, quartz and minor occurrences of bornite, digenite, chalcocite, tetrahedrite, sphalerite and galena, were penetrated in illite/sericite-altered diorite porphyry in drill hole SH-6C. This mineralogy was documented by Honea (1992). These veins commonly have gradational or indistinct margins and the appearance of having formed by replacement of the rock. The interval from 24.4 to 28.6m in hole SH-6C averaged 1.67g Au/t, 57.7g Ag/t and 2.7% Cu (see Section 10.2).

7.3.3 Pyrite in Shear Zones

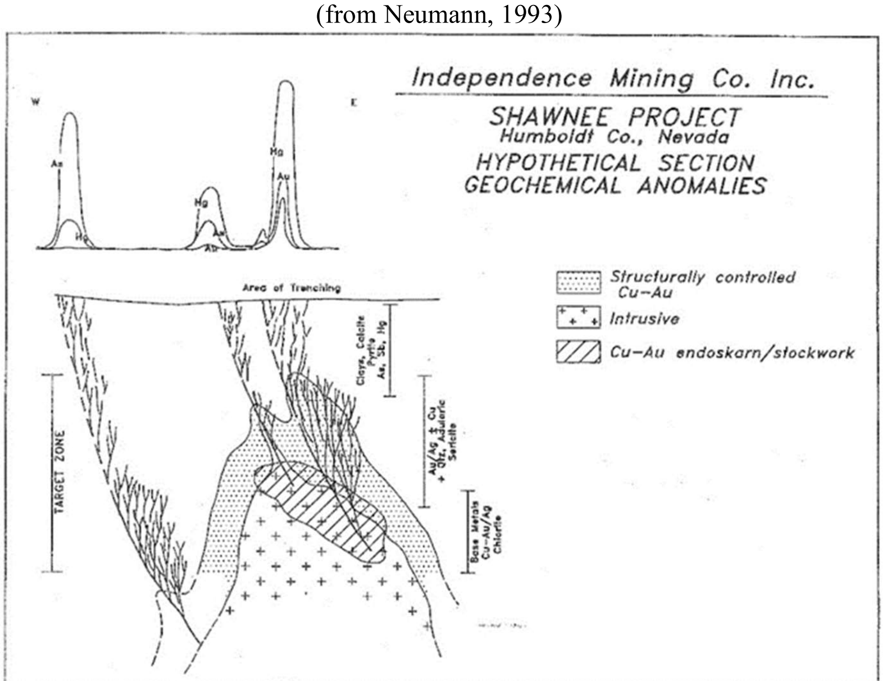
Several of the drill holes in the northern drill area intersected pervasively sheared zones of strong sericite-pyrite ±quartz alteration with abundant dolomite within the SSZ. Some of the mineralization in these shear zones appears to be deformed pyrite-quartz veins, and some is widespread, disseminated pyrite. Excluding the sulfide-quartz vein zones, the shear zones have slightly elevated gold values, which decrease to less than 0.005g Au/t beyond the shear zones.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES (ITEM 8)

IMC developed a skarn and distal intrusion-related copper-gold conceptual deposit model (Figure 8.1) for the Jungo project based on their surface geochemical results, the presence of calc-silicate altered rocks and pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization in the 1992 drill holes. Altered diorite in the drill holes, and the presence of intermediate-composition epizonal plutons exposed in nearby areas of the Jackson Mountains also supported this model. Although major stratigraphic units of limestone or dolomite prospective for skarn deposits are not known within the Jungo property, limestone forms a significant part of the Boulder Creek beds about 4km west of the property. Minor units of limestone observed by Avidian in the northwest part of the property have been replaced by jasperoid near the diorite. Perhaps more importantly, this general deposit model can also include porphyry-style mineralization of a variety of sub-types.

Work by subsequent operators of the Jungo project supports a porphyry-style, intrusion-related deposit model, including the recognition of phyllic alteration zones in the Jungo drill holes (see Sections 9.3 and 10.2). Moreover, extensive zones of porphyry-associated potassic to sodic-iron oxide alteration, ± copper mineralization, have been recognized in other areas of the Jackson Mountains (Willden, 1963), particularly within the polyphase, Late Jurassic Bonita Spring plutonic complex about 5km west of the Jungo property (Gunning and Daley, 2020). The author and Avidian consider the distal intrusion-related to porphyry-style copper-gold conceptual deposit model applicable to the Jungo property.

Figure 8.1 General Skarn to Distal Intrusion-Related Deposit Model
(from Neumann, 1993)



9.0 EXPLORATION (ITEM9)

Commencing in 2011, Avidian has compiled and continues to evaluate the historical paper and digital maps, geophysical information, surface geochemistry and drilling data files recovered from IMC, Kernow and Dutch Gold/ Aultra. This includes the conversion of the property geology mapped by IMC into a GIS format.

9.1 Avidian Rock and Stream Sediment Sampling

During 2012 through 2016, Avidian geologists collected a total of 313 rock-chip samples. The results for gold, copper and arsenic are shown in Figure 9.1, Figure 9.2 and Figure 9.3.

Figure 9.1 Avidian Gold in Rock Samples
(from Avidian, 2021)

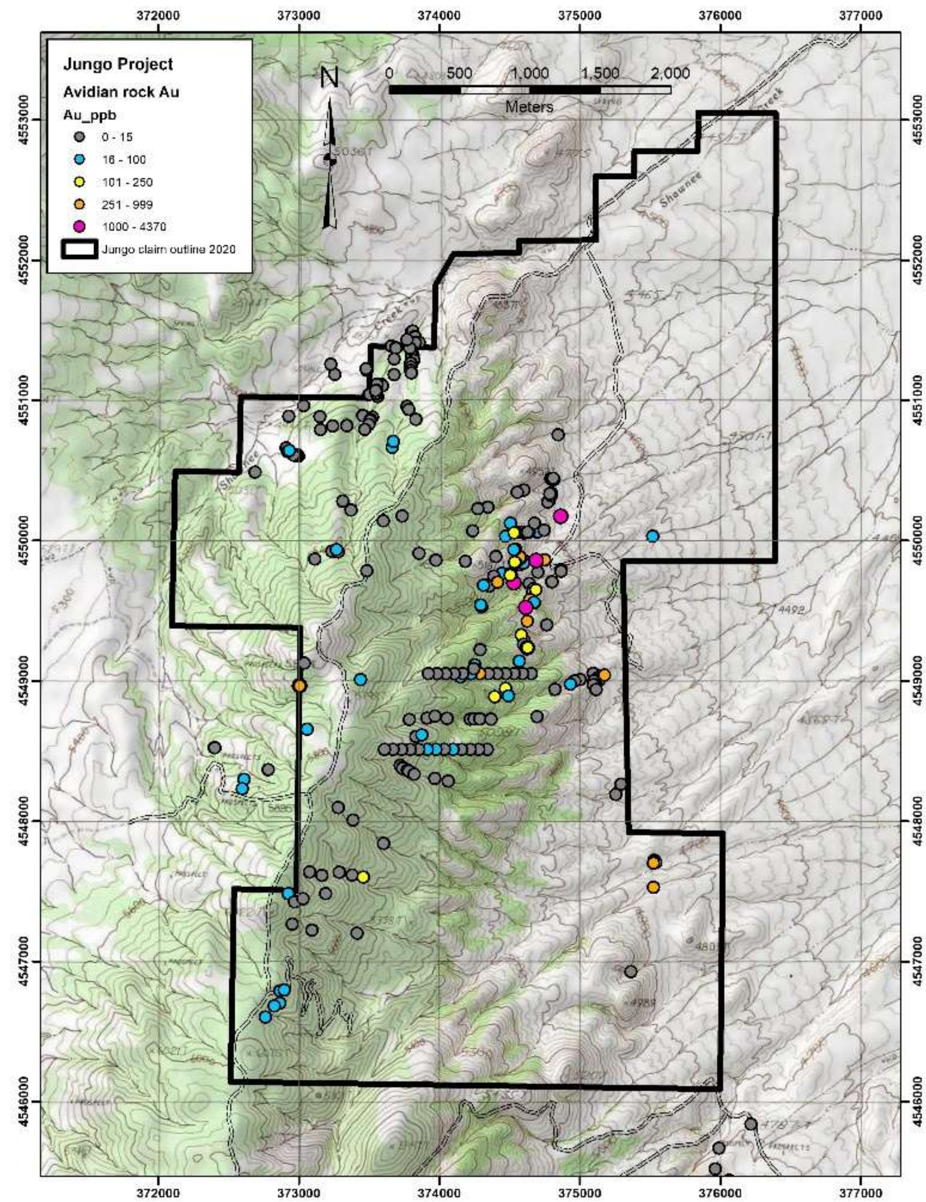
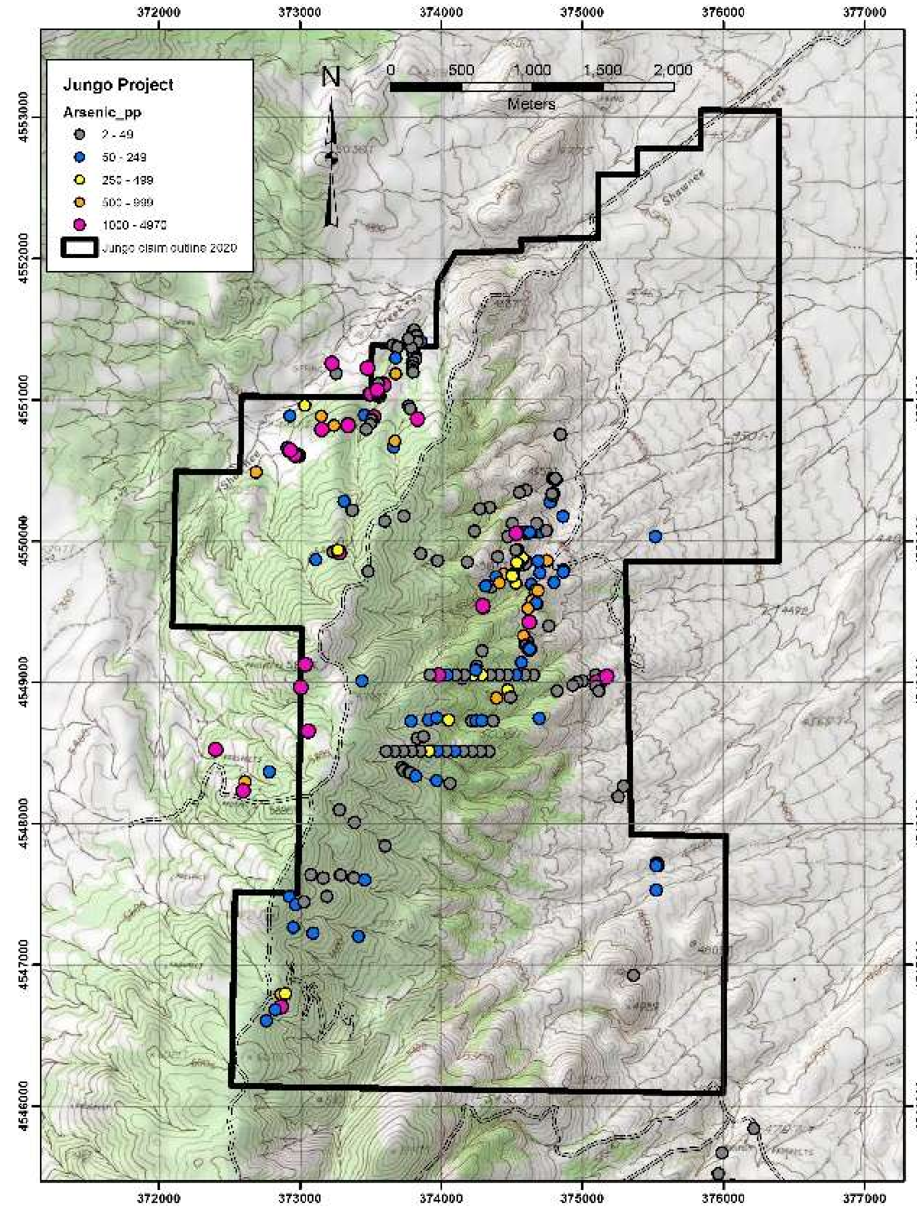
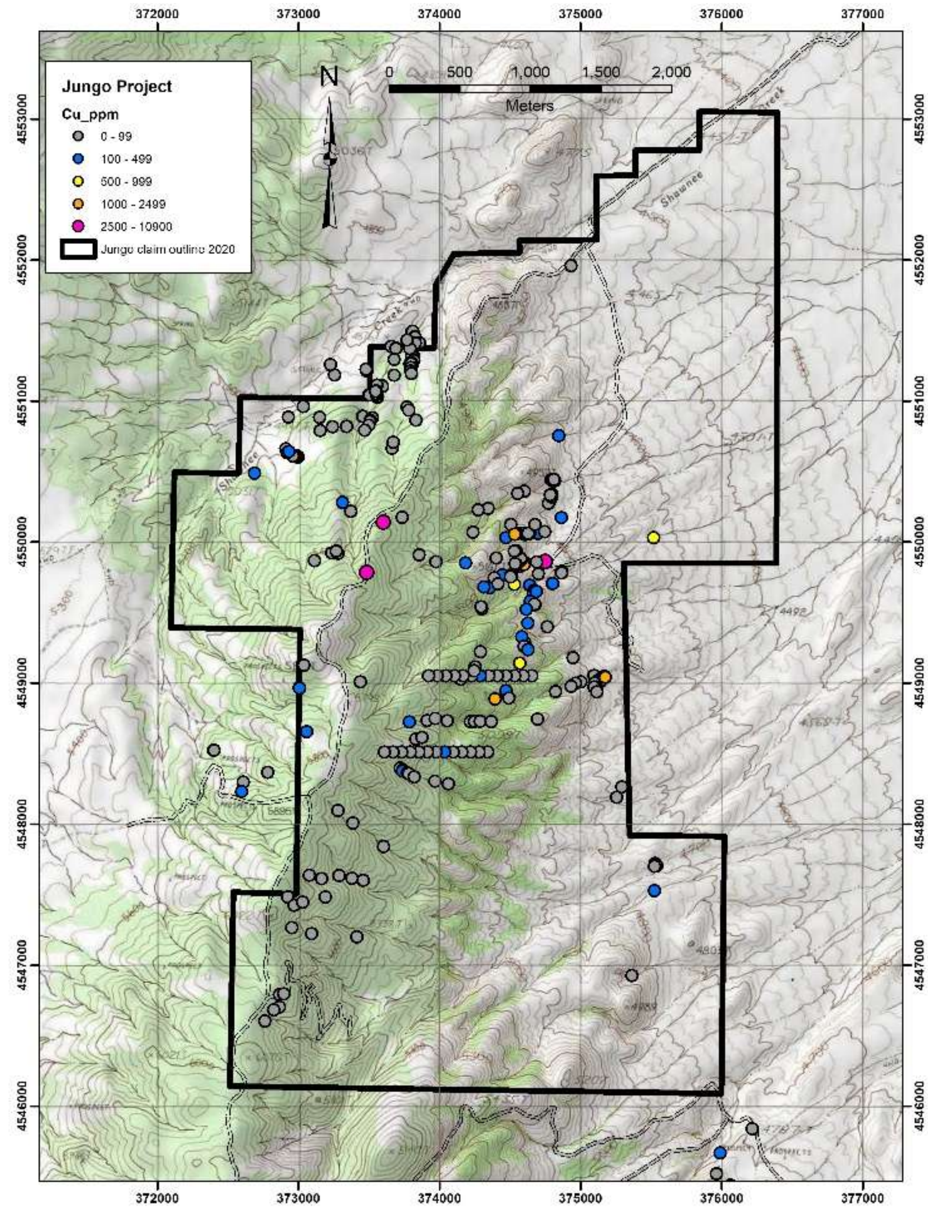


Figure 9.2 Avidian Arsenic in Rock Samples
(from Avidian, 2021)



Avidian collected seven dry stream sediment samples during 2015. A total of 27 soil samples were also collected in 2015.

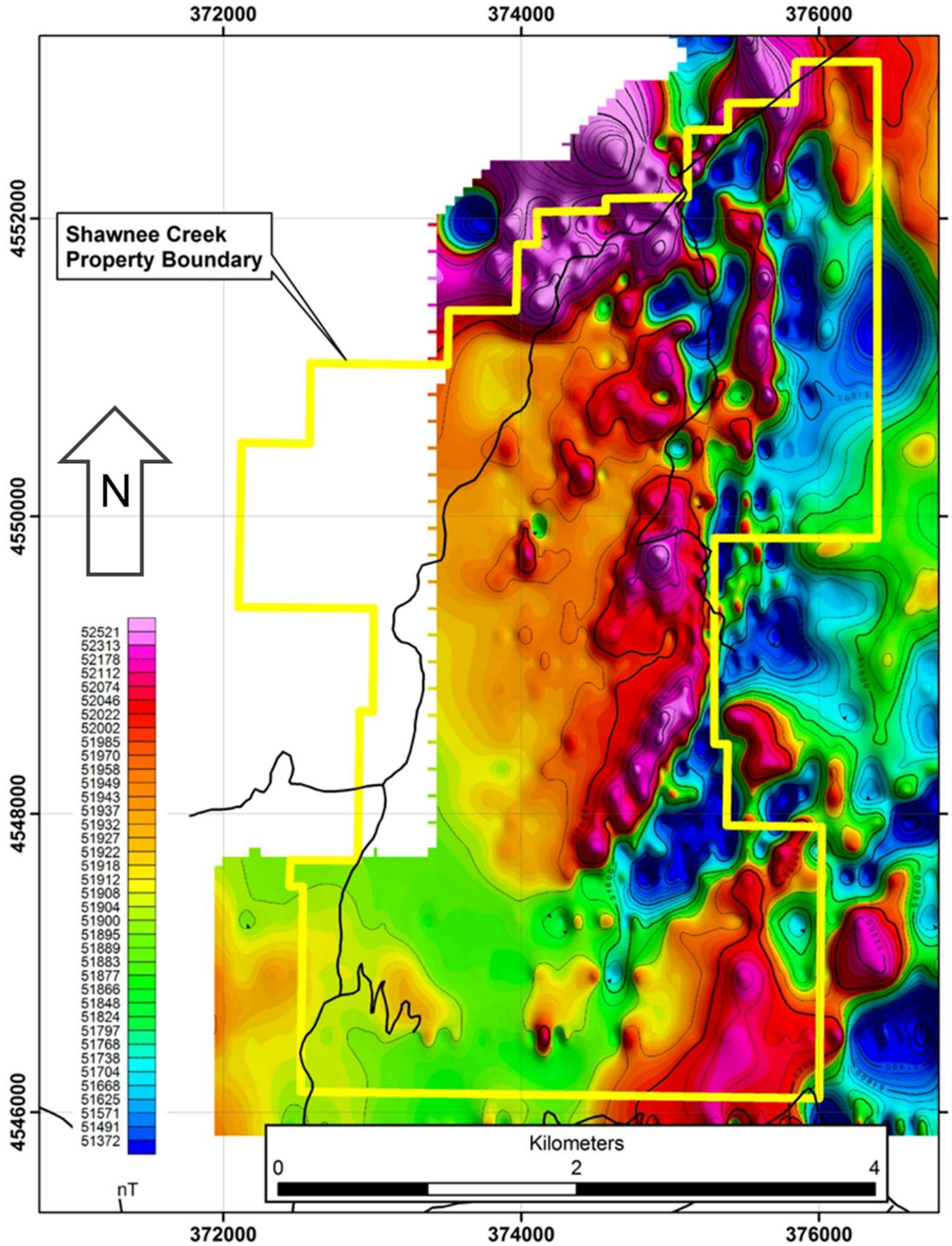
Figure 9.3 Avidian Copper in Rock Samples
(from Avidian, 2021)



9.2 2012 Avidian Ground Magnetic Survey

In 2012, Avidian commissioned Zonge Geosciences of Reno, Nevada ("Zonge"), to conduct a ground magnetic survey along east-west lines for a total of 40.1 line-kilometers. The line locations and reduced-to-pole magnetic image are shown in Figure 9.4. A major magnetic high in the northwest part of the claims corresponds with the surface exposure and likely shallow, subsurface presence of a large Jurassic diorite intrusion. Similar, but much narrower, northeast-trending magnetic highs aligned with but south of the SSZ may be related to diorite or other mafic intrusions at relatively shallow depths.

Figure 9.4 Avidian 2012 Total Magnetic Field Image
(from Avidian 2021; modified from Lide, 2012b)



Note: "Shawnee Creek Property" refers to the Jungo property as of the effective date of this report; heavy black lines are unpaved roads and tracks.

Avidian also commissioned Zonge to re-process and compile IMC's 1991 IP/Res data as shown in Figure 6.2 and Figure 6.3 from Lide (2012a).

9.3 2013 Avidian Short-Wave Infrared Reflectance Mineralogical Study

In 2013, Avidian investigated the subsurface alteration in the northern drilling area with a short-wave infrared reflectance ("SWIR") spectroscopy study of RC drill chips from five drill holes. The study was carried out by Ms. Melissa Mateer, PhD., of Tabatay Geologic Consulting using a TerraSpec reflectance spectrometer. The results were summarized in an electronic spreadsheet and a report provided to Avidian by Mateer (2013). The study found that near-surface weathering and/or distal clay assemblages transition down-hole to illite/muscovite ± carbonate ± chlorite assemblages. The SWIR spectrometer does not detect pyrite, other sulfides, alteration-related albite or potassium feldspar. Nevertheless, the results are consistent with phyllic alteration that has incompletely overprinted chlorite ± carbonate alteration. The carbonate minerals included, in various intervals, calcite, dolomite, and ankerite. In some holes, kaolinite was detected, and tourmaline was detected in a few intervals.

10.0 DRILLING (ITEM 10)

The drilling summarized in this section was completed by historical operators during 1992 through 2011. The information presented in this section of the report is derived from multiple sources, as cited. Mr. Weiss has reviewed this information and believes this summary fairly represents drilling done at the Jungo property. Avidian has not conducted drilling at the Jungo property.

10.1 Summary

Historical records indicate that a total of 25 RC and four core holes have been drilled for a total of 5,499m in the Jungo property by three historical operators during 1992 through 2011 as summarized in Table 10.1. RC methods were used for 90% of the drilling (4,952m) and diamond-core methods account for 10% (547m) of the meters drilled.

Table 10.1 Summary of Jungo Property Drilling

Year	Company	Holes	Hole Type	Meters
1992	Independence Mining	17	RC	4,059
1992	Independence Mining	1	Core	307
1994, 1998	Kernow	8	RC	893
1997	Kernow	2	Core	118
2011	Dutch Gold	1	Core	122
	All Drilling Total	***29***		***5,499***

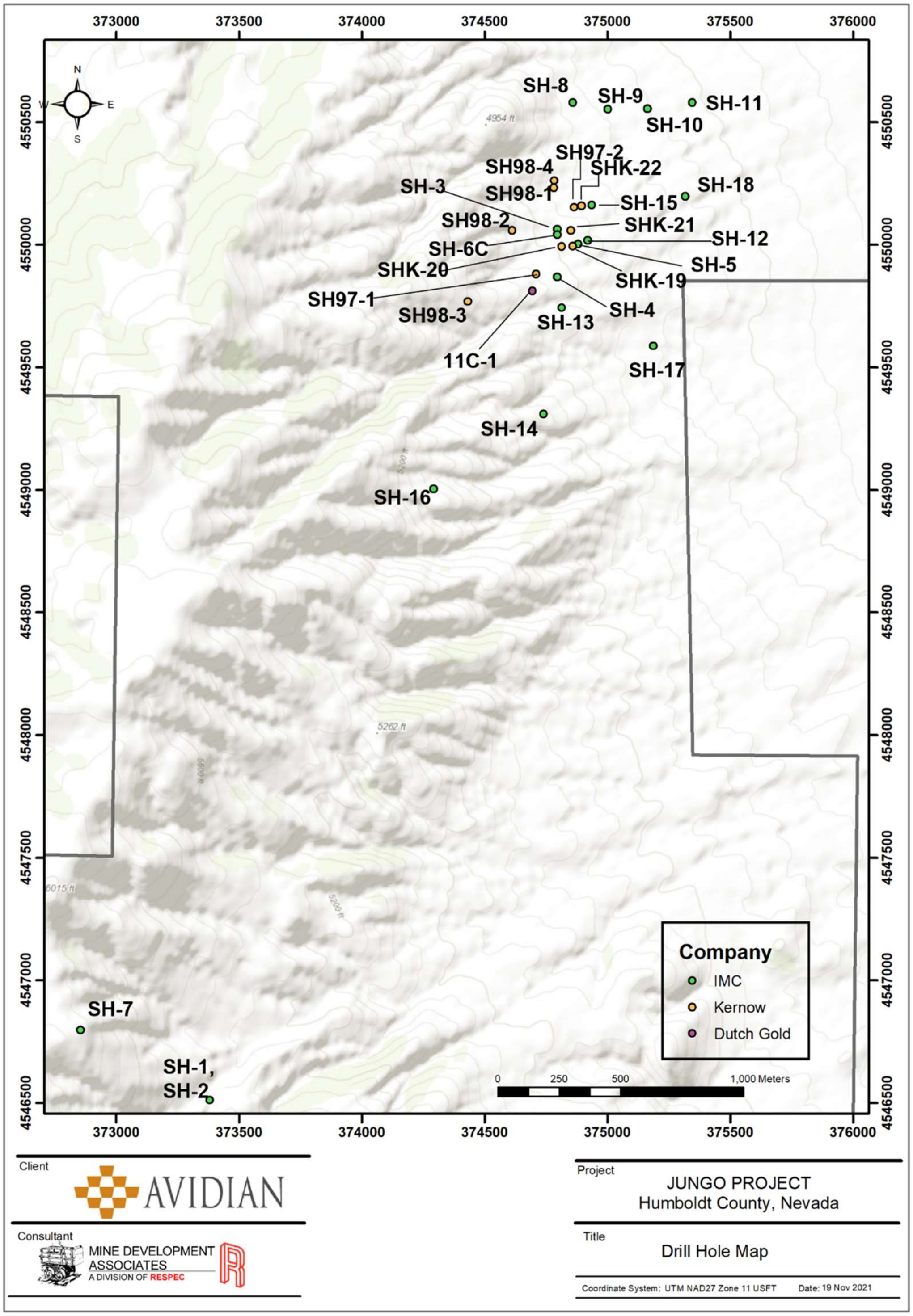
10.2 Historical Drilling

Records of the historical drilling at Jungo by Kernow and Aultra are fragmentary and incomplete. However, copies of original drill logs are available for the holes drilled by IMC, and Avidian has in storage the remaining sawed core and chip trays from all holes. At some point in time, some of the drill holes were re-logged by Avidian geologists, but there are no dates or company names on these records. The Jungo project drill data, which exists in various paper logs and printed sheets of assays, paper maps, project report summaries and a few electronic laboratory assay records, were captured by Avidian to a digital drill database. The geology and alteration described in the various logs have not been compiled due to inconsistencies and incompleteness of the logs.

A summary of the drill-collar locations, hole orientations, final depths, hole types, year and company is provided in Appendix B. Collar coordinates were compiled by Avidian in UTM projection, NAD27 datum, from historical maps and inspection of aerial imagery. There are no historical maps or copies of original-source collar coordinates for the Kernow and Dutch Gold drill holes known to the author, and it is not clear from exactly where, or how, the UTM coordinates were derived for these holes. A drill hole map for the Jungo project is presented in Figure 10.1.

The historical drilling by each historical operator is summarized in the following subsections based on paper and digital records maintained by Avidian. The relation of drilled mineralized intervals reported in the following subsections to the true thickness of mineralization is not known.

Figure 10.1 Jungo Project Drill Hole Map
(MDA, 2021)



Note: UTM projection, NAD27 datum. Holes SH98-1 and SH98-4 plotted from the author's GPS measurements of reclaimed pads with numbered metal tags on fallen stakes.

10.2.1 Independence 1992

IMC drilled a total of 4,366m in 18 holes, one of which was a core hole to a depth of 307m. Three of the RC holes were drilled in the southwestern part of the property (Figure 10.1). The RC drilling was carried out by Lang Drilling Company with a track-mounted drill for about two-thirds of the meters and a truck-mounted drill for the balance. Hole diameters of 13cm (5.125in) to 10.8cm (4.25in) were reported on the drill logs. Samples were collected over 1.524m (5.0ft) intervals down the lengths of the holes. No other information is available on the methods and procedures used for the RC drilling.

The core hole (SH-6C) was drilled by Longyear Drilling and was situated close to IMC's RC hole SH-3 (Neumann, 1993). HQ-diameter core was recovered by conventional wireline methods. No other information is available on the methods and procedures used.

A summary of significant assay results for the IMC drill holes is shown in Table 10.2. Hole SH-3 is of particular interest with 1.73% Cu in granular to massive, pyrite-rich rock from 16.8m to 24.4m. Other intervals in SH-3 also contained significant copper as well as modestly elevated gold and silver (Table 10.2). Avidian and IMC investigated concerns that down-hole contamination from the massive pyrite interval may have contributed to the copper values lower in the hole. Avidian and IMC concluded the volume of massive sulfide material that would be needed to produce the down-hole copper values by contamination would be large and perhaps unlikely to have occurred.

IMC commissioned petrographic studies on thin sections of core and RC chip samples. The petrographic report of Honea (1992) noted mesothermal assemblages consistent with porphyry-style argillic, sericitic, propylitic and pervasive phyllic alteration. In some intervals the assemblage chalcopyrite-bornite-digenite-idaite-chalcocite was described, and the presence of pyrite, arsenopyrite, and lesser amounts of sphalerite, galena and sulfosalt phases were described in others. Avidian geologists observed that hole SH-10 bottomed in medium-grained, bleached, clay altered intrusive rock with quartz veinlets and disseminated sulfide grains. The bottom 59.5-meter interval in SH-10, from 253m to 312.4m, averaged 0.11g Au/t and 0.62% As.

In general, the IMC drilling intersected intervals with elevated gold, in the range of 0.1g Au/t to about 1.7g Au/t, associated with modest silver values and modestly to very strongly elevated copper (Table 10.2). Hole SH-6C had the strongest copper-gold-silver mineralization in a massive-granular textured, fine- to medium-grained pyrite-chalcopyrite vein and disseminated pyrite ± chalcopyrite zone from 24.4m to 28.7m that averaged 1.67g Au/t, 57.7g Ag/t and 2.74% Cu, and is one of the best examples of this style of mineralization. The veins contain minor amounts of quartz and dolomite. A photograph of core from this interval is shown in Figure 10.2. RC hole SH-13 ended in silicified rock with abundant quartz-pyrite veins and possibly some stibnite (Figure 10.3).

Table 10.2 Summary of IMC Mineralized Drill Intervals 1992

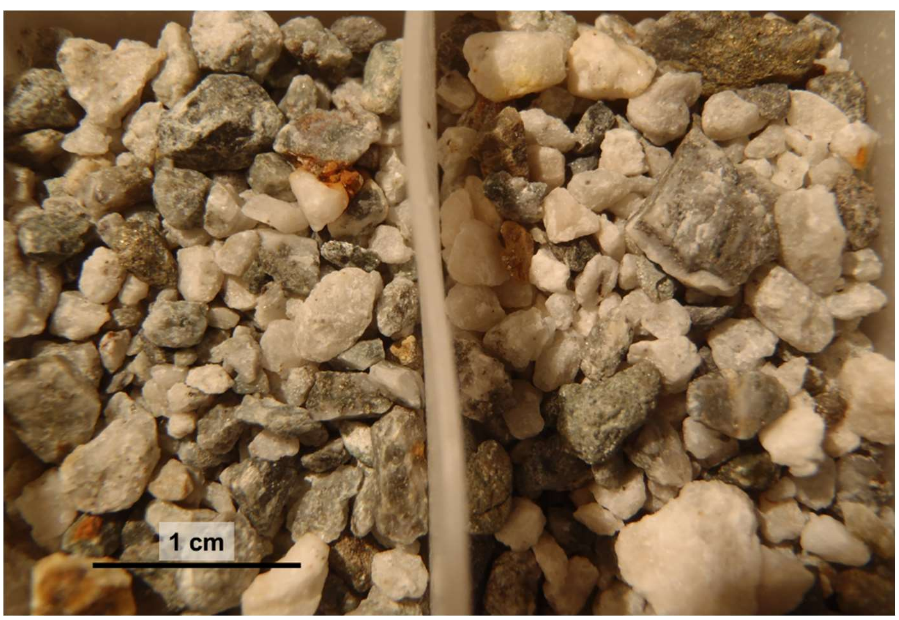
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interv (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (g/t)	Cu (%)
SH -1	NSV						
SH -2	NSV						
SH -3	18.3	30.5	12.2	0.52	20.0	84	1.15
and	53.3	61.0	7.6	0.22	3.3	107	0.10
and	102.1	111.3	9.1	0.14	4.6	56	0.25
and	138.7	157.0	18.3	0.19	7.3	62	0.47
and	163.1	169.2	6.1	0.36	12.1	171	0.58
and	176.8	198.1	21.3	0.28	9.5	55	0.71
SH -4	24.4	29.0	4.6	1.10	12.4	134	0.24
and	32.0	39.6	7.6	0.15	1.6	42	0.03
and	115.8	118.9	3.0	0.13	1.1	50	0.02
SH -5	79.2	85.3	6.1	0.19	3.2	150	0.11
and	99.1	111.3	12.2	1.29	28.7	336	0.27
and	123.4	135.6	12.2	0.15	2.2	81	0.09
and	170.7	175.3	4.6	0.43	4.2	13	0.03
SH -6C	24.4	28.7	4.3	1.67	57.7	NSV	2.74
and	55.2	57.3	2.1	0.30	2.2	NSV	0.17
and	57.3	62.8	5.5	0.43	4.7	NSV	0.11
SH -7	0.0	10.7	10.7	0.05	2.2	596	0.02
SH -8	NSV						
SH -9	208.8	211.8	3.0	0.22	0.2	975	0.01
and	216.4	222.5	6.1	0.06	0.1	490	0.01
SH -10	138.7	140.2	1.5	0.15	44.7	199	0.51
and	253.0	312.4	59.4	0.11	0.2	6249	0.01
SH -11	257.6	259.1	1.5	0.18	2.3	400	0.01
SH -12	96.0	106.7	10.7	0.05	0.6	31	0.11
and	135.6	149.4	13.7	0.03	0.6	62	0.32
and	182.9	187.5	4.6	0.31	4.7	283	0.08
and	217.9	221.0	3.0	0.32	1.5	280	0.02
and	231.6	242.3	10.7	0.16	1.0	113	0.01
SH -13	29.0	33.5	4.6	0.53	27.0	362	0.07
and	74.7	77.7	3.0	0.09	1.3	121	0.08
and	172.2	178.3	6.1	1.12	5.2	123	0.03
and	187.5	201.2	13.7	0.20	2.0	119	0.08
and	30.5	227.1	196.6	NSV		averages 512 ppm Sb	
SH -14	NSV						
SH -15	35.1	44.2	9.1	0.25	0.3	192	0.01
and	76.2	77.7	1.5	0.08	2.8	26	0.07
and	77.7	79.2	1.5	0.13	5.6	50	0.14
SH -16	73.2	79.2	6.1	0.14	13.3	95	0.11
and	198.1	213.4	15.2	0.02	0.5	2034	0.01
SH -17	NSV						
SH -18	NSV						

NSV = no significant values

Figure 10.2 Copper-Gold Bearing Pyrite Vein at 25.9m, Hole SH-6C

Note: sawed HQ-diameter drill core; most of field of view is fine- to medium-grained pyrite vein.

Figure 10.3 Quartz-Pyrite Veined RC Drill Chips from 219.5m – 225.5m in Hole SH-13



10.2.2 Kernow 1994 - 1998

Kernow drilled four RC holes in in 1994 for a total of 396m, then two core holes for 118m in 1997, and four more RC holes for 497m in 1998. NQ-diameter core was recovered from the core holes. The author has no further information on the drilling contractors, types of drilling equipment or the methods and procedures used, except that 1.524m (5.0ft) intervals were sampled and analyzed in both the RC and core holes.

The Kernow hole locations are shown in Figure 10.1 and a list of mineralized intervals is shown in Table 10.3. Elevated gold, up to 2.49g Au/t, was generally associated with modestly elevated silver and more strongly elevated copper (Table 10.3). The best gold intercepts were in pyrite-rich veins in holes SHK-21 with 1.5m at 1.49g Au/t, 13.3g Ag/t and 2.22% Cu; and SH97-2 with 2.49g Au/t, 84.4g Ag/t and 0.67% Cu over 1.5m (see Figure 10.4). In hole SHK97-2, the mineralized pyrite vein in Figure 10.4 was formed in phyllic-altered diorite porphyry that transitions to albitized porphyry with early, porphyry-type quartz veins and chlorite after patchy biotite that replaced hornblende (Figure 10.5).

The four RC holes drilled in 1998 intersected weakly elevated zinc, but no significant gold, silver or copper.

Table 10.3 Summary of Kernow Mineralized Drill Intervals 1994 -1998

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interv (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
SHK -19	86.9	89.9	3.0	0.40	8.0	n/a	0.45	*NSV*	
and	100.6	102.1	1.5	0.20	7.7	n/a	0.12	*NSV*	
SHK -20	3.0	16.8	13.7	0.04	3.1	n/a	0.20	*elevated Pb, Zn*	
SHK -21	3.0	4.6	1.5	0.04	0.2	n/a	0.13	*elevated Zn*	
and	32.0	44.2	12.2	0.33	3.0	n/a	0.35	*elevated Zn*	
and	41.1	42.7	1.5	1.49	13.3	n/a	2.22	*elevated Zn*	
SHK -22	0.0	10.7	10.7	0.60	4.2	n/a	0.07	*elevated Zn*	
and	22.9	25.9	3.0	0.40	18.6	n/a	0.27	*elevated Zn*	
and	32.0	33.5	1.5	0.69	18.6	n/a	0.08	*elevated Zn*	
SH97 -1	*NSV*								
SH97 -2	22.9	24.4	1.5	0.13	5.5	73	0.38	*NSV*	
and	29.0	38.1	9.1	0.60	18.6	435	0.47	*NSV*	
including	36.6	38.1	1.5	2.49	84.4	n/a	0.67	*NSV*	
SH98 -1	*NSV*							*elevated Zn*	
SH98 -2	*NSV*							*elevated Zn*	
SH98 -3	*NSV*							*elevated Zn*	
SH98 -4	*NSV*							*elevated Zn*	

NSV = no significant values

Figure 10.4 Copper-Gold Bearing Pyrite Vein at 36.6m in Hole SHK97-2

Note: sawed NQ-diameter drill core; mostly solid fine- to medium-grained pyrite.

Figure 10.5 Albitized Diorite Porphyry in Hole SHK97-2

Note: sawed NQ-diameter drill core; chlorite after patchy biotite that has replaced hornblende.

10.2.3 Dutch Gold (Aultra) 2011

Dutch Gold's subsidiary Aultra drilled one HQ-diameter core hole (11C-1) for 122m in 2011 (Table 10.1). The collar location is shown in Figure 10.1. The authors have no further information on the drilling contractor, drill type, or the methods and procedures used, except that the core was sampled and analyzed on 1.524m (5.0ft) intervals. The authors are not aware of a drill-hole log for hole 11C-1.

Hole 11C-1 cut sheared, foliated, phyllic-altered rocks of the Boulder Creek beds and phyllic-altered diorite that host massive-granular textured, fine- to medium-grained pyrite-chalcopyrite veins and disseminated pyrite as shown in Figure 10.6 and Figure 10.7. The veins contain minor amounts of quartz and dolomite. Mineralized intervals are summarized in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Summary of Dutch Gold Mineralized Drill Intervals 2011

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interv (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (g/t)	Cu (%)
11C-1	16.8	21.3	4.6	*NSV*			1.39
and	24.4	35.1	10.7	0.27	*NSV*		0.12
and	45.7	51.8	6.1	0.46	*NSV*		0.09
and	82.3	88.4	6.1	0.19	*NSV*		0.15
and	100.6	105.2	4.6	0.10	*NSV*		

NSV = no significant values

Figure 10.6 Copper-Gold Bearing Pyrite Vein at ~44.5m in Hole 11C-1

Note: sawed HQ-diameter drill core showing pyrite vein.

Figure 10.7 Sheared Pyrite-Illite Altered Rock at ~45m in Hole 11C-1

Note: sawed HQ-diameter drill core.

10.3 Drill-Hole Collar Surveys

The authors are unaware of any records pertaining to surveys of the historical drill collar locations.

10.4 Down-Hole Surveys

The authors are unaware of any records of down-hole surveys that may have been performed.

10.5 Summary Statement

The historical drilling data available as of the effective date of this report provide evidence of significant phyllic alteration that hosts gold, silver, and copper mineralization within the SSZ portion of the Jungo property. However, there are some uncertainties in the sources and precision of some of the drill collar coordinates, and therefore some of the holes should be considered approximately located. The shape, orientation and true thickness of the mineralization have not yet been determined with this relatively early-stage level of drilling. However, it is Mr. Weiss' opinion that the historical drilling results can and should be considered in guiding future surface exploration work and in developing future drilling targets. The limited nature of the historical drilling records does not have a material impact on the conclusions presented later in this report but will impart risks to an estimation of resources if the project eventually advances to that stage. Apart from uncertainties in the exact locations of some of the drill hole collars, Mr. Weiss is not aware of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY (ITEM 11)

This section summarizes all information known to the authors relating to sample preparation, analysis, and security, as well as quality assurance/quality control procedures and results, that pertain to the Jungo project. The information has either been compiled by the authors from historical records as cited or provided by Avidian.

11.1 Historical Sample Preparation and Analysis

There are no records available to the authors pertaining to the methods and procedures used by historical operators for the preparation and splitting of surface and most drilling samples prior to their dispatch to the analytical laboratories. Incomplete records of the methods and procedures used by historical operators for the preparation and analysis of samples are summarized below.

11.1.1 Independence Mining

IMC analyzed soil samples for gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury, copper, lead and zinc, apparently by inductively-coupled plasma-emission (“ICP”) methods. Avidian has no records of the laboratory or the sample preparation procedures that were used.

Drill core and at least some of the IMC rock samples were analyzed by Cone Geochemical Inc. (“Cone”) in Lakewood, Colorado for gold, silver, arsenic, ±copper, ±mercury, ±antimony, ±zinc. Cone was an independent commercial assay laboratory, but the authors are not aware of the certifications that may have been held by Cone at that time. Gold was analyzed by fire-assay fusion of a 20g aliquot followed by an atomic adsorption (“AA”) finish. Silver, arsenic, copper, mercury, antimony, zinc were analyzed by AA following a 2-acid digestion.

There is no information on the methods used for splitting or preparing IMC’s RC drill samples. Core was sawn in half lengthwise, and one half was sent to the lab for assay. No information is available for the methods used to prepare the rock and core samples for analysis.

11.1.2 Kernow

Rock and soil samples collected by Kernow were analyzed at American Assay Laboratories Inc. (“AAL”) in Sparks, Nevada. AAL was, and continues to be, an independent commercial assay laboratory. Certifications that may have been held by AAL in the 1990s are not known to the authors.

There is no information on the methods or procedures used to split and prepare these samples. Gold was determined by fire-assay fusion of a 30g aliquot with an AA finish. Silver plus 29 major, minor, and trace elements were analyzed by inductively-coupled plasma optical-emission spectrometry (“ICP-OES”) following a 2-acid digestion of a 0.5g aliquot.

Kernow’s 1994 RC drill samples were analyzed at Chemex Labs Inc. (“Chemex”) in Sparks, Nevada. Chemex was an independent commercial assay laboratory, but the authors are not aware of the certifications that may have been held by Chemex in 1994. There is no information on the methods used for splitting or preparing Kernow’s RC drill samples. Gold was determined by fire-assay fusion of a 30g aliquot with an AA finish. Copper, lead, zinc and silver were determined using a 2-acid digestion, but the analytical method is missing from the available records.

There are no records of the methods and procedures used for the preparation and analysis of the core samples from Kernow's 1997 core drilling. Remaining core indicates the core was sawed in half lengthwise. Avidian spreadsheets from 2016 contain assay results for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc on 1.524m (5.0ft) intervals but no other records are available. The authors are not aware of the laboratory or analytical methods that were used.

There are also no records of the methods and procedures used for the preparation and analysis of Kernow's 1998 RC drill samples. Avidian's spreadsheets contain assays for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc on 1.524m (5.0ft) intervals but no other records are available. The authors are not aware of the laboratory or analytical methods that were used for the 1998 RC samples.

11.1.3 Dutch Gold (Aultra)

The core samples from Dutch Gold's 2011 drill hole were sawed in half lengthwise. The samples were prepared at ALS Minerals ("ALS") in Winnemucca, Nevada and analyzed at the ALS laboratory in Reno, Nevada. ALS was, and continues to be, an independent commercial assay laboratory. The authors are not aware of the certifications that ALS may have held in 2011.

The core samples were crushed in their entirety to 70% at <2mm and riffle split to obtain 200g subsamples. The subsamples were pulverized to 85% at <75µm. Gold was determined by fire-assay fusion of a 30g aliquot with an AA finish. Silver plus 34 major, minor, and trace elements were analyzed by inductively-coupled plasma atomic-emission spectrometry ("ICP-AES") following a 2-acid digestion of a 0.4g aliquot. Samples with >10,000g Cu/t were re-analyzed for copper by ICP-AES using a diluted 2-acid digestion.

11.2 Avidian Surface Sample Preparation and Analysis

Avidian's rock, dry stream sediment, rock and soil samples were analyzed at AAL in Sparks, Nevada. AAL was independent of Avidian, but the authors are not aware of the certifications that may have been held by AAL in 2011 through 2016. The authors have no records of the methods and procedures used for the preparation of the Avidian samples. For some samples, gold was determined by fire-assay fusion of a 30g aliquot with an AA finish. For others, gold was determined by fire-assay fusion of a 30g aliquot with an ICP finish. In addition to gold, some samples were analyzed for silver, arsenic, bismuth, copper, mercury molybdenum, lead, antimony, selenium, tellurium, tungsten, and zinc by ICP following a 2-acid digestion. Other samples were analyzed for silver, arsenic, calcium, copper iron, mercury, molybdenum, lead, sulfur, antimony, uranium and zinc in addition to gold. Another group of samples was analyzed for gold by fire-assay fusion of a 30g aliquot with an AA finish, as well as gold plus 68 major, minor, trace, rare earth, and platinum group elements using ICP following a 2-acid digestion.

11.3 Sample Security

There are no records of the methods and procedures used for sample security and transportation to the assay labs by IMC, Kernow and Dutch Gold. Avidian's samples were transported from the project area to AAL by Avidian personnel.

11.4 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

The authors are unaware of any records of quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") procedures and results associated with the historical surface samples and drilling at the Jungo project. A lack of recorded QA/QC measures and results is not unusual for surface sampling and early-stage drilling conducted through the mid-1990s. QA/QC samples such as blanks and certified reference materials (standards) were not inserted into the surface sample stream by Avidian.

11.5 Summary Statement

Records from historical exploration available to the authors are in part insufficient to assess the adequacy of historical sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures. However, it is the authors' opinion that this lack of assessment does not have a material impact on the conclusions and recommendations of this report. Cone, AAL, Chemex and ALS were all well established commercial laboratories and used analytical methods appropriate for the surface and drill samples from the Jungo project. It is the opinion of Mr. Weiss that the surface and drill assay results are adequate for use in planning further exploration work, including drilling, and therefore can be used for the purposes of this report. The lack of information on the analytical methods and laboratories used for the Kernow 1997 and 1998 drill samples, and the overall lack of QA/QC procedures and results, does impart some risk, but this is not considered to be material for such an early-stage project.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (ITEM 12)

Data verification for the purposes of NI 43-101 is the process of confirming that data has been generated with proper procedures, has been accurately transcribed from the original source, and is suitable to be used. Data verification is supported by independent collection of information during site visits by the Qualified Persons responsible for the technical report. Mr. Weiss experienced no limitations on data verification other than those summarized herein.

12.1 Independent Author's Site Visit

Mr. Weiss visited the Jungo property on September 16, 2021, accompanied by Mr. Brook of Avidian. During the site visit, the project geology was inspected in the northern drilling area and traversed by Mr. Weiss through representative exposures of the Boulder Creek beds north and west of the drilling area. Float boulders and sub-outcrop in and adjacent to the reclaimed historical trenches and drill sites were examined. The locations of reclaimed historical drill sites were verified, and coordinates were taken with a hand-held global positioning system ("GPS") receiver as summarized in Section 12.1.1. Independent verification samples were collected by Mr. Weiss as discussed in Section 12.1.2.

On September 17, 2021, Mr. Weiss inspected historical drill core at Avidian's storage facility in Winnemucca, Nevada. Mineralized intervals were examined with particular attention paid to drill core from holes SH6-C and 11C-1. On September 22, 2021, Mr. Weiss inspected RC chip trays and drill core at Avidian's storage unit in Reno, Nevada. Mr. Weiss has also maintained a relatively continual line of communication through telephone calls and emails with Mr. Brook in which the project status, procedures, and geologic ideas and concepts were discussed.

12.1.1 Independent Verification of Drill Site Locations

Nearly all historical drill sites and trenches were reclaimed by IMC, Kernow and Dutch Gold. Nevertheless, an estimation of the drill site locations could be approximated within the reclaimed areas. During his site visit on September 16, 2021, Mr. Weiss collected coordinates from seven sites using a hand-held Garmin GPSMAP 65 receiver with estimated horizontal precision of ±3m. The measured coordinates are compared to the coordinates received from Avidian in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1 Site Verification Coordinates (UTM NAD27)

Verification Measured Coordinates				Avidian Jungo Data Files			
East UTM NAD27	North UTM NAD27	Feature	Corresponds To	East UTM NAD27	North UTM NAD27	Dif E (m)	Dif N (m)
375035	4550563	collar tag, hole SH-9	collar RC SH-9	375003	4550553	32	10
374861	4550007	reclaimed drill site	SHK-19	374860	4549995	1	12
374822	4550049	reclaimed drill site	SHK-21	374852	4550058	-30	-9
374776	4550097	reclaimed drill site	SH-3?	374796	4550063	-20	34
374645	4549819	mid reclaimed trench	possible HC-1	374695	4549812	-50	7
374782	4550230	reclaimed RC site w/stake	SH98-1	374770	4550232	12	-2
374784	4550261	reclaimed RC site w/stake	SH98-4	*no coords from Avidian*			

All but one feature were within 35m of the coordinates listed in Avidian's data files. This is not unexpected in view of the post-drilling reclamation, the nature and scale of the historical paper maps from the IMC drilling, and the lack of maps and original-source drill hole collar records from the Kernow and Dutch Gold drilling. Nevertheless, reclaimed drill sites were observed during the site visit, can be seen in aerial imagery, and there are numbered RC chip trays and drill core boxes in the possession of Avidian that correspond to Avidian's records of the drilling.

12.1.2 Independent Verification of Mineralization

A total of four rock and prospect waste-dump geochemical samples for independent verification of mineralization were collected by Mr. Weiss from the northern part of the property. The samples ranged from about 1.0kg to 2.2kg. The coordinates, assays for selected elements and brief descriptions are summarized in Table 12.2.

The samples were maintained in the custody of Mr. Weiss, who delivered the samples to the laboratory of ALS Minerals in Reno, Nevada. At the Reno lab, the samples were crushed in their entirety to 70% <2mm, split to approximately 250g sub-samples, and the sub-samples were pulverized to 85% <75µm. These sub-sample pulps were then air-freighted to the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia, where they were analyzed for gold by 30g fire-assay with an AA finish. Separate aliquots were assayed for 49 major, minor and trace elements by ICP-MS following a four-acid digestion (method ME-MS61). Samples that assayed >10,000ppm Cu were re-analyzed by ICP-AES using higher detection-limit procedures.

The assays indicate the presence of copper-gold mineralization accompanied by variably elevated silver, arsenic, bismuth, mercury, antimony, tellurium, and zinc. Thallium contents are low. Lead and molybdenum contents are low to weakly elevated.

Table 12.2 2021 Verification Samples, Northern Drilling Area of the Jungo Property

Sample ID	X_UTM NAD27	Y_UTM NAD27	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu %	Fe %	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Te ppm	Tl ppm	Zn ppm
510101	374855	4550133	0.252	6.91	496	60.8	0.13	27.1	1.52	5.92	70.5	0.69	520	12.3	0.87	96
510102	374780	4550063	1.085	6.9	652	37.2	0.64	27.2	0.597	8.59	215	2.01	53.1	10.25	1.12	182
510103	374769	4549817	0.028	2.14	12.3	0.48	4.1	8.09	0.055	4.6	4.1	0.11	6.46	0.18	0.91	146
510104	374747	4549868	1.45	38.4	1130	50.9	0.73	18.3	22	10.3	212	0.11	1980	8.03	0.51	565

** copper <1.0% by MEMS-61; copper >1.0% by CU-OG62; ** ALS Certificate of Assay RE21257968*

ID		Comments
510101		4-meter float grab, select on orange-yell-brn "gossan" at reclaimed trench or access road.
510102		4-meter float grab, select on yell-brn to dk red-brn "gossan"; occais clasts dk gry residual qtz w/boxwk after py.
510103		select float grab on diorite with malach in fracts at reclaimed trench site.
510104		select dump grab at shallow shaft; dk brn to yell-brn gossan w/occais qtz vnlts <3mm wide.

12.2 Database Verification

Avidian has not yet compiled a comprehensive drilling database with typical collar, down-hole survey, down-hole assay, lithological and alteration tables for the historical Jungo project drilling. Down-hole assay tables are maintained in spreadsheets with separate tables for each drill hole. For data verification, Mr. Weiss compared the assays in Avidian's drill-hole assay tables to paper copies of the laboratory analytical reports. There are no laboratory assay reports for the two core holes and four RC holes drilled by Kernow in 1997 and 1998, respectively. Therefore, drilling assay data verification was limited to the 1992 IMC drill holes, the 2011 Dutch Gold (Aultra) drill hole and the four RC holes drilled by Kernow in 1994.

Eight holes were selected for data verification from the 23 holes for which laboratory assay reports are available. These eight holes represent 25% of the total meters drilled within the property and together account for 892 assayed intervals. From these, the gold, silver and copper assays of 247 assay intervals in the Avidian tables were compared to the laboratory analytical reports. The audited assay intervals comprise about 28% of the intervals in the eight selected drill holes. A total of 13 errors, representing 5.2% of the audited intervals, were observed. These included likely typographical errors, a 1.524-meter (5.0ft) shift of three copper assays, and percent copper values inadvertently listed as parts per million. Only four of the errors are significant and none would change the conclusions of this report. However, based on the 5.2% error rate, Mr. Weiss recommends that Avidian conduct a thorough comparison of the assay tables to the analytical reports for the 23 drill holes that have such reports and correct all errors that may be found. Mr. Weiss also recommends that Avidian compile a single drilling down-hole assay table and using available drill logs, extract and compile down-hole lithology and alteration tables.

Avidian’s surface sample assay table was also verified with limitations because there are no laboratory analytical reports available for the 1992 IMC surface rock and trench samples, or for the 1990s Kernow trench samples. This table includes 315 samples collected and analyzed by Avidian in 2011 through 2016. Gold, silver and copper assays from 95 samples were compared to the assays in electronic copies of the AAL analytical reports. These represent about 30% of the Avidian samples in the table. No errors were found in the gold and silver values in the assay table. Twenty errors were found in the copper values. All were due to antimony assays incorrectly listed in the copper column, instead of the copper assays. Mr. Weiss recommends that Avidian conduct a thorough comparison of the surface assay table to the analytical reports and correct all errors that may be found.

12.3 Summary Statement on Data Verification

Mr. Weiss has conducted a site visit and data verification with limitations imposed by the reclaimed nature of the historical drill sites and trenches, and the incomplete records of laboratory analytical reports. These limitations are not unusual for an exploration project that has remained at an early stage since the 1990s. The bulk of the geologic, geophysical, geochemical and drill data was generated by IMC, a successful, well-regarded exploration and gold mining company that operated major open-pit and underground gold mines in Nevada and Colorado. Although there are some uncertainties in the precise locations of some of the historical drill collars, the author concludes that the available surface and drill data are adequate for the purposes used in this report and can and should be used for planning further exploration, including drilling, at the Jungo project.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (ITEM 13)

Mr. Weiss is not aware of any metallurgical testing carried out on samples of mineralized bedrock materials from the Jungo property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES (ITEM 14)

There are no current mineral resources estimated for the Jungo project.

Item 15 (Mineral Reserve Estimates) through Item 22 (Economic Analysis) are not applicable to the Jungo property as of the effective date of this report, and these sections of the report have therefore been omitted.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (ITEM 23)

The Bonita property of VR Resources Ltd. ("VR") is located on the southwest flank of the Jackson Mountains, about 4.5km west of the Jungo property, and has been the site of small-scale historical copper, iron and gold mining from veins and hydrothermal breccia bodies in the vicinity of the Red Butte mine, Bonita Spring, and other prospects east of Bonita Spring. Exploration work by VR has resulted in the definition of an earliest Late Jurassic group of polyphase gabbro porphyry to granodiorite plutons, dikes and plugs referred to as the Bonita complex that hosts widespread albite-specularite and potassic alteration (Gunning and Daley, 2020). Zircon U-Pb ages obtained by VR indicate the Bonita complex intrusions crystallized at 160 to 165.75Ma (Gunning and Daley, 2020), slightly later than the 168.5 to 169.4Ma Yerington batholith (e.g. Dilles and Wright, 1988) which hosts calc-alkaline porphyry, skarn, and iron oxide copper-gold deposits about 240km to the south. Thus, the Bonita complex and associated, porphyry-related alteration and copper-gold mineralization are coeval with and part of the suite of 170-162Ma intrusions that post-date the Happy Creek igneous complex of the early Mesozoic, cordilleran magmatic arc exposed in the Jackson Mountains (Quinn et al., 1997). As pointed out by Gunning and Daley (2020):

> "*Overall, Bonita provides a new occurrence for the well established belt of Triassic and Jurassic porphyry systems along the western margin of North America, extending north from the Black Rock arc in Nevada through the Quesnellia and Stikinia arc terranes of the northern Cordillera in Washington state, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory (e.g. Nelson and Colpron, 2007). This continent-scale belt of porphyry copper systems demonstrates the continuity of the subduction zone along the western margin of ancestral North America in early Mesozoic time (Wyld and Wright, 2001)*."

The recognition of similar age Jurassic porphyry intrusions and related alteration and mineralization in the Bonita complex supports the application of the intrusion-related to porphyry copper-gold deposit model at the nearby Jungo project. The reader is cautioned that Mr. Weiss has not been able to verify the information discussed above, and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

It is also worth mentioning that the Stikinia and Quesnellia terranes in Canada include sub-volcanic plutons that host a number of copper, copper-gold and gold deposits in the northern cordillera, including the extensive Tintina gold belt of Alaska, Yukon and British Columbia. Several well-known intrusion-related gold deposits are known within the Tintina gold belt. The gold deposits are usually associated with Jurassic and Early to Mid-Cretaceous plutons, generally within or proximal to the intrusions, and gold occurs in disseminated, replacement and vein deposits, as well as in pluton-related quartz veins and skarn zones (Logan et al, 2000). The Donlin Creek deposit is noted for its very high arsenopyrite and stibnite content.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (ITEM 24)

The authors are not aware of any other relevant information necessary to make this technical report not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (ITEM 25)

Initial rock sampling, geologic mapping and trenching by IMC identified a discontinuous, northeast-trending 5-kilometer-long zone of elevated copper and gold ± arsenic, ± mercury, ± antimony, ± zinc in sheared and folded metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Boulder Creek beds in the central and northeast parts of the Jungo property. IMC and later operators recognized that some of the highest grade samples were from narrow, poorly exposed gossans in the northeast part of the property. Drilling by IMC and later companies in the northern drilling area intersected zones of calc-silicate alteration and strong phyllic alteration in the Boulder Creek beds and albite-altered diorite dikes or sills. The drilling also intersected copper and gold mineralization in pyrite ± chalcopyrite veins, with small amounts of quartz and/or calcite, within the most intense phyllic alteration. These veins most likely represent the un-weathered equivalents of the gossans found on surface. Weaker gold mineralization was found in zones of abundant disseminated pyrite in the phyllic-altered rocks. Some of the of the deeper drill holes, SH-10, SH-13 and SH-16, ended in phyllic-altered diorite or granodiorite with highly elevated arsenic ± antimony. Hole SH-10 averaged 0.11g Au/t and 0.62% arsenic for the last 59m, from 253m to the final depth at 312m.

The IP/Res surveys carried out by IMC and Kernow have identified multiple zones of high chargeability coincident with the northeast-trending zone of elevated copper and gold. Hole SH-10 was drilled into the upper fringes of a 25msec elevated chargeability zone identified in the IMC survey. Greater concentrations of sulfide minerals and potential mineralization at greater depths could perhaps account for the deeper core of this chargeability high, which makes this zone a target for further drilling.

Another significant zone of elevated chargeability was identified in the Kernow IP/Res survey. This anomaly is situated west of the IMC anomaly. Avidian believes most of the historical drilling was done on the eastern chargeability anomaly, and that none of the drilling reached the chargeability anomaly to the west.

Two smaller zones of anomalous arsenic ± gold were identified by the IMC sampling. One zone is located near the northwestern margin of the property and is principally enriched in arsenic (Figure 6.6). The other is centered on a hill at the edge of the pediment in the southeast part of the property and includes modestly elevated arsenic and gold (Figure 6.4 and Figure 6.6) in strongly silicified volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Boulder Creek beds. No drilling has been done in either area. It would be beneficial to further investigate these two areas with detailed mapping in order to better understand the nature of the geochemical enrichment and determine if there may be targets for drilling at one or both.

The phyllic alteration, mineralization and altered diorite dikes or sills encountered in the historical drilling, together with the setting in an area of Jurassic porphyry magmatic activity, together support the potential for discovering an intrusion-related copper-gold deposit at depth within the SSZ. Drilled intervals with local porphyry intrusive texture and related quartz veinlets and the location in a continental-wide belt of Jurassic porphry-style mineralization lend support to the target concept. The pyrite ± chalcopyrite veins and phyllic alteration suggest that historical drilling and surface exposure may represent a high level in such a magmatic-hydrothermal system.

Interestingly, the majority of the historical drilling was located on the northwestern flank of a prominent, northeast-elongate magnetic high that is centered at approximately 374,800E and4,549,800N. This magnetic high could potentially mark a major porphyry intrusion at depth and/or magnetite-rich skarn.

Deeper drilling in this area should be considered because similar age, intrusion-related copper and copper-gold deposits have been documented in the belt of Jurassic magmatic arc rocks reaching from the Pumpkin Hollow skarn and the Yerington porphyry copper district in western Nevada, north through British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

In conclusion, the authors have reviewed the project data, including the available records from historical drilling, and Mr. Weiss has visited the project site. The authors believe that the data provided by Avidian and the historical operators, as well as the geological interpretations derived from the data, are generally a fair and reasonable representation of the Jungo copper-gold project. The uncertainties associated with the incomplete records of historical exploration data, particularly that of some of the Kernow drilling data, do not have a material effect on the conclusions of this report, but should be considered to add risk in the future use of that data.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (ITEM 26)

The authors believe that the Jungo project is a project of merit and warrants exploration for the possible discovery of copper-gold deposits. A Phase I exploration program is recommended with an estimated cost of $0.510 million dollars as summarized in Table 26.1. The program would be focused on 3,250m of RC drilling mainly within the SSZ and nearby geophysical targets, in part following up on mineralization encountered in the historical drill holes. Geologic mapping and limited sampling of the northwestern and southeastern geochemically anomalous areas is also recommended.

If the Jungo project advances and this recommended program is undertaken, Mr. Weiss recommends that Avidian first compile and validate a single, comprehensive drill hole assay table, making sure that units of concentration are consistent within each column for each element with assays. Single and comprehensive tables for down hole lithology and mineralization should also be captured from the available drill logs. Of equal importance, a single table with Avidian's best estimates of the UTM NAD27 coordinates, azimuth, inclination and total depth for all the historical drill holes should be compiled with only one row for each drill hole. Each historical drill site should then be field checked to make sure the estimated coordinates are reasonable, and adjustments should be made as required.

Table 26.1 Cost Estimate for the Recommended Jungo Project

Item			Estimated Cost (USD)
Geological Mapping; SE pediment			$ 8,500
Surface Assays			$ 2,000
RC Drilling; 3,250m @	$ 82.00	/m	$ 266,500
Drill Roads and Pads			$ 25,000
Drilling Assays			$ 115,000
Drilling Geology, Logging, Supervision			$ 36,000
Field and Travel Expenses			$ 15,000
Claim Holding Taxes and Fees			$ 42,000
Total Phase I Exploration Program			***$ 510,000***

Permitting for the Phase I drilling in the SSZ area is already in place under Avidian's existing NOI, but any additional drill roads and pads will be limited to a disturbance of 0.635 hectares (1.57 acres). New disturbance of more than 0.635 hectares (1.57 acres), if required, would require permitting under a Plan of Operations with the USBLM.

27.0 REFERENCES (ITEM 27)

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE (ITEM 28)

Effective Date of report: October 27, 2021

Completion Date of report: December 14, 2021

"Steven I. Weiss"
Steven I. Weiss, C.P.G.

Date Signed:
December 14, 2021

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS (ITEM 29)

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

STEVEN I. WEISS, PH.D., C.P.G.

I, Steven I. Weiss, C.P.G., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently a self-employed Senior Associate Geologist for Mine Development Associates, Inc., located at 210 South Rock Blvd., Reno, Nevada, 89502.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from the Colorado College in 1978, received a Master of Science degree in Geological Science from the Mackay School of Mines at the University of Nevada, Reno in 1987, and hold a Doctorate in Geological Science from the University of Nevada, Reno, received in 1996.
3. I am a Certified Professional Geologist (#10829) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists and have worked as a geologist in the mining industry and in academia for more than 35 years.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). I have previously explored, drilled, evaluated and reported on gold-silver ±lead, ±zinc, ±copper deposits in Nevada, California, Colorado, Idaho, Canada, Greece, and Mexico. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with certified professional associations, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I am a co-author of this technical report titled "Technical Report for the Jungo Gold-Copper Project, Humboldt County, Nevada" prepared for Avidian Gold Corp., with an effective date of October 27, 2021. Subject to those issues discussed in Section 3.0, I am responsible for all sections of this technical report.
6. I visited the Jungo property on September 16th, 2021, and the project storage facilities on September 17th and 22nd, 2021. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this technical report.
7. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, as of the effective date the technical report contains the necessary scientific and technical information to make the technical report not misleading.
8. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the technical report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of that instrument and form.

Dated this 14th day of December, 2021

"*Steven I. Weiss*"
Signature of Qualified Person
Steven I. Weiss, C. P. G.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS, JUNGO PROPERTY, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, NEVADA

Unpatented Lode Mining Claims

JSW, JSE and RDW Claim Groups (102 claims)

Claim Name	Locator	NMC		Claim Name	Locator	NMC
JSW 1	AGUI	1068565		RDW 6	AGUI	1086319
JSW 2	AGUI	1068566		RDW 7	AGUI	1086320
JSW 3	AGUI	1068567		RDW 8	AGUI	1086321
JSW 4	AGUI	1068568		RDW 9	AGUI	1086322
JSW 5	AGUI	1068569		RDW 10	AGUI	1086323
JSW 6	AGUI	1068570		RDW 11	AGUI	1086324
JSW 7	AGUI	1068571		RDW 12	AGUI	1086325
JSW 8	AGUI	1068572		RDW 13	AGUI	1086326
JSW 9	AGUI	1068573		RDW 14	AGUI	1086327
JSW 10	AGUI	1068574		RDW 15	AGUI	1086328
JSW 11	AGUI	1068575		RDW 16	AGUI	1086329
JSW 12	AGUI	1068576		RDW 17	AGUI	1086330
JSW 13	AGUI	1068577		RDW 18	AGUI	1086331
JSW 14	AGUI	1068578		RDW 19	AGUI	1086332
JSW 15	AGUI	1068579		RDW 20	AGUI	1086333
JSW 16	AGUI	1068580		RDW 21	AGUI	1086334
JSW 17	AGUI	1068581		RDW 22	AGUI	1086335
JSW 18	AGUI	1068582		RDW 23	AGUI	1086336
JSE 1	AGUI	1068583		RDW 24	AGUI	1086337
JSE 2	AGUI	1068584		RDW 25	AGUI	1086338
JSE 3	AGUI	1068585		RDW 26	AGUI	1086339
JSE 4	AGUI	1068586		RDW 27	AGUI	1086340
JSE 5	AGUI	1068587		RDW 28	AGUI	1086341
JSE 6	AGUI	1068588		RDW 29	AGUI	1086342
JSE 7	AGUI	1068589		RDW 30	AGUI	1086343
JSE 8	AGUI	1068590		RDW 31	AGUI	1086344
JSE 9	AGUI	1068591		RDW 32	AGUI	1086345
JSE 10	AGUI	1068592		RDW 33	AGUI	1086346
JSE 11	AGUI	1068593		RDW 34	AGUI	1086347
JSE 12	AGUI	1068594		RDW 35	AGUI	1086348
JSE 13	AGUI	1068595		RDW 36	AGUI	1086349
JSE 14	AGUI	1068596		RDW 37	AGUI	1086350
JSE 15	AGUI	1068597		RDW 38	AGUI	1086351
JSE 16	AGUI	1068598		RDW 39	AGUI	1086352
JSE 17	AGUI	1068599		RDW 40	AGUI	1086353
JSE 18	AGUI	1068600		RDW 41	AGUI	1086354

Claim Name	Locator	NMC		Claim Name	Locator	NMC
JSE 19	AGUI	1068601		RDW 43	AGUI	1086355
JSE 20	AGUI	1068602		RDW 44	AGUI	1086356
JSE 21	AGUI	1068603		RDW 45	AGUI	1086357
JSE 22	AGUI	1068604		RDW 46	AGUI	1086358
JSE 23	AGUI	1068605		RDW 47	AGUI	1086359
JSE 24	AGUI	1068606		RDW 48	AGUI	1086360
JSE 25	AGUI	1068607		RDW 49	AGUI	1086361
JSE 26	AGUI	1068608		RDW 50	AGUI	1086362
JSE 27	AGUI	1068609		RDW 51	AGUI	1086363
JSE 28	AGUI	1068610		RDW 52	AGUI	1086364
RDW 1	AGUI	1086314		RDW 53	AGUI	1086365
RDW 2	AGUI	1086315		RDW 54	AGUI	1086366
RDW 3	AGUI	1086316		RDW 55	AGUI	1086367
RDW 4	AGUI	1086317		RDW 56	AGUI	1086368
RDW 5	AGUI	1086318		RDW 57	AGUI	1086369

Note: AGUI is Avidian Gold (US) Inc.

Red Dog Claim Group (85 claims)

Claim Name	Locator	NMC		Claim Name	Locator	NMC
Red Dog 1	W. R. Hansen	1016205		Red Dog 113	Aultra Gold Inc	1016261
Red Dog 2	W. R. Hansen	1016206		Red Dog 114	Aultra Gold Inc	1016263
Red Dog 3	W. R. Hansen	1016207		Red Dog 116	Aultra Gold Inc	1016252
Red Dog 4	W. R. Hansen	1016208		Red Dog 117	Aultra Gold Inc	1016254
Red Dog 5	W. R. Hansen	1016209		Red Dog 118	Aultra Gold Inc	1016256
Red Dog 6	W. R. Hansen	1016210		Red Dog 119	Aultra Gold Inc	1016258
Red Dog 7	W. R. Hansen	1016211		Red Dog 120	Aultra Gold Inc	1016260
Red Dog 8	W. R. Hansen	1016212		Red Dog 121	Aultra Gold Inc	1016262
Red Dog 9	W. R. Hansen	1016213		Red Dog 122	Aultra Gold Inc	1016245
Red Dog 10	W. R. Hansen	1016214		Red Dog 123	Aultra Gold Inc	1016247
Red Dog 11	W. R. Hansen	1016215		Red Dog 124	Aultra Gold Inc	1016244
Red Dog 12	W. R. Hansen	1016216		Red Dog 125	Aultra Gold Inc	1016246
Red Dog 13	W. R. Hansen	1016217		Red Dog 126	Aultra Gold Inc	1016265
Red Dog 14	W. R. Hansen	1016218		Red Dog 127	Aultra Gold Inc	1016267
Red Dog 15	W. R. Hansen	1016219		Red Dog 128	Aultra Gold Inc	1016264
Red Dog 16	W. R. Hansen	1016220		Red Dog 129	Aultra Gold Inc	1016266
Red Dog 17	W. R. Hansen	1016221		Red Dog 130	Aultra Gold Inc	1016282
Red Dog 18	W. R. Hansen	1016222		Red Dog 131	Aultra Gold Inc	1016280
Red Dog 19	W. R. Hansen	1016223		Red Dog 132	Aultra Gold Inc	1016277
Red Dog 20	W. R. Hansen	1016224		Red Dog 133	Aultra Gold Inc	1016276
Red Dog 21	W. R. Hansen	1016225		Red Dog 134	Aultra Gold Inc	1016275
Red Dog 22	W. R. Hansen	1016226		Red Dog 135	Aultra Gold Inc	1016274
Red Dog 23	W. R. Hansen	1016227		Red Dog 136	Aultra Gold Inc	1016272
Red Dog 24	W. R. Hansen	1016228		Red Dog 137	Aultra Gold Inc	1016273
Red Dog 25	W. R. Hansen	1016229		Red Dog 138	Aultra Gold Inc	1016251

Claim Name	Locator	NMC		Claim Name	Locator	NMC
Red Dog 26	W. R. Hansen	1016230		Red Dog 139	Aultra Gold Inc	1016248
Red Dog 27	W. R. Hansen	1016231		Red Dog 140	Aultra Gold Inc	1016250
Red Dog 28	W. R. Hansen	1016232		Red Dog 141	Aultra Gold Inc	1016249
Red Dog 29	W. R. Hansen	1016233		Red Dog 142	Aultra Gold Inc	1016271
Red Dog 30	W. R. Hansen	1016234		Red Dog 143	Aultra Gold Inc	1016269
Red Dog 31	W. R. Hansen	1016235		Red Dog 144	Aultra Gold Inc	1016270
Red Dog 32	W. R. Hansen	1016236		Red Dog 145	Aultra Gold Inc	1016268
Red Dog 33	W. R. Hansen	1016237		Red Dog 147	Aultra Gold Inc	1016284
Red Dog 34	W. R. Hansen	1016238		Red Dog 148	Aultra Gold Inc	1016278
Red Dog 35	W. R. Hansen	1016239		Red Dog 149	Aultra Gold Inc	1016279
Red Dog 101	Aultra Gold Inc	1016240		Red Dog 150	Aultra Gold Inc	1016281
Red Dog 102	Aultra Gold Inc	1016241		Red Dog 151	Aultra Gold Inc	1016283
Red Dog 103	Aultra Gold Inc	1016242		Red Dog 152	Aultra Gold Inc	1016285
Red Dog 104	Aultra Gold Inc	1016243		Red Dog 157	Aultra Gold Inc	1016287
Red Dog 109	Aultra Gold Inc	1016253		Red Dog 158	Aultra Gold Inc	1016289
Red Dog 110	Aultra Gold Inc	1016255		Red Dog 159	Aultra Gold Inc	1016288
Red Dog 111	Aultra Gold Inc	1016257		Red Dog 160	Aultra Gold Inc	1016290
Red Dog 112	Aultra Gold Inc	1016259				

Fill claims (48 claims)

Claim Name	Locator	NMC
Fill 1	AGUI	1095019
Fill 2	AGUI	1095020
Fill 3	AGUI	1095021
Fill 4	AGUI	1095022
Fill 5	AGUI	1095023
Fill 6	AGUI	1095024
Fill 7	AGUI	1095025
Fill 8	AGUI	1095026
Fill 9	AGUI	1095027
Fill 10	AGUI	1095028
Fill 11	AGUI	1095029
Fill 12	AGUI	1095030
Fill 13	AGUI	1095031
Fill 14	AGUI	1095032
Fill 15	AGUI	1095033
Fill 16	AGUI	1095034
Fill 17	AGUI	1095035
Fill 18	AGUI	1095036
Fill 19	AGUI	1095037
Fill 20	AGUI	1095038
Fill 21	AGUI	1095039

Claim Name	Locator	NMC
Fill 22	AGUI	1095040
Fill 23	AGUI	1095041
Fill 24	AGUI	1095042
Fill 25	AGUI	1095043
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Fill 27	AGUI	1095045
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Fill 42	AGUI	1095060
Fill 43	AGUI	1095061
Fill 44	AGUI	1095062
Fill 45	AGUI	1095063
Fill 46	AGUI	1095064
Fill 47	AGUI	1095065
Fill 48	AGUI	1095066

Note: AGUI is Avidian Gold (US) Inc.

APPENDIX B

HISTORICAL DRILL-HOLE LOCATIONS, ORIENTATIONS, DEPTHS AND HOLE TYPES

Hole ID	X_UTMNAD27	Y_UTMNAD27	Azim deg	Inclin deg	TD meters	Hole Type	Company	Year
SH-1	373382	4546512	289	-60	274	RC	Independence	1992
SH-2	373382	4546512	294	-50	267	RC	Independence	1992
SH-3	374796	4550063	270	-50	200	RC	Independence	1992
SH-4	374795	4549868	290	-60	139	RC	Independence	1992
SH-5	374882	4550003	290	-60	221	RC	Independence	1992
SH-6C	374796	4550042	291	-50	307	core	Independence	1992
SH-7	372855	4546798	0	-90	130	RC	Independence	1992
SH-8	374860	4550580	290	-50	242	RC	Independence	1992
SH-9	375003	4550553	290	-50	244	RC	Independence	1992
SH-10	375163	4550554	290	-60	312	RC	Independence	1992
SH-11	375347	4550580	0	-90	325	RC	Independence	1992
SH-12	374920	4550018	0	-90	282	RC	Independence	1992
SH-13	374815	4549742	283	-50	227	RC	Independence	1992
SH-14	374740	4549310	280	-45	189	RC	Independence	1992
SH-15	374937	4550162	285	-45	213	RC	Independence	1992
SH-16	374293	4549004	291	-45	213	RC	Independence	1992
SH-17	375187	4549587	0	-90	274	RC	Independence	1992
SH-18	375317	4550198	0	-90	306	RC	Independence	1992
SHK-19	374860	4549995	0	-90	110	RC	Kernow	1994
SHK-20	374815	4549992	0	-90	107	RC	Kernow	1994
SHK-21	374852	4550058	290	-60	107	RC	Kernow	1994
SHK-22	374895	4550158	0	-90	73	RC	Kernow	1994
SH97-1	374710	4549880	270	-60 or -53	73	core	Kernow	1997
SH97-2	374865	4550152	90	-55	45	core	Kernow	1997
SH98-1	374770	4550232	270	-50	154	RC	Kernow	1998
SH98-2	374613	4550058	*n/a*	-45	160	RC	Kernow	1998
SH98-3	374432	4549768	*n/a*	-55	91	RC	Kernow	1998
SH98-4	374784	4550261	*n/a*	-50	91	RC	Kernow	1998
11C-1	374695	4549812	270	-60	122	core	Dutch Gold	2011

n/a = not available