MINE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES

A Division of **RESPEC**

2021 UPDATED RESOURCE ESTIMATES AND TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE AURA GOLD-SILVER PROJECT, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA

Prepared for:

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1.0 SUMMARY (ITEM 1)

Mine Development Associates ("MDA"), a division of RESPEC, has prepared this Technical Report on the Aura gold-silver project at the request of Crystal Peak Minerals Inc. ("Crystal Peak") and Western Exploration LLC ("Western"). The Aura project consists of the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area on the east and the Doby George area eight kilometers to the west, along with the ground in between. 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"). The Effective Date of this Technical Report is October 14, 2021.

The gold and silver mineralization at the Aura project is found in six deposits within Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks and overlying Tertiary volcanic rocks. Mineralization dominantly occurs as disseminations in stratabound tabular zones but also, albeit much less so, in steep structurally controlled zones. Based upon the style of the mineralization and the geologic setting, the gold-silver deposits in the Aura district are best classified as low-sulfidation epithermal precious-metal deposits.

1.1 Property Location and Description

The Aura project is 100km north of Elko, Nevada, and 20km south of Mountain City, Nevada and is located on public lands within the Mountain City Ranger District of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. The property controlled by Western consists of nine fee land parcels and 709 unpatented lode mining claims covering approximately 6,128 hectares in northern Elko County, Nevada.

The Aura property is subject to annual regulatory fees of $116,985 payable to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and $8,628 payable to Elko County, Nevada. Western has no rental payments to underlying claim owners and no lease payments on private mineral properties. Certain parts of the property are subject to performance and/or financial obligations to private parties or corporations.

Exploration activities are conducted under the terms of approved Plans of Operations, effective through 2023 and 2024 for Doby George and Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek, respectively. Landscape-scale conservation efforts by the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service and other agencies endeavour to conserve the breeding sagebrush habitat for the Greater Sage Grouse. In September 2015, the Federal agencies finalized land use plans in which 10 million acres, including the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area, would be withdrawn from mineral entry. That year, Western and other parties filed a lawsuit contesting the Mineral Withdrawal. The case was heard and, in March 2017, the Federal Judge in Reno, Nevada, issued a ruling ordering the Department of Interior to write a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement ("SEIS") with respect to the sage grouse land management plan. The Mineral Withdrawal was allowed to expire in September 2017. In 2018, the BLM published an Amended Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") and provided opportunity for public review and comment. The Final EIS, published in December 2018, modified land use management plans to achieve conservation objectives while meeting the obligation of managing public lands for multiple use, and specifically not reincorporating the Mineral Withdrawals. In February 2020, the BLM prepared a draft SEIS, which is currently in review. It is likely, but not guaranteed, that large-scale Sagebrush Focal Areas, with greatly restricted land use management, will not be reinstated and that the management plan will allow for multiple use, including mine development. There are numerous other ongoing legal and political actions regarding the sage grouse issue. The Department of Interior has recognized the valid existing right of mining and exploration projects and has confirmed that drilling and exploration activities can continue at Gravel Creek. The Doby George area was not affected by this issue.

1.2 History

The area comprising the Aura project has a history of exploration and mining that began with some unrecorded production at the Doby George area in the 1960s. Recorded exploration and production commenced in the 1980s by Homestake Mining Company ("Homestake") at Wood Gulch. Reclamation on this operation is complete. Several operators have explored parts of the project area since Homestake's involvement. Western acquired the Doby George area in 1997 and the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area in 1998 and has since completed numerous exploration campaigns. In 2017, Western consolidated these two areas into a single project by staking the intervening, contiguous claims that now join the Doby George and Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek areas into a single block.

1.3 Exploration, Drilling and Data Verification

Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek: Since 1998, Western's exploration work at Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek has included several phases of geological mapping, extensive rock and soil geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveys including gravity, ground magnetics, airborne magnetics, radiometrics, and induced polarization. There is a total of 458 drill holes in the database, and the majority were drilled by reverse-circulation methods ("RC"). Drilling totals 89,388m, of the 458 holes, 131 were drilled by Western.

Doby George: There are a total of 827 drill holes at Doby George for a total of 115,217m of which 74 holes were drilled by Western. Western has done geological mapping and geochemical sampling at Doby George. Prior operators had done geological mapping, rock and soil geochemical sampling and geophysics.

During 2018 through 2020, Western completed additional geological mapping and rock-chip geochemical sampling over the area between the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek and Doby George areas, as well as airborne magnetics over the entire Aura project area and an airborne radiometric survey over a portion of the project area.

While the sample collection, preparation, analysis and security measures followed by Western meet or exceed accepted standards, little is known about previous operators' sample collection, preparation, analysis and security measures. Based on the audit of Western's assay, collar location and drill-hole orientation data, and on the review of Western's QA/QC data, the authors conclude that, for the Wood-Gulch-Gravel Creek and Doby George areas, these data are suitable to support a resource estimate. At the Gravel Creek area, the quality of the assay, location and survey data need not be limiting factors on resource classification. The Doby George database and QA/QC results are of lower confidence and require the lowering of the classification, but that effect may be offset by additional drilling, investigation and evaluation of existing data and additional infill drilling. The data at Wood Gulch are for the most part unaudited and lack supporting QA/QC data, which has limited the resource classification to Inferred.

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

The Aura project lies near the eastern limit of the Roberts Mountains allochthon of the Paleozoic Antler orogeny and near the eastern limit of the Golconda allochthon of the Paleozoic Sonoma orogeny. The area was intruded by plutonic rocks of both Jurassic and Cretaceous age. Eocene rhyolite volcanic rocks formed during the southward sweep of volcanism during early Tertiary time, while the giant Miocene Jarbidge Rhyolite complex erupted as regional extension thinned the crust. The hydrothermal systems responsible for precious-metal mineralization at the Aura project followed extrusion of the Jarbidge Rhyolite complex.

The Aura project area is underlain by marine siliciclastic rocks of the Paleozoic Schoonover Sequence. These Schoonover rocks have been metamorphosed to hornfels facies. At Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek the Schoonover is partially overlain by rhyolite welded-ash-flow tuff of the Eocene Frost Creek Volcanics and rhyolite lava flows and domes of the Miocene Jarbidge Rhyolite. Precious-metal mineralization is present in both the overlying volcanic rocks (Gravel Creek) and in the Schoonover Sequence (Doby George and Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek).

Mineralizing fluids at both Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek and Doby George infiltrated, reacted with, and deposited precious metals within favorable host units and formed stratabound deposits. At Gravel Creek silver:gold ratios average about 15:1 and at Doby George about 1:1. The alteration and mode of occurrence of the mineralization indicates that the deposits at the Aura project are all low-sulfidation, epithermal precious metal deposits. Previous operators had described the Doby George deposits as sedimentary rock-hosted “Carlin” type deposits. With the discovery of Gravel Creek at the Schoonover – Tertiary volcanic unconformity and the current understanding of the genesis of that deposit, Western now also interprets Doby George to be of a low-sulfidation, epithermal origin.

At Gravel Creek, the deposit is situated below the zone of surface oxidation. At Doby George oxidation extends to an average depth of 100m to 150m lying above a mixed or transitional zone between the two averaging about 100m.

Mineralization in the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area occurs in three distinct centers named Gravel Creek, Saddle, and Wood Gulch. Mineralization in the Doby George deposit occurs in three centers named West Ridge, Daylight and Twilight.

1.5 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Gravel Creek

Metallurgical work on Gravel Creek mineralization has included preliminary milling/cyanidation and bulk sulfide flotation testing. Results from initial milling/cyanidation testing on samples from the Gravel Creek deposit showed that that the mineralization is generally refractory to cyanidation treatment, either by heap leaching or whole ore milling/cyanidation. Testing indicated that the gold was locked in sulfide minerals, and to a minor degree, preg-robbing carbon minerals were present. It was noted that oxidative pretreatment of the mineralization will probably be required to achieve acceptable cyanide gold recoveries from the Gravel Creek material.

Preliminary flotation testing shows that the Gravel Creek sulfide mineralization responds well to conventional sulfide flotation methods. These tests indicated that gold recoveries in the low to mid 90’s (percent) can be achieved with a flotation rougher concentrate weighing less than 10% of the feed weight. Such concentrates may be refractory to cyanide leaching according to the test result, and may require oxidative pretreatment processing to maximize cyanidation gold recoveries. It was noted, however, that concentrate generated from the Frost Creek material may be more amenable to cyanidation, with very fine grinding.

Doby George

Metallurgical testing at Doby George has been more detailed and extensive than that done at Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek. Drill core composites representing oxidized materials from the West Ridge, Daylight and Twilight zones have been tested. Column leach testing of material from these three areas shows that oxidized material generally is amenable to simulated heap leach cyanidation treatment. Heap leach gold recoveries approaching 70% can be expected for most of the materials represented by the samples tested. Reagent consumptions are expected to be moderate. Although most of the historical testing was conducted on relatively fine (3/4in or finer) feeds, available testing indicates good potential for reasonable recovery of gold from coarser material (two stage crusher product) in a commercial circuit. Based on a very limited amount of test data on mixed-oxidized and unoxidized mineralization, significantly lower gold recoveries (~35% and ~10%, respectively) are assumed for these two styles of mineralization until additional metallurgical test work can be completed.

Southeast and Saddle

Testing on samples from the Southeast and Saddle areas demonstrated varying degrees of heap leach amenability. Agglomeration pre-treatment, with relatively high additions of binder, would likely be required for heap leaching of the Wood Gulch pit material represented by the samples tested.

1.6 Mineral Resource Estimate

Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek and Doby George

MDA thoroughly audited critical components of both the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek and Doby George drill-hole databases, and reviewed quality control and quality assurance (“QA/QC”) data. MDA has not done a significant amount of data verification work on the drill-hole data for the Southeast and Saddle zones (a sub-set of the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek database), which limits those resource’s classification to Inferred.

The authors classify resources in order of increasing geological and quantitative confidence into Inferred, Indicated, and Measured categories to comply with the “CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves” (2014) and therefore in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in NI 43-101.

The Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek resource block model was divided into three estimation areas having search orientations and anisotropy as well as classification. Those areas are Saddle, Southeast, and Gravel Creek divided into two sub-areas. Southeast zone mineralization is located immediately adjacent to the historical Wood Gulch mine, and it and the Saddle zone mineralization, which is located between the Wood Gulch pit and Gravel Creek, occur mostly along the Palaeozoic-Tertiary unconformity. Gravel Creek mineralization is contained mostly in the Tertiary Frost Creek unit with a lesser amount in the Schoonover. Only Gravel Creek mineralization has resources classified higher than Inferred, and then only Indicated.

The Doby George resource block model consists of six estimation areas having different search orientations and anisotropy and three major areas containing the West Ridge, Daylight and Twilight deposits. West Ridge contains the majority of the resources at over 75% of the total, Daylight has 17% and Twilight has 8%.

Western's geologic models form the principal controls for the resource estimates. At Gravel Creek, the geologic model is well defined because of distinctive rock units. At Doby George the geologic model is based more on inference than on empirical information because the deposits occur almost exclusively in the Schoonover Sequence, which has no currently recognized marker units, making it difficult to define structural disruptions. The authors interpreted gold and silver mineral domains at Gravel Creek and only gold domains at Doby George, Saddle and Southeast. At Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek, the geologic and mineral domain models were constructed on 50m-spaced vertical sections oriented east-west and looking north, and then, for Gravel Creek, taken to long sections, one for each 4m block model column. At Doby George, the geologic and mineral domain models were constructed on 30m-spaced vertical sections and then taken to long sections, one for each 6m block model column.

The authors carried out four types of estimates: polygonal, nearest neighbour, inverse distance ("ID"), and kriged, running the latter three types several times to evaluate the results and determine sensitivity to estimation parameters, as well as to optimize estimation parameters. The ID are the reported estimates, which are presented in Table 1-1 and Table 1-2 for Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek and Doby George, respectively.

A series of pit and underground-stope optimizations were run using variable gold and silver prices, mining costs, processing costs and processing scenarios to evaluate "*reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction*" for open-pit and underground mining scenarios. The reported resources consider these optimizations and solids as controls for reporting. Consequently, some known and estimated mineralization is excluded from the reported resources.

Table 1-1 Estimated Indicated and Inferred Resources: Gravel Creek-Wood Gulch

Indicated						
Cutoff	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Ounces	Grade	Ounces
g Au/t		g AuEq/t	g Au/t	Au	g Ag/t	Ag
2.00	2,079,000	4.58	3.72	249,000	59.6	3,986,000

Inferred						
Cutoff	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Ounces	Grade	Ounces
g Au/t		g AuEq/t	g Au/t	Au	g Ag/t	Ag
2.00	5,394,000	3.77	3.12	540,000	45.5	7,897,000

Inferred - Saddle-Southeast						
Cutoff	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Ounces	Grade	Ounces
g Au/t		g AuEq/t	g Au/t	Au	g Ag/t	Ag
0.20	4,359,000	0.74	0.66	93,000	5.8	808,000

Table 1-2 Estimated Indicated and Inferred Resources: Doby George

Indicated			
Cutoff	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
g Au/t		g Au/t	Au
variable*	12,922,000	0.98	407,000
*0.2g Au/t - oxide resources, 0.3g Au/t - mixed redox, and 1.2g Au/t – reduced rounding may cause minor differences in totals			

Inferred			
Cutoff	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
g Au/t		g Au/t	Au
variable*	4,999,000	0.73	118,000
*0.2g Au/t - oxide resources, 0.3g Au/t - mixed redox, and 1.2g Au/t – reduced rounding may cause minor differences in totals			

1.7 Recommendations

A two-phase exploration program is recommended for both Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek and Doby George. Phase 1 is recommended for the 2021 field season and will include the work program budgeted at $2.84 million as summarized in Table 1-3.

Phase 2 will be contingent on positive results from Phase 1. If Phase 1 is successful, Phase 2 would be scheduled for the 2022 and 2023 field seasons and would include the work program budgeted at $16.2 million as summarized in Table 1-4. The Phase 2 work would be focused on advancing the Doby George deposits to Pre-Feasibility level and Gravel Creek to Preliminary Economic Assessment level.

Table 1-3 Crystal Peak Estimated Phase 1 Recommended Budget

PHASE 1	Total	Notes
PERMITING, BOND, FEES		
Subtotal Permit-Bond-Fees	$ 311,000	Total Permit-Bond-Fees
DRILLING		
Subtotal DG Drilling	$ 1,044,000	Total Drill Doby George
Drilling Support		
Subtotal Drilling Support	$ 427,000	Total Drill Support
METALLURGY		
Subtotal Metallurgy	$ 300,000	Total Metallurgy
MOUNTAIN CITY FIELD COSTS		
Subtotal Capital	$ 160,000	Total Capital
EXPLORATION		
Subtotal Exploration	$ 596,000	Total Exploration
TOTAL BUDGET	**$ 2,838,000**	**TOTAL BUDGET**

Table 1-4 Crystal Peak Estimated Aura Project Phase 2 Budget

PHASE 2	Total	Notes
PERMITING, BOND, FEES		
Subtotal Permit-Bond-Fees	$ 459,000	
DRILLING		
Subtotal GC Drilling	$ 6,989,000	Total Drill Gravel Creek
Subtotal DG Drilling	$ 700,000	Total Drill Doby George
Subtotal Drilling Support	$ 4,501,000	Total Drill Support
METALLURGY		
Subtotal Metallurgy	$ 500,000	Total Metallurgy
TECHNICAL STUDIES		
Subtotal Technical Studies	$ 1,250,000	
MOUNTAIN CITY FIELD COSTS		
Subtotal Mtn. City	$ 160,000	
EXPLORATION		
Subtotal Exploration	$ 1,500,000	Total Exploration
TOTAL BUDGET	**$ 16,219,000**	**TOTAL BUDGET**

2.0 INTRODUCTION (ITEM 2)

Mine Development Associates ("MDA"), a division of RESPEC, has prepared this Technical Report on the Aura gold and silver project at the request of Crystal Peak Minerals Inc. ("Crystal Peak") and Western Exploration LLC ("Western"), a privately held company based in Nevada. The purpose of this report is to support a transaction whereby Western will "go public" by way of a "reverse take-over" of Crystal Peak (the "RTO") under the policies of the Canadian TSX Venture Exchange. Crystal Peak will be the resulting public issuer of this report and the successor to Western. We retain the use of the term "Western" in reference to all work conducted by Western (to become Crystal Peak) prior to the Effective Date of this report and the intended transaction to form Crystal Peak. The Aura project will be the only material property of Crystal Peak upon the completion of the RTO.

The Aura project is made up of the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area on the east and the Doby George area eight kilometers to the west, along with the intervening ground. This report includes estimates of mineral resources for the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek and the Doby George areas. 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") and the mineral resources have been estimated following the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's "CIM Definition Standards – For Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines" ("CIM Standards") adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014.

The Effective Date of this Technical Report is October 14, 2021. This Effective Date is based on receiving updated land information from the Issuer on that date. Effective Dates of databases and resource estimates vary and substantially predate this Effective Date. However, since May of 2021 when most of this report was prepared, the Issuer has not done any exploration or technical work on the Aura property.

This Technical Report is an update to Western's unpublished 2018 resource estimates and Technical Report for the Aura Gold-Silver project that were prepared by MDA, now a division of RESPEC (Ristorcelli et al. 2018). Western was not a reporting issuer in 2018 and the 2018 Technical Report was not filed with any regulatory authorities, nor was it filed on SEDAR.

2.1 Sources of Information

The authors have had access to both the digital and hard-copy records in the possession of Crystal Peak for the preparation of this Technical Report. Authors and independent Qualified Persons Mr. Unger, Mr. Ristorcelli, Mr. Ronning and Mr. McPartland each take individual or in some cases joint responsibility for sections of the report that together comprise the entire report, as described in their respective certificates in Section 29.0.

Mr. Ristorcelli has visited the project several times over the years, most recently on October 11 and 12, 2017 and Mr. Unger visited the project on May 19, 2021. During the site visits, the authors reviewed the drilling and exploration procedures, looked at core and reverse-circulation ("RC") cuttings, hiked the surface and reviewed outcrops with the geologists, and worked with the geologists on cross-sectional and three-dimensional interpretations. Over the years, Mr. Ristorcelli has been involved with the project planning, geologic interpretations, and evaluation of sample quality, for example. Mr. McPartland and Mr. Ronning have not visited the site.

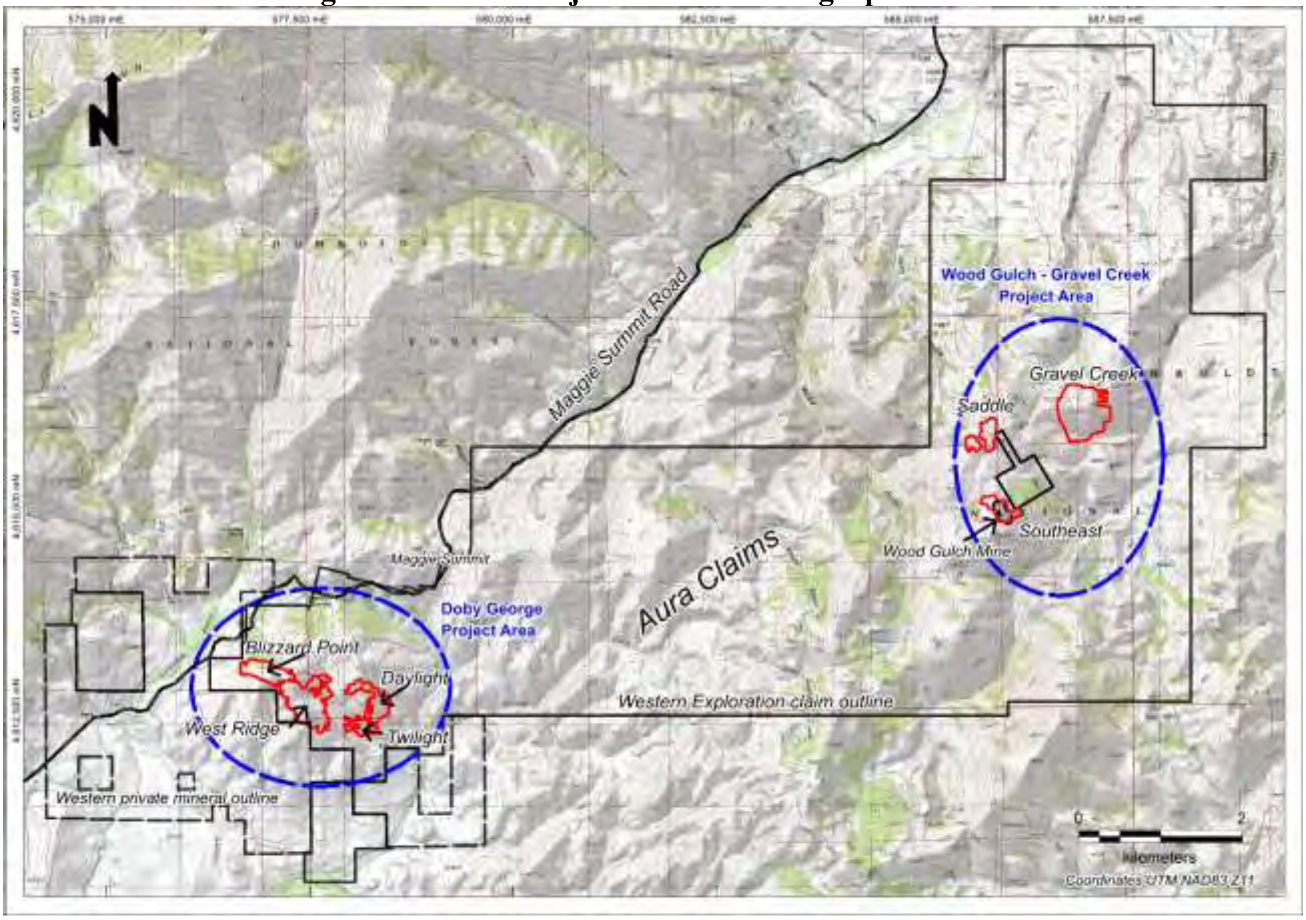
The authors gratefully acknowledge the contributions of Carmen Fimiani, Darcy Marud, Lee Lizotte, John Cleary, Amy Anderson, Nicolas Hillemeyer, Mark Hawksworth and Mike Brunetto to advancement of the exploration project and for providing information for this Technical Report. Special acknowledgement is

afforded to Odin D. Christensen, PhD, CPG, a consulting mineral exploration geologist who worked with Western on the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek, Doby George, and Aura projects during the period 2012 to 2018. Christensen contributed substantially to unraveling and defining the geology of Aura, as well as writing and preparing figures for Sections 1, 2, 4-11, 18 and 20 of this Technical Report.

2.2 Project Areas

Most of the exploration work described in this report was done prior to the consolidation of the projects into the single "Aura gold-silver project". Figure 2-1 shows the Aura project property position, along with sub-project areas (defined by the mineral deposits) referenced throughout this report. The Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area is in the eastern part of the Aura property. Sub-project areas within the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area are termed: Southeast (around the historical Wood Gulch mine and in the Wood Gulch deposit), Saddle, and Gravel Creek. Doby George is in the western part of the Aura project with sub-project areas termed: West Ridge, Twilight and Daylight. Blizzard Point is an informal name for the geographic location that includes the northwest part of the West Ridge deposit. The Aura Claims area lies between Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek and Doby George. The term Wood Gulch refers to both the historical Homestake Wood Gulch mine as well as the United States Forest Service ("USFS") Plan of Operation area that includes the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area .

Figure 2-1 Aura Project Area and Geographic Locations



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

In this report, measurements are generally reported in metric units unless specified otherwise, such as in cases where laboratory information was originally reported in Imperial units. Quantities of gold and silver are reported in both metric units and in troy ounces, the most commonly used unit for precious metals in commerce.

Units of measure and conversion factors used in this report include:

Linear Measure		
1 centimeter	= 0.3937 inches	
1 meter	= 3.2808 feet	
1 kilometer	= 0.6214 miles	
Area Measure		
1 hectare	= 2.471 acres	= 0.0039 square miles
1 square kilometer	= 0.386 square miles	
Weight		
1 troy ounce	= 31.103 grams	
1 kilogram	= 2.205 pounds	
1 tonne	= 1.1023 short tons	= 2,2205 pounds
Concentration		
1 percent (%)	= 10,000 parts per million (ppm)	
1 part per million (ppm)	= 10,000 parts per billion (ppb)	
1 troy ounce/ton	= 34.286 grams/ton	

Sedimentary and metamorphic rock-type names are used interchangeably when describing the Schoonover Sequence. This is in part to be consistent with historical uses of rock-type names, but also because in some areas the Schoonover Sequence is so weakly metamorphosed that the sedimentary name is more appropriate.

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

Deposit. Unless modified by some other adjective, "deposit" means "mineral deposit"; a mass of naturally occurring mineral material, usually in a concentration greater than local background concentrations, some of whose constituents may have economic value under certain circumstances. Some, but not all, mineral deposits may merit exploration for their economic potential. The use of the term does not imply that the deposit contains a "Mineral Resource", as defined in Section 14.1.

Geographic Coordinates. Unless otherwise indicated, all geographic coordinates used in this report are Universal Transverse Mercator, North American 1983 Datum, Zone 11, meters (UTM NAD83 Z11). See also "Public Land Survey System", below.

"Historical Estimate". As defined by NI 43-101 **"***means an estimate of the quantity, grade, or metal or mineral content of a deposit that an issuer has not verified as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve, and which was prepared before the issuer acquiring, or entering into an agreement to acquire, an interest in the property that contains the deposit*."

Public Land Survey System ("PLSS")[1] is the surveying method developed and used in the United States to plat, or divide, real property for sale and settling. The following terminology from the PLSS is used in some parts of this report:

- Range (Rng, R): A measure of the distance east or west from a referenced principal meridian, in units of six miles.
- Section: An approximately one-square-mile block of land. There are 36 sections in a survey township.
- Township (Twp, T): (1) Synonym for survey township, i.e., a square parcel of land of 36 square miles, or (2) A measure of the distance north or south from a referenced baseline, in units of six miles.

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations

AA	atomic absorption spectrometry – an analytical method
Ag	silver
AOI	Area of Interest; an area defined within an agreement, within which parties to the agreement are constrained against competing with each other
As	arsenic
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalent
BLM	United States Bureau of Land Management
CBA	Complete Bouguer Anomaly – a processed result of gravity geophysics
C.F.R.; CFR	Code of Federal Regulations (United States)
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
cm	centimeters
CN/FA	ratio of cyanide to fire-assay extraction of gold
core	diamond core-drilling method; also, the rock cylinder recovered in this drilling
°C	degrees centigrade
DEM	digital elevation model
DGPS	Differential GPS; a method for increasing the accuracy of GPS (see below) measurements
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
FA	fire assay – an analytical method for precious metals
ft	foot or feet
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
g	gram
G&A	general and administrative (costs)
GPS	Global Positioning System – satellite system used for ground location. Also colloquially refers to the receivers used to obtain such locations from the system.
grade-thickness	the sum of the grade x interval thickness products for the drill hole
g/t	grams per tonne. Element is usually indicated, e.g. "g Au/t".
ha	hectares
ICP-AES	inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy – an analytical method
ICP-MS	inductively coupled plasma mass spectroscopy – an analytical method
ICP	inductively coupled plasma spectroscopy; a more general term including the above two methods

[1] Information about PLSS obtained from Wikipedia at "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_Land_Survey_System" on April 19, 2018.

kg	kilograms
km	kilometers
kVA	kilo Volt Ampere, the 'apparent power' of an electrical system, used in this report as part of the specifications of some geophysical instruments.
lb	pound (the unit of weight)
LLC or L.L.C.	Limited Liability Company
m	meters
Ma	million years old
M.D.B.&M.	Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian
milligal	a unit of acceleration, one thousandth of a centimeter per second per second, commonly used for measurements of the earth's gravitational field
mm	millimeters
µm	micron – 10^{-6} meters
mt	metric tonnes
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101, a national instrument for the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects which come under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("CSA"). As a codified and standardized reporting format, it is sometimes voluntarily used even in situations where the CSA have no jurisdiction. Also written as "NI 43-101".
NSR	net smelter return
NW4	northwest quarter (or quadrant) of a section of land
oz	ounce – in this report meaning troy ounce
POX	pressure oxidation
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
preg-robbing	is the phenomenon whereby the gold cyanide complex is removed from solution by the constituents of the ore.
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
QQ plot	quantile-quantile plot; a graphical method of comparing two statistical populations
RC	reverse-circulation percussion drilling method
redox	the boundary between primarily reduced and primarily oxidized rock
RQD	rock-quality designation
sec	seconds
SFA	Sagebrush Focal Area – an area proposed as having outstanding Sage Grouse habitat
t	metric ton or tonnes
ton	Imperial short ton
T, R	township and range, as in for example "T44N, R53E" or "T44 North, R53 East"
USFS	United States Forest Service

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (ITEM 3)

The authors are not experts in legal matters, such as the assessment of the legal validity of mining claims, private lands, mineral rights, and property agreements in the United States. The authors did not conduct any investigations of the environmental, permitting, or social-economic issues associated with the Aura project, and the authors are not experts with respect to these issues.

The authors have fully relied on Darcy Marud, President and CEO of Western, Ms. Tracy Guinand, a professional Mineral Landwoman of Reno, Nevada, and Mr. Greg Ekins of GIS Land Services in Reno, Nevada, to provide full information concerning the active status of Crystal Peak's claims and material terms of all agreements that pertain to the Aura project. This information was summarized in a Limited Title Review prepared by Greg Ekins for Western with an effective day of July 21, 2020. The title review was supporting documentation for a Title Report issued by Erwin Thompson Faillers of Reno, Nevada on September 24, 2020.

Mr. Unger and Mr. Ristorcelli have relied on Amy Anderson, Western's consultant for exploration permitting, for information on environmental and permitting issues not specifically related to the Greater Sage Grouse. The authors have relied on Laura Granier, attorney with Holland and Hart LLP, Reno, Nevada, and John Cleary, senior geologist at Western, to provide full information concerning United States Department of Interior actions restricting public land uses that might impact the Greater Sage Grouse in a document dated March 17, 2021.

Section 4.0 in its entirety is based on information provided by Crystal Peak, and the authors offer no professional opinions regarding the provided information.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (ITEM 4)

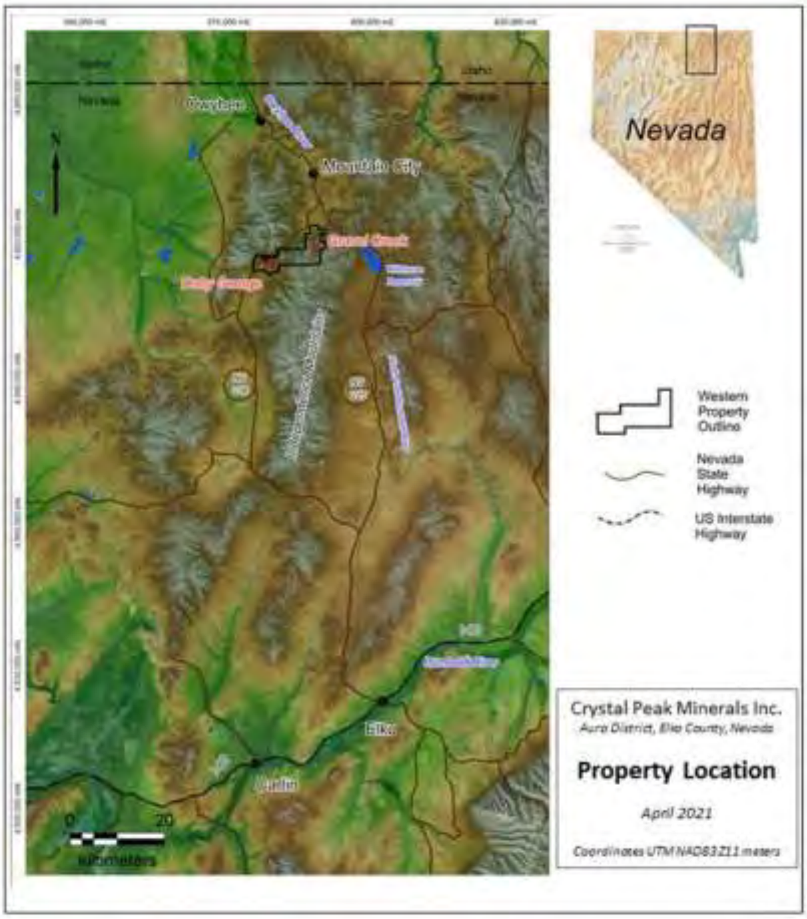
Since the late 1990s, Western has explored within the Aura project area, focusing on what have, until 2017, been two separated areas, Doby George and Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek. In 2017, Western consolidated the two project areas into one contiguous area, by staking additional lode mining claims covering the mineral rights to the intervening ground. Crystal Peak calls the contiguous project area the “Aura project.”

Most of the exploration work described in this report was done prior to the consolidation of the projects into the single “Aura gold-silver project”. It is convenient and, the authors hope, more clear to the reader, to retain the original project and property names when describing work and results pertaining to each. Hence this section (4.0) and most others in this report retain the names “Doby George” or “Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek” or “Aura Claims Area”, when describing exploration work and results.

4.1 Location

The Aura project is located in northeastern Nevada, on the northern end of the Independence Mountains, in Elko County, Nevada. The property covers a total area of 61.6 km^2 in all or parts of Sections 1, 2 and 12 of T43N, R52E; Sections 1 through 7 of T43N, R53E; Sections 35 and 36 of T44N, R52E; Sections 11-14, 20 through 36 of T44N, R53E; Sections 6 through 8, 18 through 20, and 29 through 31 of T44N, R54E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. The property is a direct 100km north of the City of Elko, Nevada, and a direct 20 km south of the community of Mountain City, Nevada, as shown on Figure 4-1. The center of the property is at approximately 41.673° North Latitude and -116.012° West Longitude.

Figure 4-1 Location of the Aura Project



4.2 Aura Project Mineral Tenures

4.2.1 Lode Mining Claims

4.2.1.1 Project Area Controlled by Lode Mining Claims

The Aura project area controlled by Crystal Peak consists of 9 fee land parcels and 709 unpatented lode mining claims covering approximately 6,128 hectares (15,144 acres) in northern Elko County, Nevada. A summary by sub-project area is given below and details are given in Appendix A1A through A3B:

Doby George Summary
Doby George Fee Lands: 9 parcels
Doby George Acres: ~2,296.22

Doby George Lode Claims: 114
Doby George Acres: ~1,897

Aura Claims Area Summary
Aura project Lode Claims: 239
Aura project Acreage: ~4,299

Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek Summary
Lode Claims: 356
Acres: ~6,652

All Projects Summary
All projects Lode Claims: 709
All projects Lode Acreage: ~12,848

All projects Fee Lands: 9 parcels
All projects Fee Acres: ~2,296.22
All projects Total Acreage: ~15,144

The Fee Lands include the lands subject to the Mineral Lease dated January 1, 2002, between Doby George, LLC, as lessor, and Western Exploration Inc., as lessee, which Western Exploration LLC, as successor lessee, continues to lease under the Amended and Restated Mineral Lease dated October 5, 2021, between Nevada Gold Mines LLC and Western Exploration LLC, Section 4.2.2.8. The Mineral Lease is valid and in good standing until December 31, 2031, and requires no payments or annual fees from Crystal Peak unless the purchase terms of the lease are initiated, which would require purchasing the fee lands from the lessor for "fair market" value.

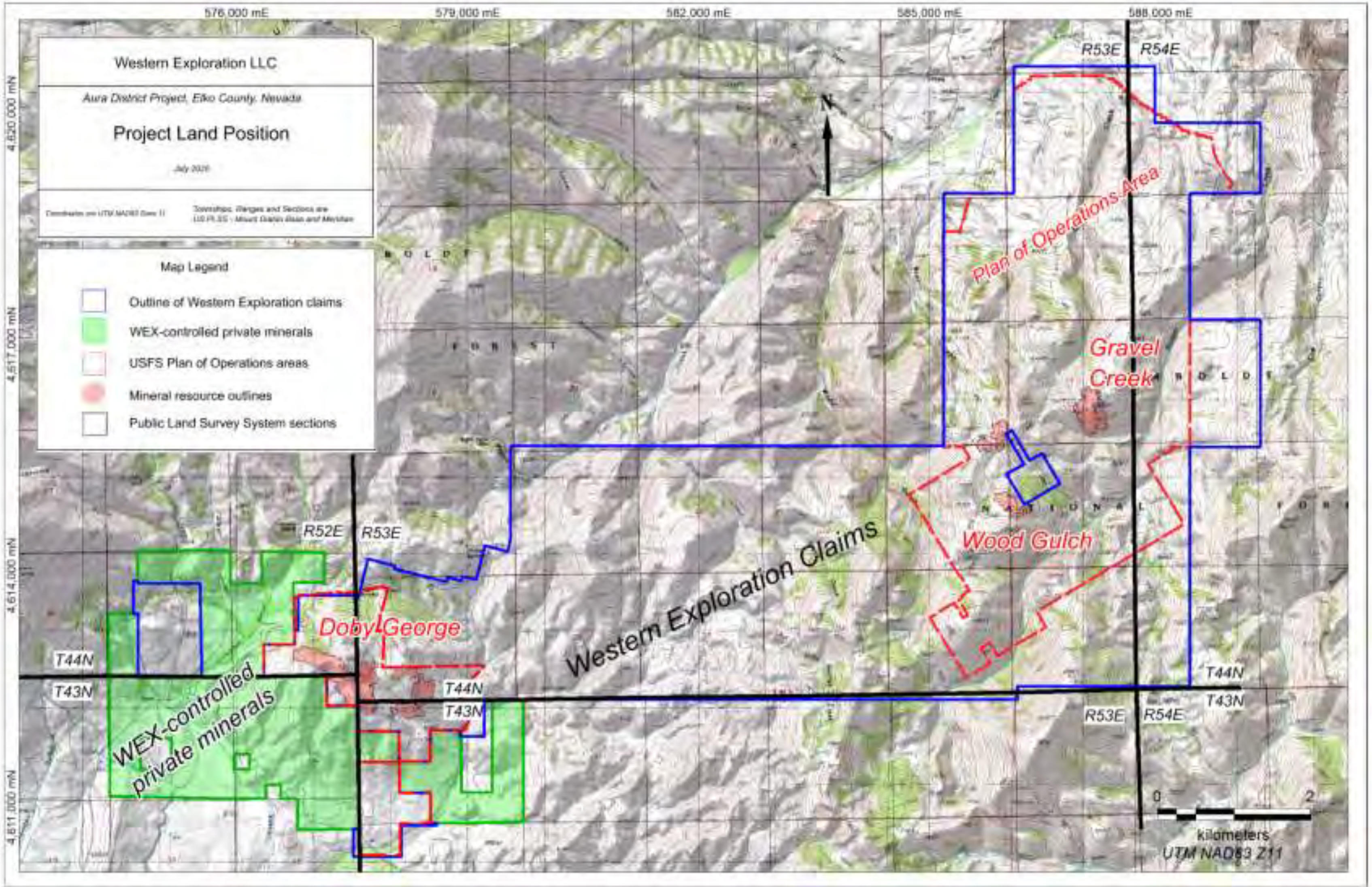
Record title to the claims is vested in Western Exploration LLC, except and subject to the following:
Western Exploration LLC owns a 75% undivided fractional interest in the BLUE, DIATRIBE, GUIDE, JKT, TACK, TRADER, BILL FRACTION and RED Claims. Record title to the remaining 25% fractional interest is vested in Tyler L. Shepherd, subject to the leasehold interest of Western Exploration LLC in the fractional interest of Tyler L. Shepherd under the Mining Lease and Royalty Agreement dated January 7, 2015, Section 4.2.2.7, between Tyler L. Shepherd, for which the Short Form of Mining Lease and Royalty Agreement dated January 7, 2015, was recorded on February 2, 2015, in the Office of the Elko County Recorder, Document 694793. The claim fees are fully paid and recorded for the 2021-2022 filing period.

The BLM, pursuant to 43 C.F.R. Part 3834, requires filing an annual Notice of Intent to Hold Mining Claims on or before noon September 1 of each year to maintain active claims. The payment is prospective and covers the period of September 1 of the current year through August 31 the following year. Western filed the Notice of Intent and paid the corresponding fees of $116,985 to the BLM on August 23, 2021. In addition, annual Nevada State Filings are required by NRS 517.230. Filing and fee payment are due at the end of the assessment year that runs from September 1 at 12PM through September 1 at 11:59AM. Recordation with the Elko County Recorder is due on or before October 31 of each year for these claims. County filings are retrospective as they are for the period from September 1 at 12PM of the previous year through September 1 at 11:59AM of the current year. Western completed the Nevada State Filings on September 29, 2021 and paid the corresponding fees of $8,628.

On February 19, 2021, Western Exploration LLC and Crystal Peak Minerals Inc signed a Plan of Arrangement whereby Western would be become public by means of a RTO of Crystal Peak under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange. The Plan of Arrangement was updated on July 12, 2021, and again on October 12, 2021. The Aura project would become the principal and material property of the Resulting Issuer, defined as the combination of Western and Crystal Peak.

The claims lie within all or parts of Sections 1, 2, and 12, T43N, R52E; Sections 35 and 36 T44N, R52E, Sections 1 through 7, T43N, R53E; Sections 11 through 14, 20 through 36 T44N, R53E, and Sections 6 through 8, 18 through 20, 29 through 31, T44N, R54E all in M.D.B.&M. The Aura project consists of three exploration areas. Doby George on the West, Aura in the center and Gravel Creek on the east. The Aura project claims are shown in Figure 4-2. A claim listing is attached as Appendix A (A1, A2 and A3). More detailed maps are given in Figure 4-3, Figure 4-4, and Figure 4-5.

Figure 4-2 Index Map of Aura Project



Note: There is a small area comprised of the 5 El Oro claims excluded from this property (internal blue "keyhole" outline).

Figure 4-3 Doby George Claim Map

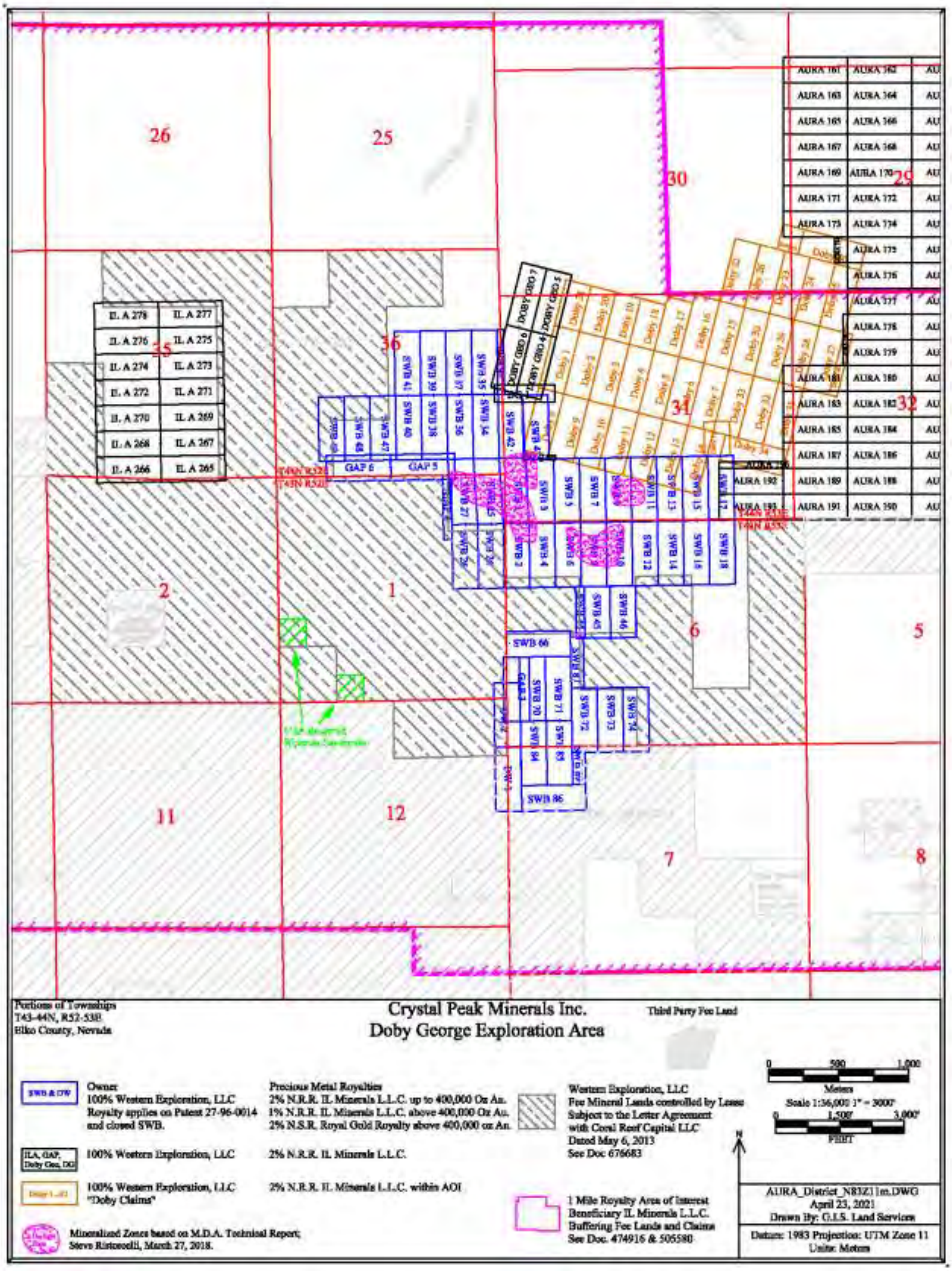


Figure 4-4 AURA Claim Map

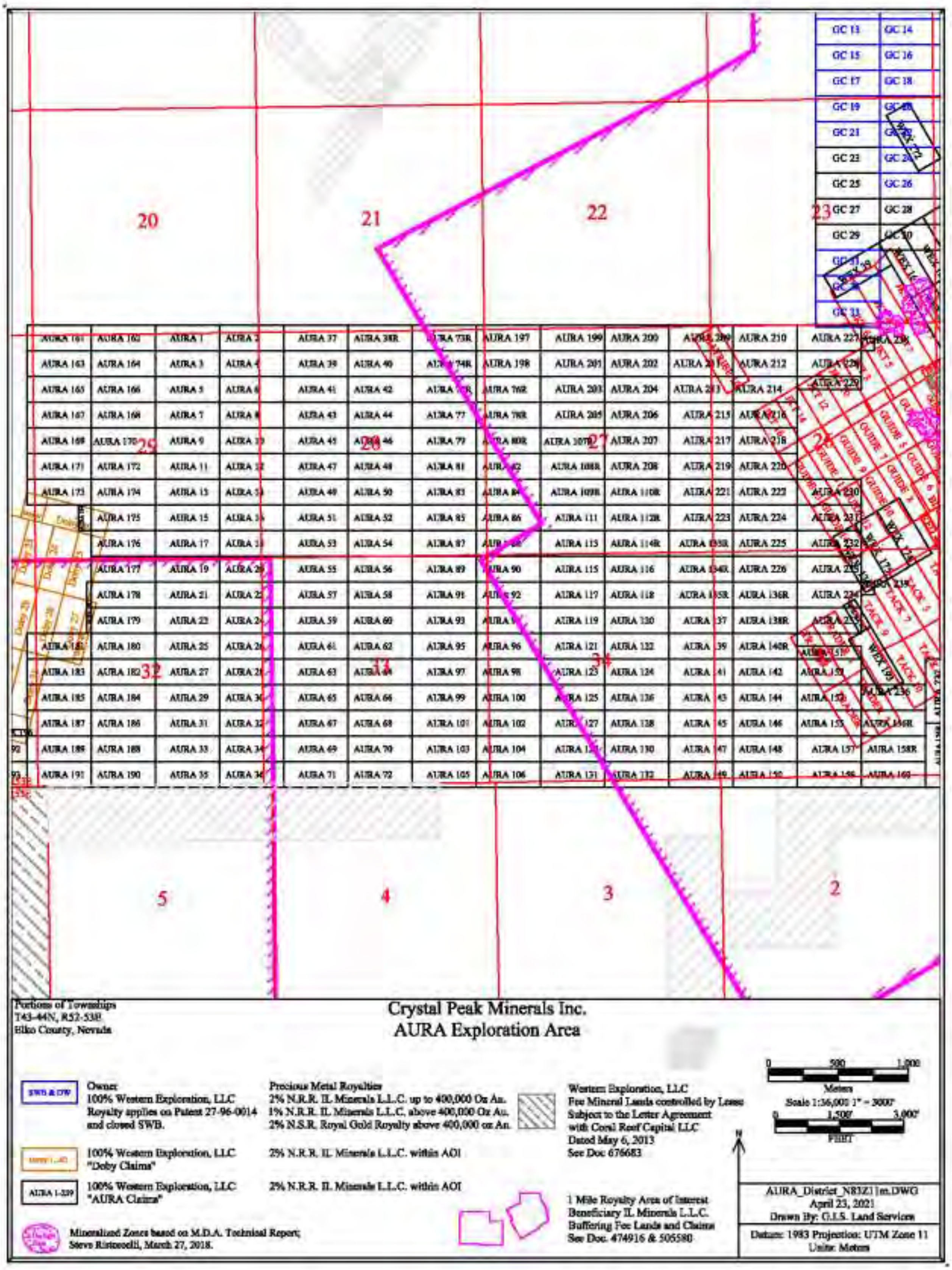
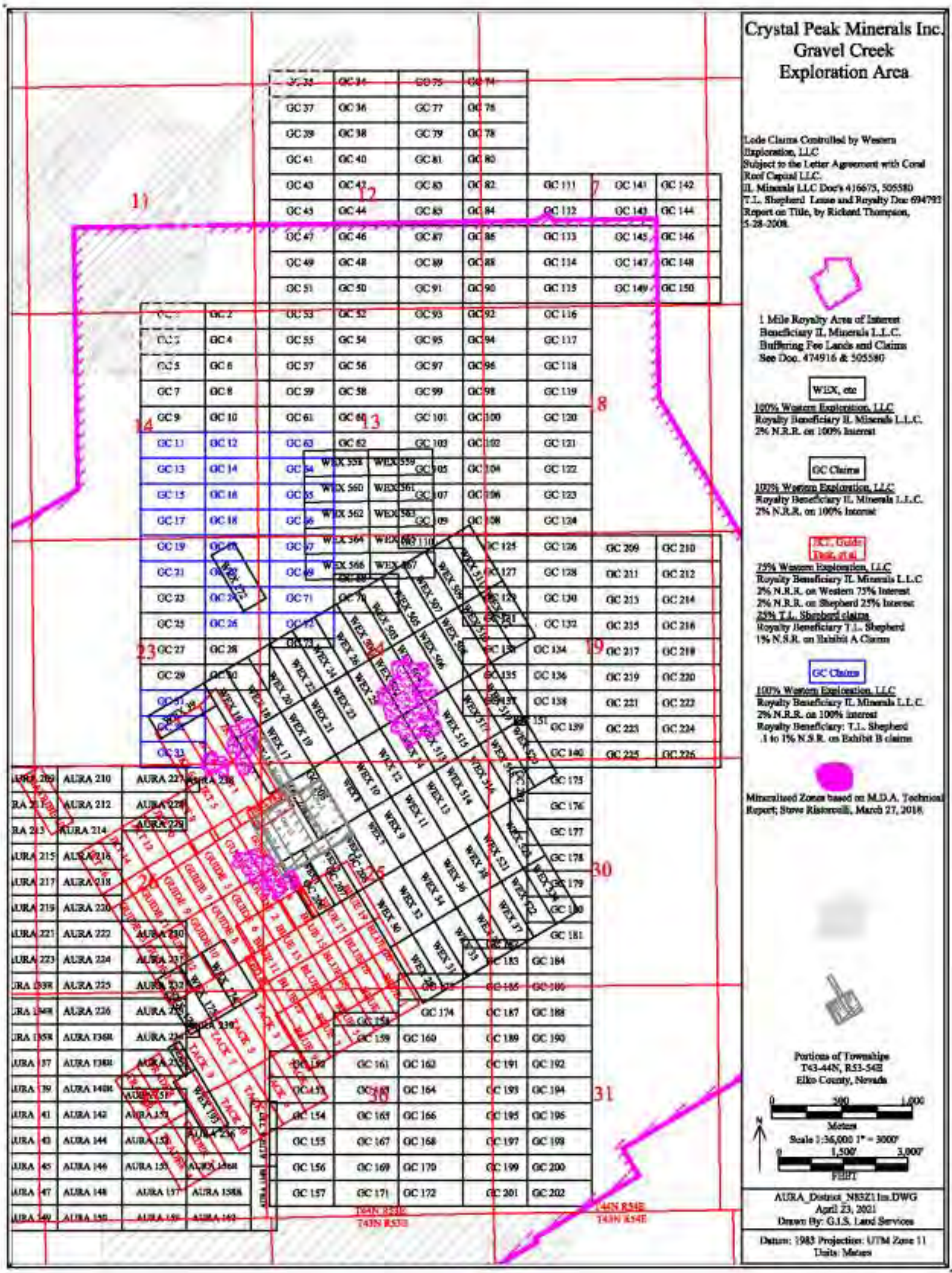


Figure 4-5 Gravel Creek Claim Map



4.2.1.2 Mineral Tenure, Nevada Mining Claim Names, BLM Serial Numbers, County Recordation Information, and Royalty Rates

This Section on Mineral Tenure is based on publicly available documents from the Nevada State Office of the United States Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") (Table 4-1) and the Elko County Recorder.

Table 4-1 BLM Legacy Lead File Listing

NMC274193	NMC1157923	NMC824324
NMC283546	NMC508901	NMC992942
NMC294436	NMC563892	NMC1008644
NMC293804	NMC568067	NMC1095576
NMC314249	NMC603993	NMC1108283
NMC313977	NMC611773	NMC1111356
NMC319072	NMC742703	NMC1111896
NMC345779	NMC791963	NMC1146777
NMC348582	NMC794466	NMC1157883
NMC351163	NMC810039	NMC1157901
NMC373898		

Initial Federal Mining Claim Location and Recordation

The BLM, pursuant to 43 C.F.R. Part 3834, requires recording at the BLM Certificates of Location and Location Maps within 90 days of location of a claim. Recordation of the Certificates of Location and Location maps at the BLM and Elko County was timely.

- The unpatented lode claims in the Aura project area have not been surveyed by a registered surveyor, nor is there any requirement for a registered survey to hold the claims. The recent unpatented GC & Aura lode claims were located using sub-meter accuracy Trimble GPS equipment by a professional claim staker.
- The BLM Certificates of Location and Location maps were acquired and reviewed on or before September 23, 2020.

Recurring Annual Federal Mining Claim, BLM Filing Requirements - Annual Maintenance Fee

The BLM, pursuant to 43 C.F.R. Part 3834, requires filing an annual Notice of Intent to Hold Mining Claims on or before noon September 1 of each year in order to maintain active claims. The payment is prospective and covers the period of September 1 of the current year through August 31 the following year. The filing dates and requirements at the BLM are subject to change.

- The BLM online records and public recorders records were reviewed on or before October 1, 2021.
- The BLM annual maintenance fees for the 709 lode claims as evidenced by receipt numbers 4949550, 4949628, 4949655, 4949665, 4949686, 4949891, 4949917, 4949966, 4949982, and 4949987 by Western, dated August 19, 2021. The payment and timely recordation are required for BLM to designate "Active Status" for the claims from September 1, 2019 through September 1, 2022.

- All the listed claims are in *"active"* status according to the BLM Serial Register page for each claim.

Recurring State Filing Requirements – Annual Notice of Intent to Hold

Annual Nevada State Filings are required by NRS 517.230, filing and fee payment are due at the end of the assessment year that runs from September 1 at 12PM through September 1, at 11:59AM. Recordation with the Elko County Recorder is due on or before October 31 of each year for these claims. County filings are retrospective as they are for the period from September 1 at 12PM of the previous year through September 1 at 11:59AM of the current year. The filing dates and requirements according to the Nevada Revised Statutes are subject to change.

- The State of Nevada Annual Notice of Intent to Hold documents were acquired and reviewed on or before October 1, 2021.
- The September 1, 2021 through September 1, 2022 Elko County annual Notice of Intent to Hold Mining Claims filing for the 709 lode claims dated August 12, 2020, was recorded on August 19, 2020 by Western through nine Elko County documents 795330 through 795339.
- All the listed claims were timely recorded at Elko County.

Possessory Mineral Interest

Crystal Peak has a possessory mineral interest in the located lode claims under the General Mining law of 1872 as amended. Surface access as needed for mineral exploration is administered by the BLM in cooperation with the Humboldt National Forest.

4.2.1.3 Annual Federal and State Obligations

The BLM administers unpatented claims on Federal lands under the General Mining Law of 1872 as amended. Annual BLM Maintenance Fees for claims, payable by noon on September 1 of each year, are $165 for each claim ($165x709=$116,985). Annual Elko County, Nevada, Affidavit of Notice of Intent to Hold fees for claims, payable by October 31, are $12 for each claim plus a $12.00 document fee for each of ten individual filings ($12x709=$8,508+$120.00=$8,628.00). The annual fees for BLM and Elko County total $125,613.00. Annual fees are subject to change with inflation.

4.2.2 Agreements and Encumbrances

4.2.2.1 Western Exploration Inc. Conversion into Western Exploration LLC

Western Exploration Inc. became Western Exploration LLC through a Plan of Conversion dated September 13, 2013 recorded as Elko County Document #680655 ("Doc 680655").

4.2.2.2 Federal Royalty

No Federal Royalty: under the General Mining Law of 1872 as amended, the holder of mining claims on Federal lands has the right to explore, develop and mine minerals on their claims without payment of royalties to the Federal government.

4.2.2.3 State Royalty

Nevada taxes on mining are calculated both against royalties paid to property owners or claim holders, and against the net proceeds of mining. Royalties paid to property owners or claim holders are taxed at 5% with no deductions. If net proceeds of a mine in a year exceed $4 million, the tax rate is 5% of the net proceeds. If it is less than $4 million, the tax rate is as presented in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Nevada Net Proceeds of Mines Tax Rate

Net Proceeds as a % of Gross Proceeds	Net Proceeds Rate of Tax %
Less than 10	2.0
10 or more but less than 18	2.5
18 or more but less than 26	3.0
26 or more but less than 34	3.5
34 or more but less than 42	4.0
42 or more but less than 50	4.5
50 or more	5.0

4.2.2.4 Company Royalties Introduction

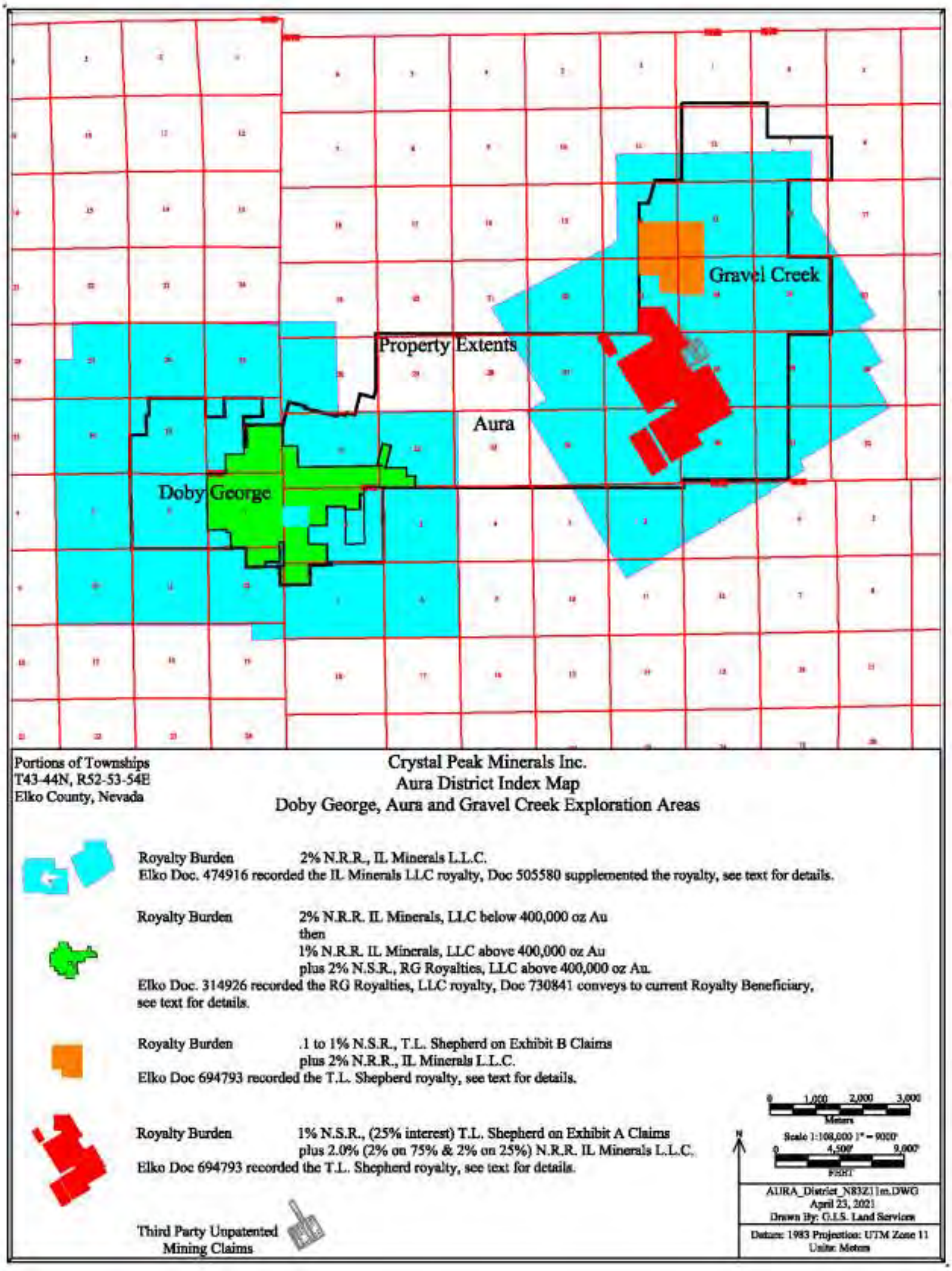
There are three Company Royalties to consider at the Aura project in chronological order.

Homestake Royalty Doc 314926 through several conveyances, RG Royalty Doc 730841; 2% Net Smelter Royalty starts once production reaches 400,000 oz Au; No Area of Influence (“AOI”); Affects the Doby George exploration area.

I.L. Minerals Royalty Doc 416675, 474916 & 505580; 2% Net Returns Royalty with a reduction clause to 1% when a senior royalty (ie Homestake) is in effect; Has a 1 mile AOI; Affects Doby George, Aura and Gravel Creek areas.

T.L. Shepherd Royalty Doc 694793; Intricate sliding scale Net Smelter Royalty from 0.1% to 1%; Is junior to the I.L. Minerals Royalty; Has no production trigger or AOI; Affects the Gravel Creek area.

Figure 4-6 Aura Project Royalty Map



4.2.2.5 Homestake Royalty Doc 314926 now the RG Royalty Doc 730841

The Homestake Royalty (Doc 314926) after several conveyances is now controlled by RG Royalties, LLC. (Doc 730841). This document review is based on seventeen documents available from the Elko County Recorder. Document numbers are listed in Table 4-3. See Figure 4-5 for affected lands and notations.

Table 4-3 Document Numbers for Homestake Royalty

314926	474920
314928	480113
376952	480114
376954	505580
Patent 27-96-0014	604732
416546	619837
416548	725340
416675	730841
474918	

Grantor: Homestake Mining Company of California
Grantee: Independence Mining Company Inc.
Document: Deed and Assignment
Dated: December 16, 1991
Doc: 314926
Book: 771 Page 441
Grants: In Exhibit A, all its interest in the Bull 1-19, DW 1-3 & Sidewalk Blonde 1-95 claims.
Assigns: In Exhibit B, all its leasehold interests in Exhibit B1, Doby 1-42 and Doby Fraction #1 claims. Exhibit B2, the Independence 1-36 claims. Exhibit B3 the Payday 1-40 claims
Reserves: 2% NSR that starts once 400,000 oz Au has been produced.

Quote:

EXPRESSLY RESERVING TO HOMESTAKE a royalty of two percent of Net Smelter Returns for all ores and minerals mined or otherwise recovered from the Mining Property and thereafter sold by or for the account of IMC. No royalty shall be payable to Homestake on the Doby unpatented mining claims covered by the Bilbao lease described in item 1 of Exhibit B, nor on the Independence unpatented mining claims covered by the Osborne lease described in item 2 of Exhibit B until an aggregate of 400,000 ounces of gold has been produced and sold from either or both such claims, whereupon the Net Smelter Returns royalty shall be payable with respect to both such claims but only on production in excess of 400,000 ounces.

Payor: Western Exploration LLC
Beneficiary: RG Royalties LLC
Dated: June 30, 2017
Doc: 730841
Book: 771 Page 441
Royalty: 2.0% Net Returns Royalty once production of 400,000 Oz Au. is reached.
Grants: In Exhibit A, all its interest in the Bull 1-19, DW 1-3 & Sidewalk Blonde 1-95 claims.

Assigns: In Exhibit B, all its leasehold interests in Exhibit B1, Doby 1-42 and Doby Fraction #1 claims. Exhibit B2, the Independence 1-36 claims. Exhibit B3 the Payday 1-40 claims
Note 1: The Bull claims were relinquished and closed through a filing with BLM on 8/27/1993.
Note 2: The Doby Royalty was released by Royal Gold in Docs 619837 & 725340.
Note 3: The Doby Claims were purchased by Western in Doc 678518.
Note 4: The Payday and Independence leases were terminated in (Docs 480113 & 480114).
Note 5: Patent 27-96-0014 overlaps 35 SWB claims, the royalty applies on the overlap portion.
Reserves: 2% NSR that starts once 400,000 oz Au has been produced.

4.2.2.6 I.L. Minerals Royalty Doc 416675, 474916 & 505580

The I.L. Minerals Royalty has a Royalty Reduction clause, different royalties for precious metals and base metals and an Area of Interest clause. This document review is based on eight documents available from the Elko County Recorder. Document numbers are listed below:

413483	474919
416675	474920
474916	474921
474918	505580

See Figures 4.2 Thru 4.5 for affected lands and notations.

IL Minerals L.L.C. Purchase Option Agreement and Royalty Deed
Payor: Western Exploration, LLC
Beneficiary: IL Minerals, L.L.C., an affiliate and subsidiary of Agri Beef Co.
Document Type: Purchase Option Agreement
Dated: September 2, 1997
Doc: 416675
Book: 1017 Page: 118-237
AOI: 1 mile (Doc. 416675), includes all leased fee lands and located claims within the "AOI" as set forth in the Purchase Option Agreement Doc. 416675, Article 1 Definitions.
Royalty: 2.0% Net Returns Royalty on precious metals.
Royalty: 1.4% Net Returns Royalty on base metals.
Buy-Out provision: None.
Back in Rights: None
Note: 1 Reduced Royalty provision triggered by third party royalties.
Royalty is reduced to 1% Precious Metals and 0.7% Base Metals by activation of the R.G. Royalty after 400,000 oz Au is produced.
2% IL Minerals L.L.C. up to 400,000 Oz Au.
1% IL Minerals L.L.C. above 400,000 Oz Au.
2% Royal Gold Royalty above 400,000 oz Au.
.7% (Base Metals) IL Minerals L.L.C. above 400,000 Oz Au.

IL Minerals LLC Royalty with one-mile AOI
Payor: Western Exploration, LLC
Beneficiary: IL Minerals, L.L.C., an Idaho LLC.
Document Type: Supplemental Royalty Deed
Dated: October 5, 2001
Doc: 505580
Book: NA Page: NA

AOI: 1 mile includes all leased fee lands and located claims within the "AOI" as set forth in the Purchase Option Agreement Doc. 416675, Article 1 Definitions.
Royalty: 2.0% Net Returns Royalty on precious metals.
Royalty: 1.4% Net Returns Royalty on base metals.
Buy-Out provision: None.
Back in Rights: None

Note: 1 Reduced Royalty provision triggered by third party royalties.
Royalty is reduced to 1% Precious Metals and 0.7% Base Metals by activation of the R.G. Royalty after 400,000 oz Au is produced.
2% IL Minerals L.L.C. up to 400,000 Oz Au.
1% IL Minerals L.L.C. above 400,000 Oz Au.
2% Royal Gold Royalty above 400,000 oz Au.
.7% (Base Metals) IL Minerals L.L.C. above 400,000 Oz Au.

Note 2: For those claims split by the one-mile area of interest refer to Doc 505580, Section 2.22
"As a result, the parties agree that if Grantor subsequently determines that any of the Claims or any of the claims described in Exhibit A to the Original Royalty Deed are wholly outside the Area of Interest, and provides evidence of that determination reasonably satisfactory to Grantee, this Deed or the Original Royalty Deed, as the case may be, shall be amended to exclude such claims."

Stacked Royalties

Claims encumbered by the IL Minerals, L.L.C. Royalty fall in two categories. At Doby George the Homestake Royalty is senior and the I.L. Minerals Royalty is reduced once 400,000 Oz Au is produced. At Gravel Creek the T.L. Shepherd Royalty is junior and the royalties are stacked without reductions.

Net Return Royalty Definition
In Doc 474916 & Doc 505580 the Reservation of Royalty starts at Article 2.1 on page 2 and continues through Article 2.2 Definitions.

2.2 (g) Net returns means the Gross Value of Mineral Products, less Allowable Deductions in respect thereof.

2.2 (d) Gross Value shall have the following meaning:
(i) If Producer causes gold produced from Ores mined from the Claims to be refined to meet or exceed generally accepted commercial standards for the "good delivery" of gold bullion on the U.S. or London commodity exchanges ("Refined Gold"), then for purposes of determining Net Returns the Relined Gold shall be deemed to have been sold at the "Monthly Average Gold Price" described below. Also see sections (d) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv).

2.2 (e) Mineral Products means Ores and all marketable products derived after the mining and treatment thereof.

2.2 (b) Allowable Deductions is defined as…
(b) Allowable Deductions means the following costs attributable to the Mineral Products for which Gross Value is determined. Any costs deducted by Producer for functions performed by Producer or by an affiliate of Producer or any other party not at arm's length with Producer shall not exceed costs for such

function that would be charged by an independent contractor in an arm's length contract… also see sections (i), (i) (A), (B), (C), (D), (ii), (ii) (A), (ii) (B), (ii) (C), (III), (iii)(A), (iii)(B).

4.2.2.7 T.L. Shepherd Royalty Doc 694793

The TL Shephard Mining Lease with Royalty is based on one document available from the Elko County Recorder Doc 694793 and the unrecorded long form of Doc 694793 available from Western. Document number is 694793 (Mining Lease and Royalty Agreement). See Figure 4-5 for affected lands and notations.

T.L. Shepherd Mining Lease with Royalty Agreement
Lessee Payor: Western Exploration, LLC
Owner Royalty Beneficiary: T.L. Shepherd
Document Type: Mining Lease with Royalty Agreement
Dated: January 7, 2015
Doc: 694793
Book: NA
AOI: None
Royalty: Exhibit A Claims 1.0% Net Smelter Royalty on precious metals.
Royalty: Exhibit B Claims 0.1% to 1.0% Net Smelter Royalty on precious metals.
Buy-Out provision: None.
Back in Rights: None
Recitals: *Lessor is the owner of an undivided 25% interest in certain unpatented lode mining claims situated in Elko County, Nevada, as more particularly described in Exhibit A attached hereto (hereinafter the "Claims"). Westex owns the remaining 75% interest in the Claims.*

Consideration: No annual lease payment to T.L. Shepherd
NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

Obligations:
BLM Payment and Recordation: Western
County Payment and Recordation: Western
Effective Date: January 7, 2015
Term: 20 years
Note:
During the Term of this Agreement, Westex agrees to pay to the Lessor the following non-participating, non-executive, overriding production royalty (the "Production Royalty") from the sale of any Valuable Minerals extracted and produced from the Claims or the Westex Claims:

Exhibit A claims
Ownership: T.L. Shepherd has owned a 25% interest in the Exhibit A claims since location.
Payor: Western Exploration LLC
Beneficiary: T.L. Shepherd
Royalty: 1.0% Net Smelter Returns (NSR), non-participating, non-executive, overriding production royalty
Claims: 56 in Exhibit A (694793), also see Appendix A2
AOI: None

Buy-Out provision: None.
Back in Rights: None
See Figure 4.4 for affected lands and notations.
See Doc. 694793 for details.

Exhibit B claims

Ownership: T.L. Shepherd has no ownership interest in the Exhibit B claims. The royalty interest is a consideration granted within the lease.
Payor: Western Exploration LLC
Beneficiary: T.L. Shepherd
Royalty: Sliding Net Smelter Returns Royalty from 0.1% to 1.0%, non-participating, non-executive, overriding production royalty
Claims: 25 in Exhibit B, (694793) also see Appendix A3
AOI: None
Buy-Out provision: None.
Back in Rights: None
See Figure 4.4 for affected lands and notations.
See Doc. 694793 for details.

Stacked Royalties

All claims encumbered by the T.L. Shepherd Royalty are also subject to the IL Minerals, L.L.C. Area of Interest Royalty. In those cases, the stacked royalties are 3.0% on the Exhibit A claims and range from 2.1% to 3.0% on the Exhibit B claims. The T.L. Shepherd Royalty Doc 694793 is junior to the IL Minerals Royalty Doc 416675. The royalty reduction clause in Doc 416675 is not triggered.

4.2.2.8 The Elko Land & Livestock Company - Western Exploration Lease

The Mineral Lease between Doby George as Lessor and Western Exploration, Inc. as Lessee dated 1/1/2002 and the Amended and Restated Mineral Lease dated 5/16/2008 are unrecorded agreements. The Mineral Lease dated January 1, 2002 was provided for review and the date of the lease is referenced in the First Amendment to Amended and Restated Mineral Lease recorded as Doc. 655893. The conveyance of the surface and mineral estates from Western Exploration, Inc. as Grantor to Doby George, LLC as Grantee by Grant Bargain and Sale Deed occurred on 1/2/2002. On May 14, 2012 Doby George LLC assigned the Lease to Elko Land and Livestock Company and on August 1, 2013, the Second Amendment to Mineral Lease and to Amended and Restated Mineral Lease was recorded as Doc. 676683. On July 1, 2019, Elko Land and Livestock Company completed an Assignment and Assumption Agreement with Nevada Gold Mines LLC which referenced the Mineral Lease dated January 1, 2002 the Amended and Restated dated May 16, 2008, the First Amendment to Amended and Restated Lease dated 5/10/2012 and the Second Amendment to Amended and restated Mineral Lease dated 7/29/2013. This agreement was recorded as Doc 756272 on July 3, 2019.. This document review is based on seven documents listed below.

January 1, 2002 unrecorded	655894
May 16, 2008 unrecorded	676683
655892	756272
655893	

Doby George LLC and Western Exploration, Inc. Mineral Lease

Owner: Doby George, LLC
Lessee: Western Exploration Inc.
Conveys: IL Ranch
Document Type: Mineral Lease
Dated: January 1, 2002
Doc. Unrecorded
Book: NA
Consideration: *For and in consideration of the mutual covenants herein contained, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged and confirmed, Owner and Lessee hereby agree as follows:*

Term: Article 3: ... *and so long thereafter as Lessee is actively engaged in the Development, Mining or processing of Mineral Products from the Fee Properties or is actively engaged in the process of obtaining governmental permits for such activities…*
Note: *ARTICLE 4 PRODUCTION ROYALTY*
4.1 Production Royalty. Because Owner acquired the Fee Properties pursuant to Section 3.b of that Agreement between Owner and Lessee dated effective December 15, 1999, Owner shall not be entitled to a production royalty.

Doby George and Elko Land and Livestock Company, Amended and Restated Mineral Lease
Owner: Doby George, LLC
Lessee: Western Exploration, Inc.
Amends: Mineral Lease dated January 1, 2002 between Doby George as owner and Western Exploration, Inc. as Lessee.
Document Type: First Amendment to Amended and Restated Mineral Lease
Dated: May 16, 2008
Doc: Unrecorded
Book: NA
Term: Article 3:
3.1 Term. The term of this Agreement ("Term") shall commence as of the Effective Date and shall continue until December 31. 2021 (the "Primary Term"), and (a) so long thereafter as Lessee is actively engaged in the Development, Mining or processing of Mineral Products from the Fee Properties or is actively engaged in the process of obtaining governmental permits for such activities (collectively, "Ongoing Operations"), but only as to that portion of the Fee Properties that is related to or required by Lessee in conducting the Ongoing Operations; and (b) for an additional term often years for any portions of the Fee Properties on which Lessee has identified indicated, inferred or measured resources under NI 43-101, as well as related portions of the Fee Properties required by Lessee in conducting related Operations. For the purpose of this Article 3_ Lessee shall be deemed "actively engaged'" if the activities in question do not cease for a period of more than 180 consecutive days. The parties agree that if Lessee is engaged in Ongoing Operations on any portion of the Fee Properties as of December 31, 2021, or Lessee has identified NI 43-101 indicated, inferred or measured resources on any portion of the Fee Properties, Lessee shall provide a notice to Owner not later than December 31, 2021, designating those portions of the Fee Properties that shall remain subject to the Agreement. Owner shall notify Lessee not later than January 15, 2022 if Owner disagrees with the designation of such Fee Properties (and failure by Owner to timely provide such notice shall be deemed to constitute agreement by the Owner with such designation). If Owner timely provides such notice of disagreement, the Parties shall negotiate in good faith to reach an agreement as to those portions of the Fee Properties that remain subject to this Agreement, and until an agreement is reached, that portion of the Fee Properties originally designated by Lessee shall remain subject to this Agreement. This Agreement may be terminated prior to the expiration of the initial or any

extended term upon forfeiture or surrender pursuant to the terms hereof. Under no circumstances shall the Term of this Agreement exceed 99 years.

No Implied Covenants 6.8 …*Owner acknowledges and agrees that the consideration it received under the agreement referred to in Section 4.1 was sufficient consideration for all of the rights granted to Lessee under this Agreement.*

4.1 Production Royalty. Because Owner acquired the Fee Properties pursuant to Section 3.b of that Agreement between Owner and Lessee dated effective December 15, 1999, Owner shall not be entitled to a production royalty.

Doby George and Elko Land and Livestock Company, Grant, Bargain and Sale Deed
Grantor: Doby George, LLC
Grantee: Elko Land and Livestock Company
Conveys: Exhibit A-1 (the IL ranch)
Document Type: Grant, Bargain and Sale Deed
Dated: May 14, 2012
Doc. 655892
Book: NA

Doby George and Western Exploration, First Amendment to Amended and Restated Mineral Lease
Owner: Doby George, LLC
Lessee: Western Exploration, Inc.
Amends: Mineral Lease dated January 1, 2002 between Doby George as owner and Western Exploration, Inc. as Lessee.
Document Type: First Amendment to Amended and Restated Mineral Lease
Dated: May 10, 2012
Doc: 655893
Book: NA
Notes: Amends Exhibit A

Doby George and Elko Land and Livestock Company Assignment and Assumption Agreement Mineral Lease
Assignor: Doby George
Assignee: Elko Land and Livestock Company
Assigns: Mineral Lease dated January 1, 2002 between Doby George as owner and Western Exploration, Inc. as Lessee.
Document Type: Assignment and Assumption
Dated: May 14, 2012
Doc 655894
Book: NA
Notes: references Mineral Lease dated January 1, 2002, also Amended and Restated dated May 16, 2008

Elko Land and Livestock Company and Western Exploration, Inc. Agreement
Owner: Elko Land and Livestock Company
Lessee: Western Exploration Inc.
Amends: Exhibit A
Document Type: Agreement, Second Amendment
Dated: July 29, 2013
Doc. 676683

Book: NA

Elko Land and Livestock Company and Western Exploration, Inc. Assignment and Assumption Agreement
Assignor: Elko Land and Livestock Company, a Nevada Corporation
Assignee: Nevada Gold Mines LLC, A Delaware LLC
Assigns: Mineral Lease dated January 1, 2002 between Doby George as owner and Western Exploration, Inc. as Lessee.
Document Type: Assignment and Assumption
Dated: July 1, 2019
Doc 756272
Book: NA
Notes: references Mineral Lease dated January 1, 2002, also Amended and Restated dated May 16, 2008, First Amendment to Amended and Restated Lease dated 5/10/2012, Second Amendment to Amended and restated Mineral Lease dated 7/29/2013.

4.2.2.9 Nevada Gold Mines LLC and Western Exploration LLC Amended and Restated Mineral Lease

Assignor: Nevada Gold Mines LLC, A Delaware LLC
Assignee: Western Exploration LLC
Amends: The fee lands covered by the lease and expiration date of the lease.
Dated: October 5, 2021
Notes: Ranch Lease was amended, restated and superseded by the unrecorded Amended and Restated Mineral Lease dated October 5, 2021, between Nevada Gold Mines LLC and Western Exploration LLC, which amended certain provisions of the Ranch Lease, including the description of the Fee Lands subject to the Ranch Lease to exclude any Fee Lands outside Elko County, Nevada, and the term of the Ranch Lease to extend it to December 31, 2031, and so long thereafter as Western Exploration LLC is actively engaged in development or processing of minerals on the leasehold property. Western Exploration LLC is the present title owner of the leasehold interest under the Ranch Lease.

4.2.2.10 Property Access The Vipham Easement 20’

The Vipham Easement 20’ is a Non-Exclusive Easement in Gross across the Vipham Ranch, H.E.S. 223. There are two easements, the “Westerly 1,500’ easement” and the “Easterly 3,960’ easement” that cross the Ranch (see Doc. 605160).

Access across public lands for purposes of mineral exploration and mining is stipulated in the Gravel Creek Plan of Operations with the USFS.

4.2.2.11 Third Party Inliers

In the NW4 Section 25, T44N, R53E, an area within the larger perimeter of the Gravel Creek property is not controlled by Crystal Peak. The keyhole shaped outline is seen on Figure 4-2. This area is comprised of five “El Oro” claims, owned by Barrick Gold Corporation. The El Oro claims are located over a small portion of the former Wood Gulch project that was operated by Homestake Mining US Inc. The El Oro Fr 4 is junior to Guide 3 and Guide 4. All other El Oro claims are senior to overlapping Crystal Peak, GC and Bill Fr 1 claims. The El Oro claims cover a small portion of the “Southeast” deposit mineralization, which are not reported as Crystal Peak resources.

4.3 Environmental Permitting

The USFS's purpose in requiring Plans of Operation is to assure sustainable multiple-resource use of the National Forest, as directed by Congress. These purposes have been stated in the Organic Administration Act, Multiple Use Sustained-Yield Act, National Forest Management Act, Wilderness Act, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and other legislation and Executive Orders. Uses are those authorized under the Federal Land Management Policy Act of 1976 or other public land acts. Surface management regulations (36 CFR part 228) require that all mineral exploration, development, and operation activities be conducted in a manner that minimizes adverse environmental impacts to USFS administered surface resources. In reviewing a proposed Plan of Operation, the USFS is required to comply with the NEPA to analyze what impacts the proposed uses and reasonable alternatives would have on the natural and human environment (36 CFR 220). The USFS needs to consider approval of the Proposed Action to respond to its mandate to manage public lands for multiple use in a manner which recognizes the nation's need for domestic sources of minerals from public lands while protecting scientific, scenic, historic, archeological, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric and hydrologic values. The Environmental Assessments of the Doby George and Wood Gulch - Gravel Creek areas by the USFS were prepared in conformance with the NEPA and associated Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508). (USDA Forest Service, 2013a).

Crystal Peak must obtain a Reclamation permit from the State of Nevada. The permits are reviewed and granted by the Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation (BMRR). The BMRR reviews the work plans submitted to the USFS and grants permits based on the amount of disturbance in the work plan and the amount of the posted bond for the reclamation of said disturbance. Western has two valid BMRR permits, one for the Wood Gulch/Gravel Creek Plan of Operations and one for the Doby George Plan of Operations. In both permits the BMRR deferred to the USFS to calculate the final bond amount. The Wood Gulch/Gravel Creek permit, #0353, and the Doby George permit, #0144, were last reviewed and granted by the BMRR on March 16, 2020 for Wood Gulch/Gravel Creek and on August 7, 2018 for Doby George. Both permits are currently valid.

4.3.1 Wood Gulch–Gravel Creek

The Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area is located on public lands administered by the Mountain City Ranger District of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

Exploration work by Western in the years 1998-2008 was permitted under the Wood Gulch Plan of Operations 274193-98 with the USFS. A new 10-year Plan of Operations, POO 06-14-03, was approved on 12 August 2014. The current Plan of Operations was based upon an Environmental Assessment completed by the USFS in June 2014 (USDA Forest Service, 2014 a,b). This current Plan of Operations allows for drilling beginning around mid-July.

The 2014 Wood Gulch Plan of Operations covers an area of about 1,950 hectares. The Plan of Operations does not cover the entire claim area of the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area, as shown on Figure 4-2. The Plan does cover all areas for which exploration is currently contemplated.

The project Area is covered by the Humboldt National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). Approval of the exploration program described in the Plan of Operations is in conformance with the Forest Plan, which states the USFS should "*encourage lawful mineral activities while protecting renewable surface resources and allowing other resource activities*" (USFS, 1986).

Approval of the Proposed Action is also in conformance with the 2010 Elko County Public Land Use and Natural Resource Management Plan, including Directive 14-1, "*retain existing mining areas and promote the expansion of mining operations in areas not specifically withdrawn*" (Elko County, 2010).

The Plan of Operations allows for a total aggregate disturbance of up to 100 acres. At the end of each year, Western submitted a report outlining areas of actual disturbance and of reclamation. Crystal Peak will submit a work plan for approval before proceeding with each stage of exploration.

Reclamation of all disturbances connected with the Plan of Operations is authorized by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection – Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation under Reclamation Permit #0353. The cost to reclaim project-related disturbance is covered by Reclamation Performance Bond No. SUR0008091, dated May 22, 2020, signed by Western Exploration LLC (Principal) and Argonaut Insurance Company (Surety), for the sum of $338,700. This Reclamation Performance Bond is held by the USFS and is a guarantee of faithful performance with the terms, conditions, and reclamation requirements agreed upon in the Plan of Operations.

The bond amount required for this Plan of Operation is subject to yearly review and adjustment to compensate for changes in disturbance area and estimated cost of reclamation. The current bond amount is $93,500.

4.3.2 Doby George

The Doby George area is located on public lands administered by the USFS Mountain City Ranger District of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

Exploration work by Western in the years 1998-2008 was permitted under Plan of Operations 611809-98 with the USFS. A new and the current 10-year Plan of Operations, POO 06-10-04, was approved on August 6, 2013. The current Plan of Operations was based upon an Environmental Assessment completed by the USFS in February 2013 (USDA Forest Service, 2013 a, b), which allows for drilling beginning around mid-June.

The 2013 Doby George Plan of Operations covers an area of about 364 hectares (900 acres). There is one 40-acre BLM parcel on the property which is administered by the USFS for the BLM. The Plan of Operations does not cover the entire claim area of the Doby George area, as shown on Figure 4-2. The Plan does cover all of the area within which exploration is currently contemplated.

The project Area is covered by the Humboldt National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). Approval of the exploration program described in the Plan of Operations is in conformance with the Forest Plan, which states the USFS should "*encourage lawful mineral activities while protecting renewable surface resources and allowing other resource activities*" (USFS, 1986).

Approval of the Proposed Action is also in conformance with the 2010 Elko County Public Land Use and Natural Resource Management Plan, including Directive 14-1, "*retain existing mining areas and promote the expansion of mining operations in areas not specifically withdrawn*" (Elko County, 2010).

The Plan of Operations allows for a total aggregate disturbance of up to 200 acres. At the end of each year, Crystal Peak will submit a report outlining areas of actual disturbance and of reclamation. Crystal Peak will submit a work plan for approval before proceeding with each stage of exploration.

Reclamation of all disturbances connected with the Plan of Operations is authorized by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection – Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation under Reclamation

Permit #0144-Amendment #1. The cost to reclaim project-related disturbance is covered by Reclamation Performance Bond No. SUR0008090, dated May 22, 2020, signed by Western Exploration LLC (Principal) and Argonaut Insurance Company (Surety), for the sum of $463,100. This Reclamation Performance Bond is held by the USFS and is a guarantee of faithful performance with the terms, conditions, and reclamation requirements agreed upon in the Plan of Operations.

The bond amount required for this Plan of Operation is subject to yearly review and adjustment to compensate for changes in disturbance area and estimated cost of reclamation. The current bond amount is $270,700.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities

4.4.1 Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek

Crystal Peak will conduct mineral exploration activities as permitted by the Plan of Operations with the USFS. The Plan allows for reasonable surface disturbance required to conduct exploration as approved by the USFS. Exploration tracks are constructed as required and reclaimed when they are no longer required. There are no unpermitted open exploration tracks on the property.

All exploration drill holes are abandoned in compliance with Nevada Administrative Code 420. Holes are abandoned by placing bentonite chips specifically designed to be used to plug boreholes from the bottom of the borehole to within 6m (20ft) of the surface and by placing concrete grout, cement grout or neat cement from 6m (20ft) below the surface to the surface. Hole abandonment forms for all holes are submitted to the USFS upon completion of each work plan and copies are retained by Western for review by the Office of the Nevada State Engineer. All Western drill holes have been abandoned in accordance with these regulations.

There are no outstanding environmental liabilities on Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek property. There are no tailings ponds or waste deposits. The only improvement on the property has been completion of a permitted water well. All the historical Wood Gulch mine infrastructure, waste deposits, haul road and leach pad were dismantled (in the case of buildings) or reclaimed by Homestake Mining Company ("Homestake") in 1992. The open pit remains, although it has been partially reclaimed for safe entry and exit. The reclaimed leach pad area is covered by the El Oro claims belonging to Barrick Gold Corporation, successor to Homestake.

4.4.2 Doby George

Crystal Peak will conduct mineral exploration activities as permitted by the Plan of Operations with the USFS. The Plan of Operations allows for reasonable surface disturbance required to conduct exploration as approved by the USFS. Exploration tracks, or small roads, are constructed as required and reclaimed when they are no longer required. There are no unpermitted open exploration tracks on the property.

All exploration drill holes are abandoned in compliance with Nevada Administrative Code 420. Holes are abandoned by placing bentonite chips specifically designed to be used to plug boreholes from the bottom of the borehole to within six meters of the surface and by placing concrete grout, cement grout or neat cement from six meters below the surface to the surface. Hole abandonment forms for all holes are submitted to the USFS upon completion of each work plan and copies are retained by Crystal Peak for review by the Office of the Nevada State Engineer. All Western drill holes have been abandoned in accordance with these regulations.

There are no outstanding environmental liabilities on Doby George property. There are no tailings ponds or waste deposits, and no improvements have been made to the property.

4.5 Surface Rights and Easements

Crystal Peak believes that the surface rights and easements available to it at the time of writing, either through existing agreements or through routine regulatory processes, are sufficient for all contemplated or reasonably foreseeable exploration activities.

As is normal for an exploration project at this stage, Crystal Peak has not done any detailed studies as to locations and extents of future infrastructure that would be necessary for potential future development, mining and processing activities. It is reasonable to expect that, with its existing agreements, the well-established regulatory procedures that are in place, and the ability to undertake good-faith negotiations with other land-holders as necessary, there are no unusual risks concerning its future ability to secure the necessary surface rights.

4.5.1 Surface Rights

Under the Plan of Operations granted by the USFS, Crystal Peak has the right of access and surface use for the activities granted in the existing work plans. The current activities consist of the use of existing roads on USFS property and the ability to construct new roads and drill platforms. Currently the company has permitted 15.1 miles of drill roads and 52 drill platforms at Doby George and 7.5 miles of road and 73 drill platforms at Wood Gulch/Gravel Creek.

At Doby George, the company has the right of access and surface use rights on 9 fee parcels located south and southeast of the Doby George deposits. The rights were granted with the Mineral Lease agreement signed between Western and Agri Beef Co/IL Minerals LLC in 1997 updated in 2002, 2008, 2012, 2013, 2019 and 2021 and are valid until December 31, 2031. The rights are extended indefinitely if Crystal Peak initiates development or mining of any resources on the fee land or for 10 years if Crystal Peak declares an NI 43-101 resource of Inferred, Indicated or Measured resources on the fee land.

4.5.2 Easements

On October 21, 2008, Western was granted an easement on the Vipham Ranch located on T44N, R53E in Elko County. The easement allows access to the Wood Gulch/Gravel Creek area from existing county roads. The company pays the Vipham family an annual fee of $7,500 for the easement.

4.6 Greater Sage Grouse Land Withdrawals

Landscape-scale conservation efforts by the BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ("FWS"), the USFS, State agencies, private landowners, and other partners are striving to conserve the breeding sagebrush habitat for the Greater Sage Grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus) across 11 Western States. In September 2015, the FWS decided that the Greater Sage Grouse did not warrant protection under the Endangered Species Act. Concurrent with this decision, the BLM and USFS finalized land-use plans for the Federal lands containing sagebrush habitat, consisting of more than 165 million acres, of which 10 million acres (15,625 square miles) of BLM and National Forest System lands were proposed for withdrawal from mineral entry (the "2015 Proposed Mineral Withdrawal") across Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming. Upon publication in the Federal Register of the notice of the 2015 Proposed Mineral Withdrawal on September 24, 2015, the lands within the withdrawal area were temporarily segregated as a matter of law pending the Secretary of the Interior's final decision, for a period of up to two years. That segregation expired in September 2017 and the BLM subsequently cancelled the 2015 Proposed Mineral Withdrawal.

The land-use plans outline management practices aimed at conserving what has been mapped and identified as viable sagebrush habitats that are believed to support the greater sage-grouse across large areas designated as General Habitat Management Areas ("GHMA") and Priority Habitat Management Areas ("PHMA"), including certain areas of PHMA designated as Sagebrush Focal Areas (SFAs). The SFAs contain lands that have been proposed for withdrawal ("withdrawal areas") from location and entry under the U.S. mining laws, subject to valid existing rights. The Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek part of the project area is located within an SFA and was within the 2015 Proposed Mineral Withdrawal area. The Doby George project area is neither within an SFA nor was it within the 2015 Proposed Mineral Withdrawal area.

Western, the State of Nevada, nine Nevada Counties, and private individuals filed a lawsuit against the United States Department of the Interior, BLM and USFS, in 2015, claiming that the BLM violated the NEPA and the FLPMA and failed to appropriately respond to the protests Western and many other plaintiffs filed against the BLM's Land Use Planning Amendment that proposed the mineral withdrawal of 2.8 million acres of land in Nevada including the Gravel Creek property; that the proposed withdrawal and concurrent segregation of lands interferes with Western's permitted operations and rights; and to prevent an unreasonable interference with Western's reasonable investment-backed expectations that may amount to a taking of Western's Gravel Creek property. The lawsuit claims also were based on the identification of a number of errors in the identification and mapping of sage grouse habitat relied upon in the decisions, including areas within the SFAs. The case was heard in the US District Court in Reno, Nevada on November 17, 2015. A second hearing took place on February 1, 2017. The Federal Judge (Miranda Du) ruled on March 31, 2017 that the BLM had indeed violated NEPA and remanded the agency decisions on the land use plan amendments and ordered that the BLM and the USFS complete a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement ("SEIS") in accordance with NEPA.

The 2015 Proposed Mineral Withdrawal led to the initiation of the NEPA process to evaluate the proposed federal action and the preparation of a draft environmental impact statement (the "Mineral Withdrawal DEIS"). The Proposed Mineral Withdrawal also required preparation of a mineral potential report by the United States Geological Survey ("USGS"). In November 2015, the Department of the Interior directed the USGS to undertake "The USGS Sagebrush Mineral-Resource Assessment (SaMiRA) project" to (1) assess locatable mineral-resource potential and (2) to describe leasable and salable mineral resources for the seven SFAs and Nevada additions. The final report gives the mineral potential of the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek project area the highest rating possible (Day et al., 2016). The USFS which is responsible for oversight of the forest system lands on which Gravel Creek is located provided a comment letter in January 2016 to the BLM recommending exclusion of Gravel Creek from the withdrawal area. On October 11, 2017, the BLM issued its notice cancelling the 2015 Proposed Mineral Withdrawal concluding that the proposed withdrawal was unnecessary because the benefits to sage grouse would be minimal. The BLM stated in a press release announcing it had cancelled the withdrawal that the proposal with withdraw 10 million acres to prevent 10,000 acres of potential mineral development was a complete overreach.

In November 2017, the USFS issued a scoping notice to solicit public comments on greater sage-grouse land management issues that could warrant land management plan amendments to the 2015 plans. In June 2018, the USFS published its supplemental notice of intent for its scoping period and began a supplemental NEPA process for the 2015 land use plans consistent with Judge Du's order. The USFS has issued a draft SEIS and a proposed final SEIS but has not yet completed its land use management planning process or issued a final decision on its supplemental review to consider possible amendments to the 2015 USFS land management plans.

In May 2018, the BLM published the draft environmental impact statement to evaluate potential amendments to the 2015 land use plan amendments. In November 2018, the BLM released its proposed

Nevada and Northeastern California Greater Sage-Grouse Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment (2018 PRMPA) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (2018 Final EIS) in response to the Court's order and evaluated the SFA designation and provided the public with an opportunity to review and comment on that evaluation. The BLM also provided the public with an opportunity to review and comment on the designation of Greater Sage-Grouse habitat management areas (HMAs), such as priority, general, and other, which provide a landscape-level reference of relative Greater Sage-Grouse habitat as determined by landscape characteristics and the likelihood of Greater Sage-Grouse occurrence (Coates et al.). The 2018 Final EIS incorporated by reference the 2015 Nevada and Northeastern California Greater Sage-Grouse Final EIS (BLM 2015a; 2015 Final EIS) and incorporated by reference all the descriptions of the affected environment and impacts analyzed in the 2015 Final EIS and subsequently Approved Nevada and Northeastern California Greater Sage-Grouse Land Use Plan Amendment and Record of Decision (BLM 2015b; 2015 ARMPA/ROD). The 2018 RMPA/Final EIS also incorporated by reference the 2016 Sagebrush Focal Area Withdrawal Draft EIS (BLM 2016; 2016 SFA Draft EIS). The 2018 Final EIS was prepared to analyze the impacts associated with aligning the 2015 Final EIS with the State of Nevada and State of California's Greater Sage-Grouse management strategies. After reviewing comments received during the public scoping period, the BLM proposed the Draft EIS on May 4, 2018 and ultimately issued the Final EIS on December 6, 2018.

A record of decision (ROD) and resource management plan amendments ("RMPA") were published in March, 2019. With the new RMPAs, the BLM modified its approach to managing Greater Sage-Grouse habitat in land use plans by (1) enhancing cooperation and coordination with the States of Nevada and California, (2) aligning with DOI and BLM policies issued since 2015, and (3) incorporating appropriate management flexibility and adaptation to better align with Nevada's and California's conservation plans. The BLM achieved these goals while maintaining the vast majority of sage-grouse protections it incorporated into its land use plans in 2015 but did not reincorporate the mineral withdrawals. The BLM stated that "By implementing these land use plan conservation measures and continuing to exercise its discretion to approve future project proposals under appropriate terms and conditions or deny them where appropriate, the BLM can adequately protect sage-grouse and its habitat while meeting its general obligation under FLPMA to manage public lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield."

On May 19, 2019, Western Watersheds Project, Wildearth Guardians, Center for Biological Diversity and Prairie Hills Audubon Society filed a First Supplemental Complaint, in their pending action in the United States District Court for the District of Idaho, challenging the 2019 land use plan amendments. On October 16, 2019, the US District Court for the District of Idaho issued an order granting a motion for a preliminary injunction filed by Plaintiffs Western Watersheds Project, WildEarth Guardians, Center for Biological Diversity, and Prairie Hills Audubon Society. The court found that the Plaintiffs were likely to succeed on the merits of their claims that the BLM violated the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) when adopting the 2019 sage-grouse plans and enjoined implementation of the 2019 land use plan amendments (the "2019 Injunction").

In their First Supplemental Complaint, the same plaintiffs challenged the BLM's cancellation of the 2015 Proposed Mineral Withdrawals alleging the BLM's action in doing so violated the Administrative Procedures Act, NEPA and FLPMA. On March 27, 2020, Western Exploration, filed a motion with the US District Court to intervene in the case as an Interested Party on the claim challenging the BLM's cancellation of the 2015 Proposed Mineral Withdrawals. The motion was granted and Western participated in the substantive briefing on the merits of that claim. On February 11, 2021 the US District Court vacated and remanded the BLM's cancellation of the mineral withdrawal but did not reinstate it.

In February 2020, in light of the 2019 Injunction, the BLM prepared a Draft SEIS to review its previous NEPA analysis, clarify and augment it where necessary, and provide the public with additional opportunities to review and comment in order to address the concerns raised and relied upon in the 2019 Injunction. The DSEIS, including comments that the agency received, helped the BLM determine whether its 2015 and 2019 land use planning and NEPA processes have sufficiently addressed Greater Sage-Grouse habitat conservation or whether the BLM should initiate a new land use planning process to consider additional alternatives or new information. To inform this decision , the BLM prepared the DSEIS to address four specific issues: the range of alternatives, need to take a "hard look" at environmental impacts, cumulative effects analysis, and the BLM's approach to compensatory mitigation. Western Exploration provided comments to the BLM on April 6, 2020. On January 11, 2021, the BLM issued its records of decision for its 2020 SEISs explaining the purpose of conducting the supplemental NEPA analyses for the 2019 land use plans and concluding that additional land use planning is not necessary at this time. The Nevada State Plan allows for multiple use, including mine development.

The Idaho case remains pending at this time. On March 1, 2021 Western Exploration along with several other interested parties filed a motion with the US District Court of Idaho to intervene in the case as an Interested Party to participate in phase II of the case, the substantive briefing on the merits of the plaintiffs challenges of the 2019 land use plan amendments.

There are numerous other pending actions regarding the Sage Grouse issue. The Governor of Nevada, and the Nevada Sagebrush Ecosystem Council (a state-funded agency) working closely with all affected stakeholders, has proposed alternative land designations, which exclude land with high mineral potential from the withdrawal areas and add lands with better sage grouse habitat characteristics. The Nevada Sagebrush Ecosystem Council has created a sage grouse credit exchange which provides for purchase of conservation credits to provide for mitigation of impacts to sage grouse habitat from anthropogenic disturbance. A number of mining companies that have projects in areas that include lands identified as sage grouse habitat have worked with the State and the Council to fund important mitigation projects on private lands and, thereby, provide for habitat conservation through use of the State of Nevada's Conservation Credit System.

The Department of the Interior has recognized that mining projects on lode claims within the (previously) withdrawn area with a current Plan of Operations have a "valid existing right" and the Department has confirmed that Western can continue its drilling and exploration activities at Gravel Creek under terms of its permitted Plan of Operations.

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

5.1 Access to Property

The Aura project is located about 20-line kilometers south of the community of Mountain City, Nevada. From Mountain City, the project is reached by proceeding south on paved Nevada State Route 225 (the "Mountain City Highway") for 17km, then west on the Maggie Summit Road (Elko County Road 729) for 10km to the Thompson Ranch. The Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek property is reached by following the Road Canyon road (Forest Service Road 990) south for approximately 5km. The Doby George property is reached by continuing another 5km west on the Maggie Summit Road to Columbia Summit, then proceeding south for about 0.5km on the Doby George access road.

State Route 225 is a two-lane state-maintained paved highway. The highway through the Owyhee Canyon between Mountain City and Wild Horse Reservoir has restrictions for oversize vehicles. The Maggie Summit Road is an all-weather gravel road maintained by Elko County. The Road Canyon road is a designated USFS track seasonally maintained by Crystal Peak for access to the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek property. Travel by light vehicle from the Gravel Creek sub-project to Mountain City takes about 30 minutes; travel from the Doby George project area to Mountain City takes about 40 minutes.

The exploration areas can be accessed by passenger vehicle during the summer months. There is a network of exploration tracks on both the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek and Doby George properties that provide access to the project exploration areas as well as to water wells on both properties used by Western for obtaining water needed for drilling. Western constructed short spur tracks for access to individual drill sites. Neither the Road Canyon nor the Doby George access roads are maintained during winter months when they are closed by snow or mud.

5.2 Climate

The climate at the Aura project area is characterized as high mountain desert with cold winters and warm to hot summers. The closest climate data are from Mountain City, Nevada (Table 5-1) from National Climatic Data Center ("NCDC"). The project area is at an elevation approximately 450m higher than Mountain City and experiences, in general, somewhat more wind, lower temperatures, and more precipitation. Typically, winter snows and spring mud do not permit access until early June. If possible, Crystal Peak will refrain from exploration or takes mitigating action during the migratory bird nesting and brood-rearing season from May 1 to July 15. Crystal Peak is allowed to mitigate for migratory bird issues and does so by contracting a third-party to conduct bird surveys two weeks before drilling. If no active nests are found, drilling can begin. If nests are found, Crystal Peak will work with the USFS putting buffer areas around nesting areas and avoids those areas through July 15. This means Crystal Peak can drill in the "cleared" areas during nesting and brood-rearing season. Winter weather normally begins in early November.

Table 5-1 Climate Data for Mountain City, Nevada (1981-2010)
from National Climatic Data Center ("NCDC")

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean Max. Temp.	(deg. F)	38.9	41.4	48.0	56.0	64.4	73.8	85.1	84.9	74.7	63.0	46.9	38.6	59.7
	(deg. C)	3.8	5.2	8.9	13.3	18.0	23.2	29.5	29.4	23.7	17.2	8.3	3.7	15.4
Mean Temp.	(deg. F)	24.5	26.6	34.1	40.2	47.6	55.2	62.3	61.5	52.8	42.8	32.2	24.2	42.1
	(deg. C)	-4.2	-3.0	1.2	4.6	8.7	12.9	16.8	16.4	11.6	6.0	0.1	-4.3	5.6
Mean Min. Temp.	(deg. F)	10.2	11.8	20.3	24.5	30.8	36.5	39.5	38.2	31.0	22.7	17.6	9.9	24.5
	(deg. C)	-12.1	-11.2	-6.5	-4.2	-0.7	2.5	4.2	3.4	-0.6	-5.2	-8.0	-12.3	-4.2
Mean Precipitation	(in.)	0.65	0.98	1.22	1.33	2.08	0.84	0.65	0.38	0.66	0.94	1.30	1.46	12.49
	(cm.)	0.26	0.39	0.48	0.52	0.82	0.33	0.26	0.15	0.26	0.37	0.51	0.57	4.92

5.3 Physiography

The Aura project is located on the northern end of the Independence Mountains. Elevations at the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area extend from 1,770m to 2,470m above sea level and at the Doby George area from 1,860m to 2,160m above sea level. The topography at both projects can be described as moderately hilly with rounded hills. At Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek the surface is dissected by deep drainage valleys (Figure 5-1) and at Doby George by gently to moderately deep drainage valleys (Figure 5-2).

Figure 5-1 Southwestward View of the Wood Gulch Pit
(center distance)

View looking generally southwestward at the Wood Gulch pit in center distance. The smooth grassy area to the lower right is the reclaimed Wood Gulch leach pad. The lower hill to the south (left in photo) of Wood Gulch Hill, with bold dark outcrops, is Hammerhead Hill.

Figure 5-2 Southwestward View of Doby George and the Bull Run Basin

View looking southwestward of the Bull Run Basin (far distance), Doby George (near and middle distance), and the Bull Run Mountains (top right in photo). Drill rig (center right in photo) is on the West Ridge zone.

At the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area, the historical Wood Gulch mine is located near the summit of a rounded hill. The surface over the Gravel Creek deposit, as currently known, is a small hill rising from a broad, gently north-sloping pediment. This broad upland surface to the north of Gravel Creek presents favorable topography for potential mine facilities. Current exploration activities at the project are not in sensitive riparian environment.

At the Doby George area, the surface over the currently defined deposit consists of two broad, rounded hills that rise abruptly from the floor of the Bull Run Basin to the west and from Columbia Basin to the northwest, and slope gently southward to Doby George Creek. The adjacent basin lowlands and pediment present favorable topography for potential mine facilities. Current exploration activities at the project are not in sensitive riparian environment.

Badger Creek, a perennial stream south and east of the Gravel Creek deposit, flows northeastward across the property to discharge into the Owyhee River. Drainage from the Doby George property is westward to Bull Run Creek, which drains northwestward into the South Fork of the Owyhee River. The Aura property lies within the drainage basin of the Owyhee River, which flows to the Snake River, to the Columbia River, and eventually to the Pacific Ocean. That geographic detail noted, the project is located within the Great Basin geological domain, but not in the Great Basin geographic domain.

Vegetation is dominantly sagebrush steppe vegetation. Uplands have a low vegetative cover of sagebrush, rabbit brush, and various other forbs, sedges, and bunch grasses. This vegetation is punctuated by thickets and ribbons of aspen, chokecherry, serviceberry, snowberry, and mountain mahogany. More limited groves of subalpine fir are located on the higher hills. The banks of Badger Creek are lined with species of willow and alder.

The exploration area lies within USFS grazing leases with local ranchers.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Aura project area is a remote exploration site. The only improvements are water wells drilled and completed by Western as sources for drill water. Western based its exploration activities out of Mountain City, Nevada. In 2016, Western purchased a vacant grocery store building – the “Golden Rule” building – to use as an office, workplace and core-storage facility.

Mountain City’s public facilities include a U.S. Post Office, two motels, a bar-restaurant and a community historical museum. There is a county-maintained spring-fed water system. There is no gasoline available and no resident law enforcement. Students attend public school in Owyhee, Nevada, 22km to the north. Electrical power is provided by Raft River Rural Electrical Co-op. Reliable land-line phone service exists, while cell-phone coverage is spotty. Internet service delivered through telephone lines is limited.

The closest large community is Elko, Nevada, 140 road kilometers to the south. Elko is the largest city and the county seat of Elko County. The population was 18,297 at the 2010 census. Elko is located on Interstate 80 and transcontinental rail lines. Elko’s economy is based heavily on gold mining. The city is considered the capital of the northern Nevada gold industry, and as such is the supply and service center for numerous mine support companies. For the current Aura exploration projects, analytical laboratories will pick up samples from the project site, and down-hole survey companies are on-call two hours away.

To the north, Mountain Home, Idaho, population 14,206, is 145 road kilometers distant. The Boise-Nampa-Caldwell, Idaho, metropolitan center is 240 road kilometers distant.

The closest hospital to Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek is in Elko. Western maintained a contract with an air-ambulance service in Elko for medical emergency response.

Currently Crystal Peak's Plan of Operations (Section 4.3) provides for access to the claim areas for exploration activities only. However, there are several areas adequate from a topographic and location point of view for future mining and milling. Once determined, those areas would need to be permitted separately with the USFS. The Mineral Lease (Section 4.2.2.8 and Section 4.5.1) provides access to the fee land for exploration activities as well as for future development and mining activities.

A power line running parallel to the Maggie Summit Road (Figure 2-1) is six kilometers north-northwest of Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek and ten kilometers east of Doby George. It is unclear at this time if the current power grid would supply the needs of mine development at either Doby George or Gravel Creek.

5.5 Water Rights and Sources

Western drilled and completed a water well on the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek property in 2016. The well was drilled under Waiver Number MM209 from the State of Nevada, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources ("NDWR"). Western received a Permit to Appropriate Water from this agency in January 2017. The amount of water applied for, sufficient to support exploration activities, was 20.0-acre-feet per year. The well, however, has the capacity to provide more water.

Water for exploration drilling at Doby George is obtained from Columbia Creek, which flows along the western edge of the property, or from a developed water well located on leased private land in the SW1/4, Section 1, T43N, R52E. Western received a Permit to Appropriate Water from NDWR for the well in November 2017. The amount of water applied for, sufficient to support exploration activities, was 20.0-acre-feet per year. The surface water rights of Columbia Creek are owned by Nevada Gold Mines, LLC, which owns the IL Ranch private lands. Approval to use Columbia Creek waters for exploration is granted annually through the NDWR.

6.0 HISTORY (ITEM 6)

6.1 Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek

Nevada geologists Tyler Shepherd and Jim Nyrehn discovered gold-bearing outcrops at Wood Gulch and staked the original claims in 1983. They subsequently leased the property to Homestake Mining Company ("Homestake").

Between 1984 and 1989, Homestake conducted exploration programs and placed the Wood Gulch mine into production. Crystal Peak has a copy of the geological map prepared by Homestake geologists in 1988. The map covers an area of about 115km^2 at a scale of 1:24,000. The Homestake exploration program focused on gold mineralization hosted within metasedimentary rocks exposed as a window through Tertiary volcanic rock cover. All Tertiary volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks were combined as a single map unit.

Crystal Peak has partial documentation of four soil geochemical grids sampled by Homestake in 1988. There is no documentation of sample collection or preparation methods. Crystal Peak has copies of sample location maps and copies of original lab reports from Chemex Laboratories. The results of these surveys are discussed in Section 9.1.2.2 of this report.

Homestake drilled eight core holes and 256 reverse-circulation holes for a total of about 19,000m, mainly within Sections 25, 26, and 36, T44N, R53E. The average depth of these holes was 70m, with the deepest being 259m. Crystal Peak does not have records documenting drilling conditions, sample collection and preparation methods, or collar survey procedures. Crystal Peak does have lithology logs for the holes, and assay results only as a paper printout of the Homestake assay database. Western geologists re-logged six of the core holes and 141 of the RC holes drilled by Homestake. Core and chips from many holes were not available. From those that were available, Western chose holes near the Wood Gulch pit.

From 1988 to 1990, Homestake operated a small open-pit, heap-leach mine at Wood Gulch. Baker et al. (1990) reported a defined resource of 423,000t at a grade of 3.36g Au/t and 23.65g Ag/t (originally reported as 465,000 short tons at a grade of 0.098 oz Au/short ton and 0.69 oz Ag/short ton). That estimate was prepared prior to 2000 and is presented here as an item of historical interest and geologic perspective. The resource is presented as described in the original references, but it is not known if this reported resource conforms to the meanings ascribed to the measured, indicated, and inferred mineral resource classifications or even mineral resources as defined by the CIM Standards and Guidelines. Regardless, most or all of this historical estimated resource was mined and processed by Homestake. Accordingly, these estimates should not be relied upon. A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current mineral resources, and Crystal Peak is not treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources. These historical mineral resource estimates are superseded by the current mineral resource estimate discussed in Section 14.2 of this report.

Ore was placed run-of-mine on the leach pad and irrigated with cyanide solution. Crystal Peak has no documentation of the metallurgical character of the ore or realized recoveries. In 1990, Homestake suspended operations and exploration activities in the northern Independence Range, reclaimed the site, and dropped their lease on the Wood Gulch claims.

From 1992 to 1993, Independence Mining Company ("Independence") leased the property and conducted exploration programs. Crystal Peak has partial records for five soil geochemical grids sampled by Independence in 1992-1993. Crystal Peak has no documentation regarding sample collection and preparation procedures. Crystal Peak does have copies of sample location maps and assay reports from Chemex Laboratories. The results of these soil geochemical surveys are discussed in Section 9.1.2.2 of this report.

Independence drilled 59 reverse-circulation holes for a total of about 7,885m in the Saddle target and in the area east of the Wood Gulch Mine. Crystal Peak does not have records documenting drilling conditions, sample collection and preparation methods, or collar survey procedures. Crystal Peak does have lithology logs for the holes, and original assay reports for both drill samples and duplicate check samples. Western re-logged the chips from 29 of the holes drilled by Independence. Many holes' chips were not available. From those that were available, Western chose holes near the Wood Gulch pit for relogging.

In late 1993, Independence dropped the Wood Gulch lease when they sold their interest in Doby George. In 1994, Agri Beef leased the claims and maintained them until they were subleased to Western in 1997. Western conducted exploration activities on the project area intermittently since 1997, as described further in this Technical Report.

In 2016, Western contracted MDA to complete an internal cross-sectional estimate of the gold and silver resources for Wood Gulch. In 2017, MDA updated it and completed the first official resource estimate, which is superseded by the estimate presented in this report.

6.2 Doby George

In the early 1960s, the first gold was mined from the Doby George property from a 24m-deep inclined shaft. There are no known recorded production figures for this mining activity, and neither is the operator/miner known.

In 1983, after reconnaissance outcrop sampling revealed gold mineralization in altered sedimentary rocks Felmont Oil Corporation ("Felmont") staked the Sidewalk Blonde claims and secured two mining leases in the immediate area.

In 1985, Homestake obtained Doby George through the acquisition of Felmont and conducted exploration work through 1991. Homestake drilled 194 holes for a total of 19,979m in the area of the known gold deposit. Homestake also drilled 73 exploration holes outside of the deposit area.

In 1991, Independence acquired the project from Homestake and continued exploration until 1995. Independence drilled 355 holes totaling 48,031m in the area of the known gold deposit, and also drilled 77 holes outside the deposit area. Independence estimated a geologic resource of approximately 10.9 million tonnes grading 1.71g Au/ton with 600,000 contained ounces at a 0.69g Au/ton cutoff (Independence Mining Company, 1994; MDA converted the original numbers to metric for consistency with the remainder of the report). No details of how the estimate was done or parameters used were presented in the reference. The preceding is a historical estimate, a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and therefore the estimate cannot be relied upon. The authors, Western and Crystal Peak are not treating this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and the historical estimate is superseded by the estimated resources presented in this report.

In 1995, Atlas Precious Metals, Inc. ("Atlas") completed a due diligence evaluation of the Doby George area and purchased it from Independence. Atlas drilled 28 reverse-circulation holes totaling 2,833m. Atlas estimated geologic resources for Doby George at 24.6 million tonnes grading 0.96g Au/ton, giving 758,800 contained ounces with a 0.34g Au/ton cutoff grade (Jennings, T.L., Anderson, B., and Shafter, G., 1996; MDA converted the original numbers to metric units for consistency with the remainder of the report). Key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to prepare the historical estimate were described by Anderson (2010) and are presented below:

Atlas concluded that the mineralization at Doby George was structurally and lithologically controlled and used this information to construct a computer-generated geologic block model. The mineralized areas defining each deposit were assigned unique three-dimensional orientations that were determined by analyzing drill intercepts in cross-section and by three-point mathematical methods.

Four primary areas of mineralization were identified: West Ridge, Red Tail, Daylight and Twilight. Atlas subdivided the project into six regions or structural domains: two for West Ridge, one for Red Tail, one for Twilight, one for Daylight and a default domain for the area that is not described by the other five. In plan view, polygonal shapes define the domains with the edges separating each shape projecting vertically from the ground surface downward. Within each domain, the mineralization was oriented according to structural controls (Table 2).

Table 2
Atlas Block Model -- Structural Controls

Domain	*Area*	*Azimuth*	*Dip*
1	*West Ridge north*	*163°*	*-39°*
2	*West Ridge south*	*98°*	*-32°*
3	*Red Tail*	*0°*	*-70°*
4	*Twilight*	*135°*	*-35°*
5	*Daylight*	*87°*	*-40°*
6	*Default*	*45°*	*-60°*

A geologic [this is not a term defined in either NI 43-101 or CIM] *resource block model was constructed covering an area with State Plane co-ordinates of N514,500 to N518,000, E366,200 to E371,200 between elevations of 6,100 feet* [1,860m] *and 7,100 feet* [2,160m] *above sea level. The model was composed of 25 x 25 x 20-foot blocks* [7.62 x 7.62 x 6.096m]. *A tonnage factor of 13 cubic feet per ton* [2.46g/cm^3] *was utilized for all material. This equates to 962 tons per block* [871 metric tonnes].

The database used for the study consisted of 577 drill holes totaling 232,437 feet [70,847m]. *The majority of the previous drilling was reverse-circulation; 17 core holes were drilled totaling 4,275 feet* [1,303m]. *The reverse-circulation drill holes were sampled over five-foot intervals.*

Fire assays were cut to 0.35 oz Au/ton [12g Au/t] *and lengths were composited to 10-foot* [3.048m] *intervals. The inverse distance squared weighting method was used to interpolate block values from gold composites. A minimum of two and a maximum of five composites were required to interpolate the grade of a block.*

Three dimensional search ellipsoids, based on the structural domains, were used to interpolate block values. Variography of composites within each domain was used to estimate the radii of influence along each direction within each search ellipsoid. Since there are six domains, radii of influence were estimated for each domain. Interpolation distances are listed in Table 3.

Table 3
Atlas Block Model – Interpolation Distances

Domain	*Area*	*On Azimuth*	*Down Dip*	*Perpendicular to*
1	*West Ridge north*	*100°*	*110°*	*30°*
2	*West Ridge south*	*90°*	*100°*	*90°*
3	*Red Tail*	*80°*	*80°*	*50°*
4	*Twilight*	*70°*	*105°*	*50°*
5	*Daylight*	*120°*	*75°*	*30°*
6	*Default*	*110°*	*90°*	*30°*

[no distances given in original report]

The blocks within the model were marked to correspond with the correct structural domain. The same procedure was followed for composites so that each composite was marked with an associated domain. Block value interpolation required domains to correspond between blocks and composites.

Interpolation was thus completed according to the search parameters discussed above and by geologic matching of composites and blocks. By this method, Atlas estimated a historical geologic resource of 27.1 million tons [24.6 million metric tonnes] *grading 0.028* [0.96g Au/t] *oz Au/ton, giving 758,800 contained ounces with a 0.01 oz Au/ton cutoff grade (Jennings et al., 1996* [Jennings, T.L., Anderson, B., and Shafter, G., 1996]*).*

The preceding is a historical estimate, a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and therefore the estimate cannot be relied upon. The authors and Crystal Peak are not treating this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and this historical estimate is superseded by the estimated resources presented in this report.

In 1996, Atlas completed a feasibility study which indicated that the Doby George deposit could be developed into an open-pit, heap-leach operation over an operating life of five years. Atlas' historical feasibility study does not conform to the requirements of NI 43-101 and the reserves defined therein are not being treated as current. The economic parameters used in the feasibility study are out-of-date and are not to be relied upon; they are presented for the purpose of historical completeness. However, Atlas' historical feasibility study is considered relevant to Crystal Peak's ongoing exploration as a conceptual indication of the potential of the property. The historical feasibility information presented in this section is from the *Doby George Project Status Report*, by Jennings, T.L., Anderson, B., and Shafter, G., 1996.

The results of the feasibility study, based on a historical reserve of 4.4 million tonnes grading 1.71g Au/t with a stripping ratio of 4.6:1 as an open-pit, heap-leach operation producing up to 164,000 recoverable ounces of gold and generating a total cash flow of US$6 million at a gold price of $400, over an operating life of five years (Jennings, T.L., Anderson, B., and Shafter, G., 1996). Atlas estimated cash costs of $209/oz, and total costs to produce the gold were estimated to be $362/oz.

After completing its due diligence evaluation and a feasibility study of Doby George, Atlas recommended going into production with the development project to its board of directors. The recommendation was based on the assumption that the project economics could be improved (Jennings, T.L., Anderson, B., and Shafter, G., 1996). Atlas encountered unrelated financial difficulties and consequently decided to sell the Doby George project.

In early 1997, Aquaterre Mineral Development, Ltd. ("Aquaterre") carried out due diligence on the Doby George project but was unable to raise the funds to purchase the project from Atlas.

In September 1997, Western acquired the Doby George area and began a geological mapping and outcrop geochemical sampling program, and extensive reinterpretation of the previous drilling. Western continued reinterpretation of previous data and conducted a drilling program on the property consisting of 14 core holes in 1998 for a total of 2,728m; 11 reverse-circulation drill holes in 1999 for a total of 3,703m, and seven reverse-circulation drill holes in 2000 for a total of 1,731 meters. In 2000, Western also drilled a RC-pre-collared, 918m deep core hole to test mineralization at depth. In 2008, Western drilled 19 RC drill holes for a total of 6,049m and in 2013 drilled 19 reverse-circulation drill holes for a total of 5,938m.

Watts, Griffis and McOuat, Ltd. ("WGM") in 1998 did a bench polygon resource estimate as a check on Atlas' work, and their work substantially verified the Atlas estimate. WGM's simple estimate yielded a larger resource than the Atlas estimate.

In 2009, Western engaged MDA to prepare an informal (not for public disclosure) estimate for the Doby George area. MDA created a simple sectional extruded model of the deposit based on the hand-correlated geologic and gold-grade cross sections completed by Western senior geologist Amy Anderson. MDA reported 21.37 million tonnes grading 0.96g Au/t for a total of 660,000 contained ounces of gold (Mine Development Associates, 2009). The preceding is a historical estimate, a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and therefore the estimate cannot be relied upon. The authors and Crystal Peak are not treating this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and this historical resource estimate is superseded by the estimated resources presented in this report.

6.3 Aura Claims Area

The area between Doby George and Wood Gulch – the Aura Claims Area – has been explored by several companies over the past four decades. The area was first staked in 1979 by Superior Oil Company and mapped in 1982 by Superior Oil-Minerals Division. Freeport McMoRan Gold Company (later Independence Mining Company) acquired the claim block in 1984 and was primarily interested in exploring "windows" of Schoonover rocks exposed by erosion of the overlying Frost Creek Volcanics.

Independence completed programs of rock-chip geochemical sampling, soil geochemical sampling, and geological mapping. Because the objective of their exploration was mineralization within Paleozoic rocks, similar to that known in the Jerritt Canyon district, Tertiary units were not distinguished in the mapping, and geochemical sampling was focused within and surrounding the Schoonover outcrop areas. The surface data highlighted anomalous gold in rocks and soils, which had led previous operators to drill exploration holes.

Crystal Peak has much of the Independence geochemical data (Figures 9.12 and 9.13). Independence drilled 48 RC drill holes to test geological and geochemical targets. Crystal Peak has collar coordinates for 28 of the holes drilled, but drill assay data is incomplete.

Western (now Crystal Peak) secured mineral rights to the Aura claims area by staking unpatented lode mining claims in 2017.

In February of 2021, Western and Crystal Peak announced that they had entered into an agreement outlining the terms upon which, among other things, Western will accomplish an RTO of Crystal Peak.

7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (ITEM 7)

7.1 Aura Project Geologic Setting

The local geological setting is best understood in context of the larger geological setting of Nevada and the Basin and Range province (Dickinson, 2004, 2006, 2013; also referred to as "Great Basin"). The crust of the Great Basin has occupied a variety of tectonic settings through geologic time. The Archean and Proterozoic crust of the supercontinent Rodinia was rifted in late Proterozoic time (600-575Ma) to create the North American continental margin miogeocline along which passive-margin sedimentation continued until mid-Late Devonian time. Beginning in Late Devonian, the western margin of the North America continent was subjected to a sequence of accretionary events in which island arcs collided with the continental margin, building the continent westward and driving significant in-board tectonic deformation.

In Late Devonian to early Mississippian time, low-angle faulting driven by the Antler orogeny deformed and thrust oceanic-facies sedimentary rocks eastward, forming the Roberts Mountains allochthon over the miogeoclinal sedimentary sequence. (In the Carlin area, the Roberts Mountains allochthon is commonly referred to as the "upper plate" stratigraphy, overlying the miogeoclinal "lower plate" stratigraphy autochthon.)

From Late Mississippian to Permian time, the Basin and Range province experienced post-Antler deposition of marine and non-marine sedimentary rocks over the eroded Antler orogen. The so-called Antler overlap sedimentary sequence consists of oceanic strata deposited within the Havallah-Schoonover basin west of the Antler orogen, and of clastic strata deposited in the foreland-basin east of the Antler orogen.

In Late Permian to mid-Early Triassic time, tectonism associated with the Sonoma orogeny deformed and thrust strata of the Antler overlap sequence eastward over time-equivalent basin sedimentary rocks. It is rocks of the overriding Golconda thrust sheet that host gold mineralization at the Wood Gulch, Gravel Creek and Doby George gold deposits.

The Mesozoic to early Tertiary continental margin of North America was characterized by a well-developed forearc basin, volcanic arc, and fold-thrust belts in Nevada and Utah that accommodated significant crustal shortening from the Jurassic to the Late Cretaceous – the Sevier Orogeny. By the end of Late Cretaceous, compression had significantly thickened the continental crust in the region between the Sierra Nevada Cretaceous arc and the Sevier fold-thrust belt in western Utah. Crustal thickening in this region was accompanied by partial melting and metamorphism at depth. Middle Jurassic and mid-Cretaceous time in eastern Nevada was punctuated with back-arc magmatism, notably intrusion of numerous granitic plutons. A Jurassic pluton is exposed in Columbia Basin immediately north of the Doby George deposit, and a Cretaceous pluton crops out at the community of Mountain City.

During early Cenozoic time, the land surface across the area of Nevada was a high plateau, with surface elevations as great as 3 to 4km above sea level. The high plateau – now frequently called the 'Nevadaplano' by analogy to the South American Altiplano – persisted through mid-Cenozoic time. Southward-migrating fronts of volcanic activity swept across the Great Basin between Eocene and early Miocene time – the so-called ignimbrite flare-up - an event attributed to the westward roll-back sinking of a subducted slab of oceanic crust. The change from compressional tectonism to extension led to rapid collapse of the Nevadaplano, beginning about 17-16Ma. Extrusion of the major Jarbidge Rhyolite field reflects an intimate association with temporally and spatially coincident crustal extension.

Evidence of many of these regional events is present in the Aura project area.

7.2 Project Geology: Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek

The Paleozoic geology of the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area is, in detail, complex. The area lies near the eastern limit of the Roberts Mountains allochthon of the Paleozoic Antler orogeny and near the eastern limit of the Golconda allochthon of the Sonoma orogeny (Coats, 1987). The area was intruded by plutonic rocks of both Jurassic and Cretaceous age. Eocene rhyolite volcanic rocks formed during the southward sweep of volcanism during early Tertiary time, while the giant Miocene Jarbidge Rhyolite complex erupted as regional extension thinned the crust. The hydrothermal systems responsible for gold-silver mineralization at Wood Gulch and Gravel Creek followed extrusion of the Jarbidge Rhyolite complex.

In overview, the local geology of the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area can be depicted in a relatively simple illustration, with Tertiary volcanic rocks overlying Paleozoic sedimentary rocks as shown in Figure 7-1 and Figure 7-2. The project area is primarily underlain by marine siliciclastic rocks of the Schoonover Sequence (Miller et al., 1984). Sedimentary rocks of the Schoonover Sequence were originally deposited west of the Antler Orogenic belt during and following the Late Devonian to Early Mississippian Antler Orogeny. During the Late Permian to Early Triassic Sonoma Orogeny, the overlapping Schoonover Sequence was deformed and thrust eastward over rocks deposited in Permian carbonate basins as well as over both upper and lower plates of the Antler Orogeny. In the project area, Schoonover rocks are in structural contact with underlying platform carbonate rocks along the Trail Creek thrust (Figure 7-2). The Schoonover Sequence was intruded by granitic rocks during the late Jurassic or early Cretaceous, metamorphosing the sedimentary unit to hornfels.

Paleozoic basement rocks are unconformably overlain by rhyolite welded ash-flow tuffs of the Eocene Frost Creek volcanic rocks and rhyolite lava flows and flow-domes of the Miocene Jarbidge Rhyolite.

Figure 7-1 General Geology of Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek Area

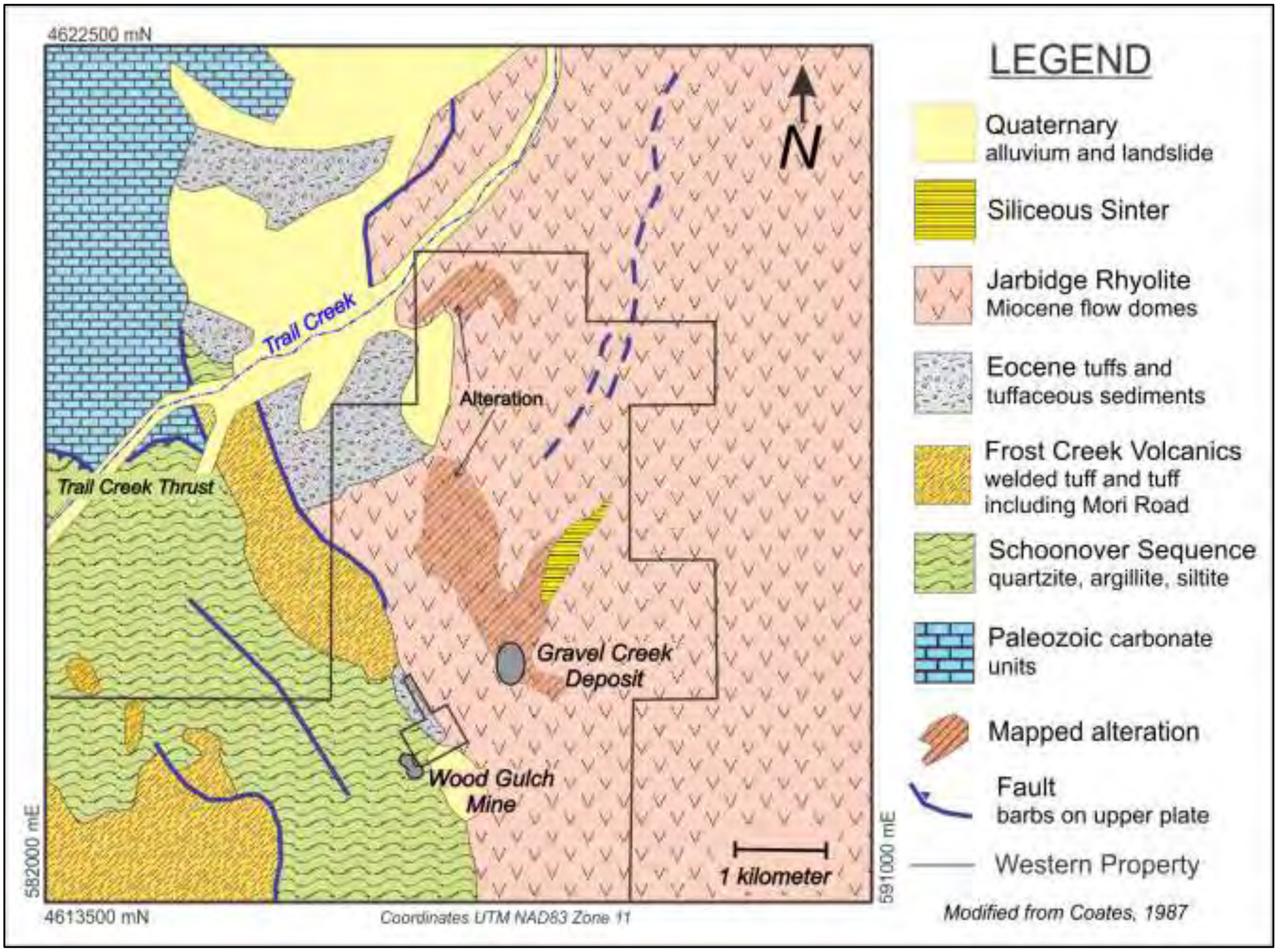
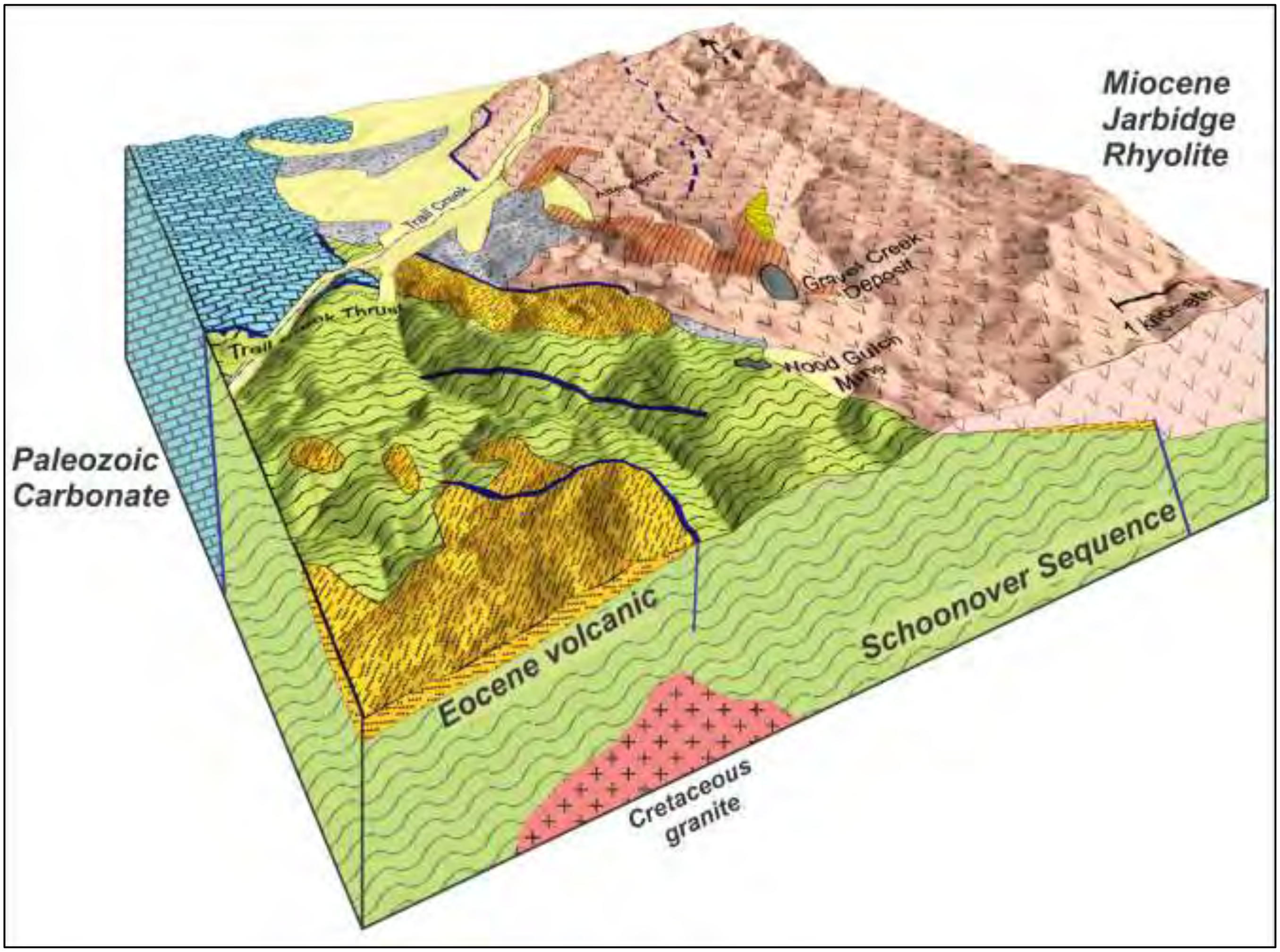


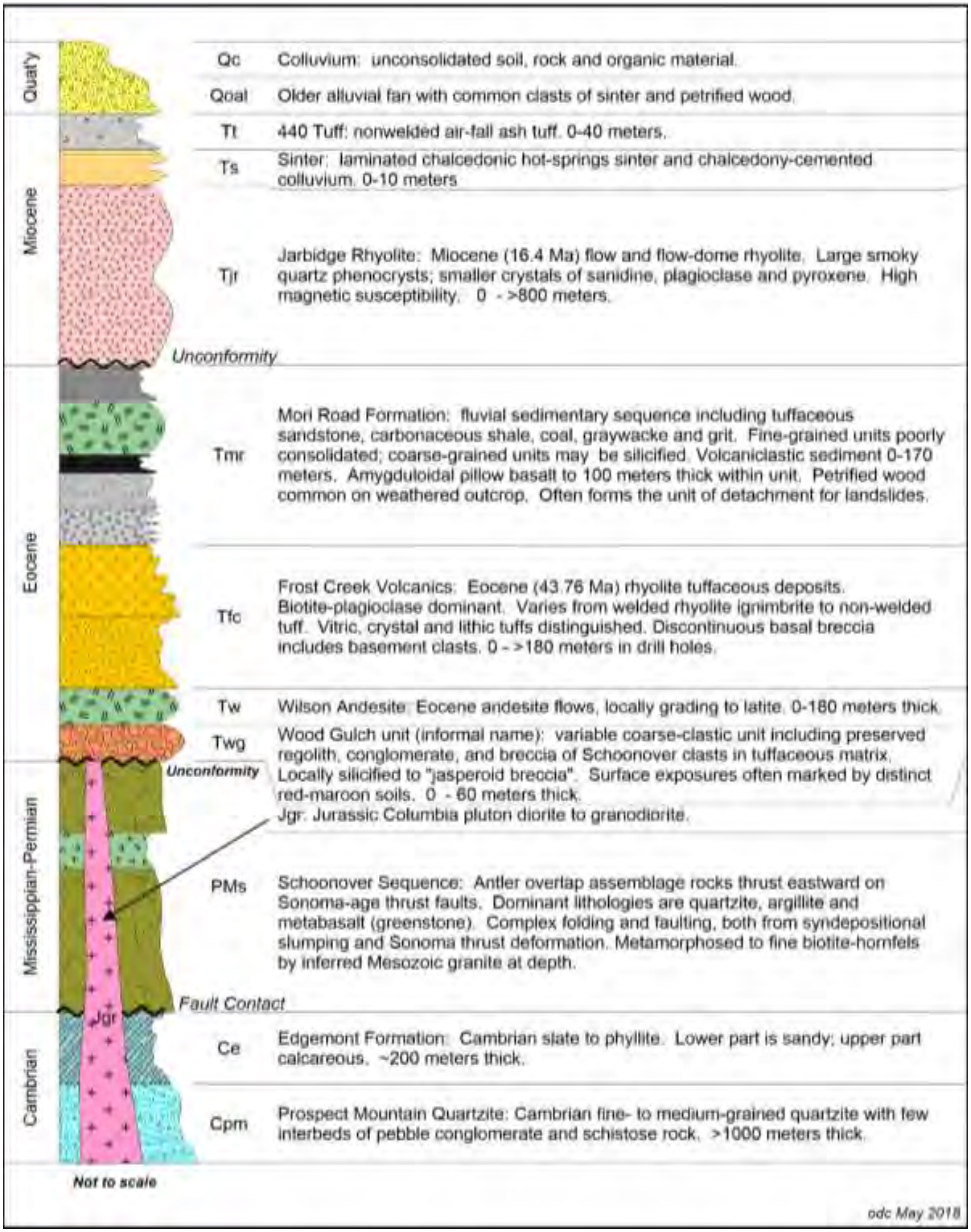
Figure 7-2 Block Diagram of Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek Area
(from Christensen at al., 2015)



7.2.1 Stratigraphy

The geologic framework of the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area has been mapped by different investigators working toward the location from different directions over the years. Consequently, formation names vary between various published map sheets. In general, the stratigraphic terminology used by Crystal Peak follows that of Ehman and Clark (1985) and Coats (1987). The generalized stratigraphy, as mapped and logged by Western geologists, is summarized in Figure 7-3.

Figure 7-3 Generalized Stratigraphy of the Aura Project



Schoonover Sequence

The oldest rocks exposed in the area belong to the late Paleozoic Schoonover Sequence. The Schoonover Sequence is comprised dominantly of siliceous fine-grained to sandy clastic to calcareous clastic rocks, which accumulated in the foredeep of the Antler orogenic belt during Mississippian to Permian time (Miller et al., 1984). The dominant sedimentary rock types in the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area were siltstone and sandstone. Highly altered mafic volcanic rocks (greenstone) have been logged in drill core and identified in petrographic thin sections from the Wood Gulch and Gravel Creek deposits. Dolomite was cut in deep drill holes in the project area but not beneath either the Wood Gulch or Gravel Creek deposits.

Schoonover Sequence rocks throughout the project area have experienced low-grade contact metamorphism. In outcrop, they are hard brittle rocks and in thin-section exhibit hornfels texture (Decker, 1962; Western observations). In the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area, the Schoonover Sequence is now composed primarily of fine-grained quartzite and argillite. The rocks are hard with a brittle fracture; permeability is effectively limited to fractures. The unit was highly folded prior to metamorphism, either by down-slope slump folding within the depositional basin or later during the Sonoma orogeny; folding at all scales is observed in nearly all exposures in the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area. (Figure 7-4).

Figure 7-4 Folding that Characterizes the Schoonover Sequence

Left photo shows folding that characterizes the Schoonover Sequence in the project area. Right photo shows Wood Gulch unit breccia lying unconformably on the Schoonover erosional unconformity.

The Paleozoic Schoonover basement rocks were exposed at the erosional surface prior to being covered by Tertiary volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Geologic mapping has demonstrated that the pre-Tertiary topography had considerable relief – apparently similar to the present relief of the area. A number of present-day hills, notably Wood Gulch Hill and the knoll to the south known as Hammerhead, were hills of Schoonover metasedimentary rocks before being covered by Tertiary volcanic rocks (Figure 5-1).

Wood Gulch Unit

Mapping by Western geologists has distinguished a distinctive unit, informally known as the Wood Gulch unit. The Wood Gulch unit consists of highly variable breccia, poorly sorted conglomerate, sandstone or mudstone (Figure 7.4). Clasts are angular to moderately rounded, poorly sorted, dominantly of

Schoonover lithologies. The unit occurs as a discontinuous blanket of variable thickness covering the pre-Tertiary Schoonover erosion surface. It is interpreted to be the lithified, and occasionally mineralized, regolith that blanketed the landscape prior to being covered by Eocene volcanic rocks. The earth's climate during Paleogene time was tropical, and the area that is now Nevada was mantled by saprolite, deep iron-rich tropical regolith. In the field, Wood Gulch unit weathers to a distinctive maroon color. The unit is known to be 0-60m thick in the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area.

Frost Creek Volcanics

The Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks and their regolith cover are unconformably overlain by Frost Creek Volcanics of Upper Eocene age (Ehman and Clark, 1985). The oldest rock type, immediately above the contact, is a coarse-grained lithic breccia of poorly sorted, generally angular, clasts of basement metasedimentary rocks, welded ash-flow tuff, and pumice blocks up to 10cm diameter in an ash matrix. The dominant rock type of the Frost Creek unit is a welded vitric-crystal-lithic ash-flow tuff (Figure 7-5). Pumice clasts, flattened with a length/height ratio of about 5, range in size up to 20cm long. Less common within the unit are layers of unwelded crystal ash tuff. Abundant mineral crystals are biotite, plagioclase and quartz. Rocks within the unit are generally quite porous, with low density and moderate magnetic susceptibility. When subjected to the Gravel Creek hydrothermal system, the Frost Creek volcanic rocks apparently acted as a permeable, chemically reactive, and readily altered host rock. The thickness of the unit is highly variable, from zero to more than 180m in the Gravel Creek deposit area.

Chris Henry of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology has provided an age determination for a sample of Frost Creek Volcanics from the project area of 43.76Ma or Middle Eocene. (Henry, 2014, personal communication)

Mori Road Formation

The Frost Creek volcanic unit is overlain by the Mori Road Formation, a fluvial sequence of interbedded, coarse, tuffaceous sandstone, pebble conglomerate, carbonaceous shale and coaly beds, with interbedded felsic tuffs, mainly in the lower section (Ehman and Clark, 1985). An amygdaloidal olivine basalt lava flow is encountered within the Mori Road section in many Gravel Creek drill holes. Scattered basalt boulders, weathered from Mori Road Formation, lie in patches on the surface in the Aura Claims area. The Mori Road Formation is interpreted to have been deposited in a fluvial to deltaic setting, with significant volcanic input. The formation is, in general, poorly consolidated, and good outcrops are uncommon; rather the formation forms slopes subject to landslide development. Petrified wood is scattered about where the Mori Road crops out at surface. The thickness of the unit is highly variable. Mori Road sedimentary rocks vary from 0 to 170m thickness in drill holes, and the Mori Road basalt unit varies from 0 to 100m thickness, suggesting either that the basalt was deposited within channels on an irregular topographic surface, and/or that the unit was eroded prior to being covered by Jarbidge Rhyolite.

Jarbidge Rhyolite

The Jarbidge Rhyolite in the Gravel Creek deposit consists of a complex of nested rhyolite flows and associated domes. The Jarbidge Rhyolite has smoky quartz phenocrysts up to about 1cm. Other phenocryst minerals include sanidine and plagioclase, which are typically less abundant and smaller, and locally minor pyroxene, biotite and amphibole (Figure 7-5). A sample of Jarbidge Rhyolite from the

Gravel Creek deposit area returned a K-Ar date 16.4 ± 0.4Ma (Kapusta, 2014). The Jarbidge Rhyolite here is a massive rock with high magnetic susceptibility.

The unit consists of a complex of rhyolite flows and flow domes. Flow margins are characterized by rubbly carapace or flow-margin breccia. The Crystal Peak geological map of the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek project area presents the Jarbidge Rhyolite as one undifferentiated unit. Soil geochemistry and an electrical geophysical survey completed in 2017, however, revealed that Jarbidge Rhyolite unit in the Gravel Creek project area consists of more than one flow unit with different whole-rock chemistry and physical properties.

Figure 7-5 Rhyolite Welded Vitric-Lithic Tuff of Eocene Frost Creek Volcanics and Miocene Jarbidge Rhyolite in HQ Core

(Frost Creek Volcanics left; Jarbidge Rhyolite: right)

<u>Siliceous Sinter</u>

A discontinuous apron of chalcedonic sinter lies unconformably on the surface of Jarbidge Rhyolite over the Gravel Creek deposit and extends nearly 2km downslope. The most diagnostic sinter is white to cream-colored laminated chalcedony, locally with casts of silicified grass or reeds (Figure 7-6). Other outcrops are of chalcedony-cemented, finely laminated sandstone or pebble conglomerate, interpreted to be sediment deposited in shallow streams draining silica-saturated hot-springs waters. Jarbidge Rhyolite bedrock beneath the sinter is clay-altered with chalcedony-filled fractures.

Figure 7-6 Chalcedonic Sinter Overlying the Gravel Creek Deposit
(sample widths are ~10 cm)

<u>440 Tuff</u>

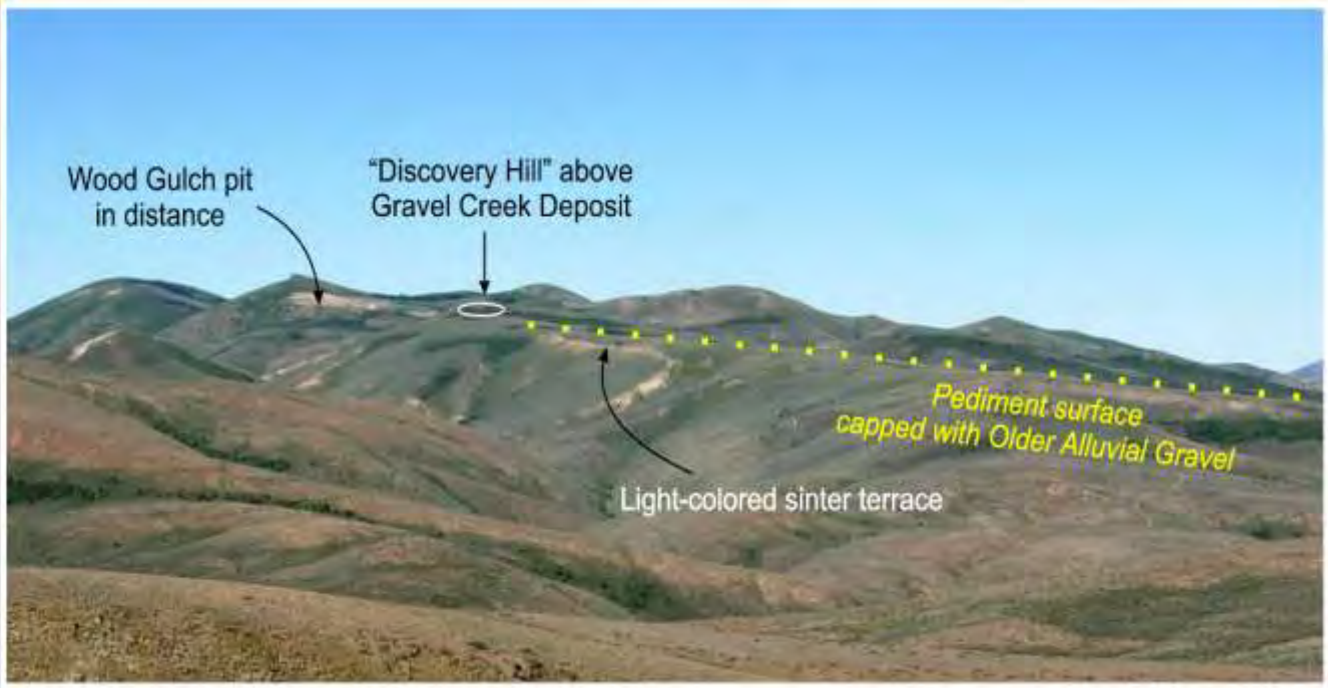
Western 2017 drill hole WG440 in the Gravel Creek deposit cut approximately 40m from surface of poorly consolidated, unwelded ash-fall tuff overlying Jarbidge Rhyolite. Field relationships suggest that the tuff fills a north-northwest-striking valley or trough overlying the surface projection of the GP Fault. The GP fault is defined in drilling at Gravel Creek through inference by offset formation contacts, and the fault was likely intercepted in one drill hole within the Schoonover Sequence. We have assigned the informal name "440 Tuff" for the type occurrence in drill hole WG440. Multi-element geochemistry indicates the tuff is more mafic than the surrounding older Jarbidge Rhyolite. The unit has similar field characteristic with unwelded tuff units outcropping immediately to the north of the project area and younger than Jarbidge Rhyolite (Coats, 1987). It is likely that the 440 Tuff unit covered all of the project area but has been removed by erosion. The unit exhibits no hydrothermal alteration or mineralization and is interpreted to be post-mineral in age.

<u>Older Alluvial Fan Deposits</u>

The topography between the Gravel Creek deposit and Trout Creek, approximately four kilometers to the north, is characterized by a broad pediment sloping northward at about 6 degrees (Figure 7-7). This pediment has discontinuous outcrops of a broad sinter terrace extending for nearly two kilometers downslope from the Gravel Creek deposit. The lower reaches of the pediment are covered with older alluvial gravels containing well-rounded clasts dominantly of metasedimentary rocks: quartzite and argillite of undetermined stratigraphic unit. Cobbles of petrified wood are common; this petrified wood is of dense multicolored chalcedony, in contrast to the friable gray opaline petrified wood common in the Mori Road Formation. The older alluvial gravels may be correlative with the Late Tertiary Young America Gravel of Coats (1987).

All stratigraphic units are present in and over the Gravel Creek deposit. Much of the stratigraphy has been eroded from the Wood Gulch deposit. The Wood Gulch pit is entirely within highly folded and faulted Schoonover Sequence quartzite and argillite. Only thin erosional remnants of Wood Gulch unit and Frost Creek rhyolite welded tuff remain around the margins of the pit.

Figure 7-7 View Looking West-Southwest Toward Gravel Creek and Wood Gulch



Sloping northward from the Gravel Creek deposit is an erosional pediment. The upper reaches of the slope are mantled by siliceous sinter; the lower reaches by Older Alluvial Gravel. Western is considering permitting and constructing a new access road on this gentle, gravel-covered slope.

7.2.2 Structure

The primary structural features on the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area are shown on Figure 7-8. Rocks of the Schoonover Sequence in the Wood Gulch pit are cut by a high-angle faults of many orientations (Anderson, 2010). The most significant fault, however, appears to be the NNW-striking, steeply east-dipping, Tomasina Fault, located immediately to the east of the Wood Gulch pit. Kinematic indicators on the fault demonstrate down-to-the-east normal displacement. The Tomasina Fault is intensely silicified and may have been an important fluid conduit during mineralization at Wood Gulch.

Two important high-angle faults have been interpreted from drilling and geophysics to underlie the Gravel Creek deposit – the Aspen and GP faults. Both faults are near-vertical. Displacement of stratigraphy indicates down-to-the-east normal displacement of about 100m for both faults. Precious metal mineralization in the deposit is centered on these two faults, suggesting that they served as conduits for mineralizing hydrothermal fluids. Core from a 2017 drill hole that stayed within the GP fault for 100m in the Schoonover Sequence, exhibited brittle fault breccia veined and cemented by white crystalline quartz. Gold concentrations in the fault zone were anomalous, but not of potentially economic grades. A working hypothesis is that the Aspen and GP high-angle normal faults were conduits for hydrothermal fluids responsible for the Gravel Creek deposit.

The Splay Fault was identified during geological mapping and has been identified in numerous drill holes. The fault has an arcuate north to north-northwest surface trace (Figure 9-1), dips about 50 degrees to the east, and appears to be a splay from the Aspen fault. Soil geochemistry and multi-element down-hole geochemistry indicate that this fault separates rhyolite bodies with different chemistry. The Splay fault does not appear to have been a significant fluid conduit.

The Aspen, GP and Splay faults all cut and displace Jarbidge Rhyolite, dating them as younger than the rhyolite. All three faults appear to control hydrothermal fluid responsible for precious-metal mineralization, dating them as older than this event. Textural evidence in drill core indicates that there was some post-mineral displacement along both the Aspen and GP faults.

The contact between the basement Schoonover Sequence and overlying Eocene rocks dips about 20° east between Wood Gulch and Gravel Creek. Compaction foliation attitudes in Frost Creek welded tuff and bedding attitudes in Mori Road sedimentary rocks measured in drill core exhibit similar 20° dips. This entire section of rock was tilted 20° eastward sometime after deposition of the Eocene rocks. A working hypothesis is that block rotation occurred after extrusion of Jarbidge Rhyolite and initial displacement of the Aspen and GP faults. By this interpretation, the Aspen and GP normal faults would have had steep eastward initial dips, which were rotated to near vertical with eastward tilting of the larger block.

7.2.3 Deposit Form

The geologic framework of the Wood Gulch and Gravel Creek deposits is shown in Figure 7-8 and Figure 7-9. Although this is a generalized graphical illustration, it was constrained using drill-hole geology, is of accurate scale, and includes all the features important to defining the current Crystal Peak geologic model.

Figure 7-8 Schematic Cross-Section Across the Wood Gulch and Gravel Creek Deposits

(The section was constrained by drill holes, as shown in the inset. The red-lined areas are the mineralized zones.)

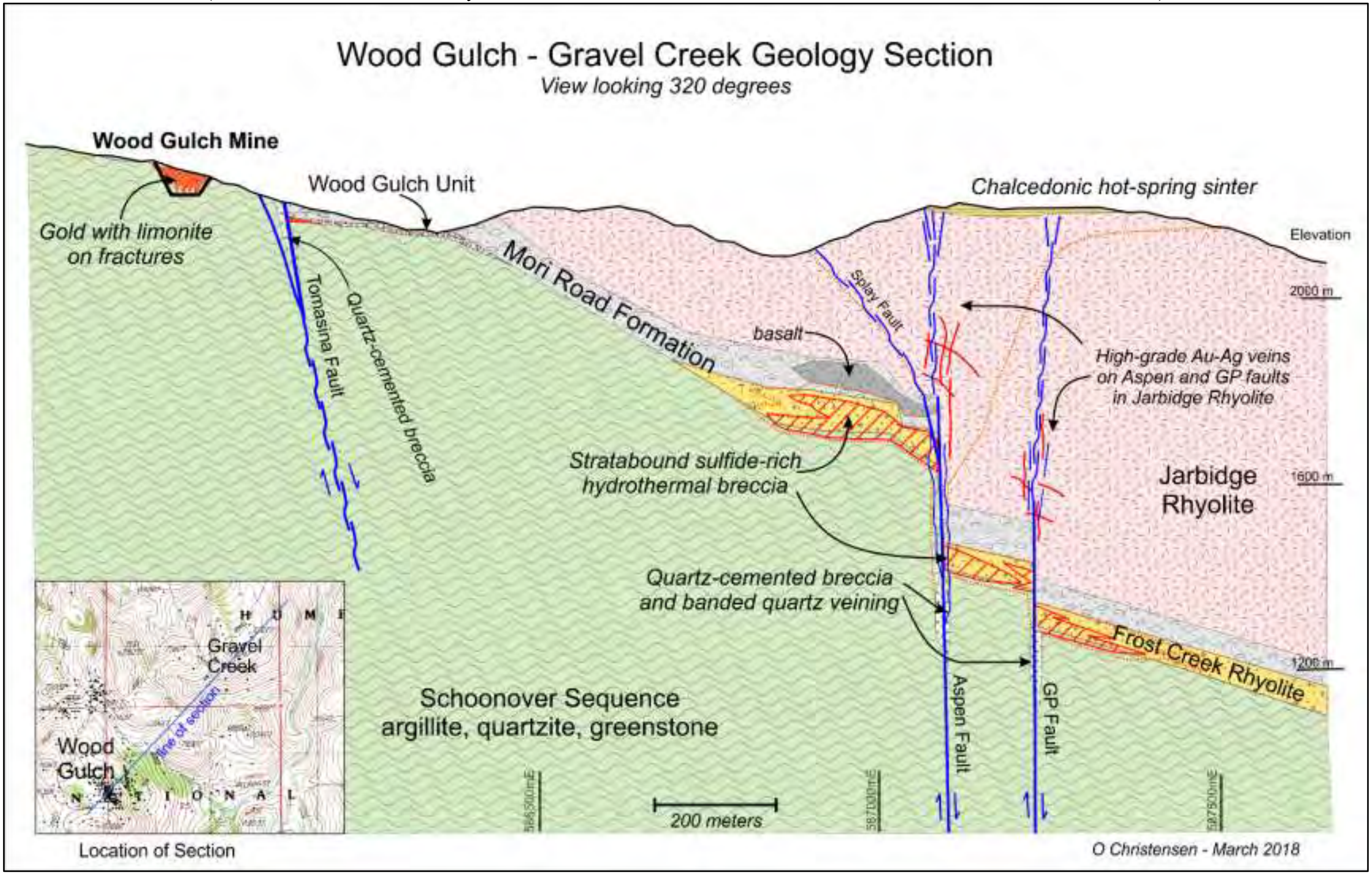
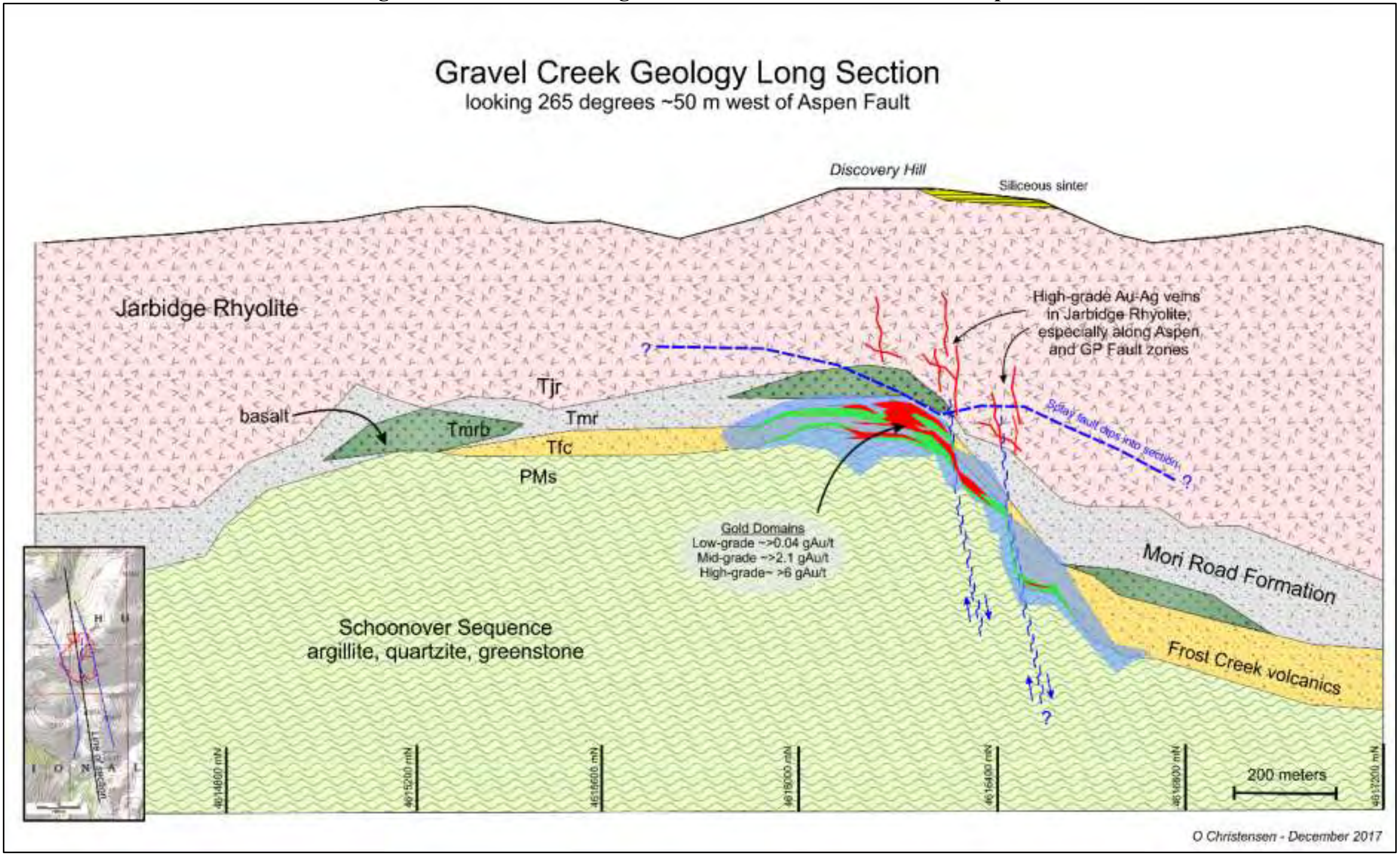


Figure 7-9 Schematic Long Section across the Gravel Creek Deposit



Crystal Peak interprets the style and geometry of hypogene mineralization at Gravel Creek and at Saddle and Southeast to have been quite similar. In contrast with the Gravel Creek deposit, which is largely intact, the Wood Gulch deposit has been more deeply eroded, stripping away the Tertiary section and upper levels of the mineralized system to leave but the remnant roots in the Paleozoic basement rock.

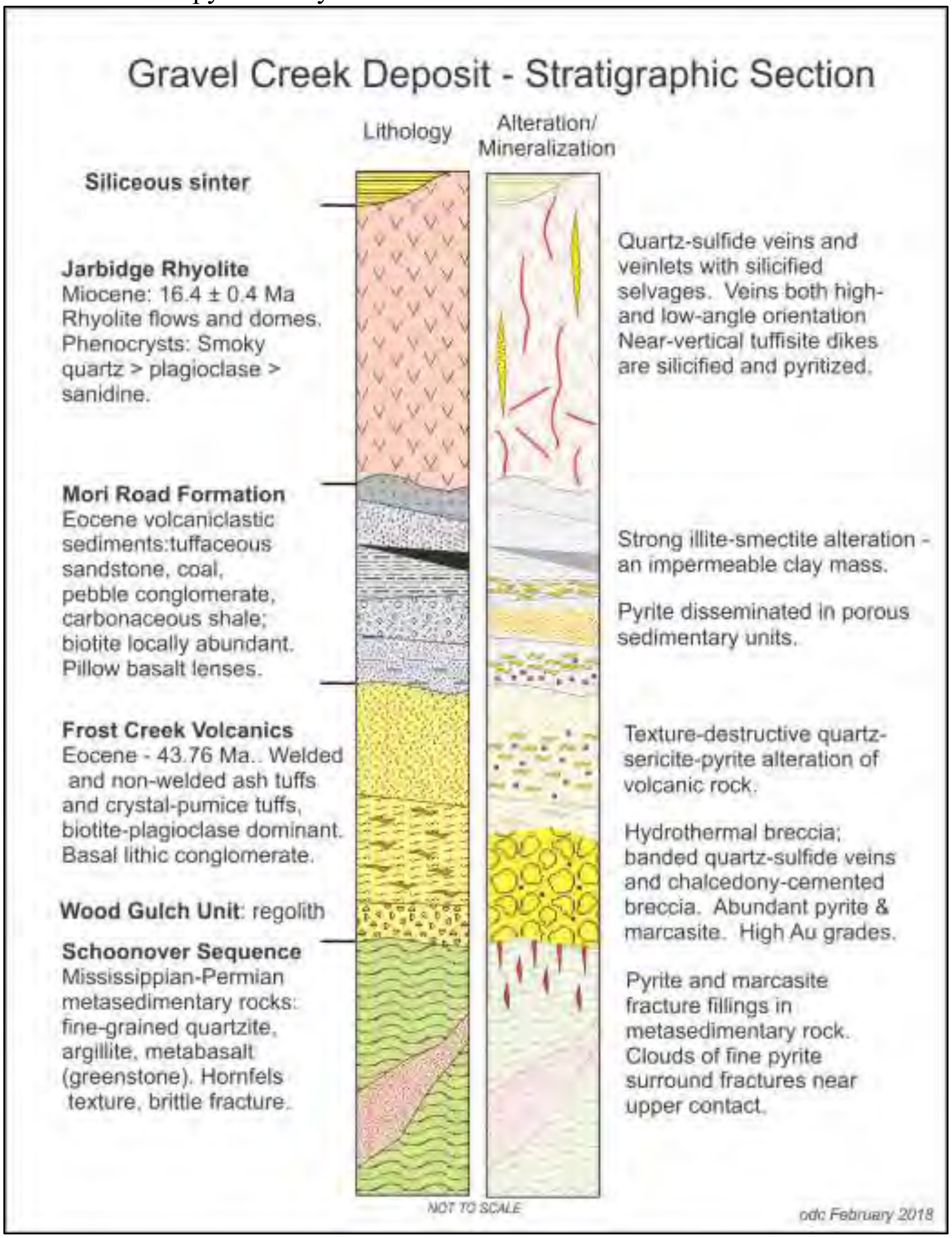
The Gravel Creek deposit exhibits a variety of alteration and mineralization styles, due both to the influence of the host rock unit and to zonation within the causative hydrothermal system. It is hypothesized that magma associated with the Jarbidge Rhyolite was the heat engine that drove the hydrothermal system. Superheated water streamed upward along high-angle fractures in non-reactive Schoonover basement rock. As the water decompressed at the top of the Schoonover basement, it flashed to steam, shattering and reacting with the iron-rich Frost Creek volcanic host rock, and precipitating sulfide minerals with silver and gold. Much of the modeled mineralization within the Frost Creek Volcanics is gently east-dipping and sub-parallel to the Frost Creek host stratigraphy. Above the boiling zone, escaping liquid and vapor flooded fractures in the rhyolite cap rock. A plume of disseminated pyrite in Jarbidge Rhyolite remains as evidence of a vapor-dominated reservoir overlying the Gravel Creek deposit. Hydrothermal breccia dikes cutting Jarbidge Rhyolite above the deposit are evidence of more violent vapor release along fractures. Hot-spring sinter formed where exhaust water flowed over the surface.

The presence of near-horizontal deposits of siliceous sinter at the present surface is evidence that the Gravel Creek deposit has been little eroded or tilted since formation. The entire hydrothermal mineral deposit remains essentially intact.

7.2.4 Gravel Creek Mineralization

The Gravel Creek deposit exhibits a variety of styles of alteration and mineralization, as summarized in Figure 7-10.

Figure 7-10 Gravel Creek Stratigraphy and Alteration
(red is used to indicate pyrite and yellow to indicate silica in Alteration/Mineralization column)



The most significant Ag-Au mineralization at Gravel Creek is stratabound within the section of permeable Frost Creek rhyolite tuff immediately above the pre-Tertiary unconformity. Stratabound mineralization is associated with intense alteration of the host rock, multiphase hydrothermal brecciation, pervasive silicification, and quartz-sulfide veining. Within the core of the system, the dominant minerals are quartz, chalcedony, adularia, pyrite, marcasite, arsenopyrite, naumannite, pyrargyrite, and various Ag-Se sulfosalts. This central quartz-adularia zone grades outward and upward to sericite-pyrite-dominant alteration. In cross-section, the intensity of mineralization appears to decrease away from the north-striking Aspen fault zone (Figure 7-8).

Although the most significant alteration and mineralization is within the Eocene rocks, roots of the mineralizing system extend downward along fractures in the metasedimentary rocks as discontinuous fracture-filling veins of pyrite, marcasite and quartz. Jigsaw breccia of Schoonover clasts cemented by white quartz, and clouds of disseminated pyrite and marcasite are common. Gold and silver enrichments extend as much as 60m into the Schoonover rocks below the contact. Gold concentrations generally decrease with depth below the contact.

The style and intensity of alteration overlying the principal stratabound zone is influenced by the host rock. Frost Creek volcanic rocks, originally porous pumice-rich tuffs, are altered to a variable assemblage of quartz, illite-smectite, and fine disseminated pyrite and marcasite. Porous sandstone and conglomerate of the Mori Road Formation locally contain up to 40% disseminated pyrite-marcasite. Tuffaceous sandstone and shale are commonly altered to a mass of swelling smectite clay, which may have acted as a cap to the hydrothermal system.

Mineralization within the massive Jarbidge Rhyolite presents two distinct styles. Rhyolite is cut by discrete quartz-pyrite veins. These quartz-sulfide veins cut the core axis at various angles. Occasionally veins can run straight up vertical drill core, demonstrating that some veining is near-vertical. Other veins cut core from near-vertical holes at various high angles, demonstrating that some veining is more nearly horizontal. In the central portion of the deposit, near-vertical breccia (or tuffisite) dikes, with widths generally between one centimeter and one meter, cut across the rhyolite. The fine-grained tuffisite dikes contain milled sand-size grains, often with fine horizontal bedding crossing the vertical clastic dikes. These clastic dikes record dynamic gas venting at some time during evolution of the hydrothermal system. The clastic dikes are strongly altered to quartz and pyrite, with low gold concentrations on the order of 1g/t Au, or less.

The geochemical character of the Gravel Creek deposit is similar to that of other volcanic-rock-hosted low-sulfidation epithermal precious-metal deposits. Gold and silver are closely associated with As, Sb and S. Unlike many other similar deposits in Nevada, Gravel Creek does not exhibit widespread elevated Se contents. In mineralized rocks, the Ag/Au ratio is about ~15 to 20.

7.2.5 Wood Gulch Mineralization

The Wood Gulch deposit had, for decades, been described as a "Carlin-like" sedimentary-rock-hosted disseminated-gold deposit. The character of the host rocks and the style of gold mineralization are, however, quite unlike other Carlin-type gold deposits in Nevada.

The Wood Gulch deposit, as currently exposed, is hosted within fractured Schoonover metasedimentary rocks. Host rocks are brittle quartzite and argillite. In petrographic thin-section, the rocks are seen to be hornfels, with permeability effectively limited to fractures. Gold at Wood Gulch is contained within limonite and quartz in open fractures. The abundance of fractures decreases with depth below the surface, and there is little significant surrounding alteration. Quartz mineralogy and textures are quite variable: from multicolored opal, to banded chalcedony, to clear drusy quartz crystals extending into open fractures, to white crystalline "milky" quartz. Much of the quartz has the appearance of low-temperature quartz as found in geodes and agates. The multiple generations and styles of quartz likely represent a mixture of both epithermal and supergene quartz veining.

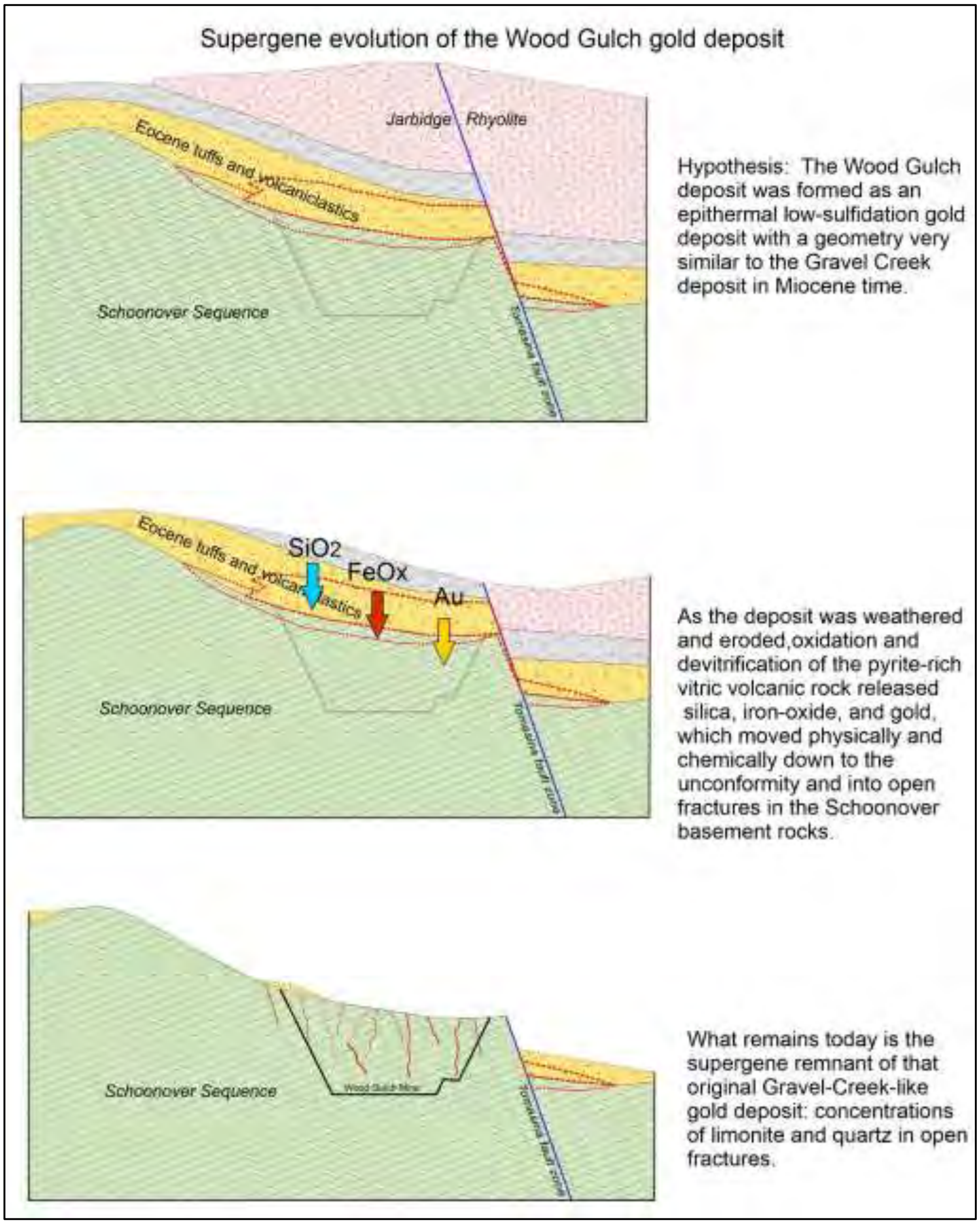
Gold grades in the Wood Gulch deposit were highest near the surface, falling to background concentrations by a depth of about 60m.

Although hosted within the Schoonover stratigraphy, the Wood Gulch deposit lies immediately beneath the unconformable contact with the Tertiary volcanic rocks. Thin erosional remnants of Wood Gulch unit and Frost Creek rhyolite tuff, silicified and variably mineralized, overlie the pre-Tertiary unconformity surrounding the pit.

These observations suggest as a working hypothesis that the Wood Gulch deposit is the erosional remnant of a primary gold deposit that was largely hosted within the once-overlying Tertiary stratigraphy. As the mineralized Tertiary section was weathered and eroded, oxidation and devitrification of the sulfide-bearing vitreous volcanic rocks released iron-oxide, silica, and gold, which moved downward to the unconformity and filled fractures in the Paleozoic basement rock. What remains are the roots of the epithermal system with the overprinted supergene residue of the eroded primary orebody (Figure 7-11).

The silver to gold ratio of the Wood Gulch deposit is ~4, while that of the Gravel Creek deposit is ~15 to 20. During chemical remobilization of precious metals in the weathering environment, parting of silver and gold is common: gold is concentrated in the secondary deposit while silver remains in solution and is moved from the system.

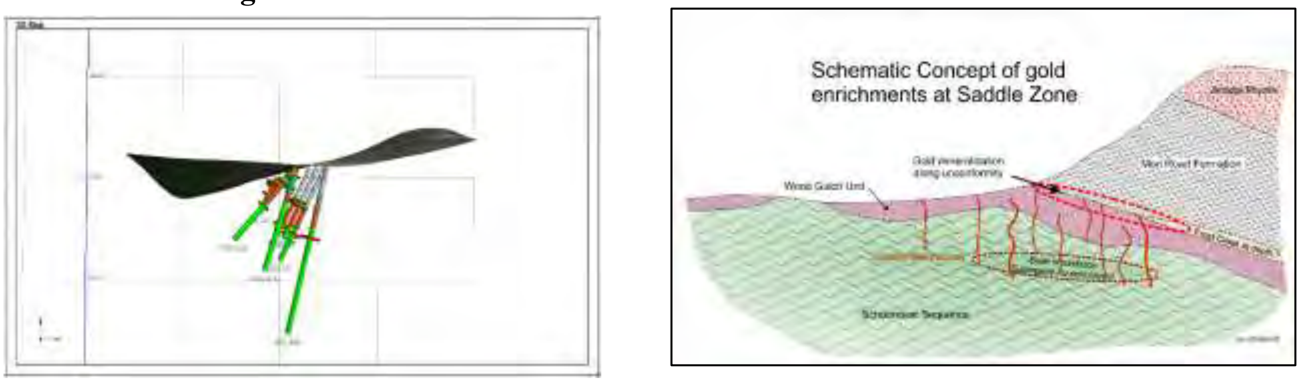
Figure 7-11 Schematic Illustration of the Proposed Weathering, Erosion and Supergene Modification of the Wood Gulch Silver-Gold Deposit



7.2.6 Saddle Zone Mineralization

A smaller zone of silver-gold mineralization, located in the topographic saddle about 500m north of the Wood Gulch pit, is known as the Saddle Zone (Figure 2-1). Gold mineralization forms a shallow east-dipping tabular zone within the Wood Gulch unit and the uppermost part of the Schoonover Sequence, capped by the Mori Road Formation and Jarbidge Rhyolite. The Frost Creek volcanic unit is absent in the Saddle deposit, although recent drilling has shown it to be present in the subsurface about 200m to the east. The geometry of the mineralized zone is illustrated in Figure 7-8 and Figure 7-12.

Figure 7-12 Illustrations of Gold Mineralization at the Saddle Zone



Left is a view looking north-northwest through drill holes colored by rock type: green is Schoonover; red is Wood Gulch unit; grey is Mori Road. The diameters of the "disks" on the drill holes are proportional to gold grades. Gold is concentrated at the top of the Wood Gulch unit and the top of Schoonover. Right is a schematic concept of this gold enrichment.

7.3 Project Geology: Doby George

7.3.1 General

The geologic setting of the Doby George area is similar to that of the Wood Gulch – Gravel Creek area. The outcrop geology is dominated by rocks of the Mississippian-Permian Schoonover Sequence whereas at Wood Gulch – Gravel Creek, volcanic rocks of the Miocene Jarbidge Rhyolite complex and the Eocene Mori Road and Frost Creek Formations are more common.

The oldest rocks in the project area are quartzite, orthoquartzite and phyllite that outcrop in the extreme northwestern corner of the project. These rocks are part of the Prospect Mountain Quartzite and the Edgemont Formation of Cambrian age. Both units are part of the Bull Run Mountains assemblage as described by Ehman and Clark (1985). They form outcrops of interbedded quartzite and phyllite with small lenses and beds of limestone.

The Schoonover Sequence at Doby George consists predominantly of siltstone, fine-grained sandstone and chert. Western geologists used the pre-metamorphosed rock names at Doby George to be consistent with past operators' name usage. Some lithologies have experienced low-grade metamorphism and are now hornfels causing the rock to have a hard, brittle appearance that fractures easily and thus forms poor outcrops consisting only of scattered rubble zones. A coarser-grained sandstone unit has been intersected at both the West Ridge and Daylight zones. This sandstone erodes readily so it is poorly exposed at surface. It is well-sorted with sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz grains and is interpreted to have had carbonate cement. The sandstone has been decalcified, and the secondary porosity serves to host gold mineralization at Doby George.

Tertiary volcanic rocks occur as several isolated remnants of Frost Creek Volcanics exposed unconformably overlying the Schoonover Sequence. It is important to note that the Frost Creek Volcanics at Doby George consist of densely welded rhyolite tuff that appears to form an impermeable cap over mineralization, whereas at Gravel Creek, the unit is less welded, more permeable and is the principal host to mineralization.

Drilling at the north end of Doby George has encountered fingers and small apophyses of fine- to medium-grained granodiorite to diorite. The granodiorite intrudes and is in fault contact with the Schoonover Sequence and is locally overlain by the Frost Creek Volcanics. This granodiorite is probably part of the Jurassic Columbia Pluton which is exposed north of the project area on the east side of the Columbia Basin. It is possible that the low-grade metamorphism that affects the Schoonover Sequence rocks is due to the Columbia Pluton.

7.3.2 Stratigraphy

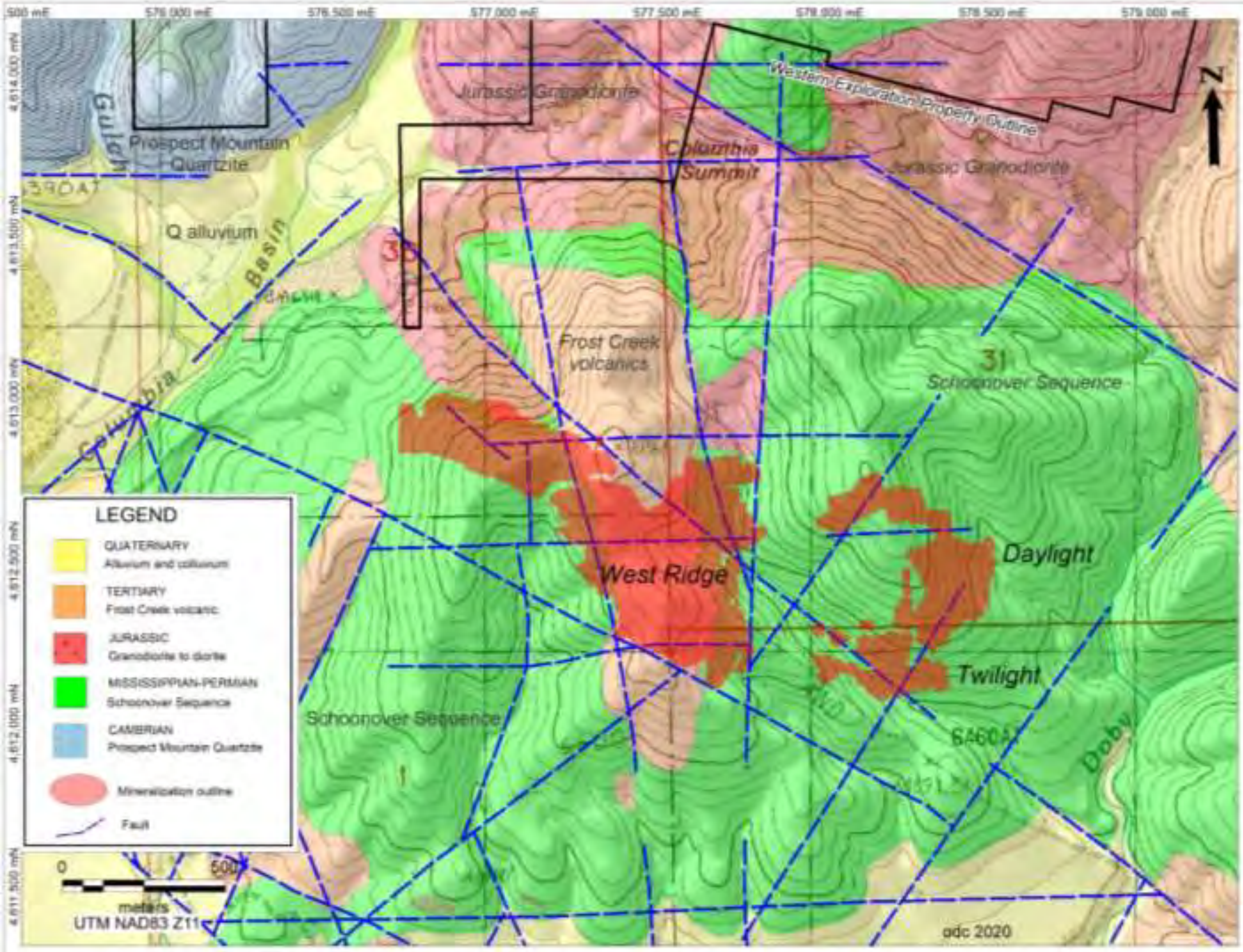
The rock units encountered in the Doby George project area are Cambrian Prospect Mountain Quartzite, Cambrian Edgemont Formation, Mississippian to Permian Schoonover sequence, Tertiary volcanic rocks and a 150Ma Middle-Jurassic granodiorite intrusive known as the Columbia Pluton (Coats and McKee, 1972). However, the only rocks identified in the resource area are the latter three (Figure 7-13). Generalized stratigraphy of the Doby George area is illustrated in Figure 7-3.

At Doby George, the known gold deposits are hosted entirely within the Schoonover. The Schoonover is intruded along the north end of the project area by the Columbia Pluton. Erosional remnants of Frost Creek welded tuff crop out along the west and southwest sides of the project area, and several subcrops occur at Twilight.

Prospect Mountain Quartzite and Edgemont Formation

The Prospect Mountain Quartzite and the Edgemont Formation crop out along the northwestern limits of the project area (Figure 7-13). Both units are part of the Bull Run Mountains assemblage described by Ehman and Clark (1985). In the project area, Prospect Mountain Quartzite consists of light-gray orthoquartzite and quartzite interbedded with phyllite. The Edgemont Formation consists of phyllitic sandstone, phyllitic orthoquartzite, and limestone.

Figure 7-13 Geologic Map of the Doby George Area



Geology in Figure 7-13 by Western, 1997 – 2000, historical sources and public-domain sources.

Schoonover Sequence

The Schoonover Sequence in the Doby George project area consists primarily of siltstone, fine-grained sandstone and chert. Many of the original sedimentary rocks are now their metasedimentary equivalent argillite, quartzite and chert, however, Crystal Peak uses the pre-metamorphic rock names, which are also used in this section of the report. All units have been silicified, argillized or decalcified to various degrees. In general, the Schoonover is poorly exposed in the project area.

The siltstones and fine-grained sandstones are locally calcareous and tend to form a litter of small, tan to medium-gray chips rather than outcrops. Where silicified, these rock units form prominent, resistant outcrops. Bedding is thin, irregular and commonly displays a boudin-like, pinch-and-swell fabric.

A coarser-grained sandstone facies, present at West Ridge and Daylight, consists primarily of sandstone with lesser amounts of siltstone. The facies is not exposed in the project area but is known from drilling and surface excavation. It is well-sorted, light tan and composed of clast-supported, sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz grains. It is porous, being now nearly devoid of matrix, and presumably has been decalcified. Based on Crystal Peak's interpretations, this sandstone facies is the main gold host of the West Ridge zone but is probably not the only host. At both West Ridge and Daylight, Crystal Peak states that the host rock becomes increasingly interbedded with siltstone at depth and eventually either grades into siltstone or terminates with a basal bed of sandstone.

On the southeastern side of the project area, bedded chert and chert interbedded with siltstone form resistant siliceous outcrops that vary in color from olive-drab to black. Bedding is thin, irregular and typically has a boudin-like, pinch-and-swell fabric.

The Schoonover Sequence is a highly variable stratigraphic unit (Miller, *et al*, 1984). The Schoonover stratigraphy present at Doby George is distinctly different than that present at Gravel Creek. The Schoonover Sequence exposed in the Wood Gulch Mine and in nearby outcrops exhibits significant tight folding deformation (Figure 7-4) and closely-spaced faulting. In contrast, this same unit at Doby George exhibits broad open folding and widely spaced faults. Original rock types of the Schoonover Sequence in the Doby George area were dominantly terrigenous clastic lithologies: chert, mudstone, siltstone, sandstone and calcareous sandstone. In contrast, this unit in the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area contains an important component of mafic volcanic rock. The Schoonover Sequence in both areas has experienced hornfels metamorphism that has changed original sedimentary rock types to dense hornfels: chert, argillite and quartzite. The metamorphic event at Doby George is less intense and more and less pervasive as some strata are not apparently metamorphosed.

The Schoonover Sequence rocks were exposed at the surface prior to being covered by Tertiary volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Remnant outcrops of silicified regolith, similar to the Wood Gulch unit, are also present at Doby George. Geologic mapping has demonstrated that the pre-Tertiary topography had considerable relief – likely similar to the present relief of the area

Columbia Pluton

The Columbia Pluton does not crop out at Doby George but does occur in subcrop. The granodiorite has been encountered in drill holes and in shallow excavations on the north side of the project area where it intrudes the Schoonover sequence and is locally overlain by Frost Creek welded tuff. Composition of the intrusive varies from granodiorite to diorite. It is fine- to medium-grained, crystalline and equigranular. Where encountered, the granodiorite/diorite has argillic alteration and is locally mineralized.

Frost Creek Volcanic Rocks

The welded rhyolite tuff of the Frost Creek Volcanics unconformably overlies the Schoonover at Doby George, although much of the Frost Creek has been eroded from the project area. The welded tuff is pale red and contains crystals of plagioclase, biotite and quartz, abundant flattened pumice clasts, and rare Schoonover rock fragments. Frost Creek welded tuff from West Ridge returned an age date of 43.76Ma or Eocene (C. Henry, 2015, Western Exploration internal correspondence).

Wilson Andesite

Andesitic flows and breccias of the Wilson Andesite outcrop on the west and southeast sides of the project area. The Wilson Andesite is thought to be sourced from the andesitic plug that forms Wilson Peak in the southern Bull Run Mountains. It is the oldest unit in the Upper Eocene section recognized by Axelrod in the Bull Run Basin (Ehman, 1985). The andesite is maroon-brown and can be locally vuggy, amygdaloidal or porphyritic with hornblende phenocrysts.

7.3.3 Structure

Crystal Peak believes that north-, northwest- and northeast-striking normal faults are important to localizing the Doby George deposits, although those controls are not recognized in the 3D deposit model. Western geologists also believed that these structures are probably related to northwest-trending zones of strike-slip faulting that affected this part of northern Nevada and southern Idaho and Oregon. (Lawrence, 1976; Taubeneck, 1971).

The north-trending fault identified by Western at the eastern edge of the West Ridge deposit has been traced by surface mapping. At Daylight and Twilight, northwest- and northeast-trending structures intersect and form areas of fracturing and brecciation. Subparallel northeast-trending structures form the Daylight-Twilight fault zone that has been traced along strike for approximately 1,200m.

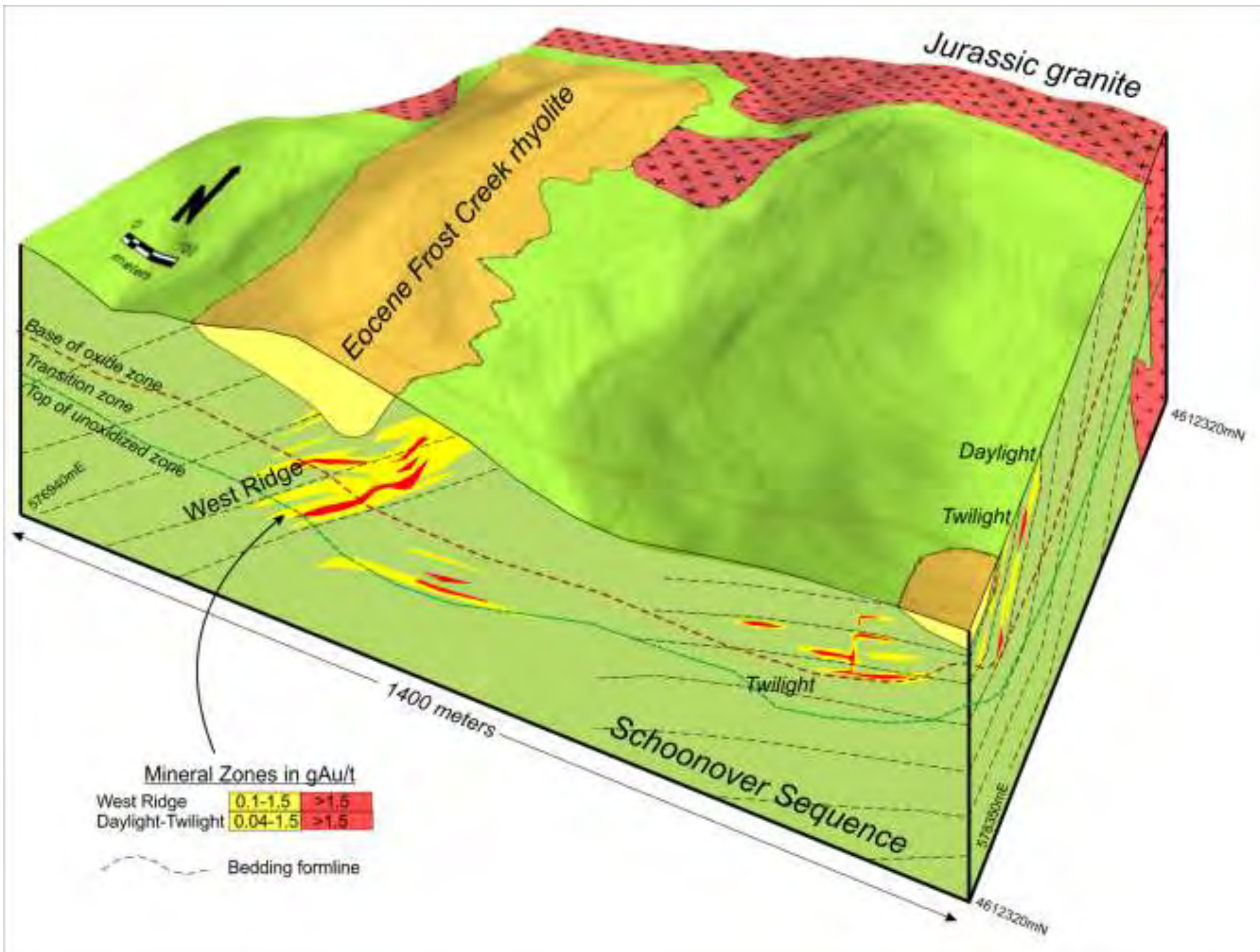
In addition, it appears that Schoonover Sequence has been gently folded with broad, open east-verging folds formed along a north-south axis. Within the deposit area, whole-rock geochemistry may be indicating a broad anticline that plunges moderately to the south-southwest. The hinge of the anticline may be coincident with the large north-south mineralized interpreted fault at the east side of the West Ridge deposit. The folding controls the general dip of the receptive sandstone units at Doby George and they generally dip at about 45° west at West Ridge and moderately to steeply south at Twilight and Daylight.

7.3.4 Deposit Form

The Doby George deposit is an eroded, sedimentary rock-hosted epithermal system that has been oxidized to a depth of around 120m. Major north-south-, northwest- and northeast-trending structures may have provided the plumbing for hydrothermal fluids that altered and mineralized porous sandstone strata

(Figure 7-14). It is hypothesized that the current exposure level of alteration and mineralization is below or distal to an epithermal boiling zone as evidenced by the drusy quartz textures, the lack of boiling textures and the low Ag:Au ratio of approximately 1:1. The main mineralization at West Ridge follows stratigraphy with a gentle southwest to west dip and it appears that there may be more than one mineralized stratigraphic level. At Twilight, the mineralization appears to have a greater component of structural control, forming more subvertical bodies of breccia and stockwork.

Figure 7-14 Block Diagram of Doby George Area



7.3.5 Alteration and Mineralization

The distribution of gold at Doby George is controlled dominantly by stratigraphy but also to some extent by structure. The general shape of the zones of mineralization are tabular, and geometries and attitudes appear to follow bedding. Mineralization dips moderately-to-shallowly to the south at Daylight-Twilight and to the west at West Ridge. Mineralization becomes steep to sub-vertical and trending to the east in Twilight. Gold mineralization may also be concentrated locally along faults.

7.3.5.1 General

Three zones of shallow gold mineralization are currently recognized at Doby George: West Ridge, Daylight and Twilight. Historically, there was also a Red Tail "deposit", however, Crystal Peak includes Red Tail in the West Ridge zone and has discontinued use of the name "Red Tail".

Western's exploration for deep mineralization led to the discovery of gold mineralization approximately 620m below surface between West Ridge and Daylight. This zone is referred to as Doby Deep. Mineralization in both the shallow and deep gold zones is hosted entirely within the Schoonover. Based on geologic interpretation, Doby Deep may be a down-dip extension of either Daylight or another zone of mineralization. Further exploration drilling is needed to define this zone. Doby Deep mineralization is not included within the current resource estimate.

Elsewhere in the project area, and to a much lesser extent, scattered gold mineralization occurs in the Columbia Pluton granodiorite and in the Prospect Mountain Quartzite. The Tertiary volcanic rocks are for the most part unmineralized, however, there is some mineralization at the base of the Frost Creek Volcanics that could be interpreted as upward leakage from the underlying Schoonover-hosted mineralization.

Shallow Alteration and Mineralization

Alteration in the stratigraphic sequence is shown in Figure 7-15. Silicification is the dominant alteration type observed in the project area. At least three types of silicification have been identified in Schoonover host rock:

1. pervasive silicification occurs in almost all outcrops,
2. joint and fault surfaces are typically filled by quartz veining, and
3. drusy-quartz coatings occur on fracture surfaces and sometimes along bedding planes. The drusy quartz is most common in areas where higher-grade gold mineralization occurs.

Argillization and decalcification are also present but only mappable in drill road exposures.

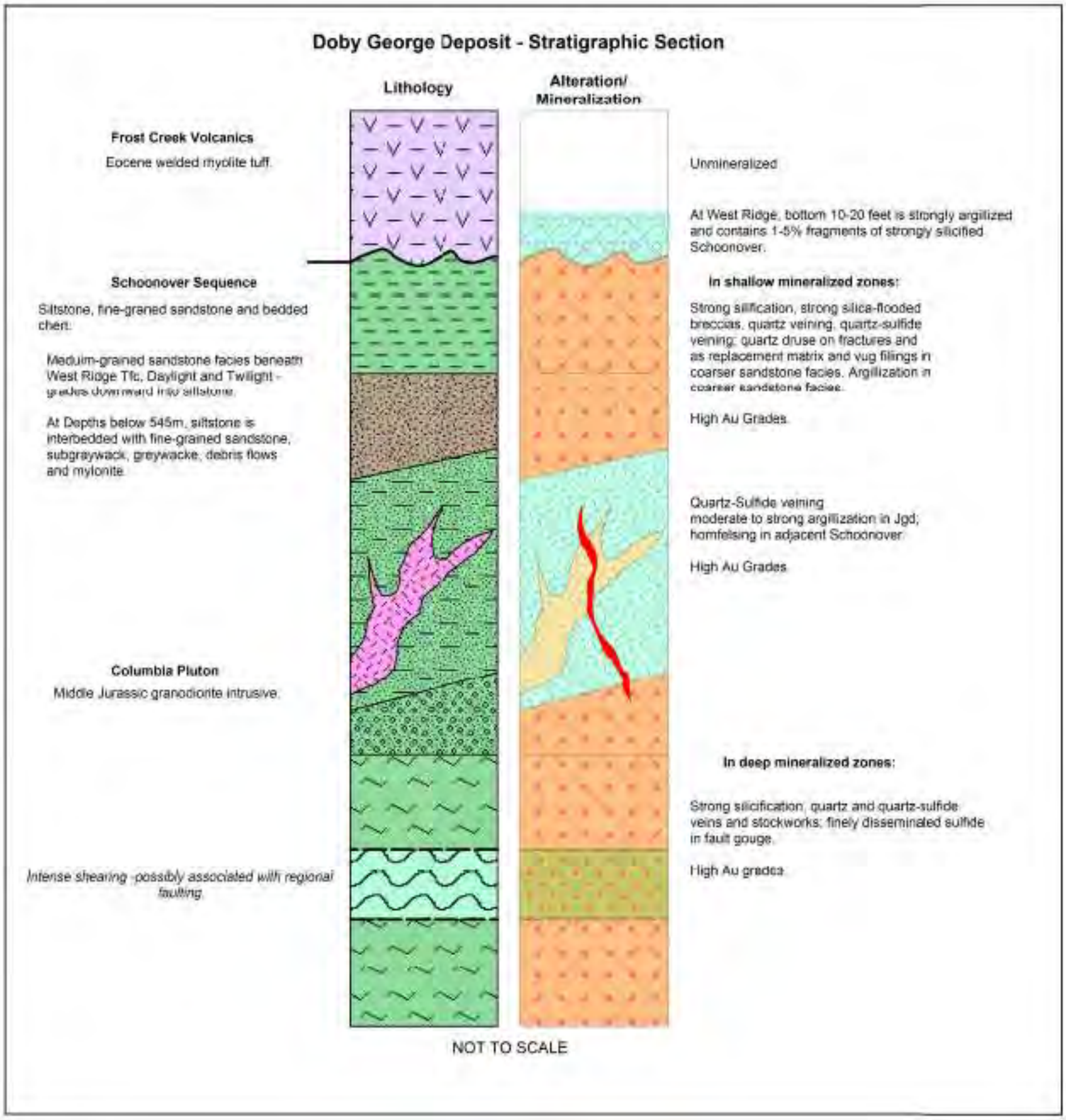
Sericitic alteration accompanies mineralization along faults and fractures in the granodiorite, and strong hornfels metamorphism and weak skarn extend outward from the contact with the granodiorite

Mineralization occurs preferentially within lithologically favorable permeable units and to a lesser extent in rock broken by high-angle faults. Mineralization typically occurs in Schoonover siltstone and fine-grained sandstone, and to a lesser extent along fractures in the Columbia granodiorite; the Tertiary volcanic rocks are largely unaltered. Gold mineralization increases in grade and thickness near an interpreted high-angle fault at Twilight. Rocks hosting the higher-grade mineralization (*i.e.*, >3.0g/t Au) are strongly brecciated with multiple stages of silicification. Late-stage introduction of calcite and manganese carbonate minerals has been recognized in petrography of samples below depths of about 60m. Minerals identified include calcite, mangano-dolomite, piedmontite, rhodonite and rhodochrosite (Larson, 1999).

Petrographic analysis of Doby George core samples revealed the presence of the sulfide minerals pyrite, marcasite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, niccolite and gersdorffite.

The depth to the bottom of complete oxidation ranges from as little as 10s of meters to over 150m. While no average depth has been calculated, likely it is over 100m and close to 150m. Between the bottom of oxide and the top of the unoxidized material is mixed oxide-unoxidized, or transitional, material. While this zone can be a few meters thick and up to around 150m, the average thickness is probably just under 100m.

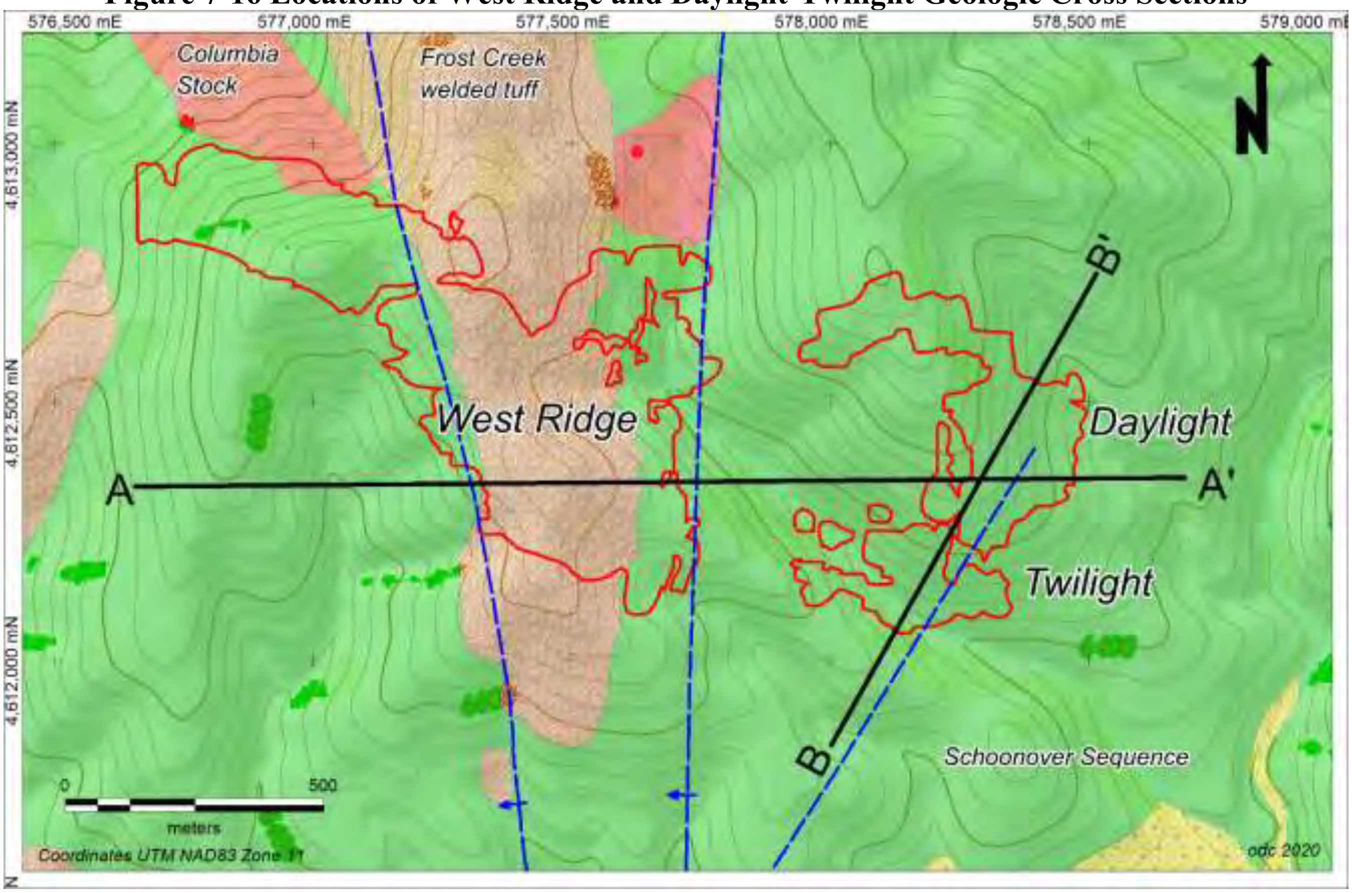
Figure 7-15 Doby George Stratigraphy and Alteration



7.3.5.2 West Ridge

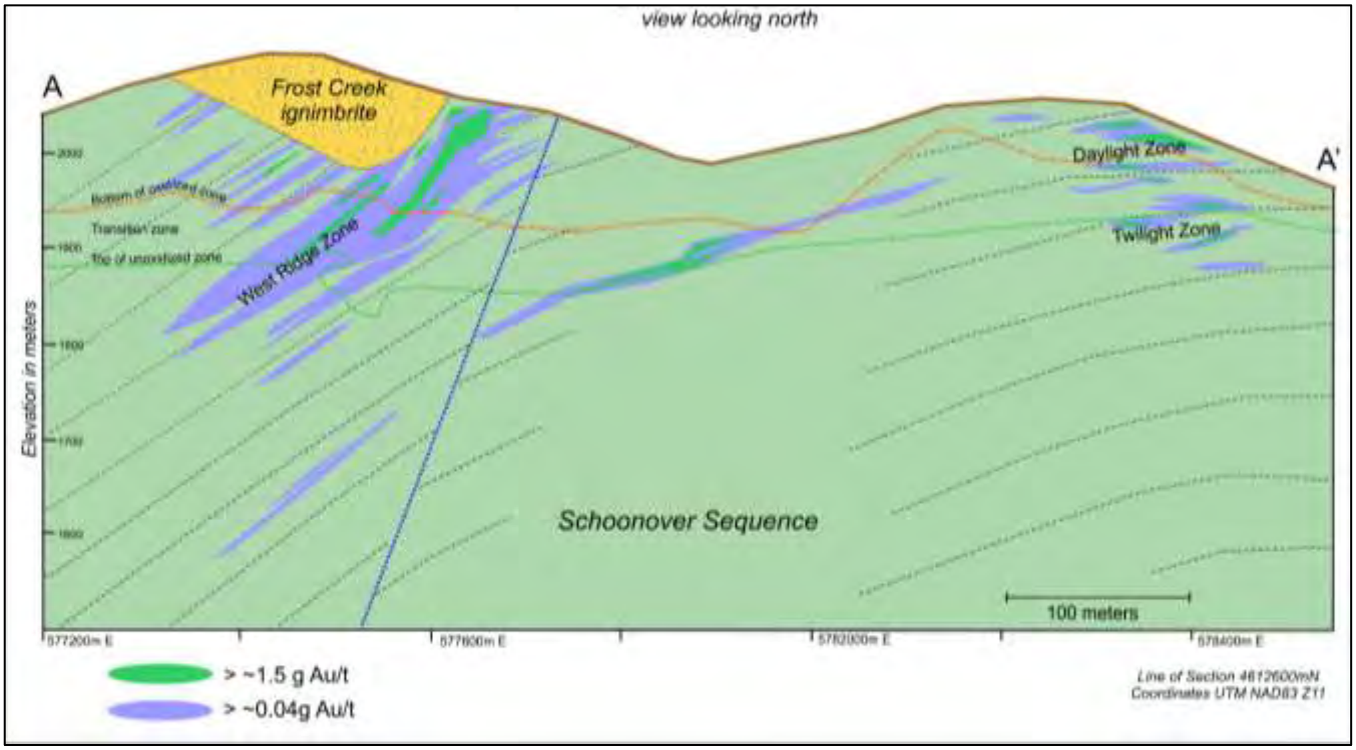
At West Ridge, gold mineralization follows the westerly dip of the porous, decalcified sandstone host beneath the Frost Creek welded tuff. The north-south trending break at the eastern edge of the West Ridge deposit was mapped by Western geologists to be a prominent fault (Figure 7-16 and Figure 7-17). The north-south fault zone has been projected over 3,000m and has been drill tested along approximately 1,350m of its strike length.

Figure 7-16 Locations of West Ridge and Daylight-Twilight Geologic Cross Sections



Information in Figure 7-16 from Western and MDA, 2018. The outline of gold mineralization is shown in red.

Figure 7-17 Geologic Cross Section of West Ridge

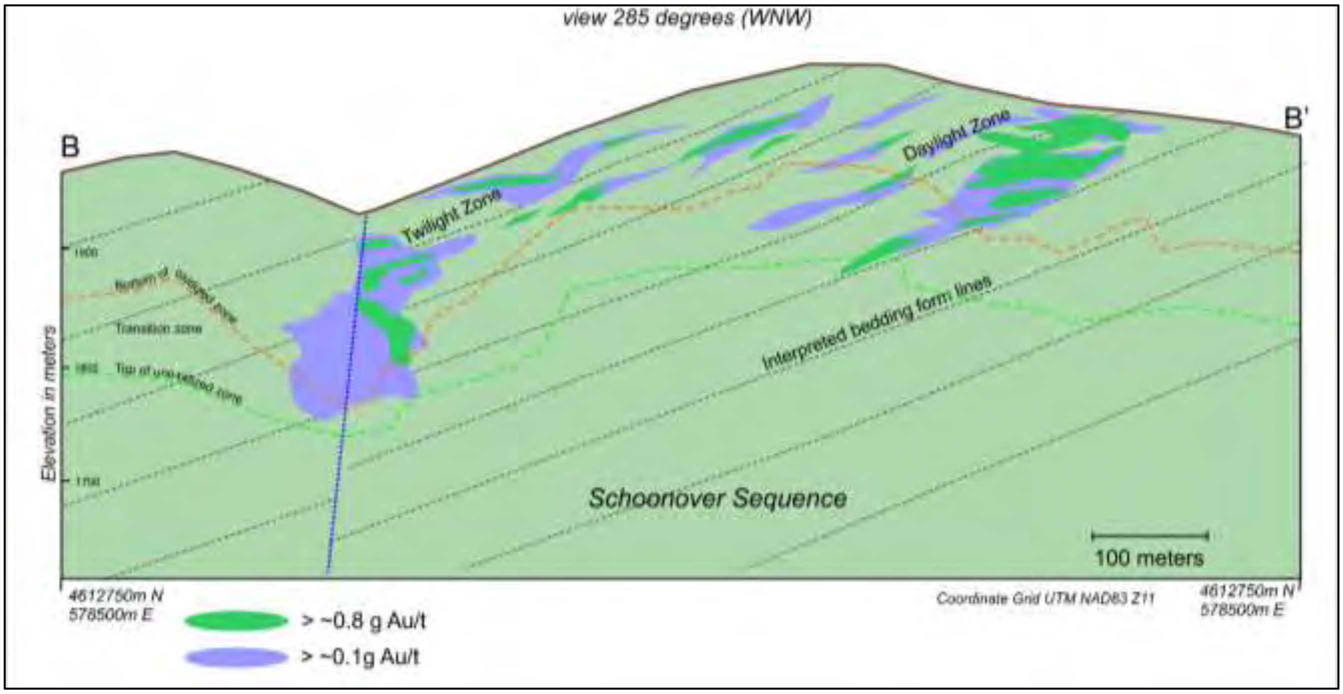


(dip of beds is speculative and based on preliminary evaluation of whole-rock geochemistry of drill cuttings and core)
Information in Figure 7-17 is from MDA and Western, 2018.

7.3.5.3 Daylight-Twilight

Western's drilling in the Daylight-Twilight area showed that mineralization exists dominantly in and is likely controlled by gently south-dipping stratigraphy (Figure 7-14 and Figure 7-18). As well, Western interpreted there to be important fault control to the mineralization. Sub-parallel northeast-trending interpreted fault zones occur in the Daylight and Twilight areas, collectively referred to as the Daylight-Twilight zone. A fault was defined by Western that extends over 1,200m to the northeast, which in a general sense is mapped to occur close to the two higher-grade portions of Daylight and Twilight. Twilight is controlled by gently south-dipping stratigraphy, but also has a component of high-angle apparently structurally controlled mineralization.

Figure 7-18 Geologic Cross Section of Daylight-Twilight



Information in Figure 7-18 is from MDA and Western, 2018.

Prominent, northeast-striking silicified outcrops with slickensides are the interpreted evidence of several of these faults. Erosional remnants of Frost Creek Volcanics are preserved adjacent to one of the faults.

Drilling suggests that a post-mineralization fault along the eastern margin of Daylight has dropped the mineralized stratigraphy down to the east.

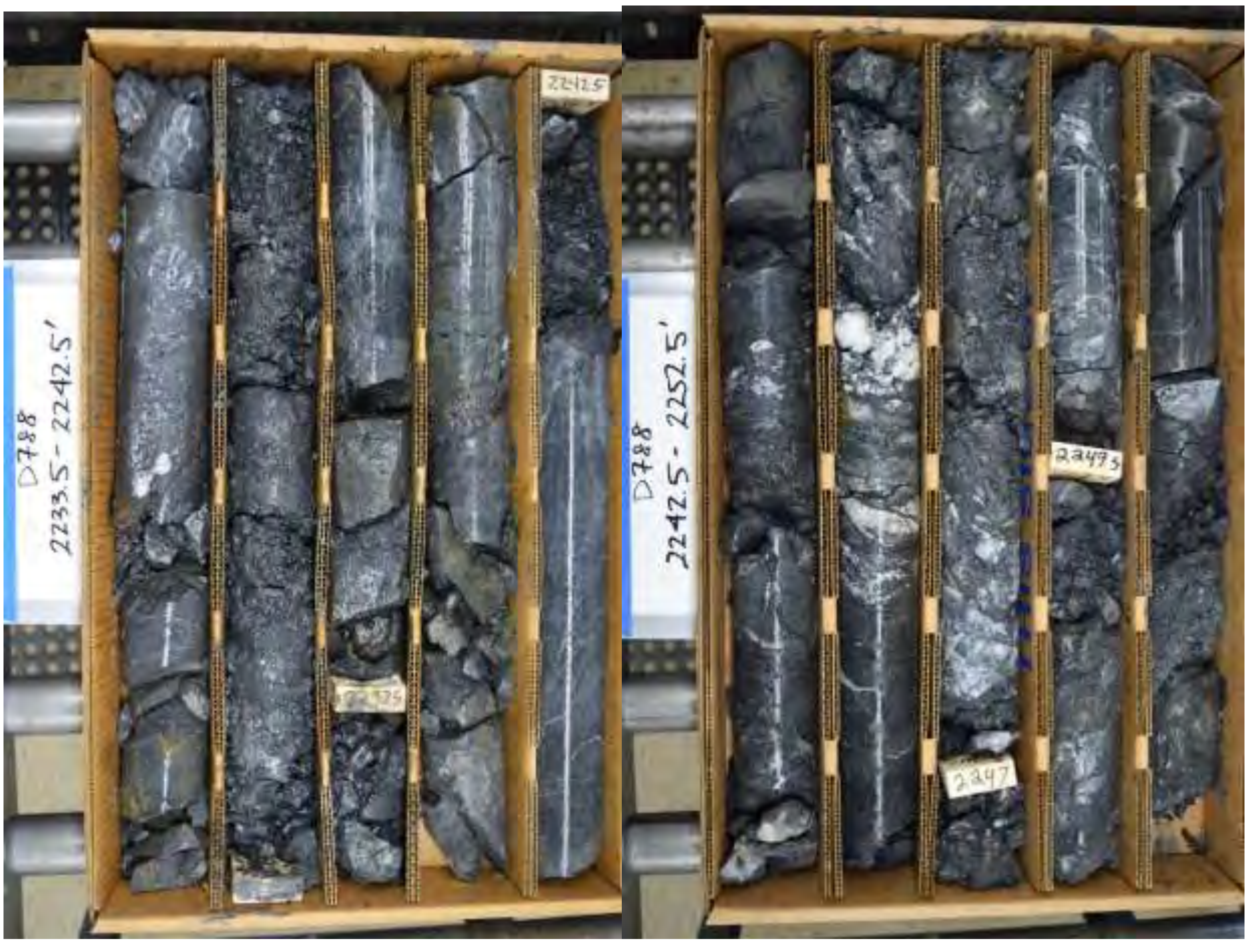
7.3.5.4 Doby Deep

Three core holes and two RC drill holes were drilled by Western into the Doby Deep zone. Intercepts in these holes define a moderately south-southwest-dipping zone of gold mineralization that has been identified around 620m to 670m below the surface. Currently the intercepts define an area about 120m north-south and 80m east-west. The true strike length is unknown because it is open ended. The drilled thickness of the mineralized zone varies from 8m to 30m, which is likely close to true thickness.

Doby Deep mineralization is hosted in an intensely sheared package of interbedded weakly calcareous, irregularly hornfelsed siltstones, fine-grained sandstones, greywacke and mylonite composed of the same rock types. Within the Doby Deep mineralization less competent siltstone/fine-grained sandstone interbeds have been preferentially pulverized by shearing while the more competent sandstone, greywacke and mylonite interbeds remain relatively intact (Figure 7-19).

The zone is characterized by silicification, quartz veining, breccia and gouge. Quartz veining is both high-angle cutting across shear fabric, and low-angle paralleling shear fabric. Qualitatively gold is associated with silver, arsenic and antimony.

Figure 7-19 Photos of Doby Deep Core



7.3.5.5 Columbia Pluton and Prospect Mountain Quartzite

The Columbia Pluton intrudes the Schoonover on the north side of the project area and underlies Columbia Basin. Cambrian Prospect Mountain Quartzite crops out along the north side of the Columbia Basin. The major north-south-, northwest- and northeast-trending faults interpreted within the Doby George deposit area extend north into the Columbia Basin where they intersect an interpreted low-angle fault.

In the granodiorite, gold is hosted in narrow fracture and fault zones several 10's of meters thick; the highest-grade assay was 7.5g Au/t in a 1.5m drill interval. Mineralization is associated with quartz veining, quartz vein breccia and strong argillic alteration. Assay values as high as 10g Au/t have been obtained from narrow quartz veins hosted in sericite-altered granodiorite exposed in surface excavations. Qualitatively, gold is associated with arsenic, silver and antimony.

Crystal Peak reports that surface sampling of brecciated quartzite and associated quartz veining in the Prospect Mountain Quartzite has returned gold values as high as 2.0g Au/t. The quartzite typically contains finely disseminated pyrite. Gold in the quartzite is associated with arsenic. Remnant outcrops of silicified regolith, also geochemically anomalous, are present in the area of anomalous gold in Prospect Mountain Quartzite.

7.4 General Geology of the Aura Claims Area

During the past two decades, Western focused its exploration activities on the West Ridge, Daylight, Twilight, Wood Gulch, Saddle, Southeast and Gravel Creek areas. With improved understanding of the geology of the three deposits, it became apparent that these known deposits exhibit common characteristics, were possibly formed at different locations during the same hydrothermal episode, and may be related centers of mineralization within a single mineral district. In 2017, Western staked the AURA unpatented lode mineral claims to cover Aura claims area connecting the Doby George project area and the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek project areas. The Aura claims area is believed to have good potential for discovery of additional centers of mineralization. (between Doby George and Gravel Creek in Figure 7-20)

The best published geological map of the Aura claim area is the 1:250,000-scale map of Coats (1987). Rock units exposed are Schoonover Sequence metasedimentary rocks, which are overlain by Eocene Frost Creek rhyolite welded tuff. Frost Creek outcrops cover most of the area, with areas of Schoonover exposed in erosional windows through the Frost Creek (between Doby George and Gravel Creek in Figure 7-21).

Historical drilling by other companies, restricted to the Schoonover windows, encountered elevated gold and pathfinder element geochemistry surrounding the unconformable Schoonover-Frost Creek contact. Reconnaissance geological work by Western geologists discovered numerous areas of alteration within the areas of Frost Creek rhyolite, similar to the alteration of Frost Creek rocks in the Gravel Creek area. Available rock chip geochemical results across the claim area show the wide presence of anomalous geochemistry.

Figure 7-20 presents a conceptual geological cross-section extending from Doby George on the west to Gravel Creek on the east. The generalized geology of the Aura claims is presented in Figure 7-21. The section has two surface profiles: one at the present surface and a higher imagined paleosurface to illustrate how the topography may have appeared near the time of mineralization. The cross-section highlights the common spatial association of all known mineralization with the Eocene erosional unconformity at the top of the Schoonover. This unconformity is preserved and hidden across much of the Aura claim area, presenting exploration potential.

Figure 7-20 Schematic Geological Cross Section: Doby George to Gravel Creek

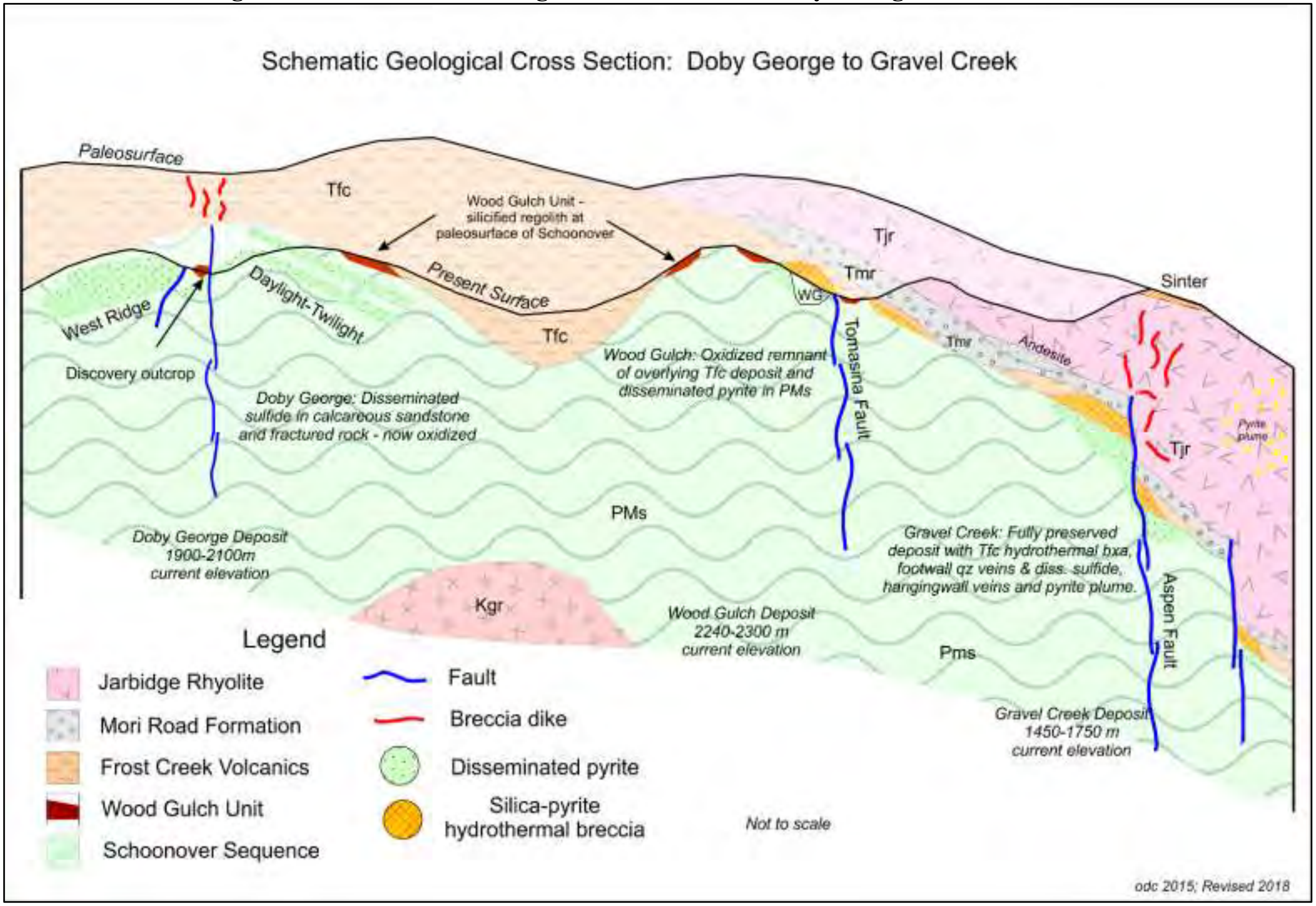
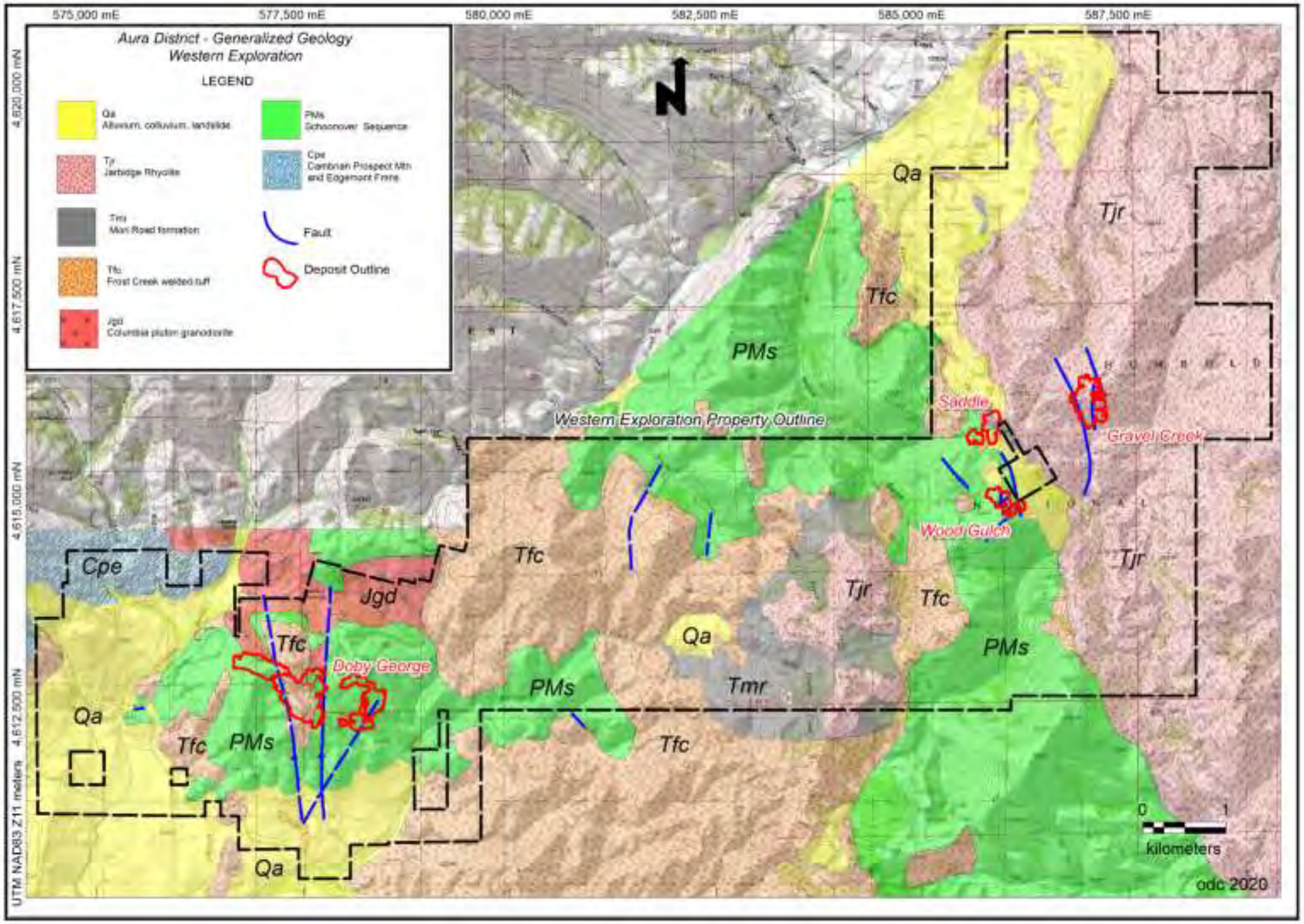


Figure 7-21 Aura Project Geology



Information in Figure 7-21 from Western, 2018.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Based upon styles of mineralization, mineralogy of the potentially economic constituents and the gangue, and geologic setting, gold-silver deposits in the Aura project area are best classified as low-sulfidation epithermal precious-metal deposits. Crystal Peak is exploring the Aura project area for additional gold deposits of similar character.

Epithermal deposits are important sources of gold and silver that form at shallow depths (<1.5 km) and <300°C in high-temperature hydrothermal systems commonly developed in association with calc-alkaline to alkaline magmatism (Simmons et al, 2005). These deposits can be substantial in total production and can achieve spectacular bonanza grades (Cooke and Simmons, 2000). Two principal styles of epithermal deposits are distinguished: low-sulfidation style and high-sulfidation style. The two deposit styles are formed from fluids of contrasting chemistry. In the low-sulfidation environment, mineralizing fluids are similar to those of modern active geothermal systems. In contrast, high-sulfidation systems are associated with acidic fluids generated in the magmatic-hydrothermal environment adjacent to active volcanoes. These two end-member styles of epithermal deposits are also described by their characteristic gangue mineralogy as quartz ± calcite ± adularia ± illite (low-sulfidation) and quartz ± alunite ± pyrophyllite ± dickite ± kaolinite (high-sulfidation) deposits (Simmons et al., 2005). All precious metal deposits currently known in the Aura project area are of low-sulfidation style.

Hydrothermal fluid in low-sulfidation systems is dominated by meteoric water. The fluids that rise from great depth have largely equilibrated with their host rocks, are thus reduced and have a near-neutral pH. Equilibrium reactions result in CO_2, H_2S and NaCl being the principal chemical species in the fluid. Boiling at shallow depth may generate a CO_2- and H_2S-rich vapor, which in turn may condense near surface to form steam-heated acid-sulfate waters and associated alteration.

Minerals associated with precious metals in low-sulfidation systems include pyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, electrum and gold. Common gangue minerals are quartz, adularia, calcite, illite and barite (White and Hedenquist, 1995). Gold typically occurs as electrum in association with acanthite, silver-sulfosalts, base-metal sulfides and pyrite. (Cooke and Simmons, 2000). The geochemistry of low-sulfidation epithermal deposits is characterized by anomalously high concentrations of Au, Ag, As, Sb, Hg, Zn, Pb, Se, K, and Ag/Au.

Figure 8-1 is a schematic model of a low-sulfidation epithermal mineralizing system modified from White and Hedenquist, 1995; Hedenquist et al., 2000; Cooke and Simmons, 2000; and Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003. The geological setting of the Aura project is somewhat more complex than the simplified model in the figure, but the overall geometry and association of features are similar.

Low-sulfidation epithermal precious-metal deposits formed in geological environments chemically and geometrically similar to modern active geothermal environments (White and Hedenquist, 1995; Henley and Ellis, 1983). In modern geothermal systems, water recharge is provided by meteoric groundwater, together with some gases, chloride, water and other solutes, and heat is supplied by deeply buried magmatic systems, leading to a convection column of near-neutral pH water. Ascent of these superheated waters from depth is largely focused within deep open fractures and fracture systems.

Precious metal mineralization develops in zones of high paleopermeability, hosted within sequences of coeval volcanic and underlying basement rock. Veins with steep dips are common and tend to host the highest-grade ores. Precious metal mineralization also occurs in breccias, coarse clastic rocks, and intensely leached rocks. Such disseminated mineralization is lower in grade but may have greater volume and be amenable to bulk mining methods. Deposits and districts, comprising one or more deposits cover areas from <10 to ~200km^2 (Simmons et al., 2005).

In the Gravel Creek deposit, the permeable rhyolite tuff of the Eocene Frost Creek volcanic unit was the most favorable permeable and reactive host lithology. In the Doby George deposit, selective permeable units within the metasedimentary Schoonover Sequence were the favored host, and at Twilight, some structural ground preparation controlled some of the mineralization.

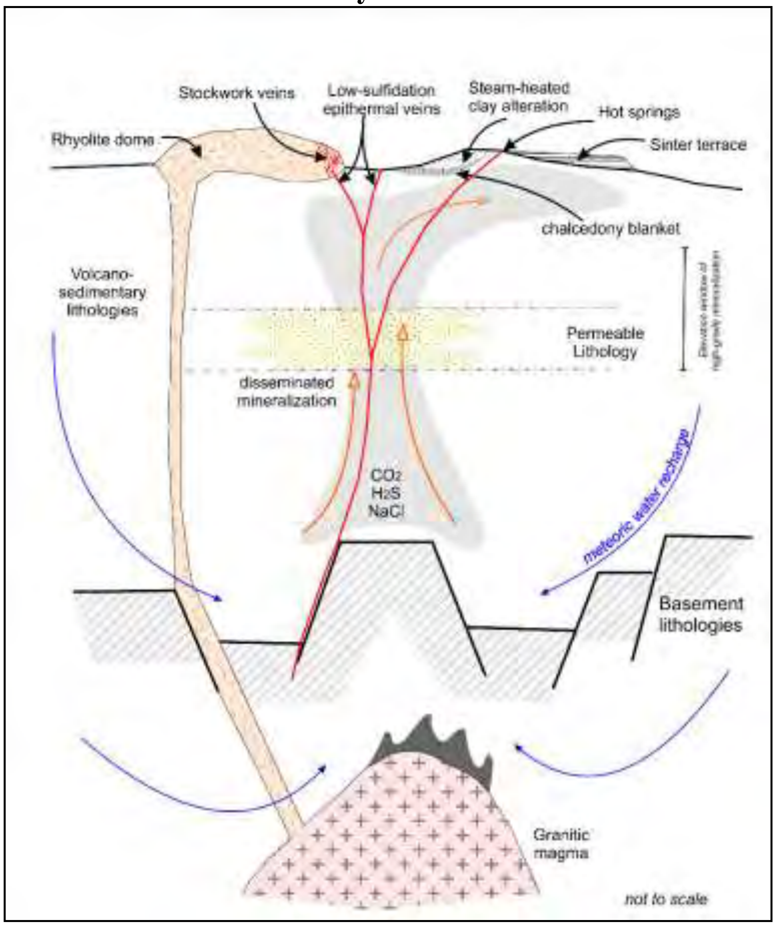
In high-temperature proximal environments, hydrothermal fluids will ascend to depths at which fluid boiling will occur. Boiling may brecciate the host rock, further enhancing permeability. Boiling and separation of a vapor phase significantly disrupt whatever chemical equilibria may have existed, with consequent wall-rock alteration and mineral precipitation. Dissolved gases, particularly CO_2 and H_2S, partition to the steam phase and are concentrated in the overlying two-phase or vapor-dominated reservoir. In cooler distal environments, hydrothermal fluids may lack the enthalpy to boil, but rather will flood the host units, altering the rock and depositing a residue of elements carried in solution, including gold, silver and pathfinder elements. Exhaust hydrothermal fluid may discharge at the surface as hot springs, with precipitation of siliceous sinter.

Studies of modern geothermal systems (Simmons et al. 2016) reveal that there can be sharp differences in fluid chemistry between adjacent geothermal cells even though they share a similar geologic setting and stratigraphy at <2 km depth. Concentrations of metals over the life-span of a geothermal system are likely to be time-dependent, leading to fluctuations in deposit chemistry in both time and space. Thus, low-sulfidation epithermal precious metal deposits within any district may exhibit considerable variability as a consequence of different local geology, depth of formation, distance from the heat source, and evolution of the causative hydrothermal system.

Mineralogy, rock textures, and geochemistry of the Gravel Creek deposit present a geometry distinctly similar to the classic model of Henley and Ellis (1983). At Doby George, the mineralogy does not fit the classic epithermal model because of the lack of distinct quartz veining, but the similarity between the geologic setting in the Schoonover at the contact with the overlying Frost Creek suggests a genetic relationship between the two. Doby George is likely a gold deposit formed in a more distal environment.

The precise age of precious-metal mineralization in the Aura project area is not known, nor is it known whether all deposits within Crystal Peak's Aura property are of the same age. Precious-metal mineralization within Miocene Jarbidge Rhyolite in the Gravel Creek deposit dates that mineralization at or later than 16.4 Ma. The Miocene Epoch in Nevada was a time of widespread volcanism and hydrothermal activity, and there are many low-sulfidation precious-metal deposits of Miocene age within the Great Basin (John, 2001).

Figure 8-1 Schematic Model of a Low-Sulfidation Epithermal Precious-Metal Mineralizing System



Schematic section showing geologic relationships in typical low-sulfidation epithermal precious-metal deposits. Meteoric water circulates to depths as deep as 5km through convection driven by heat from an underlying crystallizing magma. At depths of 1-2km below the water table, within the upflow zone, maximum temperature-pressure gradients are close to hydrostatic boiling. At shallower levels, the local hydraulic gradient causes rising fluids to move laterally to form outflow zones. Separated vapor with CO_2 and H_2S may condense in the vadose zone to form steam-heated acidic waters. The geologic variation between deposit settings account for many variations from this generalization. (Figure modified from White and Hedenquist, 1995; Hedenquist et al., 2000; Cooke and Simmons, 2000; and Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003.)

The gold-silver deposit that appears most similar to Gravel Creek is the Sleeper deposit in Humboldt County, Nevada. Other low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposits in the western United States that formed in similar settings and exhibit characteristics similar to Gravel Creek include the Hollister, Buckskin-National, Jarbidge, Rosebud, Tuscarora, Midas, and Mule Canyon deposits in northern Nevada, and the Delamar district, Idaho. More distal, sedimentary rock-hosted gold deposits with characteristics similar to the Doby George deposit include the Wilco, Florida Canyon, and Kinsley Mountain deposits, Nevada, and the Goldstrike deposit, Utah.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek

9.1.1 Geologic Mapping

A comprehensive outcrop geologic map is the foundation of any exploration program. Western carried out several programs of geologic mapping and rock-chip geochemical sampling in the Wood Gulch area over the years. Detailed mapping of alteration and structure in the Wood Gulch pit was conducted in September-October 1997 and August-October 1998. The deposit target sought by Western at that time was a sedimentary rock-hosted disseminated gold deposit, based on a model of high-angle fault-controlled mineralization in upper-plate Schoonover Sequence rocks and in lower-plate carbonate rocks close to major thrust faults (Anderson, 2010). The Wood Gulch pit mapping and sampling confirmed that gold mineralization in the Wood Gulch pit is associated with limonite- and quartz-filled fractures and concentrated mainly within the Schoonover Formation sedimentary rocks immediately beneath the unconformity with the overlying Tertiary volcanic rocks.

During 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001, Western carried out geologic, alteration, and structural mapping programs peripheral to the Wood Gulch pit, and beyond, to augment the mapping completed by prior exploration companies, and to define the hydrothermal alteration extending three kilometers north, and two kilometers south of the Wood Gulch pit. Western mapped and sampled over 25km^2 and identified thirteen peripheral exploration targets, including Hill 7324 which became the Gravel Creek gold-silver discovery. This mapping identified hot spring sinter on the northeast-trending ridge 400m north of Hill 7324, establishing that the alteration was related to a hot spring hydrothermal system. In this mapping campaign the Tertiary volcanic units were mapped as rhyolite flow (Miocene Jarbidge Rhyolite) and lithic vitric tuff, andesite, debris flow/conglomerate (Mori Road Formation).

In July 2015, following the Gravel Creek discovery in August of 2013, Western completed another outcrop geological mapping program, covering an area of about 25km^2. This mapping incorporated the revised stratigraphic section developed by Western geologists in 2015 and was the first mapping to distinguish the various Tertiary units and assign them to formal stratigraphic formations. Western compiled all the geological mapping into a single geologic map. The map is GIS-based, to permit rapid revision as new observations are made or new interpretations developed. The simplified version of the map is shown as Figure 9-1.

Figure 9-1 Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek Geology

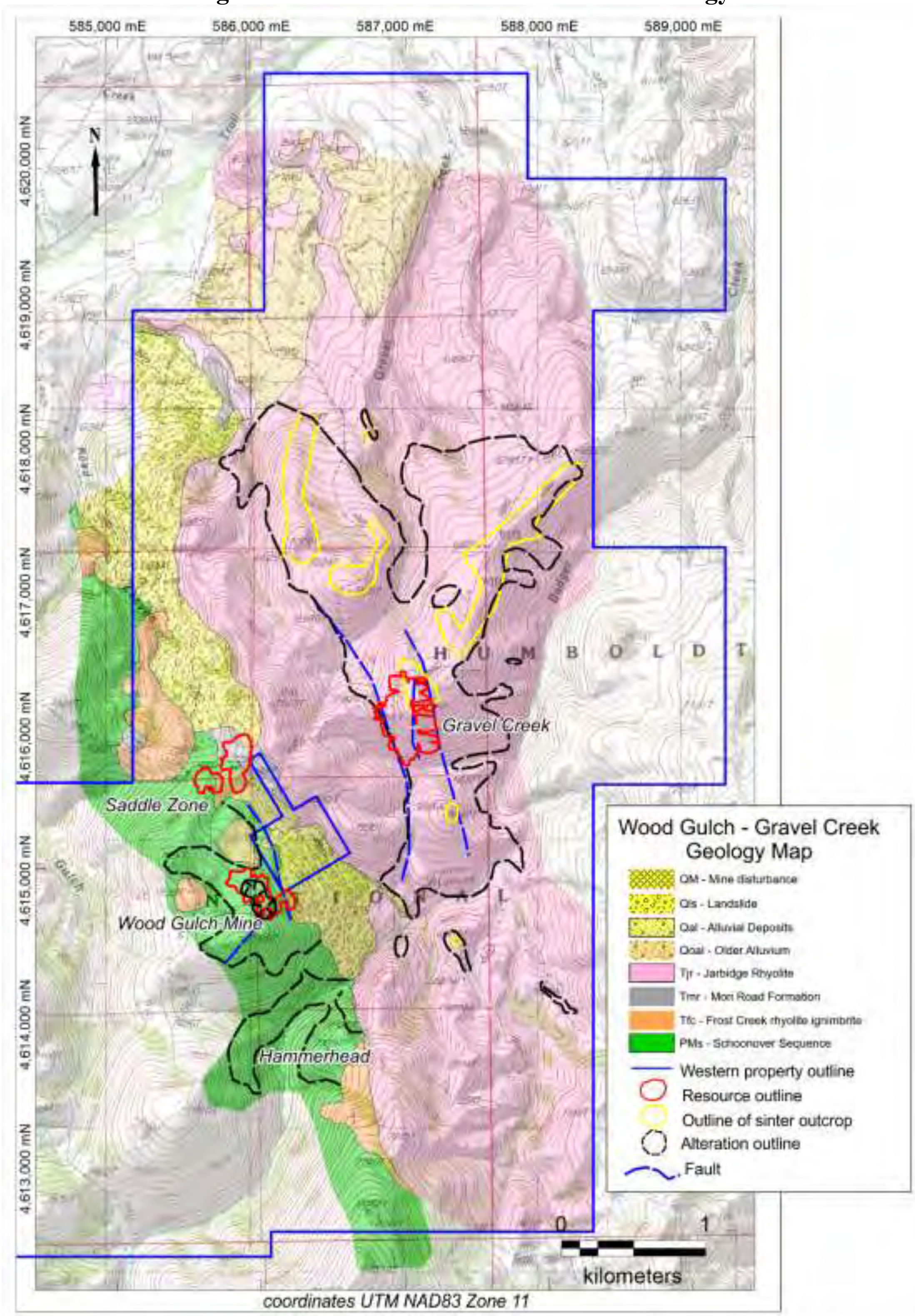


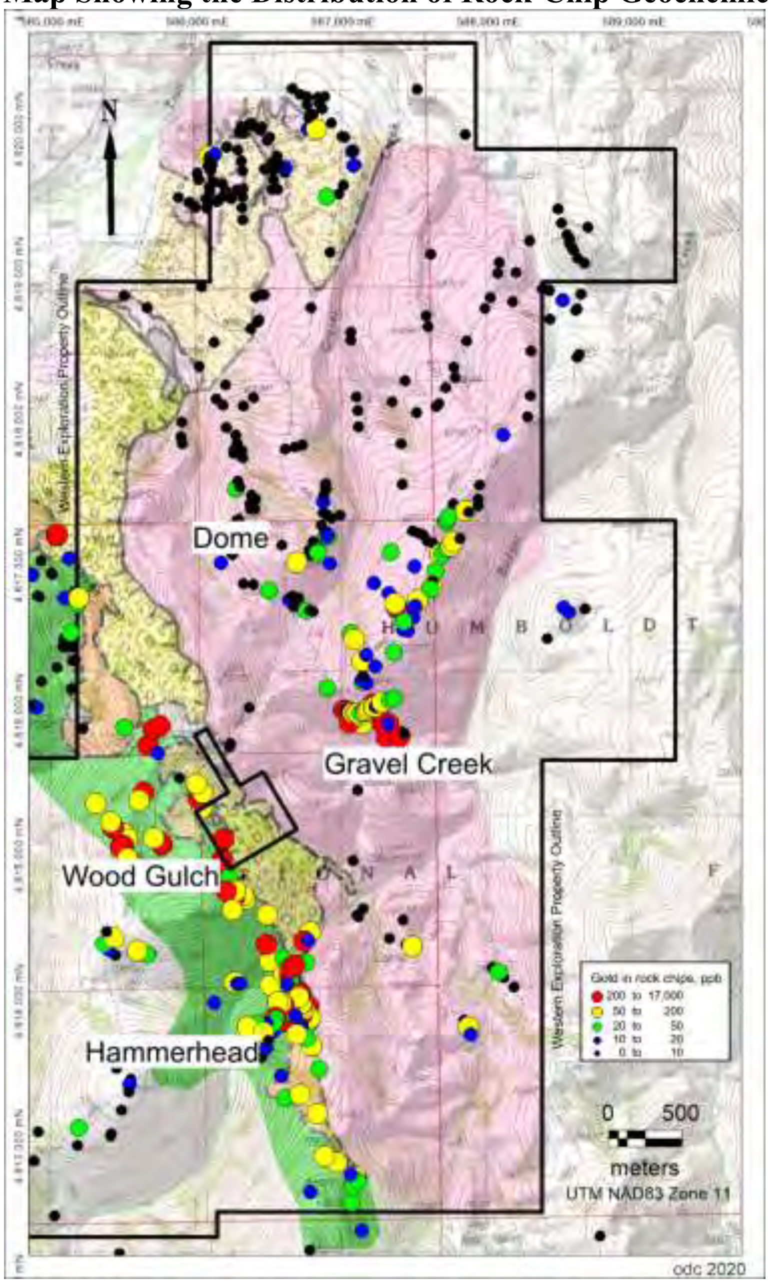
Figure 9-1 is derived from mapping by Western, 2015.

9.1.2 Geochemistry

9.1.2.1 Rock-chip Geochemistry

Western collected numerous rock-chip geochemical samples within the Wood Gulch pit and across the property over the years. The current rock-chip geochemical database contains 585 samples. The distribution of these samples is illustrated in Figure 9-2.

Figure 9-2 Map Showing the Distribution of Rock-Chip Geochemical Samples



Data from Western, 2018. Background color-shading is the bedrock geology as in Figure 9-1.

Western collected 280 rock-chip samples, more-or-less continuously, across all accessible benches in the Wood Gulch pit in 1997-1998. These results showed mineralized zones that range from 0.5 to 15m in sample widths with grades ranging from 2 to 11g Au/t to 70g Ag/t Ag. (These are sampled widths on pit benches. The true width was not determined). Gold concentrations are higher within breccia zones and in intensely silicified siltstone in and adjacent to the northeast-striking faults, and in a zone along the north highwall of the pit, dipping 20º to the northeast.

Although there is considerable information contained in the individual rock-chip geochemical samples, several broad areas with elevated rock-chip geochemistry are evident (Figure 9-2).

1. The Wood Gulch mine occurs in Schoonover Sequence argillite and quartzite, immediately beneath the pre-Tertiary unconformity surface. Geological mapping has documented the occurrence of remnant patches of Wood Gulch unit breccia across Wood Gulch hill. Drill testing of several of these geochemical anomalies encountered anomalous gold restricted to within a few meters of the surface.

2. The hill known as Hammerhead occurs about one kilometer to the southeast of the Wood Gulch mine. Like Wood Gulch Hill, Hammerhead is a rounded hill of Schoonover argillite and quartzite with a discontinuous cover of silicified Wood Gulch unit. Many rock-chip geochemical samples collected from Hammerhead had anomalous geochemistry. As at Wood Gulch Hill, drill testing of these geochemical anomalies encountered gold enrichments near-surface or along isolated fractures at depth. Hammerhead Hill has a thin remnant cover of overlying Frost Creek rhyolite on its east and south sides, situated between Schoonover Sequence bedrock of Hammerhead Hill and overlying Jarbidge Rhyolite. As displayed in Figure 9-2, the highest concentrations of gold, silver and pathfinder elements occur along the east margin of Hammerhead Hill, suggesting exploration potential at depth to the east.

3. Samples collected at the surface over the Gravel Creek deposit contain highly elevated concentrations of precious metals and pathfinder elements in Jarbidge Rhyolite. Anomalous rock-chip geochemical samples and associated alteration guided Western to drill the Gravel Creek location in 2008 and 2013. Samples collected in recent years along drill roads have significantly greater geochemical enrichments than samples collected at the undisturbed surface.

4. Extending northeastward from Gravel Creek is a band of anomalous geochemical samples along what is known as Sinter Ridge. The ridge is capped by a thin cover of siliceous sinter. This area remains a largely untested exploration target.

5. The hill, located about one kilometer to the northwest of Gravel Creek, is known informally as the Dome. The hill of Jarbidge Rhyolite is capped by remnant outcrops of dense siliceous sinter. The concentrations of gold and pathfinder elements in rock chip samples from the Dome are of the same magnitude as samples collected at Gravel Creek before the surface was disturbed by drill roads. The Dome remains an incompletely tested exploration target.

6. A limited number of rock geochemical samples were collected in 2019-2020, but one very important discovery was made. Two outcrop samples were collected in veined/brecciated Jarbidge Rhyolite nearly 900m northeast of the Gravel Creek resources, just west of Badger Creek. The

samples contained gold (1.15ppm and 0.56 ppm), silver (18.4 and 18.8 ppm) and arsenic (1,180 and 762 ppm). These values are equal to or higher than the highest surface gold samples in the Gravel Creek area.

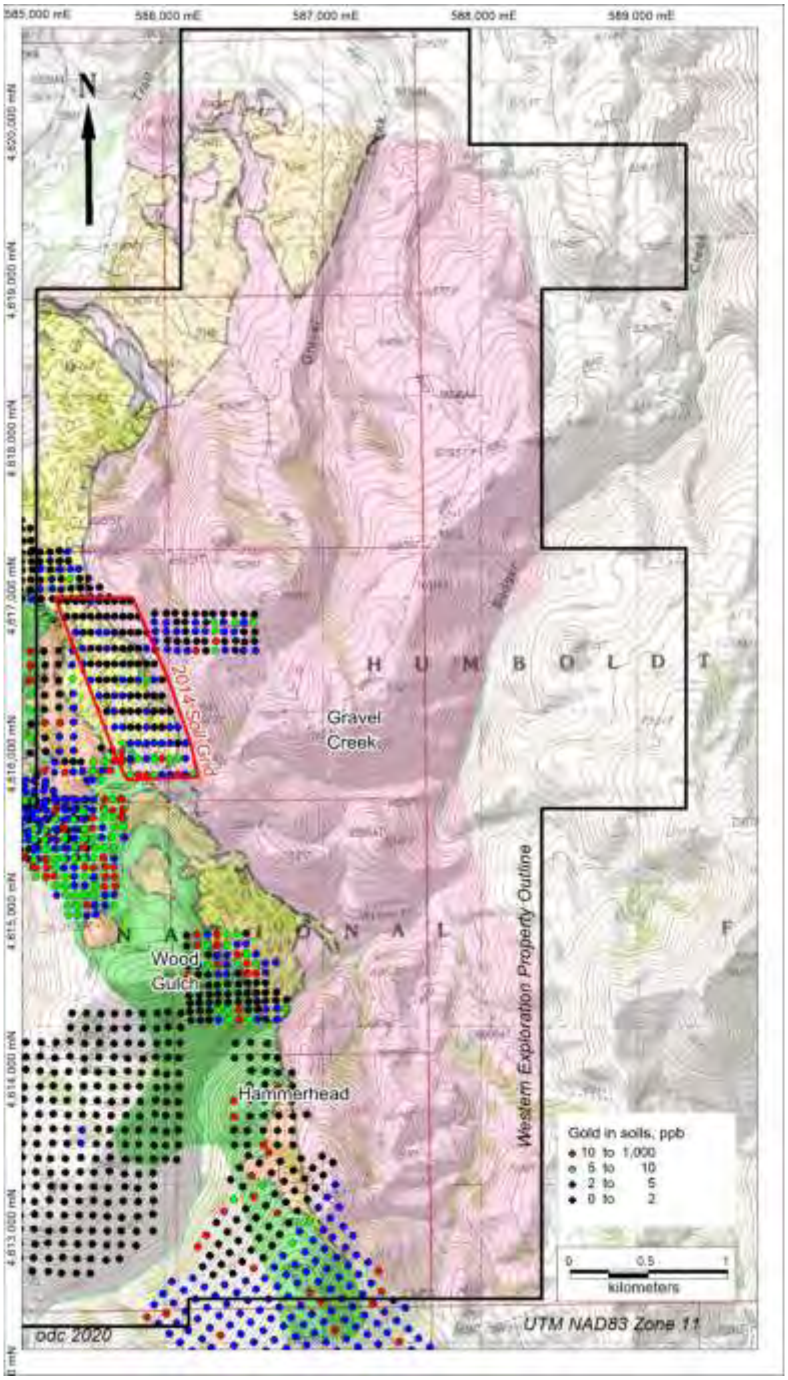
9.1.2.2 Soil Geochemistry

Several soil geochemical surveys have been completed within the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area over the past 30 years. Crystal Peak has records for four soil grids sampled by Homestake Mining Company in 1988 and five soil grids sampled by Independence Mining Company in 1992-1993. Documentation of these surveys is incomplete. It appears that samples were collected on grids using topographic map, compass and chain control. Crystal Peak does have paper copies of sample location maps and original lab reports from Chemex Laboratories for the historical surveys.

Western completed a single soil geochemical grid, located immediately to the north of the Saddle Zone mineralization in 2014. Samples were collected at points on a 50m by 100m grid, using hand-held GPS for control. Samples were analyzed for multi-element geochemistry by ALS Chemex.

Western completed the first compilation of all soil geochemical surveys in 2016. Gold concentrations in the combined soil geochemical surveys are presented in Figure 9-3. In this compilation of historical and modern soil geochemical data, there is clear evidence of sampling or analytical differences between the different soil grids. Because early exploration programs were focused on Paleozoic windows through the Tertiary volcanic cover in search of Carlin-like gold deposits, most of the geochemical samples were collected over areas underlain by Schoonover metasedimentary rocks. Much of the Schoonover outcrop in the map area has erosional remnants of silicified Wood Gulch unit; the current erosional surface of these rounded hills is largely the pre-Tertiary erosional surface, exhumed by erosion. The silicified Schoonover surface and erosional outliers of Wood Gulch unit commonly have weakly anomalous concentrations of gold, silver and pathfinder elements.

Figure 9-3 Map of Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek Area With Pre-2017 Soil Geochemical Samples



Soil samples locations colored by gold concentrations. The majority of samples in this figure are legacy samples, collected by operators prior to Western. Background color shading is bedrock geology as in Figure 9-1.

Western completed an extensive program of soil geochemistry covering an area of approximately nine square kilometers on the Gravel Creek property in 2017. The survey area was generally centered over the Gravel Creek deposit and covered the area underlain by Jarbidge Rhyolite. The objective of this program was to identify geochemical leakage anomalies within Jarbidge Rhyolite indicative of Gravel Creek-style stratabound precious-metal mineralization within Frost Creek rhyolite ignimbrite, or vein-form mineralization hosted in Jarbidge Rhyolite.

North American Exploration of Layton, Utah, was contracted by Western to collect the samples. Sample sites were laid out on a grid with samples collected at 50m intervals along east-west-oriented lines spaced 100m north-south. Where sample nodes fell on disturbed ground or rock outcrop, they were moved to the nearest undisturbed soil. A total of 1,777 sites were sampled with location control by hand-held GPS of one to three meters.

Sample sites were dug with a shovel to a target depth range of approximately 25cm. However, in higher elevations with numerous rock outcrops, sample depths were less, sometimes only 5-10 centimeters in depth. Small pebbles and vegetation were removed on the shovel blade and the soil placed in a small cloth bag. Samples were placed into rice bags for transport to the Western office in Mountain City. Sample sites were marked physically with a 1” X 3” aluminum tag attached to the nearest sturdy vegetation with the waypoint number scribed on it. Pink colored flagging was attached at the tag for ease of location. Sample holes were partially filled upon leaving the site.

Soil samples were picked up at the Western Mountain City office by ALS Minerals and transported to Elko for sample preparation. Samples were prepared by method PREP-41: dried at <60°C and sieved to -180 microns (80 mesh). Both fractions were retained; the minus 80-fraction was analyzed. Analysis was by ALS method AuME-ST43, a super-trace multi-element analytical package. A 25g-sample aliquot was solubilized in *aqua regia* and analyzed for 53 elements by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (“ICP-MS”). The detection limit for gold is 0.1 ppm Au.

Western received analytical results for the elements Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Tl, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr.

The distributions of these elements are each unique, depending upon primary rock lithogeochemistry, structure, multiple hydrothermal alteration events, supergene alteration, normal weathering, biological activity and topography. During first-pass examination, data were examined by a Spearman Rank-Order Correlation matrix. By this statistic, the only elements to have spatial correlation to gold are silver and mercury. Arsenic and antimony, frequently reliable pathfinder elements for gold, correlate with each other but with neither gold nor silver.

Q-Normal distribution plots were calculated for all elements. Some elements have normal population distributions; others have log-normal population distributions. Most elements exhibit more than one statistical population.

Each of the elements displays a unique distribution pattern. It is apparent, however, that there are several suites of elements that exhibit very similar distribution patterns (Christensen, 2018). Although all the survey area is underlain by Jarbidge Rhyolite, there is a clear suggestion in the soil geochemistry that there may be different flow units with slightly different whole-rock chemistry. The major soil geochemical patterns are summarized as follows:

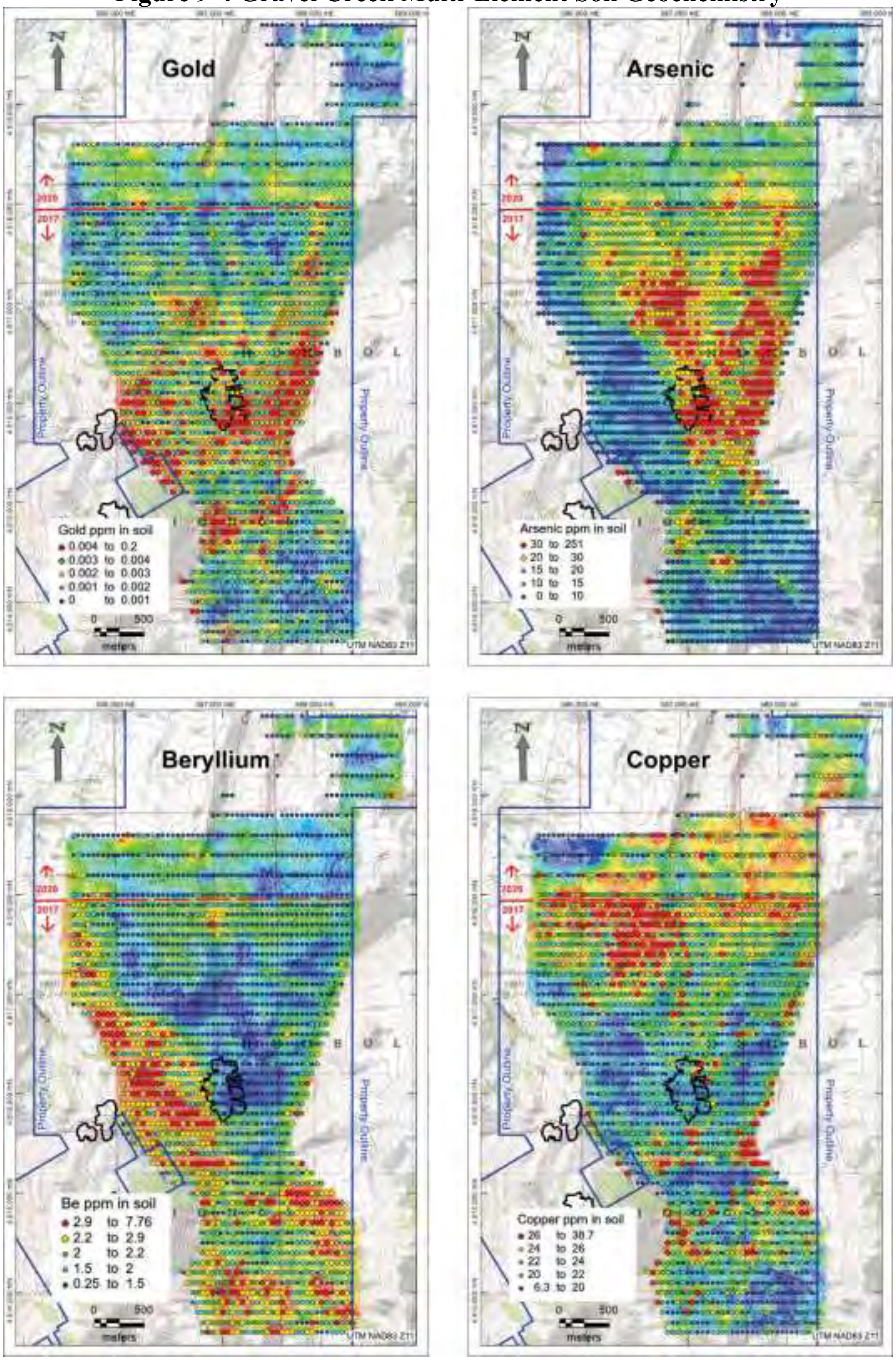
1. The suite of ten elements Be, Ce, Ge, Fe, La, Sc, Sn, U, Y and Zn display markedly different concentrations across the Splay Fault (Figure 9-4). This is interpreted to reflect different lithogeochemistry of two distinct rhyolite bodies. Likely the Splay fault (Figure 9-4) is a thrust ramp separating two different rhyolite flow lobes. The fault was formed during extrusion of the Jarbidge rhyolite flow dome complex and likely served as a conduit for fluid flow along the fault and a barrier to fluid flow across the fault.
2. Nearly all elements show markedly different concentrations across the ENE-trending valley of Badger Creek. The interpreted presence of a fault along this linear topographic feature is confirmed by electrical geophysics and limited drill-hole information.
3. The suite of epithermal pathfinder elements As, Sb, Ba, Bi, Hg, S and Tl display similar soil geochemical distributions. These elements have highest concentrations within the wedge between the Splay fault to the west and the NNE-trending valley of Badger Creek to the east. This area largely coincides with the area of mapped surface hydrothermal alteration. The area of greatest pathfinder element concentration is interpreted to reflect areas steeped in near-surface hot-spring fluid discharge associated with the Gravel Creek hydrothermal system.
4. The suite of base metals Co, Cr, Cu and Ni exhibit decreased concentrations over the central portion of the survey area, suggesting that these elements were depleted by hydrothermal alteration.
5. The most important element association is Au, Mo and Ag. These elements have elevated concentrations across the center of the survey area, surrounding the known footprint of the Gravel Creek deposit. It is interpreted that gold is its own best pathfinder element. The best place to drill for Au is within the area of elevated Au in soil, as shown on Figure 9-5.

With reference to Figure 9-4, the distribution of yttrium reveals the presence of different rhyolite bodies with different lithogeochemistry. The distribution of beryllium highlights the geochemical discontinuity at the Badger Creek Fault. The concentration of copper is depleted over the central portion of the survey area. Arsenic has elevated concentrations where the surface was altered by hot-springs fluids associated with the Gravel Creek hydrothermal event.

In 2020, Western Exploration extended the soil geochemical coverage to the north of the 2017 soil grids. The 2020 program was designed and supervised by Western senior geologists. Samples were collected by geotechnicians from Rangefront Geological Services of Elko, NV, and Terra Nostra Consulting of Boise, ID. Samples were collected at 50m intervals along east-west-oriented lines spaced 200m north-south. Where designed sample points fell on disturbed ground or rock outcrop, the sample location was moved to the nearest undisturbed soil. A total of 361 samples were collected, with location control by hand-held GPS units with ~3m accuracy.

Sample sites were excavated with a shovel or mattock to a target depth of approximately 25cm; in locations with shallow bedrock, sample depths were less, sometimes only 5-10cm in depth. Small pebbles and vegetation were removed, and the soil placed in a small cloth bag. Sample holes were filled upon leaving the site. The soil sample bags were sorted at the Western facility in Mountain City, NV, and placed into rice bags. Rice bags were sealed with ziplock ties and stored in the facility until shipment.

Figure 9-4 Gravel Creek Multi-Element Soil Geochemistry



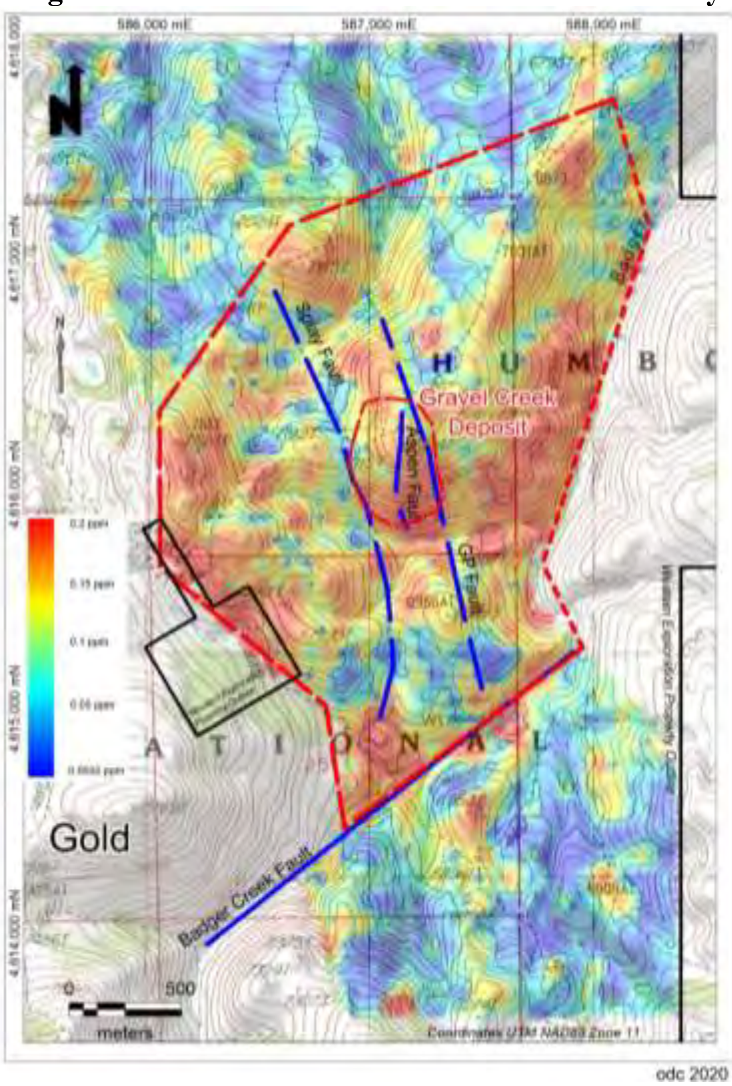
Geochemical data in Figure 9-4 by Western, 2017 and 2020.

ALS Minerals picked up the samples from the Mountain City facility and transported them to Reno for sample preparation and analysis. Samples were prepared by ALS method PREP-41: dried at <60°C and sieved to -180 microns (80 mesh). Both fractions were retained; the minus 80-mesh fraction was analyzed. Analysis was by ALS method AuME-ST43, a super-trace multielement analytical package. A 25g sample aliquot was solubilized in aqua regia and analyzed for 53 elements by ICP-MS. The detection limit of gold by this method is 0.0001 ppm Au. The suite of elements reported was the same as in the 2017 program, discussed earlier.

Results from the 2020 sampling program show that elevated concentrations of arsenic and other pathfinder elements extend downslope nearly 2 km to the north-northeast of the Gravel Creek deposit.

In Figure 9-5, gold is concentrated in soil over the central portion of the survey area, generally surrounding the Gravel Creek deposit (red ellipse), as highlighted by the red polygonal outline. Note that the gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly appears to extend beyond the limit of sampling to the east.

Figure 9-5 Gravel Creek Gold in Soil Geochemistry



Geochemical data in Figure 9-5 by Western, 2017; interpretation by Christensen, 2018.

9.1.3 Geophysical Investigations

Following the 2013 discovery drilling of the Gravel Creek deposit, Western contracted Zonge International of Reno, Nevada, to complete three complementary geophysical surveys over the property. These included gravity, ground magnetics and induced polarization surveys. Interpretation of these surveys demonstrate that they do not define "bright-spot anomalies" associated with concealed silver-gold mineralization. Rather, they effectively map the subsurface geology, complementing surface geological mapping and geochemistry, which then leads to more effective exploration.

9.1.3.1 Geophysical Surveys – Gravity

Zonge International performed a gravity survey on the Gravel Creek project during August 2014. A total of 552 unique grid stations were acquired (588 station occupations included 36 repeats). The detailed grid covered an area approximately 6 x 5km with nominal station spacing of 200m (Figure 9-6).

Gravity data were acquired using LaCoste and Romberg Model G gravimeters. Positioning was obtained with Leica Geosystems VIVA model GS15 GPS receivers, survey-grade receivers capable of centimeter-level accuracy. Data collected on the project were rated to be of good quality. The average absolute difference between repeated gravity measurements was 0.038 milligals. Terrain corrections were computed using a combination of the NED 10-meter and STRM 75-meter DEMs. The Complete Bouguer Anomaly was calculated using a reduction density range of 1.50 to 3.00g/cc (Zonge International, 2014a).

The gravity data collected in the field were reduced to a complete Bouguer anomaly using a series of gravity and terrain corrections. The observed gravity is the gravitational acceleration determined in the field. The observed gravity is a function of the position (geographic latitude and elevation) and variations in the density of subsurface material. A series of reductions are made to remove the gravity variation caused by position so that the gravity variations caused by subsurface density distribution remain. A latitude correction corrects for the non-spherical nature of the earth. A free-air correction compensates for the variation of the earth's gravitational field with distance from the center of the earth. The Bouguer correction compensates for the mass of material located between the station elevation and some reference datum. The terrain correction compensates for the effects of terrain surrounding the field station. The result is presented as the Complete Bouguer Anomaly (CBA). For this project, the CBA was calculated using an assigned density of 2.40 g/cm^3.

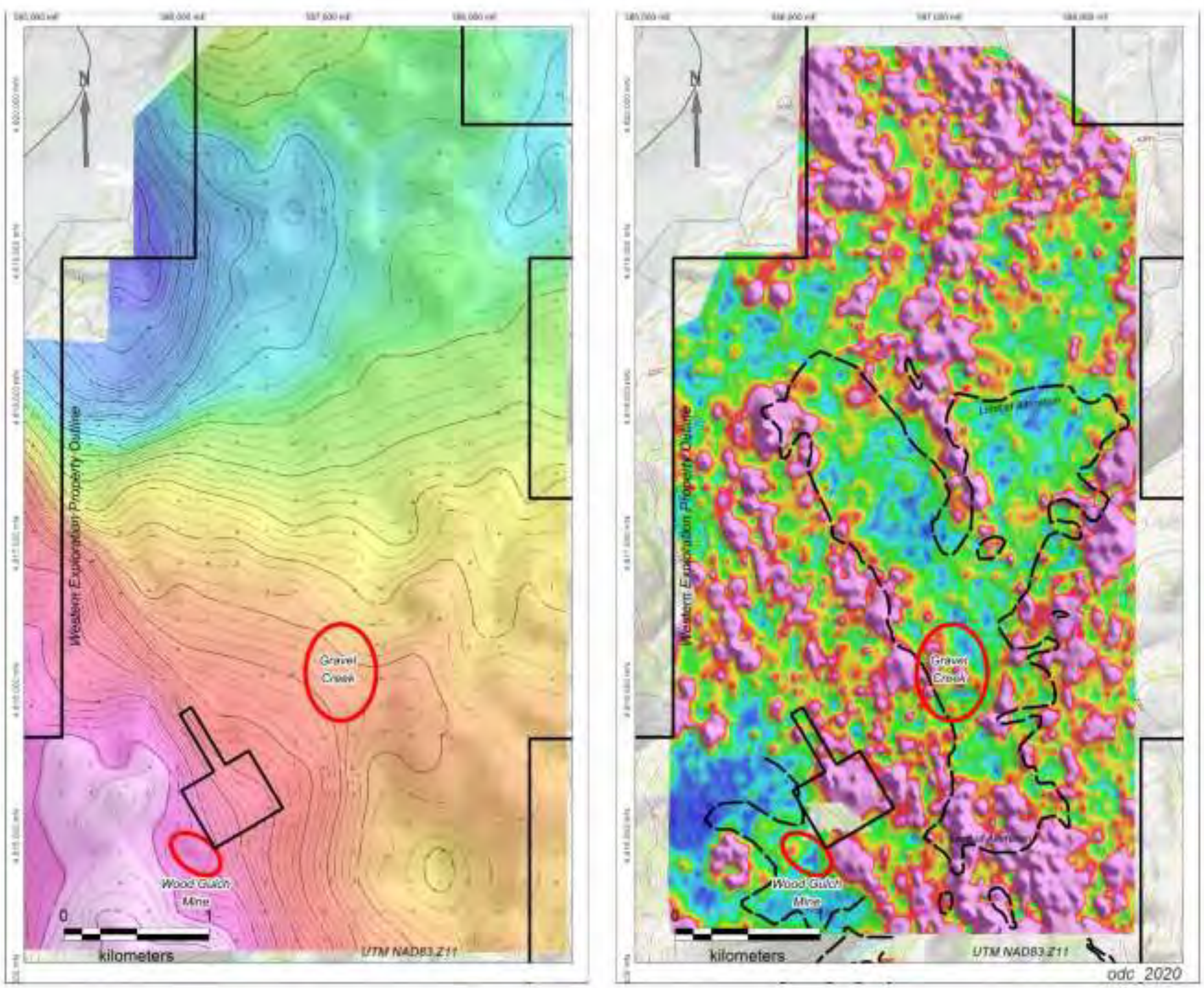
Product maps delivered from Zonge to Western included maps of CBA, calculated First Vertical Derivative of the CBA, and Horizontal Gradient Magnitude of the CBA. (Figure 9-6).

In the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek project area, density of rock units, as measured by Western geologists from surface samples, is summarized in Table 9-1. It is noteworthy that these values measured from surface samples do not correlate well with those determined from core (Section 14.1.4). MDA believes this is in part due to oxidation and in part due to variability in lithology of each of the formations.

Table 9-1 Rock Density

Unit	Average Density	Comment
Jarbidge Rhyolite - unaltered	2.57	
Schoonover metasedimentary rock	2.44	
Jarbidge Rhyolite - altered	2.35 - 2.41	Range from strong to weak alteration
Frost Creek welded tuff	2.31	
Frost Creek non-welded breccia	2.08	
Mori Road sedimentary rocks	2.03	The average value is probably lower, but much rock is difficult to sample

Figure 9-6 Examples of Geophysical Maps Project Area



Color shade in left image is Complete Bouguer Anomaly gravity. Color shade in right image is Analytic Signal of RTP magnetics. Black hatch line is mapped outline of alteration. The locations of the Wood Gulch mine and Gravel Creek deposit are shown.

9.1.3.2 Geophysical Surveys – Ground Magnetics 2014

Zonge International performed a GPS-based ground magnetic survey of the Gravel Creek project for Western. An initial survey of ground magnetic data was acquired on 49 lines oriented east-west for a total coverage of 136 line-kilometers in August-October 2014. (Zonge International, 2014b). This survey was augmented with an additional 12 lines for 37-line kilometers in June 2015 (Zonge International 2015).

Total magnetic field data were acquired with a GEM Systems GSM-19 Overhauser-effect as the base and a Geometrics G-858 Cesium magnetometer as the rover. Positioning for the rover was determined with an external Trimble PRO-XRS GPS receiver which utilizes the real-time DGPS beacon for position corrections.

Magnetic data were acquired along 49 lines oriented east-west and spaced approximately 100m apart. Total-field measurements were acquired at 1 second intervals and GPS positions were acquired at 2-second intervals. Magnetic sensors were mounted on a backpack with a sensor at 2.9m above ground surface. The survey included appropriate control stations occupied repeatedly during the survey. Raw field data were post-processed to remove spurious readings and culturally contaminated data.

A magnetic Reduction to the Pole (RTP) filter is useful to remove the inherent asymmetry in magnetic anomalies. Because the earth's magnetic field is dipolar, the shape of a magnetic anomaly due to a particular source will vary with latitude. The RTP filter reduces this effect.

A First Vertical Derivative filter was used to emphasize vertical gradients in the data. This filter tends to enhance high contrast, short-wavelength features in the magnetic data, and may emphasize linear trends caused by faults and contacts.

An Upward Continuation filter was used to effectively smooth noisy data. A 25m upward continuation filter was applied to the TMI (total magnetic intensity) grid before calculation the First Vertical Derivation.

The Analytic Signal is the combination of all three directional gradients or the total gradient. The Analytic Signal is effective for delineating geological boundaries.

Product maps delivered from Zonge to Western included Line location map, Total Magnetic Intensity ("TMI"), Total Magnetic Intensity Reduced to the North Magnetic Pole ("RTP"), Calculated 1st Vertical Derivative of the RTP, and Analytic Signal (Figure 9-6).

9.1.3.3 Geophysical Surveys – Induced Polarization 2014

Zonge International performed an IP/Resistivity survey on the Gravel Creek project for Western during July 2014. A total of 5 lines were acquired using a standard 9-electrode dipole-dipole array with a dipole length of 200m. Lines were oriented east-west with a line-spacing of 400m. Based upon favorable results from the 2014 survey, three additional lines were acquired in June 2015. Lines were acquired at UTM northings of 4617100, 46167000, 4616300, 4615900, 4615500, 4615100, 4614630 and 4614300. An additional four lines of IP/Resistivity were acquired in 2017 at UTM Northings 4613500, 4613900, 4617500 and 4617900 (Figure 9-7).

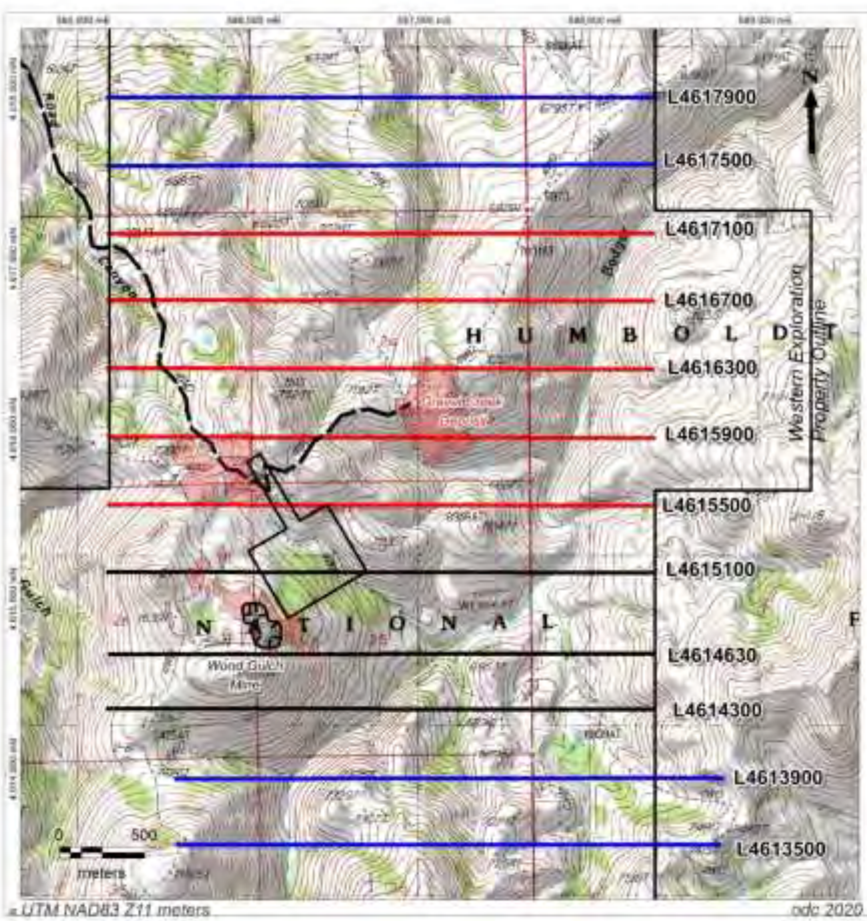
Data were acquired in the time-domain mode using a 0.125 Hz, 50 percent duty cycle transmitted waveform. Stations were located using a Garmin hand-held GPS, model GPSMAP 60Sx. GPS data were differentially corrected in real time using the Wide Area Augmentation System ("WAAS") corrections.

Instrumentation consisted of a Zonge model GDP-3224 multiple purpose receiver. The GDP-3224 is a backpack-portable, 24-bit, microprocessor-controlled receiver. The signal source was a Zonge GGT-30 transmitter, a constant-current 30 KVA transmitter. The transmitter was controlled by an XMT-G GPS transmitter controller. Transmitter-receiver synchronization was maintained by GPS signal.

Cultural features can negatively affect electrical geophysical programs. On this survey, fence wires were removed and shielded from metal posts for a distance of 100m to 200m from the crossing points to minimize the response. Data quality for the survey were of moderate to good quality.

Data were inverted for a smooth two-dimensional resistivity and induced polarization structure using a program developed by Zonge. The two-dimensional, smooth-model inversions produce a section, which more closely represents an image of the electrical properties of the subsurface than do conventional pseudosection plots of the data. The program includes the effect of the two-dimensional topography.

Figure 9-7 Map of IP Line Locations



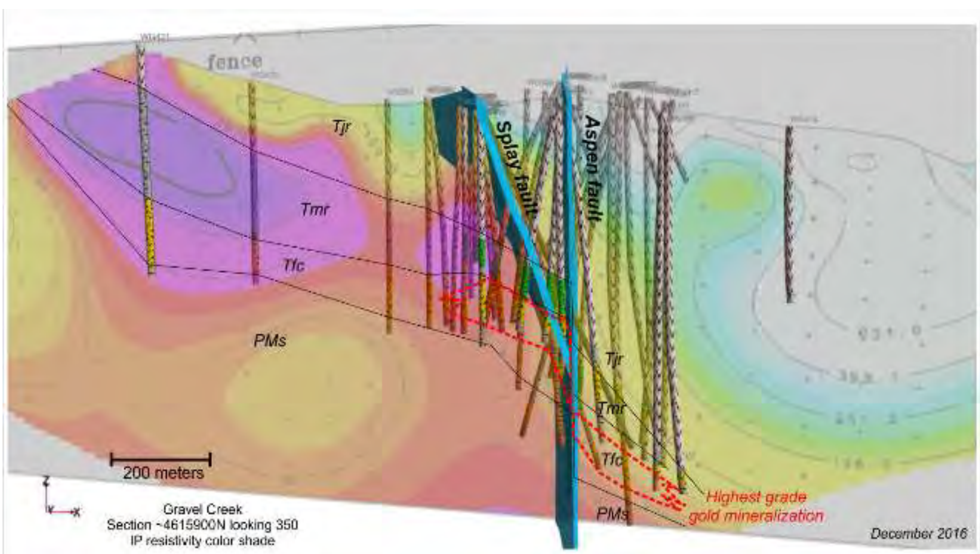
(red lines are 2014, black lines are 2015, and blue lines are 2017)

9.1.3.4 Utility of Geophysical Surveys

The stratigraphic units in the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek project area have distinct physical properties – density, magnetic susceptibility, electrical conductivity and electrical chargeability - such that they can be mapped in three-dimensions by geophysical methods. The different geophysical surveys provide complementary information regarding the three-dimensional geometry of the units and of alteration associated with the hydrothermal systems. The geophysical methods do not directly image gold mineralization; rather they map the architecture of the subsurface geology, which serves as a useful exploration guide.

The magnetic map products (as illustrated by the rightmost image in (Figure 9-6) outline the extent of different stratigraphic units and the limits of hydrothermal alteration. The resistivity cross-sections image the distribution of the different rock units and complement information obtained from drill holes (Figure 9-8). A contact or fault displacement defined precisely in one drill hole can be projected up to hundreds of meters by the resistivity model. Intersections of favorable host stratigraphy with the Aspen and GP fault zones – priority drill targets - can be predicted with some confidence. IP chargeability primarily images the distribution of pyrite, which at Gravel Creek forms a broad halo overlying the deposit. Reliable interpretation of the geophysical models is a progressive iterative process of modeling, testing, adjusting and further testing.

Figure 9-8 Example of IP Section on Line 4615900 Across the Gravel Creek Deposit



Drill holes are color-coded by rock type. Interpreted geologic contacts, in black lines, are nicely imaged by the modeled resistivity in color-shade. See Figure 9-7 for the location of line 4615900.

9.1.4 Gravel Creek Petrography

Limited petrographic work has been completed on samples from the Gravel Creek deposit (Christensen, 2014; McComb, 2015; Thompson, 2014). Thompson (2014) investigated six oversize polished petrographic thin-sections prepared from drill chips for 2013 RC drill holes. The sections were stained with sodium cobaltinitrite for identification of potassium feldspar. Five of the samples were of mineralized heterolithic hydrothermal breccia. Breccia fragments were cemented by quartz, adularia, pyrite, marcasite, and low-iron sphalerite. A critical observation of this study was identification of abundant adularia in the mineralized breccia. Adularia is a key indicator mineral for low-sulfidation epithermal systems, yet it is often difficult to identify during visual drill-hole logging. Thompson identified native gold in two of the breccia samples. The gold occurs as overgrowths on pyrite or filling vugs in quartz veinlets, placing it very late in the mineral paragenesis. The largest gold grain observed was ~70µm diameter. The final thin-section investigated was of sericite-altered Jarbidge Rhyolite.

Christensen (2014) and McComb (2015) investigated petrographic thin-sections prepared from 9 surface rock chip samples and 7 samples from 2014 drill core. The rock thin-sections included representative samples of Jarbidge Rhyolite, Frost Creek Volcanics, Schoonover Sequence, Wood Gulch unit and hydrothermal breccia dike. Observations from this petrographic work are reflected in the descriptions of the stratigraphic units in this report. Of note was the identification of tuffaceous material within the matrix of the Wood Gulch unit, confirming the interpretation of this unusual unit as lithified regolith overlying the Schoonover Sequence basement and of Tertiary age. The thin-sections of drill core included representative samples of Jarbidge Rhyolite, Frost Creek Volcanics, Mori Road basalt, and Schoonover Sequence. Greenstone (metamorphosed mafic volcanic rock) was identified within one Schoonover Sequence sample. The amygdaloidal volcanic unit within the Mori Road Formation, originally logged as andesite, was identified to be olivine-pyroxene basalt. Adularia was verified to be an important mineral of the epithermal mineralizing event, even though it is rarely observed during visual core and chip logging. In general, the sequence of silicate alteration was documented to be adularia → sericite → kaolinite.

Western sponsored a Master's research investigation of the Gravel Creek deposit by Mr. Nicholas Hillemeyer at the University of Nevada, Reno ("UNR"). In this research, Hillemeyer relogged a suite of core holes from section 4616100mN across the Gravel Creek deposit and completed detailed geological mapping of specific localities over the Gravel Creek deposit. He collected numerous samples for detailed petrographic, mineralogic and geochemical characterization. His research has been completed, and his thesis defense and final thesis report are expected to be completed in late 2021 or early 2022.

Petrographic investigation by both transmitted and reflected light provides important insight into the genesis of mineral deposits and also provides textural and mineralogical information critical for metallurgical evaluation. The work is very economical. It is recommended that Crystal Peak incorporate additional petrographic study in future exploration programs.

9.2 Doby George

9.2.1 Geologic Mapping

From September 1997 through May 2000, Western carried out detailed geologic mapping (1:2,400 scale) and surface sampling at Doby George. Mapping covered an area 4.3km east-west by 3km north-south. The field program focused on mapping outcrops with observations of structure, lithology, and alteration, and collecting of both outcrop and float geochemical samples. Western's surface mapping program interpreted continuous northwest-, northeast- and north-south trending faults and fractures zones that range from 15m to 45m wide, which are shown in Figure 7-13 and described in Section 7.3.3.

9.2.2 Geochemistry

9.2.2.1 Rock-chip geochemistry

At Doby George outcrop exposure is sparse and there is little surface expression of the gold mineralization found at depth. The porous gold-bearing sandstone facies preserved beneath welded tuff on West Ridge and under vegetation at Daylight and Twilight is not resistant enough to form outcrop. Gold-bearing outcrops at Doby George consist of strongly fractured, silicified siltstone and fine-grained sandstone.

Rock-chip geochemical sampling along the interpreted fault zones returned values as high as 12.86g Au/ton with numerous values ranging from 0.99 to 3.43g Au/ton (Figure 9-9). Of the 653 samples collected, 41 had grades greater than 1g Au/t. The highest values among them contain quartz veining and/or quartz vein breccias, and drusy quartz coatings on fracture surfaces.

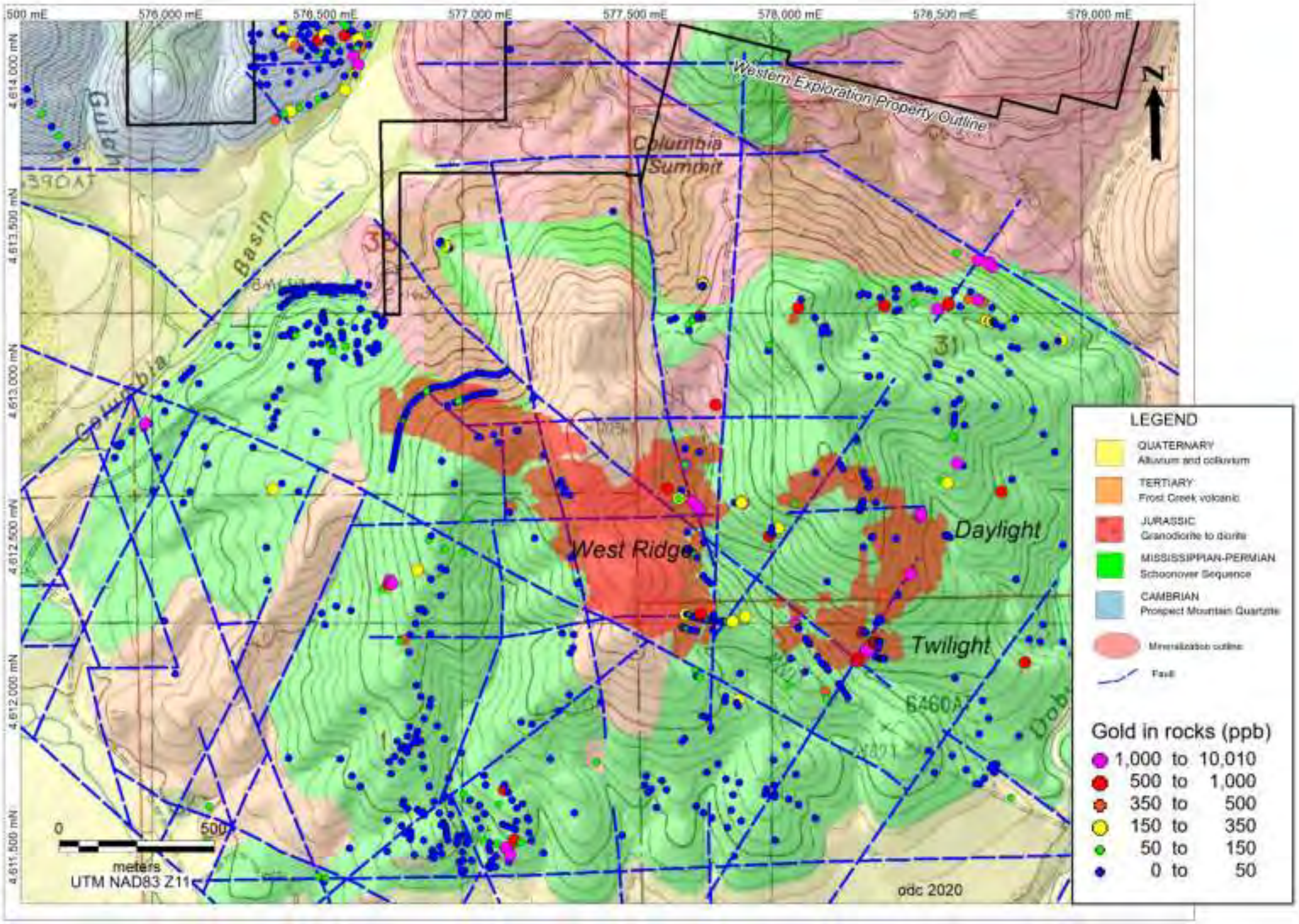
9.2.3 Soil Geochemistry

In 1988 and 1991, Homestake sampled soils over a large portion of the Doby George project area, including three inlying parcels of private fee land on the south side of the project area (Figure 9-10). The fee land was owned by AgriBeef at that time. A total of 1,442 samples were taken on 60m centers over the majority of the project area, and on 120m centers along the west and northwest margins of the project area. Soils were analyzed for gold, arsenic, antimony, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, silver and zinc. The full suite of multi-element geochemistry is only available for samples taken on the private parcels. In 1989, IL Minerals, a subsidiary of AgriBeef, sampled soils on one of the inlying private parcels. A total of 252 samples were taken on 30m centers and analyzed for gold and 32 other elements.

Highest gold-in-soil values typically coincide with highest rock-chip gold values. There has been no comprehensive review of the multi-element soil geochemical data.

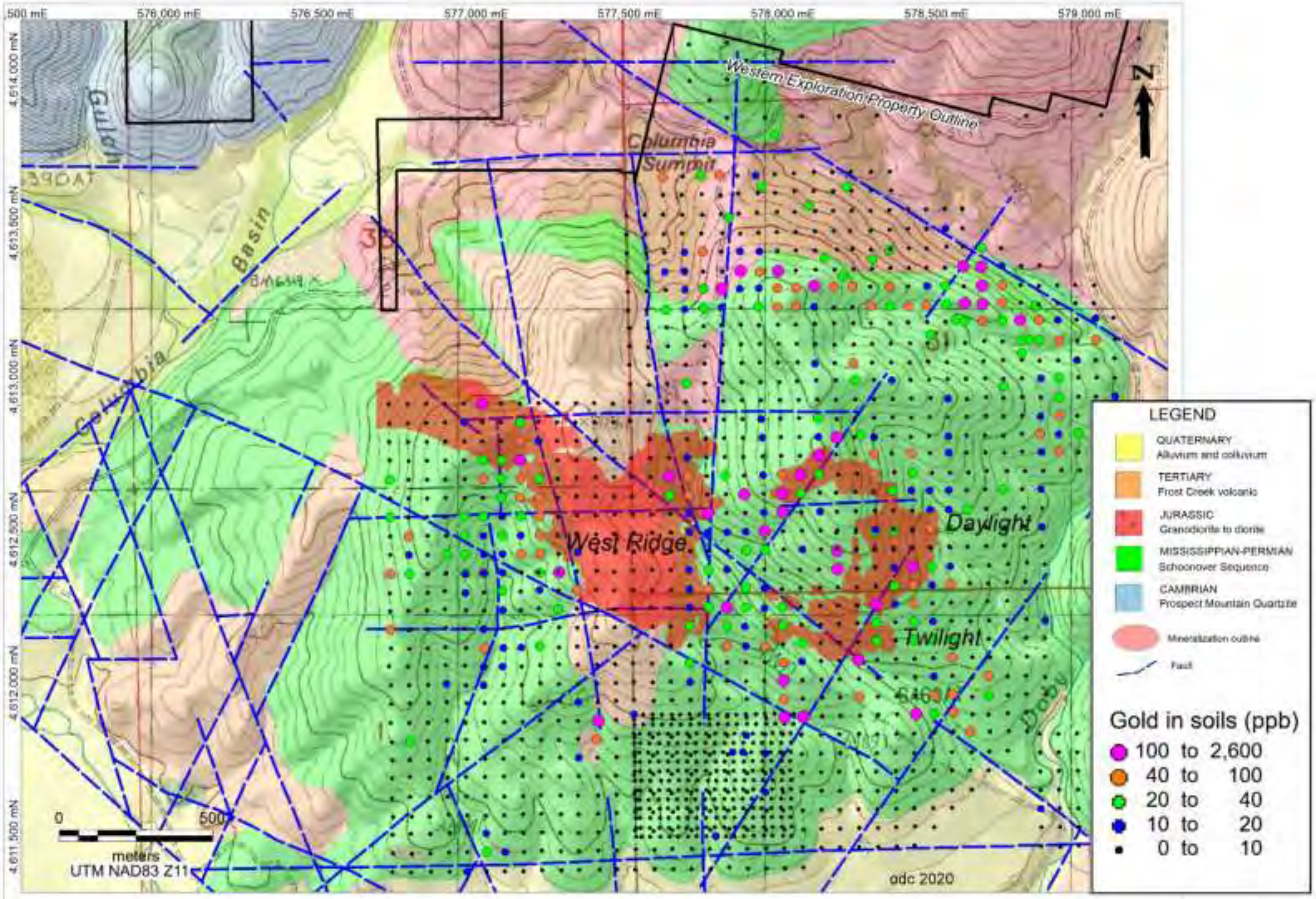
There are several areas where elevated gold-in-soil values occur with little or no outcrop. In the valley south of Blizzard Point, a north-trending line of samples with anomalous gold concentrations may be related to fractures on the west side of the West Ridge. Immediately southeast of Daylight-Twilight, the cluster of elevated gold values that straddles Doby Ravine may be associated with a structural intersection similar to those controlling mineralization at Daylight-Twilight. The continuous and strong anomaly north of Daylight along the granite contact deserves additional attention; this may be related to the contact or evidence of another deposit stratigraphically below Daylight and Twilight and possibly the up-dip extension of Doby Deep.

Figure 9-9 Map Showing the Distribution of Rock-Chip Geochemical Samples at Doby George



Geology and geochemistry by Western, 1997 – 2000, historical and public-domain sources. Resource outline by MDA, 2020.

Figure 9-10 Map Showing the Distribution of Soil Geochemical Samples at Doby George



Geology and geochemistry by Western, 1997 – 2000, historical and public domain sources. Resource outline by MDA, 2020.

9.2.4 Petrography

In 1999, Western contracted Dr. Lawrence T. Larson to perform petrographic studies on 19 hand-sized samples taken from core drilled by Western at Doby George in 1998. The samples are from holes drilled at West Ridge (DGC-727), Daylight (DGC-721 and 726) and Twilight (DGC-728). All samples were described as siltstones ranging in grain size from very fine-grained to microconglomeratic. Compositions include quartzose, calcareous, carbonaceous and micaceous siltstone. Gold assays for the intervals from which the samples were taken range from below detection to 6.2g A/t Au.

The most common type of alteration observed in these samples is silicification (the term "silication" was used by Dr. Larson as "silica introduction as veinlets and replacements") and carbonatization. Silicification as defined by Larson occurs in the form of veinlets and replacements, and late-stage carbonatization occurs in the form of calcite and mangano-dolomite veins and replacements. Silicification is the predominant alteration in samples taken from higher-grade gold intervals. Carbon, approaching graphite in its optical character is present in two samples as breccia pieces in late-stage quartz-carbonate veinlets (DGC-727). The carbon fragments are thought to represent remobilized carbonaceous matter caught up in hydrothermal activity (Larson, 1999). The intervals from which these samples were taken returned gold values of below detection and 1.8g Au/ton, the latter from a strongly brecciated, silicified fault.

Later petrographic work by Christensen, 2011 and 2012 describes the host rocks in low-grade metamorphic terms as hornfelsed greywacke to siltstone to chert of marine origin. Christensen examined five samples from drill hole DGC-748 at depths ranging from 679 to 846m, well below the gold resource zone. Christensen concluded that the hairline quartz veins which he observed were metamorphic, not hydrothermal.

Mineralization is present in most of the samples and usually consists of pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite, and less commonly marcasite, galena and arsenopyrite. Samples from higher-grade gold intervals contain trace to 10% pyrite, trace arsenopyrite as pyrite rims, and trace to 4% marcasite as individual grains and as rims on pyrite. No gold, electrum or silver minerals were seen in any of the samples from intervals that returned high-grade gold in assay.

9.3 Aura Claims Area

The Aura claims area has been explored by several companies over the past four decades. The most serious historical exploration was by Independence in the years 1984-1997.

Independence prepared a geological map of the area. Because the focus of their exploration program was on Schoonover outcrops, all Tertiary rocks were combined as simply Tv. Independence geologists conducted rock-chip geochemical sampling, again mainly focused on Schoonover outcrops and the areas of strongest alteration surrounding contacts between Schoonover and the overlying Frost Creek Volcanics. Crystal Peak has some of this historical rock-chip geochemical data (Figure 9-11). The samples with the highest gold concentrations were collected from Schoonover outcrops.

In 1990, Independence completed a program of soil geochemistry entailing collection of 1,476 samples on a 200ft by 200ft grid, covering an area extending beyond the limits of the current Crystal Peak Aura claims (Figure 9-12). The soil geochemistry shows highly anomalous gold concentrations over the Schoonover outcrops, from which the once-covering Frost Creek Volcanics have been removed by erosion. As well, significantly gold-anomalous soil samples were collected over areas covered by Frost Creek. The patterns of geochemical enrichment displayed in both rock-chip and soil gold geochemistry are very similar to those recognized in the Wood Gulch – Gravel Creek area (Section 9.1.2 of this report).

During the years 1987-1993, Independence drilled 48 reverse-circulation drill holes to test geological and geochemical targets. Crystal Peak has collar coordinates for 28 of the holes drilled, but drill assay data is incomplete (Figure 9-13).

Figure 9-11 Map Showing the Distribution of Historical Rock Geochemical Samples on the Aura Claims Area

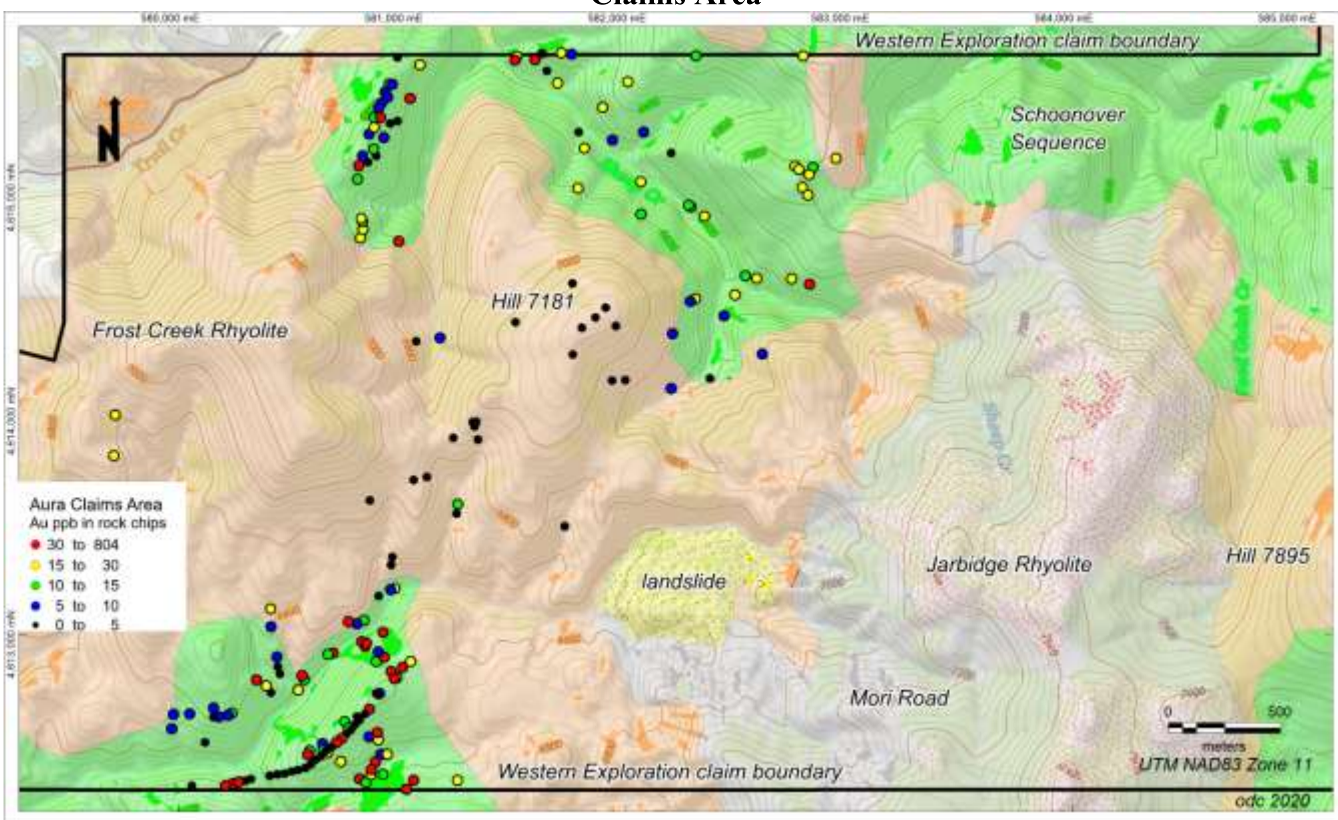


Figure 9-12 Map Showing the Distribution of Soil Geochemical Samples on the Aura Claims Area

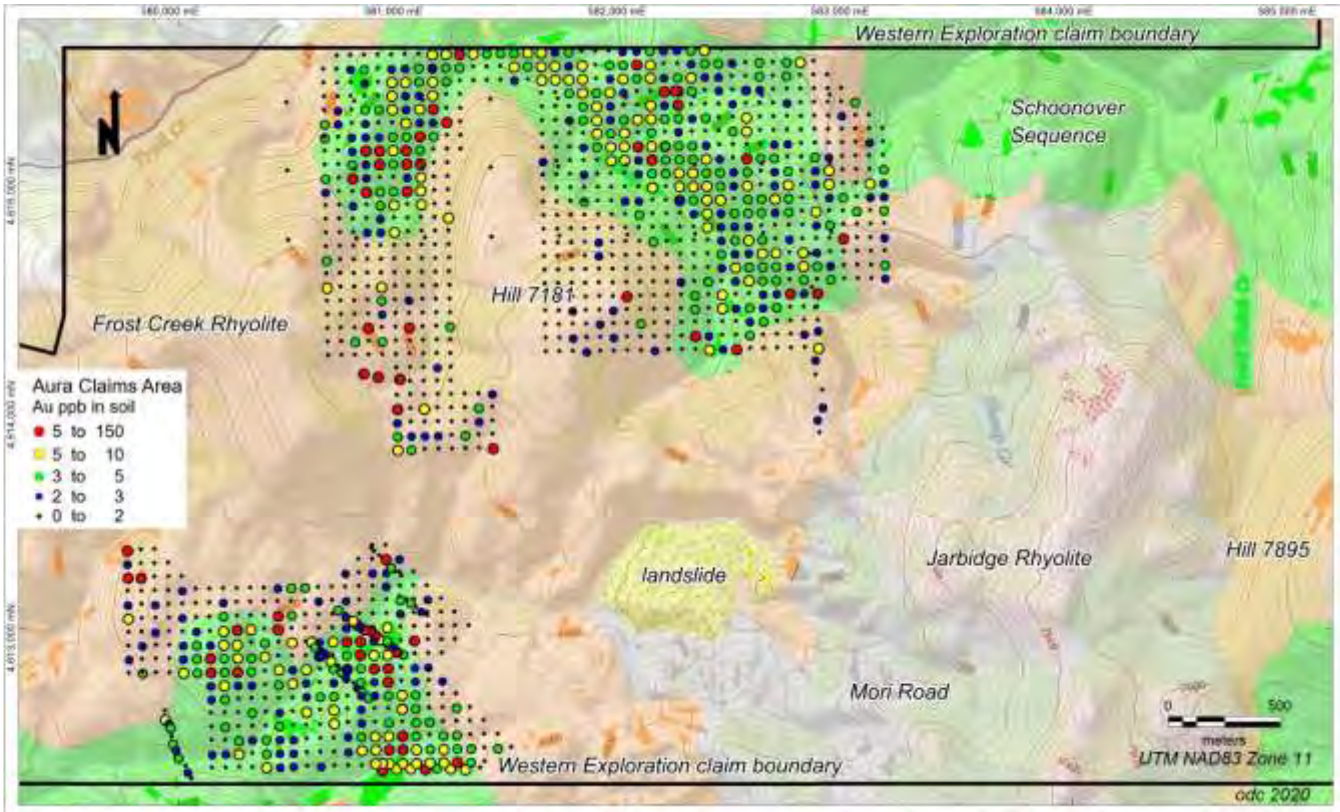
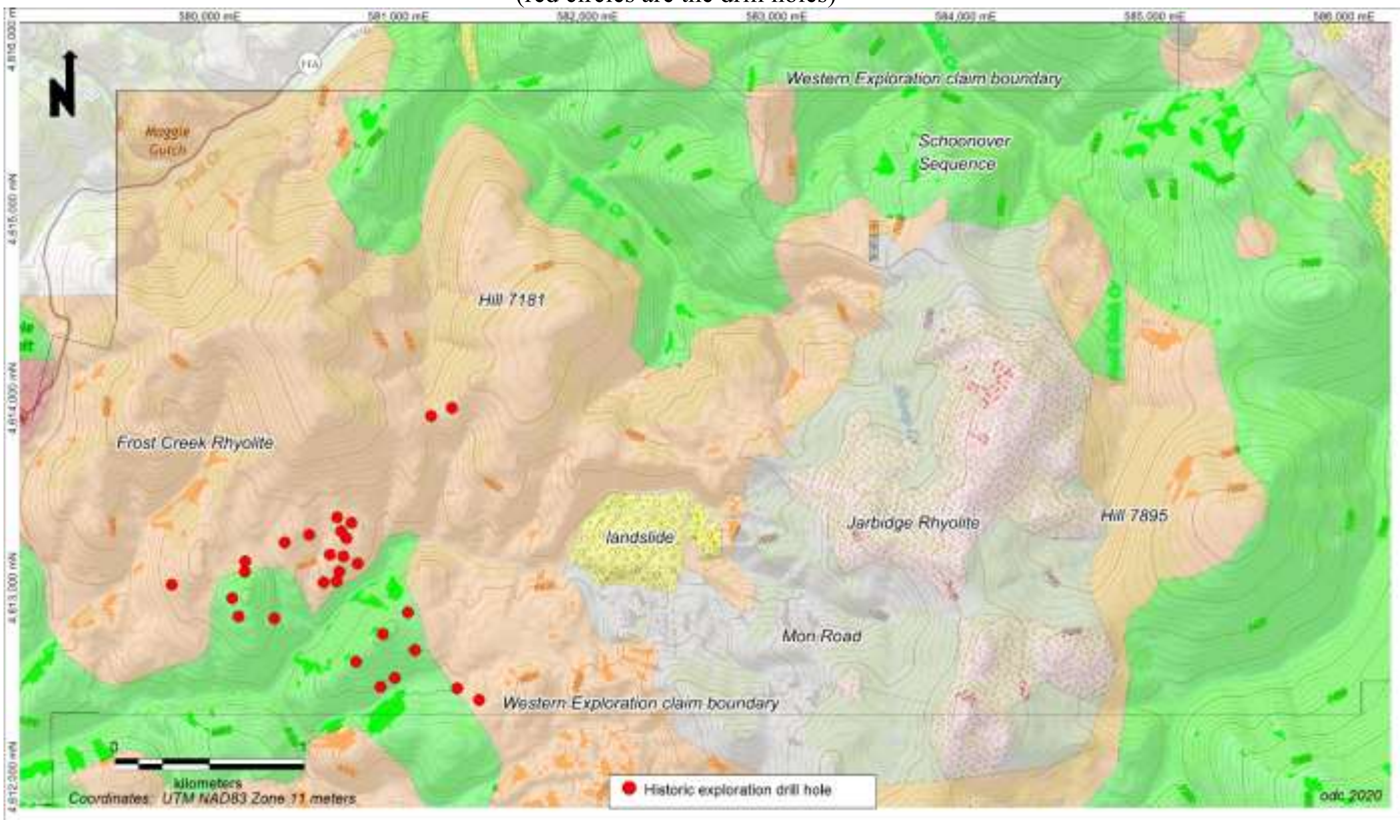


Figure 9-13 Map Showing the Distribution of Drill Holes on the Aura Claims Area
(red circles are the drill holes)



9.3.1 Geologic Mapping

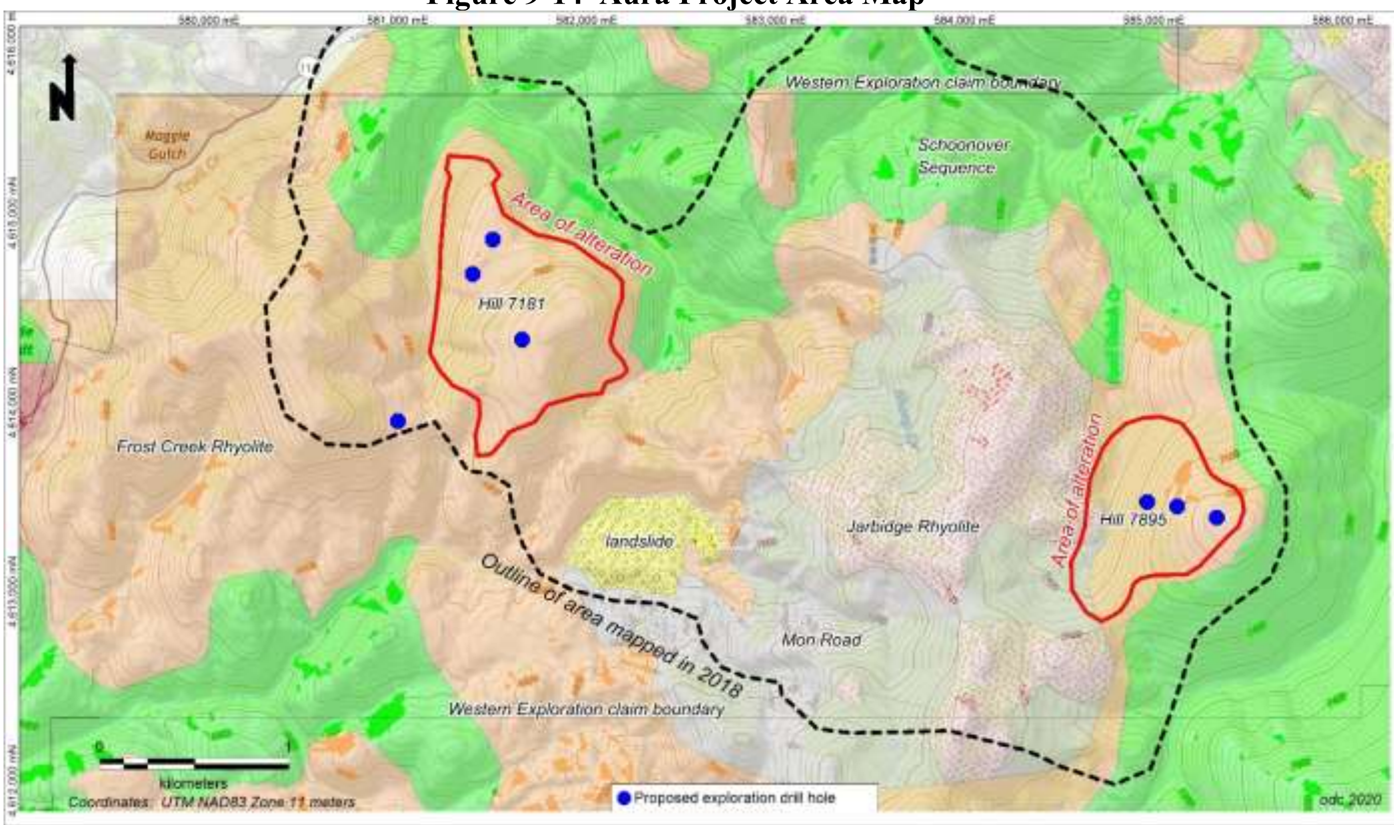
In 2018, Western geologists mapped a portion of the Aura claim area at a scale of 1:6,000. The mapping connected existing mapping at Doby George to the west, and Wood Gulch/Gravel Creek to the east. Two large areas of moderate to intense hydrothermal alteration in the Frost Creek volcanic unit were mapped, named the Hill 7181 and Hill 7895 zones (Figure 9-14).

The Hill 7181 zone had been mapped in the early 1990's by Independence geologists, who speculated that a N-S trending graben had dropped Eocene Frost Creek volcanic rocks into the Paleozoic Schoonover Formation (similar to a graben over the West Ridge Deposit at Doby George). Some drilling was conducted to the SW of the graben target and sites were selected to test structural targets in the altered zone in 1991, but never completed. The zone covers an area 1200m in diameter in section 28, T44N, R53E. The altered area is focused in the Frost Creek volcanic rocks overlying the unconformity with the underlying Schoonover Formation. Alteration is characterized by structure-controlled to pervasive bleaching with 10% to 30% white clay. Tan chalcedonic quartz veins and vein-breccias with up to 20% pyrite crosscut the clay alteration along a northeast-trending normal fault in the western half of section 28. Gold and As-in-rock anomalies are present in the Schoonover Formation adjacent to the Frost Creek

Volcanics (Figure 9-15 and 9.17). The primary geochemistry associated with alteration in the Frost Creek Volcanics is a prominent Hg anomaly, which also extends into the Schoonover Formation (Figure 9-19).

The Hill 7895 zone was initially identified and partially mapped by Western in 1998 and 2001. It covers an area of 900m in diameter in section 35, T44N, R53E, about 1,200m southwest of the Wood Gulch pit. The altered area is focused in the Frost Creek volcanic rocks unconformably overlying the Schoonover Formation. There is widespread moderate clay alteration in the tuffs, with northeast-trending ribs of strong silicification and quartz vein breccias.

Figure 9-14 Aura Project Area Map



9.3.2 Geochemistry

9.3.2.1 Rock-chip Geochemistry

In 2018, Western geologists collected 83 surface rock chip samples within the Aura claims. The sampling complemented legacy rock chip sampling completed by Western and by other companies. Table 9-2 lists those samples with detectable gold. Historical rock chip sample were collected mainly from the Schoonover Formation altered siltstone and argillite, while Western's 2018 campaign focused more on sampling altered Frost Creek volcanic rocks.

The gold and silver results for all samples are shown in Figure 9-15 and Figure 9-16. The anomalous gold (>40ppb) and silver (>0.4ppm) samples are almost all confined to the Schoonover Formation rocks especially in the Schoonover window SSW of Hill 7181 where Independence completed the majority of their drilling in 1987-1993, (Figure 9-13). There are only two strongly anomalous samples in the Frost Creek Volcanics, and both are within a few meters of the underlying Schoonover Formation. Both arsenic and antimony showed similar patterns (Figure 9-17 and Figure 9-18). Samples with anomalous arsenic (>40ppm) and antimony (>15ppm) are almost all within altered Schoonover Formation in the window SSW of Hill 7181, in Schoonover outcrops north of Hill 7895, and in the Schoonover window NW of Hill 7181. Altered Frost Creek rocks did have some lower level (>15ppm) antimony anomalies on Hills 7895 and 7181.

Hill 7181 has significantly anomalous mercury values ranging from >800ppb up to 11,350 ppb in the clay-altered and silicified Frost Creek volcanic rocks (Figure 9.19). Although samples in this zone contain only low concentrations of Au and Ag, the association of Hg with chalcedonic high-level veins in the Frost Creek volcanic rocks supports the WEX conclusion that both of these hills are valid drill targets .

Table 9-2 Surface Rock Chip Geochemistry Results

coordinates are NAD83 Zone 11, meters

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Host rock	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm
AU18-6	584894	4612821	Tfc?, vitric tuff	0.009	0.3	241	143	1
AU18-15	585291	4614369	PMs siltstone	0.082	8	75	49	<1
AU18-16	585289	4614530	PMs siltstone	0.010	8.1	51	14	3
AU18-17	585289	4614530	PMs siltstone	0.032	5.4	64	17	<1
AU18-26	584036	4614998	PMs siltstone	0.005	0.4	8	4	<1
AU18-28	584030	4614996	PMs siltstone	0.011	0.7	14	6	<1
AU18-64a	581806	4615246	PMs	0.008	<0.2	6	5	1
AU18-65	581775	4614965	PMS	0.006	0.3	19	17	2
AU18-70	580682	4615025	PMs sandstone	0.007	<0.2	4	2	<1
AU18-71	580909	4615393	PMs siltstone	0.013	0.3	275	49	<1
AU18-201	584741	4614045	Tfc	0.020	<0.2	13	12	<1
AU18-202	584678	4614139	PMs	0.019	0.2	28	22	<1
AU18-207	583372	4616090	PMs bx	0.007	0.5	13	2	<1

Figure 9-15 Historical and 2018 Aura Rock Chip Samples (Au ppb)

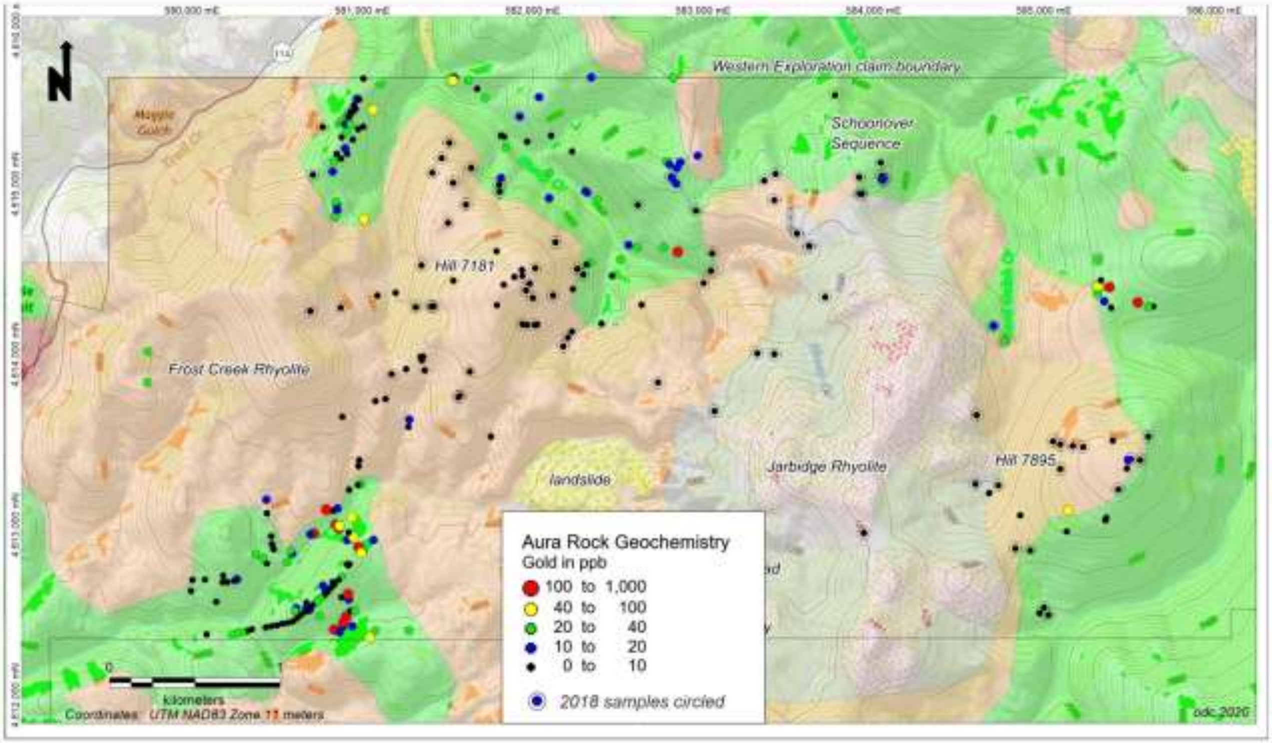


Figure 9-16 Historical and 2018 Aura Rock Chip Samples (Ag ppm)

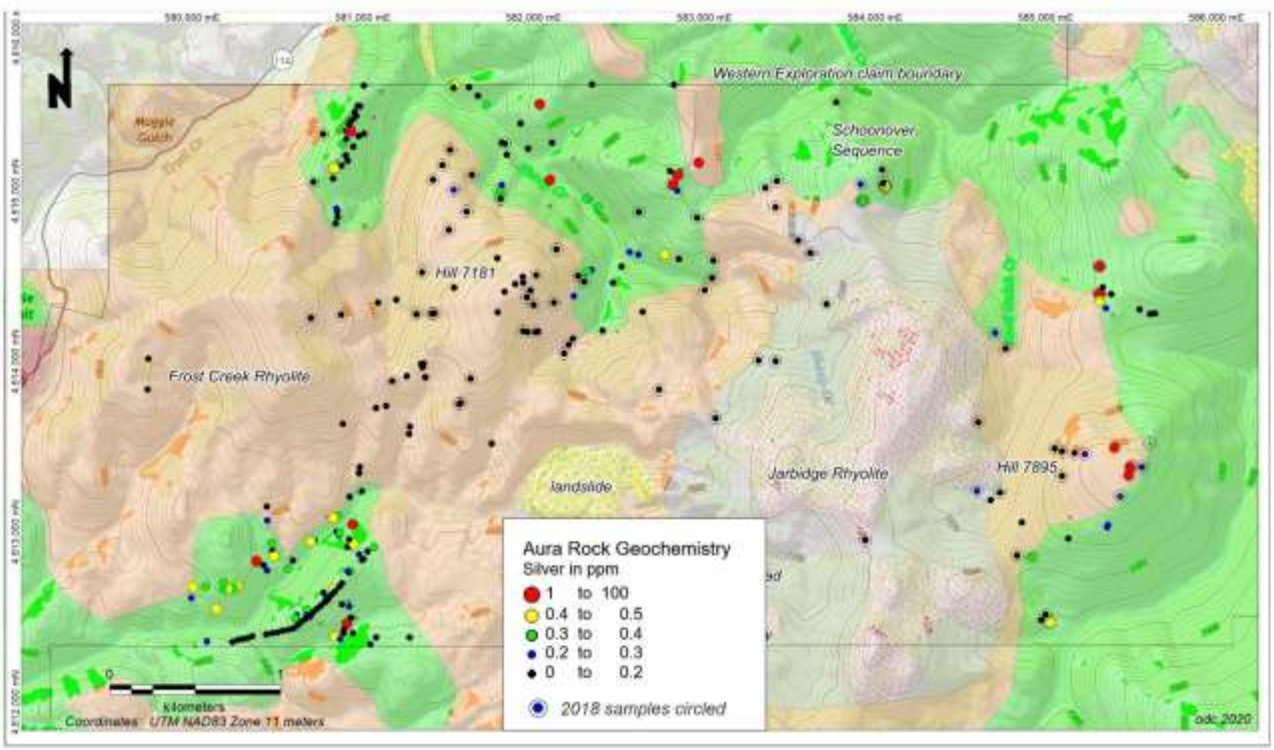


Figure 9-17 Historical and 2018 Aura Rock Chip Samples (As ppm)

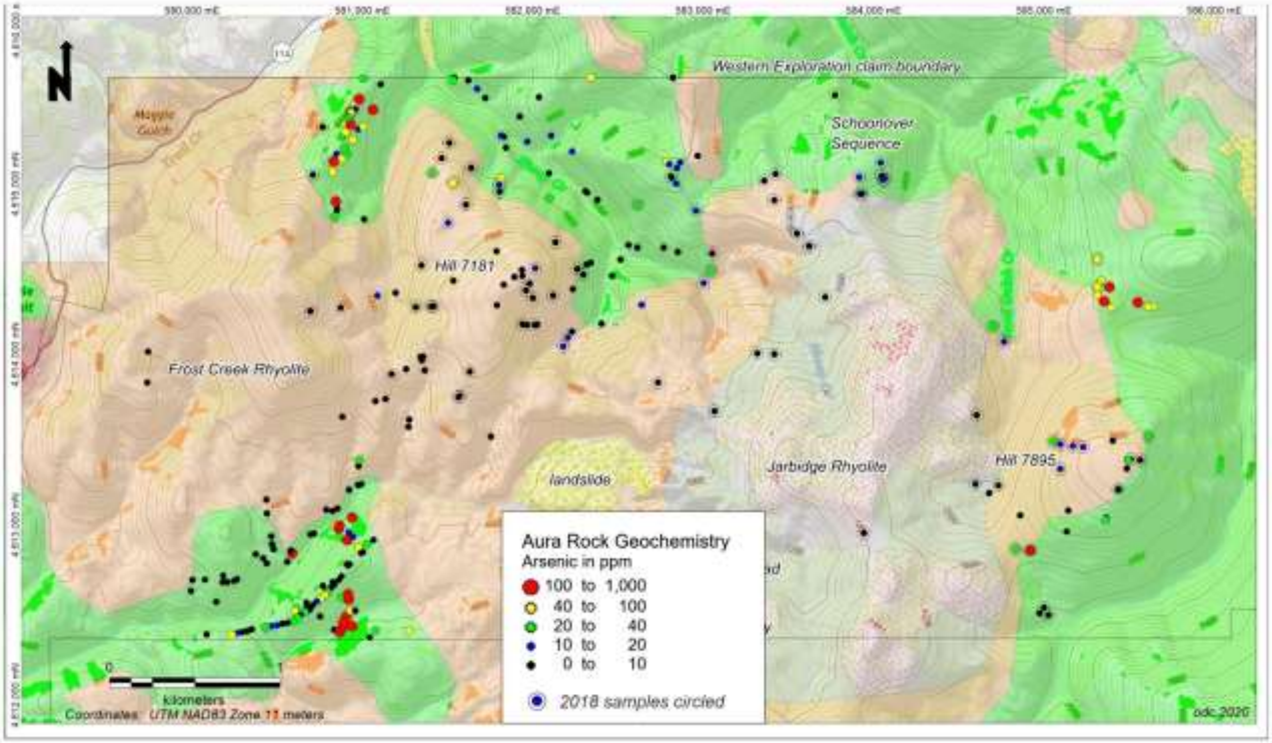


Figure 9-18 Historical and 2018 Aura rock chip samples (Sb ppm)

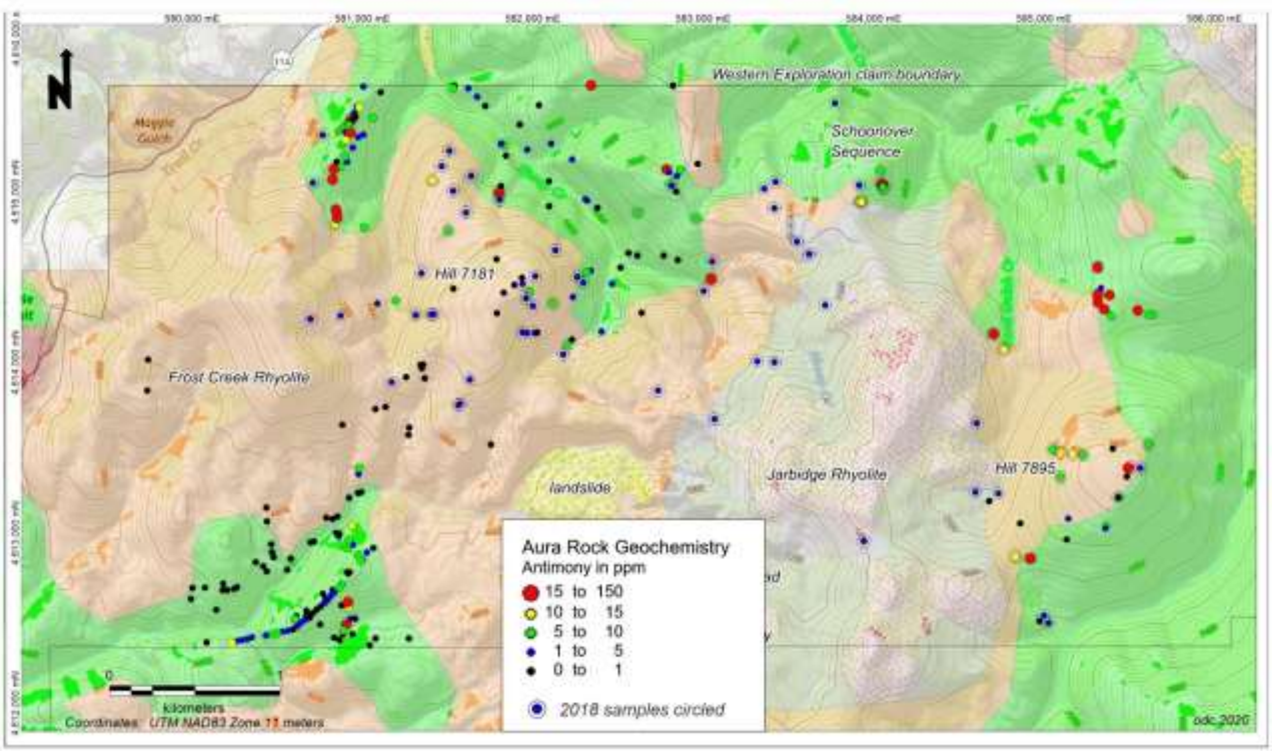
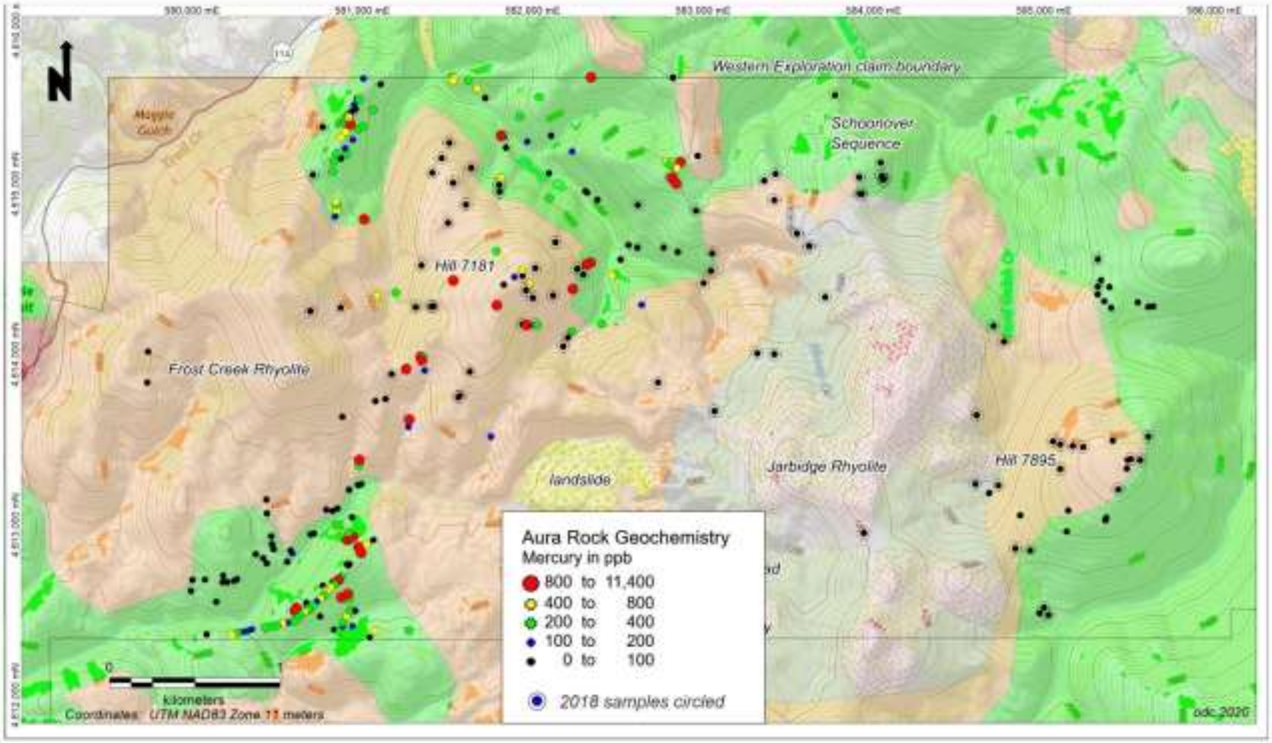


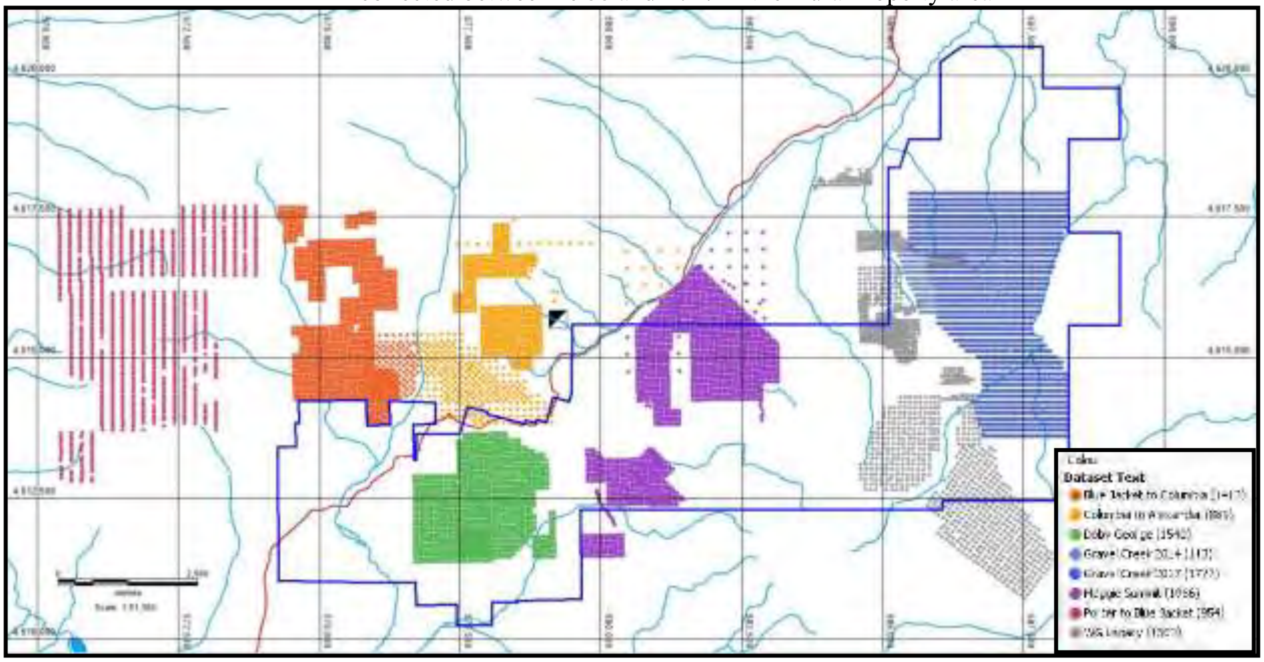
Figure 9-19 Historical and Aura Rock Chip Samples (Hg ppb)



9.3.2.2 Soil Geochemistry

In 2019, Western compiled all recent and legacy soil geochemical data from eight different surveys that were collected by multiple companies between 1988 and 2017 (Figure 9-20). The data (9,846 samples) were reviewed and interpreted by geochemical consultant Dave Heberlein. Heberlein compiled and presented the information both in raw form and as data "normalized" to account for the varied analytical techniques and detection limits used by different laboratories on soil survey campaigns over the years (Heberlein, 2019).

Figure 9-20 Location of All Legacy Soil Grid Samples
collected between 1988 and 2017 in the Aura Property area



The Au-in-soil samples successfully identify every known gold resource area on the Aura property, and Heberlein identified 25 additional potential targets for further investigation (Figure 9-21), based on a combination of favorable geology, structure and geochemistry. Fourteen of the targets, identified as Targets A through N, – are within the Aura property. Here, there is good geological mapping to provide geological context for interpretation. The other target areas occur outside of the Aura property.

Table 9-3 summarizes the characteristics of targets A-N. Heberlein assigned each target a priority. Priority 1 targets are those with Au, As-Sb anomalies in favorable stratigraphic and structural settings with no effective drilling. Priority 2 are the same as Priority 1 except that the As-Sb response may be weaker or absent and there may be some drilling. Priority three targets have a high density of drill collars and may be missing Au or pathfinder data. No significant follow-up field evaluation of the targets has yet been conducted by Crystal Peak.

Figure 9-21 Summary of Aura Project Exploration Targets From 2019 Heberlein Study

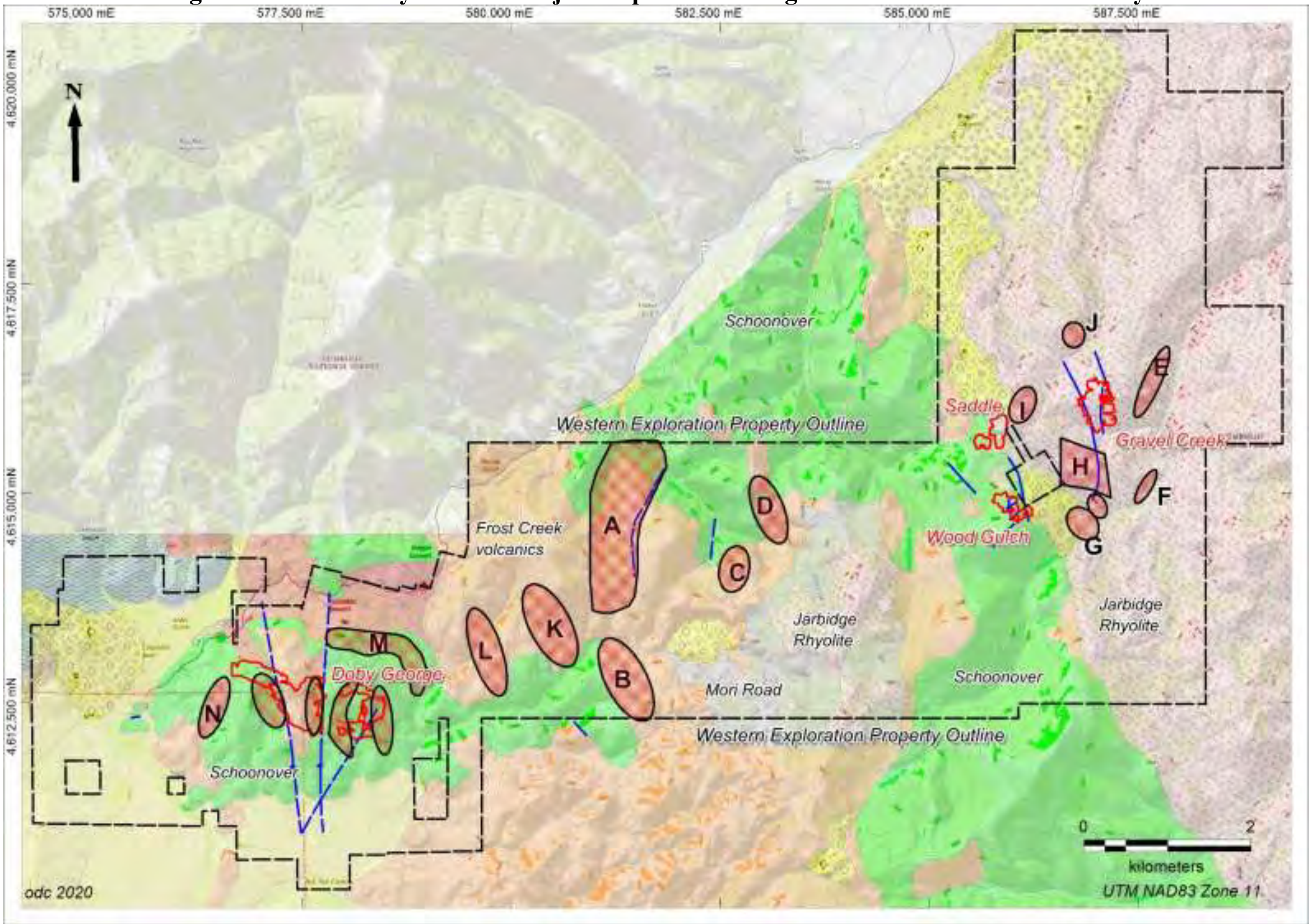


Table 9-3 Summary of Aura Project Exploration Targets
from 2019 Heberlein Review

Target ID	Target	Au Anomaly	As-Sb Anomaly	Drilled	Priority
A	West Ridge analog. Mineralization hosted at basal contact of Tfc volcanics in inferred graben. Leakage of Au-As-Sb to surface along steep N-S faults.	Yes	Yes	2 holes at S end of target. Mostly untested.	1
B	Leakage anomaly along inferred graben fault. Target is beneath the Tfc volcanics in the down-dropped block E of the fault.	Yes	No	Historical drilling tested soil Au anomaly but not interpreted source beneath volcanics on the E side of fault. Target untested.	2
C	A Doby George analog. Interpreted leakage anomalies on N-S faults. Target is beneath the Tfc volcanics on the E side of the fault.	Yes	Weak	No drilling.	3
D	A Doby George analog defined by leakage Au anomalies on an interpreted graben fault.	Yes	Weak	No drilling.	3
E	Unexplained Au anomaly beneath paleosurface alteration and sinter. Possible upflow structure. Target about 1000m long following a NNE trend.	Yes	Yes	No drilling.	1
F	Untested Au anomaly originating from beneath the paleo-water table silicified zone. Possible feeder structure to hot-spring deposits.	Yes	Weak	No drilling.	2
G	A strong Au soil anomaly derived from the basal rhyolite contact. Potential for stratabound and structurally-controlled mineralization down-dip towards Splay Fault.	Yes	Weak	One drill hole on soil anomaly. It is not known whether it tested the contact intersection with Splay Fault.	2
H	A Gravel Creek analog. Soil Au anomaly overlies the Mori Road Fm. Exposure at the Jarbidge rhyolite lower contact. Potential for stratabound mineralization down-dip in the Tfc close to the Aspen and Splay faults. Also potential for high-grade structures in Jarbidge rhyolite on the Splay and Aspen faults at depth.	Yes	Weak	Widely spaced drilling in anomaly area. Unclear if holes reached target.	1
I	A strong soil Au anomaly originating from the top of a NNW rhyolite ridge immediately NE of the Wood Gulch mine. This could be a feeder structure or hydrothermal breccia.	Yes	Weak	No drilling.	2
J	A strong Au anomaly originating from the paleosurface sinter deposits. A potential mineralized feeder structure?	Yes	Strong	One drill collar. The trajectory of the hole is unknown.	2

Target ID	Target	Au Anomaly	As-Sb Anomaly	Drilled	Priority
K	West Ridge style target. Leakage Au anomaly on an inferred graben. Potential for stratabound mineralization below Tfc volcanics in the Schoonover Sequence.	Yes	Yes	Numerous drill collars. Probably fully tested. Review of 3D drilling is recommended.	3
L	Similar leakage anomaly to K on an inferred graben fault. A West Ridge style target is possible below the Tfc volcanics on the W side of the fault.	Yes	No	One drill collar in target area. Unknown whether it fully tests the target.	2
M	Unexplained possible stratabound Au anomaly derived from the Schoonover Sequence. This could be the up-dip surface projection of a lower mineralized horizon dipping SSW beneath the Daylight zone.	Yes	Yes	Several drill collars test the soil anomaly but few holes testing downdip. It is not known if the holes reached below the Daylight zone.	1
N	A geologic analog of West Ridge. Potential for stratabound mineralization in the Schoonover Sequence at the base of Tfc volcanics. Possible Au leakage anomaly at the NE end of the target.	No	No data	The inferred faults are drilled. Collars lie on fault traces. Unclear how effective the drilling was.	3

9.3.3 Geophysical Investigations

9.3.3.1 Geophysical Surveys - Airborne Magnetics and Radiometrics

Western contracted New Sense Geophysics in 2019 to conduct a helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey over the Aura claim block and an adjacent buffer area. The survey was designed by geophysical consultant Robert Ellis and flown between May and June. Due to timing restrictions and snow cover, radiometrics were only completed in a horizontal strip covering the central half of the property, but still provided coverage over all key resource and target areas.

A total of 2,132.7-line kilometers was flown with E-W line spacing of 100m and N-S control line spacing of 1,000m. The geophysical equipment comprised of one high-sensitivity Cesium-3 magnetometer and a 1024-channel spectrometer with four downward-looking crystals (total 16 liters) and one upward-looking crystal (total 4 liters). Airborne ancillary equipment provided accurate real-time navigation and subsequent flight path recovery. A ground base station provided daily confirmation of data quality and completeness. The objective of the survey was to provide high-resolution total field magnetic and radiometric maps suitable for anomaly delineation, detailed structural evaluation, and identification of lithologic trends.

Fully corrected magnetic and radiometric maps were prepared by New-Sense Geophysics Limited upon completion of survey activities. Interpretation of results was provided by Robert Ellis (2019), and George Smith (2020), with further review by Western geologists.

The airborne geophysical survey was completed using the following coordinates:

Corners	Easting -X NAD 83 (m)	Northing - Y NAD 83 (m)	Easting -X NAD 83 (m)	Northing - Y NAD 83 (m)	Latitude Degrees	Longitude Degrees
1	572600	4608950	572600	4608950	41.628976	-116.128424
2	572600	4617050	572600	4617050	41.701926	-116.127439
3	582700	4617050	582700	4617050	41.700940	-116.006066
4	582700	4622050	582700	4622050	41.745969	-116.005372
5	591200	4622050	591200	4622050	41.745038	-115.903160
6	591200	4608950	591200	4608950	41.627066	-115.905162

coordinates: UTM WGS84, Zone 11N, meters

The magnetic data defines strong linear features that are interpreted to reflect structure and areas between less magnetic Paleozoic metasediments (Pms) and more magnetic Tertiary volcanics (Tr) (Figure 9-22). In particular, the location of the Gravel Creek deposit and extent of surface alteration is coincident with a prominent magnetic low that is bound by distinct NNE and N-trending linears. The Wood Gulch and Saddle resources appear to be related to the strong magnetic break associated with the NW-trending Tomasina Fault, possibly at the intersection with NE-trending linears. The Doby George deposits are in a magnetic low, being hosted by the Paleozoic Schoonover Formation, but several linears shown are based on known faults within the deposit.

A 3D perspective plot of the MVI susceptibility amplitude solid shows the sub-horizontal unconformity between the Tertiary volcanic rocks and the Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks, as well as interpreted high-angle structures with normal offset (Figure 9-23). Higher magnetization defined at depth below Jarbidge Rhyolite east-northeast of Gravel Creek may identify feeders for the volcanics. Susceptibility lows and breaks in the higher magnetization volcanic rocks may also identify magnetite destructive alteration.

Radiometric data is commonly useful for mapping lithology and argillic alteration in epithermal systems. Normalization of the emissivity considerations (gravel cover variation, soil moisture, elevation, vegetation) of gamma rays is often mitigated by using ratios. Most of the Aura project radiometric data was inconclusive. However, the potassium-thorium-uranium (K-Th-U) ternary ratios diagram highlighted zones of potassium depletion relative to several areas of mapped alteration within the Eocene Frost Creek tuff. These are particularly prominent near hills 7181 and 7895 (Figure 9-24). The significance of these depletion zones is not currently understood.

Figure 9-22 2019 Airborne Magnetic Survey

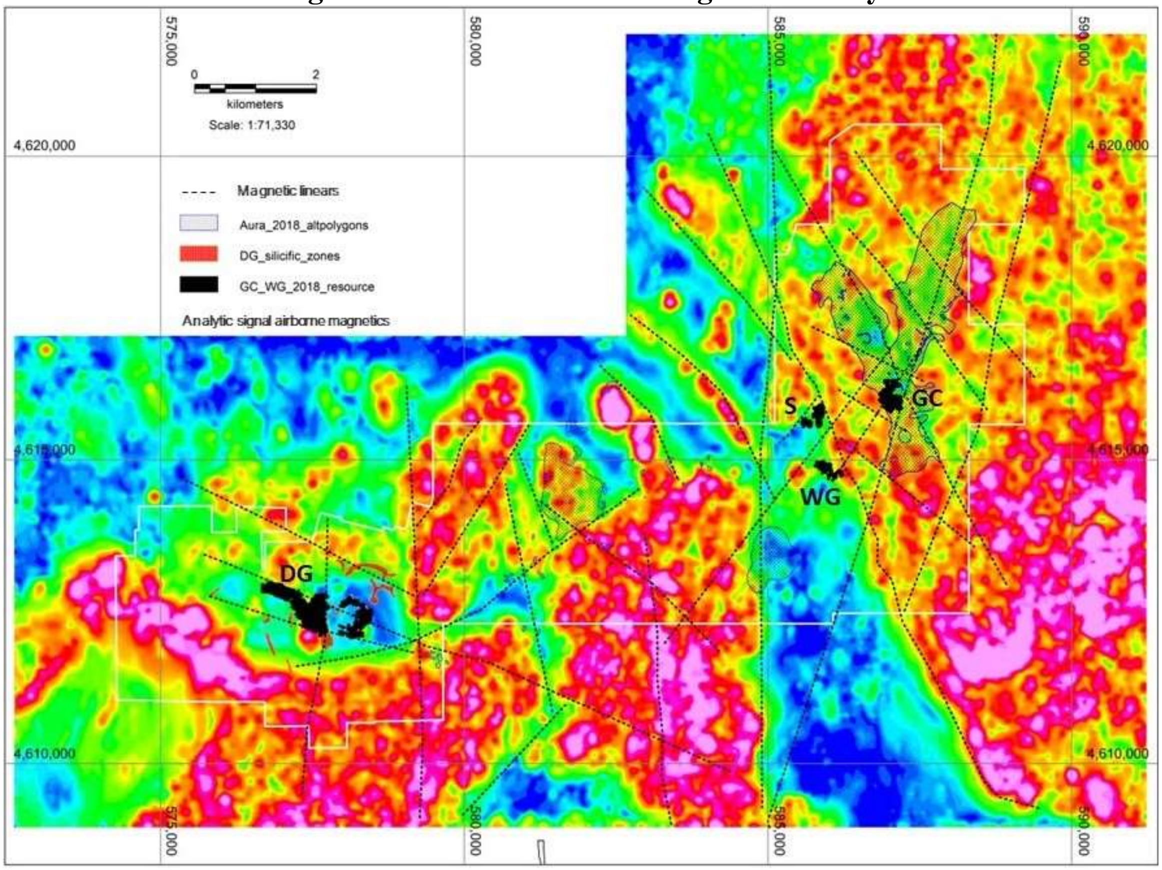
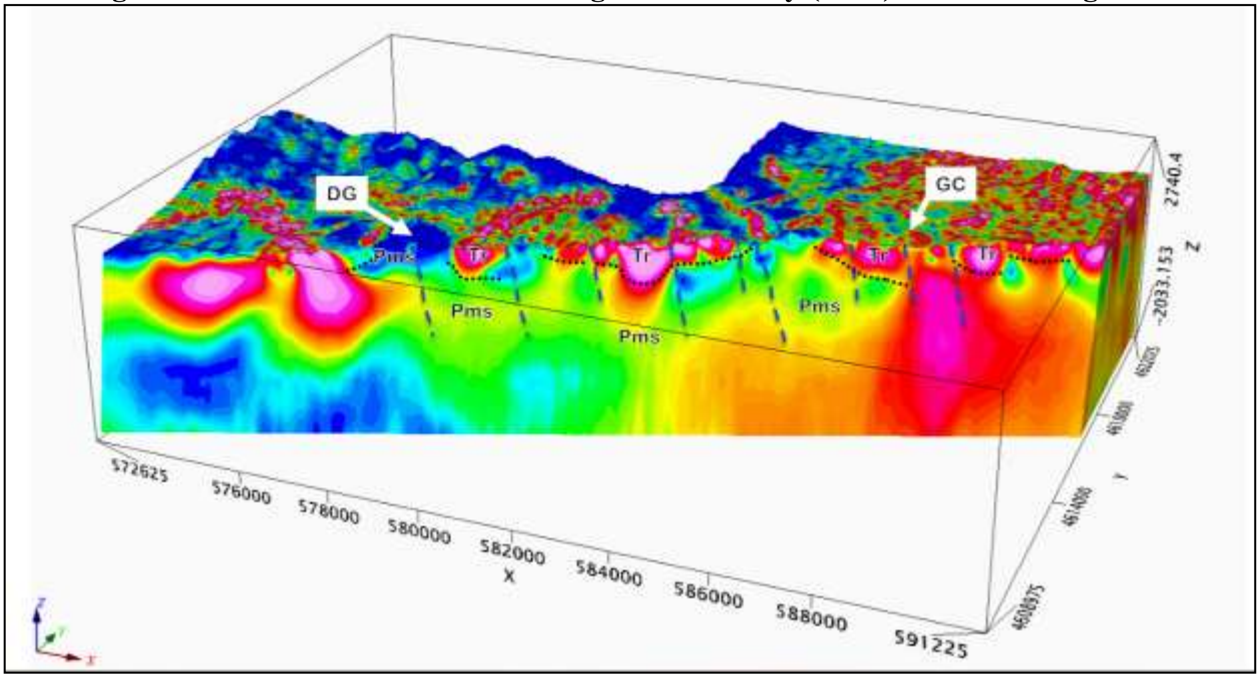
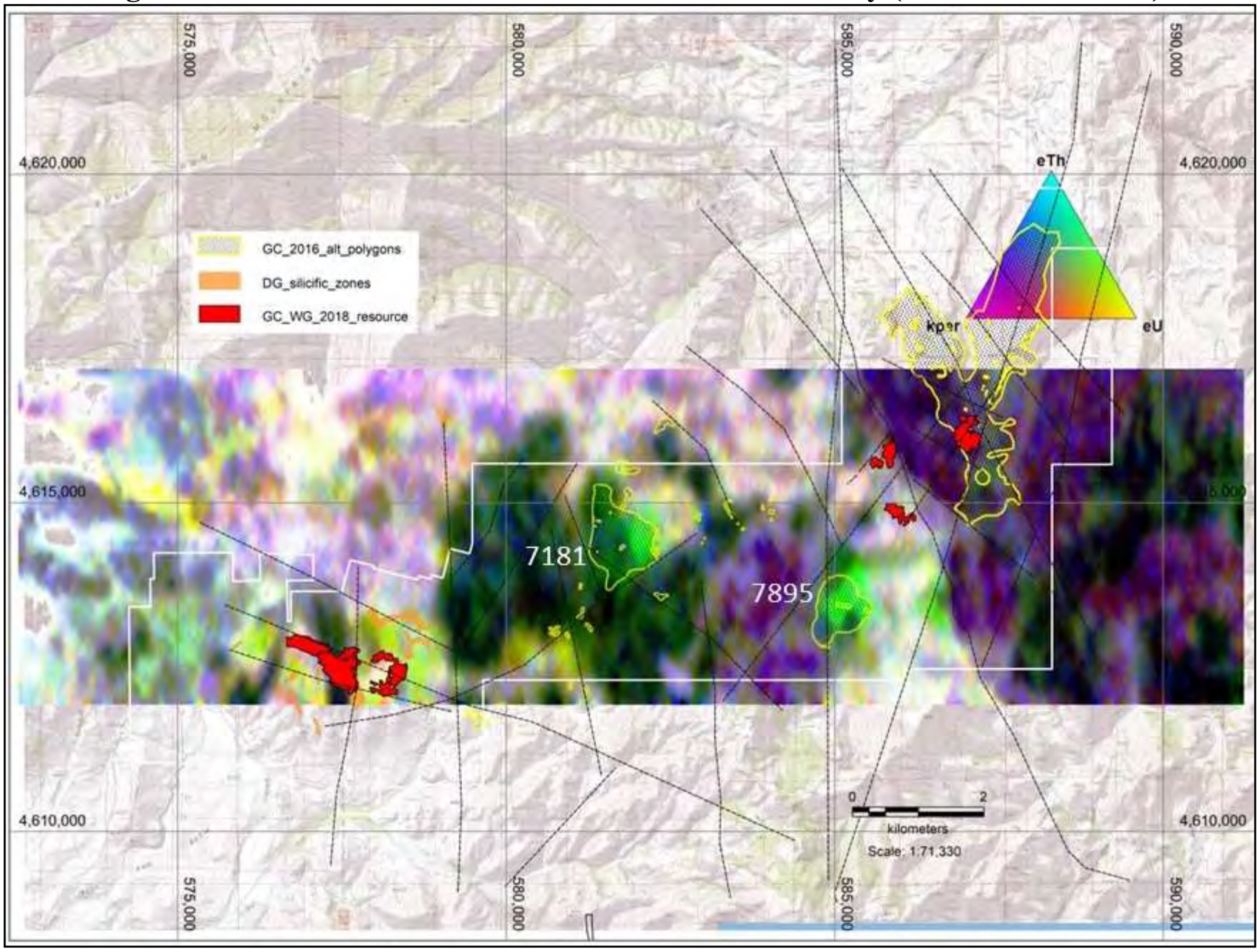


Figure 9-23 Voxel View of Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Airborne Magnetics



The view highlights subvertical structures and the sub-horizontal unconformity between Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks (Pms) and Overlying Tertiary volcanics (Tr). The intersection of high-angle structures at the unconformity are the two of the key ore-controlling features on the property. A possible Miocene intrusive center located near Gravel Creek may be fluid source and driver behind mineralization.

Figure 9-24 Area of the 2019 airborne radiometric survey (Th-K-U ratio data)



Airborne radiometric survey (Th-K-U ratio data) over the central part of the Aura claim. The most obvious features are the zones of potassium depletion (lime green) that are spatially associated with the 7181 and 7895 altered zones in the Frost Creek Volcanics near the Wood Gulch and Maggie Summit target area. Similar depletion is not seen near the Gravel Creek deposit (Miocene Jarbidge rhyolite at surface). The significance of the K-depleted altered zones is unclear.

10.0 DRILLING

10.1 Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek

Crystal Peak has records for a total of 458 drill holes within the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek project area, documenting 89,388m of exploration drilling, as summarized in Table 10-1. A summary table of all drilling programs completed by Western from 1998 to 2020 is included as Appendix B. A list of intercepts drilled at Gravel Creek are given in Appendix C.

Table 10-1 Summary of Drill Holes within the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek Project Area

Company	Years	Total Holes	Type	Total (m)	Total (ft.)
Homestake	1984-1989	268	8 Core, 260 RC	19,063	62,543
Independence	1992-1993	59	59 RC	7,884	25,865
Western	1998-2020	131	47 Core, 66 RC, 18 RC/Core	62,441	204,860
Total		458		89,388	293,268

10.1.1 Review of Previous Drilling at Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek

With the acquisition of the Wood Gulch claims in 1997, Western acquired an important archive of historical exploration data and materials. In 1998, Western geologists relogged drill chips from 176 of the 323 holes, representing more than 9,000m drilled by Homestake and Independence. Copies of all but 36 drill logs are retained in the Crystal Peak office. From this logging, Western constructed new cross-sections based on their reinterpretation of the previous drilling and on their own mapping. As a result of this work, Western noted the following:

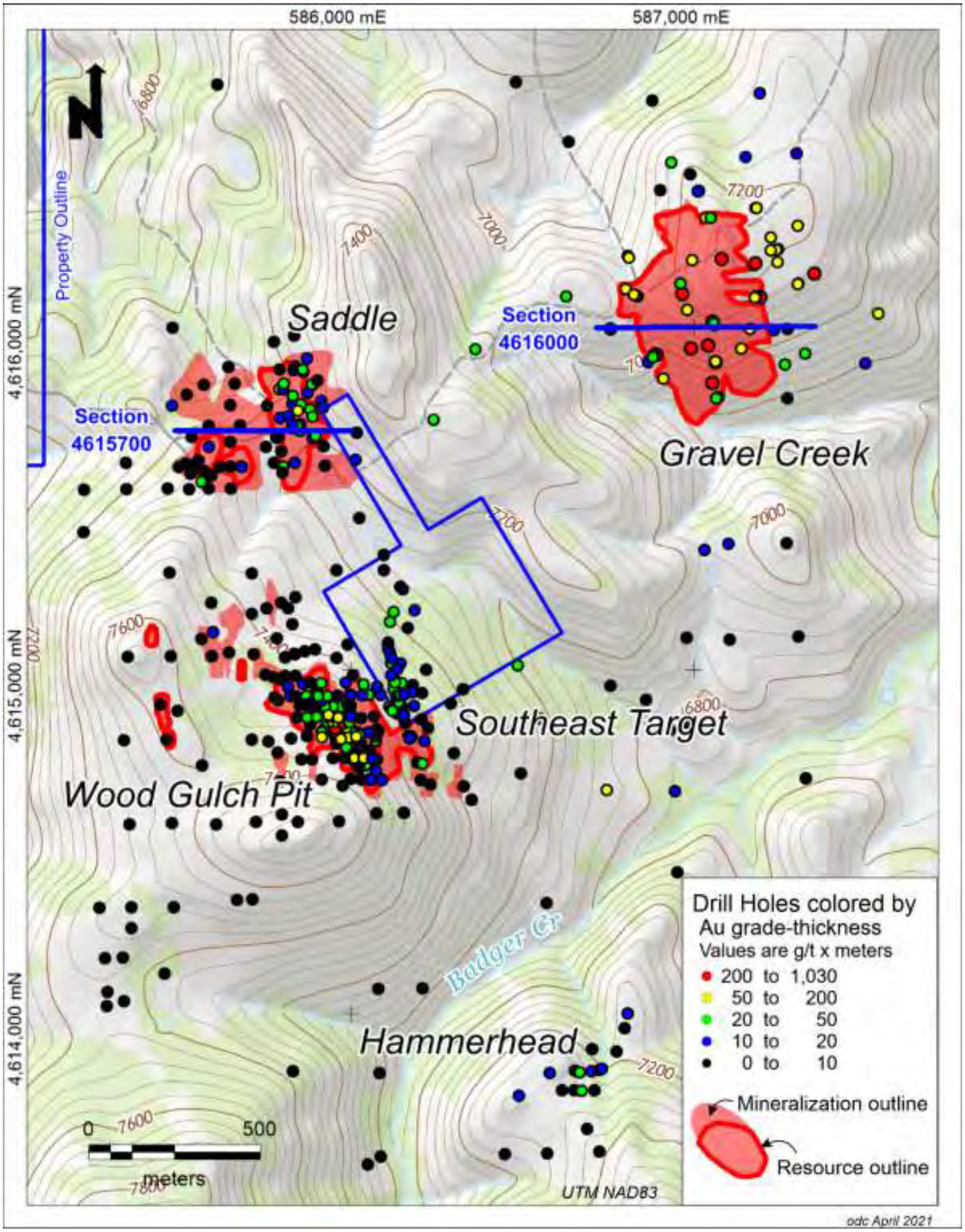
- Prior drilling tested the mineralized areas to a depth of only about 75m on most of the property;
- Numerous high-grade (>17g Au/t) intercepts, with lengths to 6m, were associated with limonite- and quartz-lined fractures on both northwest and northeast trending faults in the Wood Gulch pit area;
- Several gold intercepts in the 3 to 7g Au/t, with lengths to 3m, were present at shallow depth in the Saddle area;
- Three gold intercepts greater than 8g Au/t of 1.5m length were drilled in the Hammerhead target area, 1km southeast of the Wood Gulch mine.

10.1.2 Wood Gulch Early Drill Programs – 1998-2002

The early Western exploration program, as with previous programs, focused on exploration for disseminated and fracture-controlled gold mineralization hosted within Schoonover Sequence metasedimentary rocks. Review of prior drilling and geological mapping by company geologists identified several exploration targets, as summarized in the following sections.

Note: In the following discussion, reported and tabulated drill "intercepts" are the drill-hole length for which the assay was obtained. It is not known whether the intercept represents a true thickness of mineralization.

Figure 10-1 Location of Historical and Western Drill Holes at Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek



Holes are color-coded by the gold grade-thickness product. The locations of important Western drill campaigns are indicated. Blue outline is the Crystal Peak property position. Red outlines are reported resources; cutoffs vary. Coordinates are UTM NAD83. Locations of cross sections included in report shown with blue lines.

10.1.3 Saddle and Southeast Areas

Targets in the Wood Gulch pit and Saddle areas (Figure 10-1), located about 750m north of the Wood Gulch pit, were tested with core drilling during the late summer and fall of 1998. Western drilled seven HQ (63mm diameter) core holes in the Saddle area and nine HQ core holes in the Wood Gulch pit for a total of 2,949m. These holes were designed to test the down-dip extensions of east-dipping mineralized zones defined by previous drilling. In 1999, Western followed-up the core drilling program with five reverse-circulation drill holes totaling 1045m. Several drill intercepts with gold concentrations were encountered and the highest grade was 14g Au/t. The rock type in all drill holes in the Wood Gulch and Saddle zone was logged as Schoonover Sequence. At the time, the Wood Gulch unit was not recognized as a distinct stratigraphic unit, but it is now known to exist and is included in current interpretations.

In summary, drilling in the Saddle Zone confirmed and somewhat expanded a body of mineralization that had been previously discovered and defined by Homestake and Independence. Drilling in the Wood Gulch pit cut narrow intercepts only and did not define new bodies of mineralization at depth as was hoped. It is notable that all gold intercepts in the Wood Gulch pit were at depths less than 60m.

10.1.4 Southeast Area

The Southeast area is located approximately 100m east of the Wood Gulch pit. Fifteen drill holes previously drilled in this area by Independence encountered mineralization.

Western drilled eight reverse-circulation drill holes in the Southeast area in 1999 and 2000 for a total of 2,204m. Three of these holes (WG355, WG356 and WG360) were drilled along the interpreted down-dip extension of the Tomasina fault zone, approximately 300m to the east.

In summary, Western drilling in the Southeast Target zone confirmed and filled in mineralization previously discovered and defined by Homestake and Independence. Drilling at the Saddle, Southeast, and Wood Gulch pit demonstrated that the primary zone of mineralization dipped gently eastward along the upper contact and within the uppermost Schoonover rocks and within the lowermost Tertiary volcanic and volcaniclastic lithologies (e.g. holes WG355 and WG360). The Southeast drilling has been incorporated into the current resource model.

10.1.5 Hammerhead Target

The Hammerhead target area was recognized by Homestake and drill-tested by both Homestake and Independence. Homestake, Independence and Western geologists had all collected rock chip geochemical samples with anomalous concentrations of gold, silver and pathfinder elements.

Homestake and Independence drilled 15 holes in this target to a maximum depth of 182m. Five of the holes intersected gold mineralization greater than 1g Au/t gold and three of the holes intersected gold mineralization exceeding 8.5g Au/t; all intercepts are less than 3m long. Western drilled two reverse-circulation drill holes in the Hammerhead target area in 1999 for a total of 532m.

In summary, Western drilling at the Hammerhead target encountered only a few very narrow and low-grade gold intersections. These results were not as good as previous drilling by Homestake.

10.1.6 Lower-Plate Target

Interpretation of Western's regional mapping indicated the thrust contact between the Schoonover and the Permian carbonates to be within 450 to 600m of the surface at Wood Gulch. Guided by a Carlin-type deposit exploration model, the intersection of the low-angle thrust and steeply dipping normal faults would be a prospective target, similar to deep discoveries on the Carlin and Battle Mountain trends of central Nevada, where stratabound and structurally-controlled disseminated gold mineralization occurs in carbonate rocks of mainly Lower Paleozoic age.

Western drilled two core holes in 2000 and 2001 to determine the stratigraphy of the area and to determine the depth to the thrust contact. Hole WG357 was drilled to a depth of 920m and WG-361 was drilled to a depth of 936m. Drill-hole WG361 encountered 14m of mylonite overlying carbonaceous siltstone-dolomite at 919m but encountered no significant intercepts of gold. Drill hole WG357 encountered calcareous and locally fossiliferous siltstone-silty limestone at 789m. The best intercept for hole WG357 was 0.4ppm Au over 1.5m, an anomalous value that, while not having economic potential, does suggest past activity by mineralizing fluids. Several deep intervals contained weakly anomalous concentrations of arsenic, thallium and antimony. Western did not do sufficient work to determine the orientation of the mineralization encountered in WG357 or the stratigraphic unit encountered. The Schoonover Sequence does contain carbonate units elsewhere in northeastern Nevada. It was the interpretation of Western geologists at the time that the carbonate unit at depth in drill hole WG357 had the appearance of Silurian Hanson Creek dolomite. Holes WG357 and WG361 are on opposite sides of Badger Creek with WG361 to the east. The contact between the Schoonover Sequence and the overlying Tertiary volcanic rocks is offset at least 310m, down on the southeast. This appears to be displacement along the Badger Creek fault (Figure 9-5).

In summary, the two early deep Western exploration drill holes in the project area provided important geologic information. They demonstrated that there are carbonate units at depth, and that these deep units show some evidence of the passage of hydrothermal fluids.

10.1.7 Trail Creek Target

The Trail Creek target area is located in Section 12, T44N. Range 53E, MDB&M, approximately four line-kilometers north of the Wood Gulch pit and ~500m southeast of Trail Creek. The topography of the prospect is marked by an unusual circular erosional pattern. The rims of the central circular depression are highlighted by bright red hematite soil. Surface geochemical samples had slightly elevated concentrations of pathfinder elements. Four reverse-circulation drill holes were completed in 2008 to test the target – drill holes WG08-8 through WG08-11. The holes contained no significant gold intercepts; the few low gold values returned were within the upper few meters of the surface. All holes drilled unaltered and unbrecciated Jarbidge Rhyolite.

Subsequent mapping has shown the circular topography to be controlled by a semi-circular ridge of resistant rhyolite autobreccia underlain by readily altered glassy rhyolite at the margin of a rhyolite flow. The hematite-stained soil lies at the erosional unconformity between Jarbidge Rhyolite bedrock and the overlying older alluvial fan. The hematite appears to be concentrated in depressions on the bedrock surface where iron and manganese-charged groundwater pooled.

10.1.8 Gravel Creek Drilling

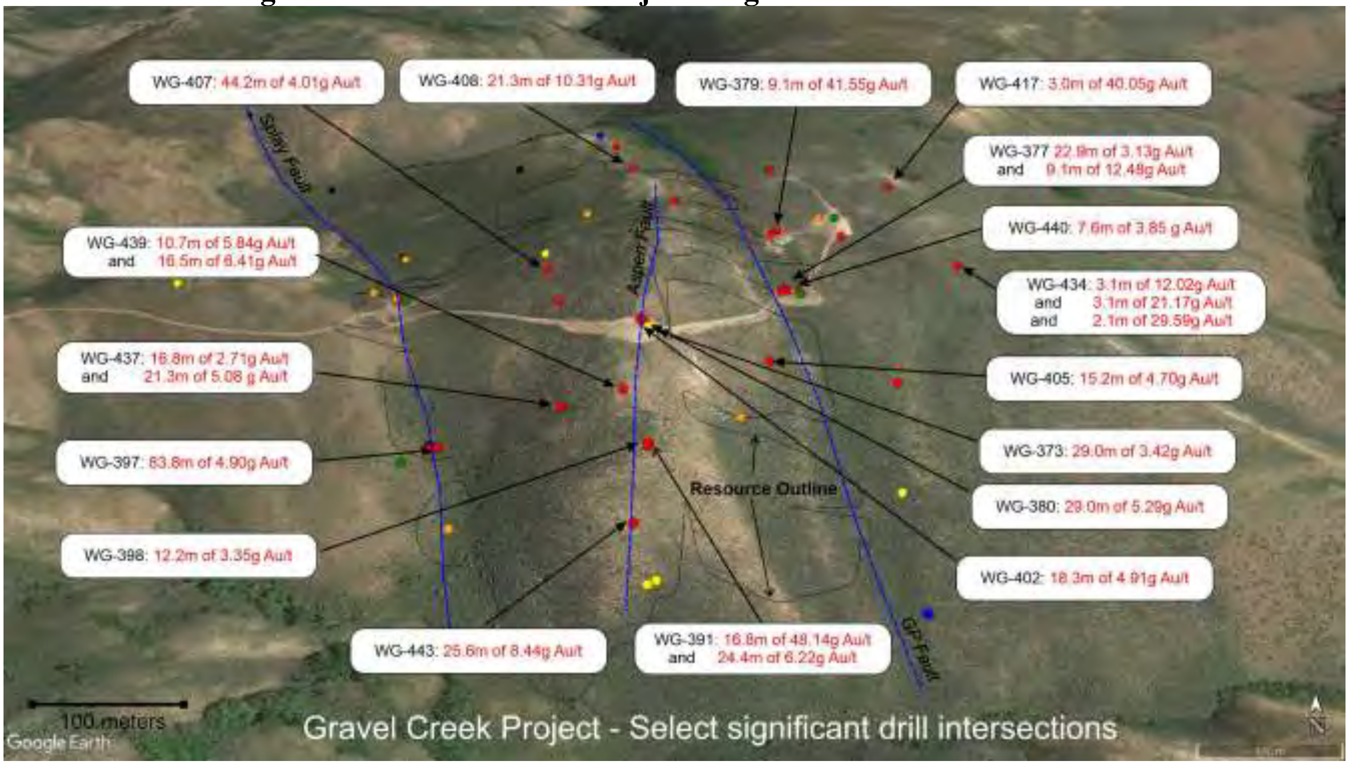
In 2008, guided by rock-chip geochemistry and mapped alteration, Western drilled four reverse-circulation drill holes in the Gravel Creek target area for a total of 805m (2,640 feet) of drilling. Three of the holes intercepted anomalous gold and silver mineralization with a high of 38m (125 feet) of 0.526ppm Au/ton in drill hole WG08-07. This hole had the highest gold grade-thickness product of any hole drilled by Western in the project area to that time. From logging of drill chips, the mineralization in hole WG08-07 was interpreted to be fault-controlled.

In the years between 2008 and 2013, Western lacked the financial resources for follow-up drilling. In the meantime, Western geologists recognized the importance of the Paleozoic-Tertiary unconformity in focusing mineralization at Wood Gulch, Hammerhead and in the Saddle zone. They realized that the encouraging alteration and precious-metal enrichment in the Gravel Creek area could be leakage from more significant mineralization at depth. With this insight, Gravel Creek became the priority exploration drill target for Western (Christensen et al. 2015).

In 2013, Western completed 8 RC drill holes for a total of 5,137m. The first hole, WG373, had an intercept of 55m at 2.4g Au/t in altered Frost Creek rhyolite tuff. This is considered the Gravel Creek discovery hole and was a wonderful proof-of-concept for the exploration model. Three holes later, WG379 intersected 9m with 41g Au/t and 130g Ag/t. It was clear that this was a significant mineral system.

Western has now completed six exploration drill campaigns on the Gravel Creek project in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2020. This has included both drilling for deposit definition and extension, as well as exploration drilling for other centers of mineralization. The drilling done by Western at Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek is summarized in Table 10.1 and given in detail in Appendix B. Significant drill intercepts are summarized in Appendix C and shown in 10.2.

Figure 10-2 Gravel Creek Project - Significant Drill Intersections



Note: drill hole intercepts should not be assumed to represent true thicknesses. For a discussion of the dimensions of the Gravel Creek deposit, see Section 14.1.8.

Drilling in 2013 was completed entirely by reverse-circulation percussion methods. Samples were collected from a rotating sample splitter using conventional methods in 11x17 inch Hubco Sentry II sample bags. All the drill holes produced significant amounts of water. Review of analytical results and examination of drill chips revealed a serious problem with cross-sample contamination.

In 2014 and 2015, Western used a combination of reverse-circulation drilling and diamond core drilling. RC methods were used to drill the upper part of each drill hole (the "pre-collar"), with core methods used to drill the deposit (the "core tail"). For the RC drilling, samples were collected in 28x28 inch micropore sample bags to minimize sample loss in zones with high water flow. Drilling through mineralized zones with core recovered much higher quality samples, and the qualitative geological information acquired by core logging greatly improved understanding of the geology of the deposit. The method was not perfect, however. Many of the holes with the RC pre-collars deviated as much as tens of degrees from their targeted azimuth and inclination; the resulting holes did not reach their objective locations in the deposit.

In 2016, Western changed to drilling all deposit-definition holes with core from collar. Holes were drilled with PQ core (85mm diameter) to a nominal depth of 305m, then reduced to HQ core (63mm diameter) to total depth. Drill-hole deviation was greatly reduced, and targeting was more effective.

In 2017, Western continued with the successful field procedures developed in 2016. All deposit-definition core holes were drilled with PQ core to a nominal depth of 305m, the holes were cased, then drilling continued with HQ core to total depth. Drill-hole deviation was minimal, and most drill holes reached their target stratigraphic unit.

In 2020, Western continued with field procedures implemented in 2016. Core holes were drilled with PQ core to a nominal depth of 305-425m. The holes were cased, then drilling continued with HQ core to total depth. Drill-hole deviation was typically less than 3 degrees. All holes reached their targeted depths, with exception of WG447, which was terminated at 84m, due to excessive deviation.

10.2 Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek Geological Logging of Drill Samples

10.2.1 Years 1998-2008

In the years 1998-2008, both RC drill chips and diamond drill core were logged using typical paper logging forms. Drill chips were logged for lithology, alteration mineralogy, and mineralization. Diamond drill core logging forms included a graphical log and structural information as well as lithology, alteration mineralogy and mineralization. Drill chips were logged using a binocular microscope; drill core was normally logged using a hand-lens to identify smaller features. Original copies of these drill logs are retained by Crystal Peak in the Reno office.

10.2.2 Gravel Creek 2013

All of the drilling at Gravel Creek in 2013 was by RC methods. Logging of drill chips was done using a binocular microscope. Logging information was recorded on a relatively simple spreadsheet to record lithology and alteration mineralogy.

10.2.3 Gravel Creek 2014-2017

In 2014, Western changed to using a custom-designed comprehensive spreadsheet to facilitate drill logging. Information is entered directly to the spreadsheet in the logging facility. Once complete, information on the spreadsheet uploads directly into the permanent relational drill-hole database.

The logging template has tabbed spreadsheets to record information. These include a header page on which are recorded pertinent drill-hole data, such as collar coordinates, dates of drilling, drill contractor, total depth, and logging geologists. Other pages include: rock quality designation ("RQD"), sample intervals, water, color, lithology, structure, quartz veins, calcite veins, silicification, clay, carbonate, iron oxides, pyrite, oxidation state, other sulfates, and other comments. All sheets have pull-down selections, or free-form information can be entered. It was the experience of Western geologists that using this logging form accelerated the logging process and prompted more complete observation and documentation of features.

Drill chips were logged using a binocular microscope by a single geologist and reviewed by a second geologist.

Drill core was logged using the same logging template described above. Core was logged by one or two geologists depending on schedules, both to facilitate the process and to encourage collaboration. In addition to the attributes recorded for RC chips, core was logged for RQD, which was recorded as the percentage of core in the measured interval with core lengths greater than 10cm. Core recovery was also recorded. MDA calculated that average core recoveries in mineralized zones as about 98% in low grade material and 99% in mid- to high-grade material. Average RQD is about 55% in low grade material, and about 48% in high and mid-grade material.

10.2.4 Gravel Creek 2020

In 2020, procedures for logging drill core samples were adjusted once again. All logging was conducted in the Western facility in Mountain City. Observations were captured into the software program MXDeposit®. Geologists or geotechnicians measured core recovery and RQD percentages. Geologists recorded the various observed attributes of lithology, alteration, and mineralization. Attributes recorded were similar to those recorded during previous drilling programs. On-site measurement of rock densities by Western was discontinued.

10.3 Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek Drill-Hole Collar Surveys

Crystal Peak has no record of how collar locations were determined for drill holes prior to 1998. Western drill hole collars in 1998 through 2001 were surveyed by conventional survey methods by a Registered Land Surveyor. Western drill hole collars in 2008 were determined by a registered land surveyor. Because the drill pads had been reclaimed, however, the original 2008 survey misidentified the location of two holes; the locations of these holes were subsequently determined by hand-held GPS. Western drill hole collars for 2013-2015 were located using survey-quality GPS instruments. In 2016 - 2017, drill collars were surveyed by a Western geologist using a hand-held GPS unit, with readings averaged over five minutes.

In 2020, Summit Engineering of Elko, NV, surveyed drill collar locations with 2cm accuracy. All data was recorded in UTM coordinates using NAD83 Zone 11.

10.4 Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek Down-Hole Surveys

Crystal Peak has no record of any down-hole drill surveys completed by either Homestake or Independence. Most of the early drilling was shallow. At that time in Nevada and particularly for shallow drill holes, it was not common practice to complete down-hole surveys, and it is likely that none were ever completed.

Only deep holes drilled by Western in the drill campaigns of 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 had down-hole surveys completed on them (Holes WG330, WG333, WG334, WG336, WG340, WG345, WG355, WG357, WG360 and WG361). Down-hole surveys were done by Silver State Surveys of Elko, Nevada. Crystal Peak has paper copies of these down-hole surveys.

All deep exploration holes drilled by Western in the drill campaigns of 2013-2017 had down-hole surveys conducted. 2013 and 2014 downhole surveys were performed by IDS of Elko, Nevada, using Reflex Gyro wireline Surface Recording Gyro instrumentation. Downhole surveys in 2014 were performed by MINEX, of Spring Creek, Nevada using wireline Surface Recording Gyro instrumentation. 2016 deep core holes were surveyed by two methods. At 305m and at total depth, holes were surveyed by IDS of Elko, Nevada, using North Seeking Gyro instrumentation. Holes were surveyed by Major drilling at intermediate depths, to be certain the drill holes were running true, using a Reflex EZ Shot single-shot magnetic survey instrument. Comparison of the IDS NSG surveys with Major single-shot determinations shows correspondence within one degree. 2017 core holes were surveyed at 305m by Major Drilling using a Reflex EZ Shot single-shot magnetic survey instrument to be certain that drill holes were running true. Both RC and core holes were surveyed at total depth by IDS of Elko, Nevada, using North Seeking Gyro instrumentation.

In 2020, down-hole surveys were taken at approximately 30m or 90m intervals by the shift driller using a REFLEX survey instrument. Upon completion of the hole, IDS Surveying of Elko, NV, was contracted for final continuous downhole surveying using down-hole gyro instrumentation, for all holes except WG450.

10.5 Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek Discussion of Drilling Programs

Western conducted 11 exploration drilling programs in the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area in the years between 1998 and 2020. Drilling programs in 1998-2001 were focused on discovery of sedimentary rock-hosted gold mineralization in Schoonover Sequence rocks. Drilling in the Wood Gulch mine sought deeper, likely structurally controlled, Carlin-like mineralization at depth beneath and near the mine pit. No deep mineralization was encountered. Exploration of the Southeast and Saddle areas followed up on mineralization previously discovered by Homestake and Independence. These Western drilling programs were successful in confirming and somewhat expanding this mineralization. Drilling at the Hammerhead, Hill 7691, and Trail Creek targets realized no encouraging results.

Western drilling programs in the years 1998-2001 followed industry-accepted procedures for sample collection, preparation and analysis. The available documentation of these programs, while incomplete, indicates that program execution was professional and the results reliable.

The focus of exploration drilling shifted in 2008 to the Gravel Creek area, where mapped alteration and anomalous surface geochemistry presented an exploration target – though with no exploration model at the time. The depth of drilling was limited by budget and the available drilling equipment. This drilling encountered no economic mineralization, yet the gold grade-thickness products for these holes were better than for any hole in the previous four drill programs. All drilling was by RC methods, so the amount of geologic information obtained was limited.

The discovery holes were drilled at Gravel Creek in 2013 using RC methods. The results were very encouraging. Review of drill chips and chemical analyses in hindsight, however, suggest significant down-hole cross-sample contamination occurred in the wet drilling. As described elsewhere in this report, Western continued to refine drilling and sampling procedures to assure sample integrity.

Drilling procedures followed by Western exploration at Gravel Creek met or exceeded industry standards. Through 2016, all drilling at Gravel Creek had been on east-west lines spaced at 100m, with most holes angled with azimuth 090° or 270°. Drilling in 2017 included holes on lines spaced at 50m. Drilling in 2020 re-oriented most holes to a 225° azimuth to test the Gravel Creek and Splay faults for mineralization. Drilling to date has been adequate to generally outline the limits of mineralization and to define a reliable working geological model for the deposit. Significant additional in-fill drilling will be required to adequately define the deposit prior to undertaking any detailed studies of the feasibility of development.

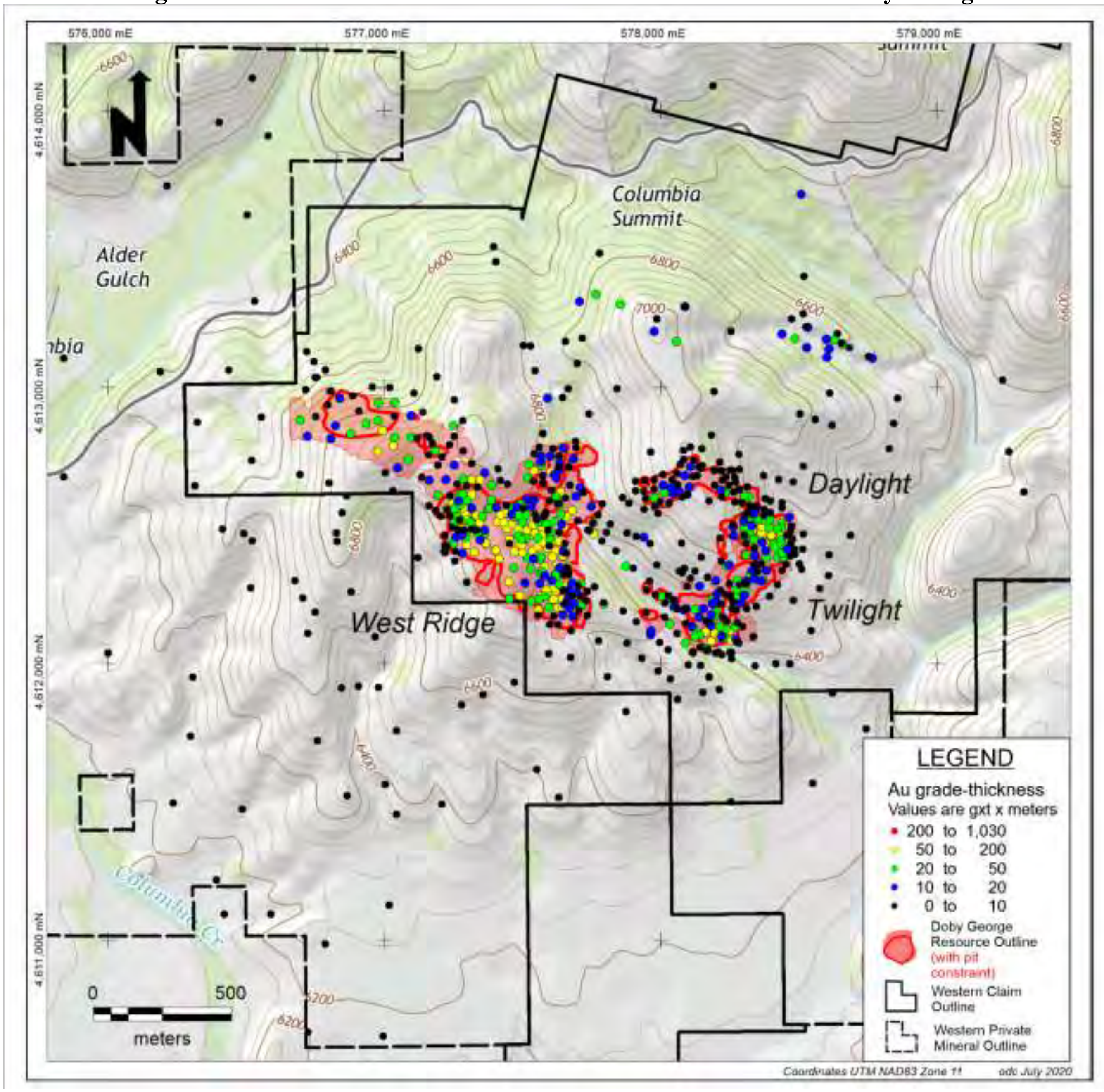
10.6 Doby George

Crystal Peak has records for a total of 827 drill holes within the Doby George area, documenting 115,217m of exploration drilling (Table 10-2). Figure 10-3 is a map showing the location of drill holes in the Doby George area. A summary table of Doby George drilling by year and type is given in Appendix B.

Table 10-2 Summary of Drill Holes within the Doby George Area

Company	Years	Total Holes	Type	Total (m)	Total (ft.)
Homestake	1985-1990	256	Core and RC	25,589	83,953
IL Minerals	1989-1990	26	RC	3,843	12,608
Independence	1992-1993	443	Core and RC	60,307	197,858
Atlas	1995-1996	28	RC	2,836	9,304
Western	1998-2017	74	Core and RC	22,642	74,285
Total		827		115,217	378,009

Figure 10-3 Location of Historical and Western Drill Holes at Doby George



10.6.1 Review of Previous Drilling at Doby George

With the acquisition of Doby George project in 1997, Western acquired an important archive of historical exploration data and materials. In 1998, Western geologists re-logged drill chips from 188 of the 753 holes, representing more than 25% of the holes drilled by Homestake, IL Minerals, Independence, and Atlas. Copies of 651 of the 753 historical drill logs are in the Crystal Peak office. From this logging, Western constructed new cross-sections based on their reinterpretation of the previous drilling and on their own mapping. As a result of this work, Western noted that additional exploration targets remained untested.

10.6.2 Western Drill Programs

Note: In the following discussion, reported and tabulated drill "intercepts" are the drill-hole length for which the assay was obtained. The true thicknesses are not stated but they would be similar to the drilled intersections.

10.6.2.1 West Ridge Area

In 1998, the West Ridge area (Figure 7-13) was tested by Western with six HQ core (63mm diameter) holes for a total of 813m (Figure 10-3). These holes were designed to confirm mineralization encountered in historical drilling, to test the structural controls of mineralization, and the potential for the extension of mineralization along strike and down-dip of known structures. In 1999, Western followed up the core drilling program with three RC holes totaling 1,654m drilled in the northwest-striking structural zone between the West Ridge and Twilight areas and an additional four RC holes totaling 1,245m that were drilled to the north of the West Ridge area.

This early Western drilling confirmed and expanded the known West Ridge mineralization that had been previously tested by Homestake, Independence, and Atlas. The drilling encountered near-surface mineralization, the best interval being 1.22m of 9.18g Au/t (DGC-717), and numerous other intersections in the 2 to 4.4g Au/t range. The surface projection of these drill intersections was consistent with Western's surface mapping and rock-chip geochemical sampling. Western then drilled 19 RC holes for a total of 6,050m in 2008 and an additional 19 RC holes for a total of 5,939m in 2013 in the West Ridge area.

10.6.2.2 Twilight Area

Twilight (Figure 7-13) is located approximately 500m east of West Ridge, where drilling by Homestake, Independence and Atlas encountered mineralization exceeding 4g Au/t over 3m. In 1998, Western drilled six core holes in the Twilight area for a total of 1,054m, which confirmed the previous drilling (Figure 10-3). Three RC holes were drilled in the interpreted structural zone between the West Ridge and Twilight areas in 1999, as described above. Following deposit modeling by Western, three RC holes for a total of 1,149m were drilled in Twilight in 2008 with an additional seven 'step-out' RC holes drilled in 2013. The 2008 and 2013 drilling tested mineralization in down-dip and undrilled areas of Twilight.

Western's drilling in Twilight confirmed historical higher-grade, shallow drill intercepts and identified sub-vertical mineralization likely controlled by high-angle structures. Drill hole DGC-726 intersected 13.5m of 3.17g Au/t.

10.6.2.3 Daylight Area

Daylight (Figure 7-13) is located approximately 150m north of Twilight and 500m east of West Ridge. The 1998 Western drill campaign included two core holes for a total of 736m. One RC hole drilled in 1999 followed up Western's 1998 program to test mineralization along strike of the known mineralized trend and to confirm results from historical drilling. In 2008, three RC holes were drilled in Daylight area targeting areas developed by Western in 2002 (Figure 10-3).

Western's drilling in Daylight confirmed historical higher-grade shallow mineralization.

10.6.2.4 Doby Deep Target

In 1999 and 2000, Western drilled two deep holes of 757m and 917m. Both holes were collared in the West Ridge area. The 1999 RC hole was intended to be both a stratigraphic exploration hole and a test for deep gold mineralization. The core hole drilled in 2000 targeted the down-dip intersection of the Doby Ravine fault zone and the zone of north-south fracturing. The holes encountered mineralization within the Schoonover Sequence at depths of 620m and 700m. Based on bedding and structural orientations in core, the two mineralized zones were interpreted to be the same zone. An additional deep RC hole was drilled in 2013 to a total depth of 762m as a follow up to the two previous holes. In July and August 2017, Western drilled two deep core holes for a total of 1,552m. The 2013 and 2017 holes all intercepted the Doby Deep target within the Schoonover Sequence at depths ranging from 620 to 640m Higher-grade gold intercepts included 7.6m of 3.46g Au/t, 19m of 3.8g Au/t and 13.7m of 1.71g Au/t.

10.6.2.5 Step-Out Drilling

From June to August 2000, Western drilled seven RC drill holes for a total of 1,735m. These RC holes were "step-out" holes designed to test for mineralization in prospective areas distal to the main mineralized zones (Figure 10-3). All holes were collared in undrilled areas on fee-land. Similar styles of mineralization were encountered where generally expected.

10.7 Doby George Geological Logging of Drill Samples

10.7.1 Years 1998-2008

In the years 1998-2008, both RC drill chips and diamond drill core were logged using typical paper logging forms. Drill chips were logged for lithology, alteration mineralogy, and mineralization. Diamond drill core logging forms included a graphical log and structural information as well as lithology, alteration mineralogy and mineralization. Drill chips were logged using a binocular microscope; drill core was normally logged using a hand-lens to identify smaller features. Original copies of these drill logs are retained by Crystal Peak in the Reno office.

10.7.2 Years 2014 - 2017

In January 2014, Western designed a custom comprehensive Excel spreadsheet to facilitate drill-hole logging. Holes completed at Doby George in the fall of 2013 were the first holes to be logged using the new logging template. Information was entered directly into the spreadsheet at the logging facility. Once completed, information on the spreadsheet uploaded directly into the permanent Access™ drill-hole database.

The logging template has tabbed spreadsheets to record information. These include a header page on which are recorded pertinent drill-hole data, such as collar coordinates, dates of drilling, drill contractor, total depth, and logging geologists. Other pages include: core recovery, RQD, sample intervals, water, color, lithology, structure, quartz veins, calcite veins, silicification, clay, calcareous, iron oxides, pyrite, oxidation state, other sulfates, and other comments. All sheets have pull-down selections, or free-form information can be entered. It was the experience of Western geologists that using this logging form accelerated the logging process and prompted more complete observation and documentation of features.

Drill chips were logged using a binocular microscope by a single geologist and reviewed by a second geologist.

Drill core was logged using the same logging template described above. Core was logged by a team of two geologists, both to facilitate the process and to encourage collaboration.

10.8 Doby George Drill-Hole Collar Surveys

Crystal Peak has no record of how collar locations were determined for drill holes prior to 1998. Western drill hole collars in 1998 through 2001 and 2008 were surveyed by conventional survey methods by a Registered Land Surveyor. Western drill hole collars for 2013 were located using survey-quality GPS instruments and in 2017 drill collars were surveyed by a Western geologist using a hand-held GPS unit.

10.9 Doby George Down-Hole Surveys

Crystal Peak has paper copy records of down-hole surveys for 81 holes drilled by Independence. The down-hole surveys were completed by Silver State Surveys, Inc. of Elko, Nevada. Crystal Peak has no records of surveys completed by Homestake, IL Minerals or Atlas. Most of the early drilling was shallow. At that time in Nevada and particularly for shallow drill holes, it was not common practice to complete down-hole surveys, and it is likely that none were ever completed.

All holes drilled by Western in the drill campaigns of 1999 and 2000, except one, D741, had down-hole surveys completed on them. Down-hole surveys were done by Silver State Surveys of Elko, Nevada. Crystal Peak has paper copies of these down-hole surveys.

All deep exploration holes drilled by Western in the drill campaigns of 2013-2017 had down-hole surveys conducted. In 2013, downhole surveys were performed by IDS of Elko, Nevada, using Reflex Gyro wireline Surface Recording Gyro instrumentation. 2017 core holes were surveyed at 305m by Major Drilling using a Reflex EZ Shot single-shot magnetic survey instrument to be certain that drill holes were running true. Both RC and core holes were surveyed at total depth by IDS of Elko, Nevada, using North Seeking Gyro instrumentation.

10.10 Doby George Discussion of Drilling Programs

Western conducted six exploration drilling programs at the Doby George area in the years between 1998 and 2017. Drilling programs in 1998-2001 were focused on confirmation of previous discoveries by Homestake, Independence and others. These drill programs were successful in confirming and expanding this mineralization and the overall understanding of the structural control for mineralization within the target areas. The drilling encountered gold mineralization in the West Ridge area that appears to be strongly stratabound within permeable and porous sandstone beds of the host Schoonover rocks. Western geologists also recognized the interpreted north-south fault that defines the east side of the West Ridge zone as well as a north-northwest fracture fabric.

In 2008 and 2013, Western drilled a number of in-fill RC holes that confirmed mineralization and extensions were confirmed within the West Ridge area.

Deeper drilling completed in 1999 and again in 2000 encountered moderate to high-grade mineralization (>3.46g Au/t over 7.6m) within the Schoonover Sequence at down-hole depths ranging from about 620 to 700m. Bedding and structure orientations in core revealed that the mineralized zone encountered in both holes intercepted the same mineralized zone. Additional drilling in 2013 and 2017 (RC and core, respectively) also encountered the Doby Deep zone at vertical depths ranging from 620 to 670m. The highest-grade assays received in Doby Deep were 5.8m grading 6.7g Au/t

Western drilling programs in the years 1998 through 2017 followed industry-accepted procedures for sample collection, preparation and analysis and the results are considered reliable. Drilling procedures followed by Western exploration at Doby George were improved on earlier procedures.

10.11 Aura claims area

During the years 1987-1993, Independence drilled 48 reverse-circulation drill holes to test geological and geochemical targets. Crystal Peak has collar coordinates for 28 of the holes drilled, but drill assay data is incomplete. Crystal Peak has no record of drilling, sampling, or surveying methods employed.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY (ITEM 11)

11.1 Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek Area

11.1.1 Rock-Chip Geochemical Samples

Crystal Peak has no documentation for rock-chip sample collection methods used by Homestake Mining Company or Independence Mining Company. Copies of original assay sheets from Chemex labs are retained in the Crystal Peak records. The data from these surface geochemical samples continue to be used as guides to understand the geology of the project area.

Rock-chip samples collected by Western were either representative chip samples or high-grade select samples. Samples generally weighed 3-4 kilograms. Representative samples are composed of numerous small chips collected uniformly across the outcrop exposure. Select samples are composed of small chips taken from specific zones to detail a particular item, such as quartz vein material, iron oxide, fracture coatings and wall-rock mineralization. Field notes retained in the Crystal Peak office document the location and type of material sampled.

Rock-chip geochemical samples were transported by Western personnel to ALS (formerly Chemex) Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada or Elko, Nevada for analysis. ALS is an ISO-17025-2005 certified laboratory. At the lab, the entire sample was pulverized to greater than 60% passing 10 mesh. A 300-gram split was then ring-pulverized to greater than 90% passing 150 mesh. The samples were analyzed for gold using a 30-gram fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrometry ("AA") or ICP finish. A multi-element geochemical ICP analysis was also completed – the specific number of elements included in these multi-element packages has increased from 32 elements over the years. Pulped standards were inserted with every 30 to 40 samples to verify accuracy of the analysis. As well, ALS routinely inserts blanks and standards in the sample runs for quality control.

11.1.2 Soil Geochemical Samples

Crystal Peak has no documentation of sample collection and preparation methods used by Homestake or Independence in their soil geochemical surveys. Crystal Peak does have paper copies of sample location maps and Chemex analytical reports. The data from these surveys were used by Western as guides to understand the geology of the project area.

Western's 2014 soil geochemical samples were collected from a depth of approximately 20cm, with locations determined by hand-held GPS. Approximately 500g of fine-grained soil material was collected at each site. Samples were transported by Western personnel to the ALS laboratory in Elko, Nevada. The entire sample was dried and screened, with the -80mesh fraction retained for analysis. Gold was determined by 30g fire assay with ICP finish. A 41-element multi-element geochemical package by ICP-MS was also included. No independent standard or blank samples were included.

Western's 2017 soil geochemical program was designed by Western geologists, with samples collected at 50m spacing on east-west lines with 100m north-south separation. When a sample site fell on an area of rock outcrop or surface disturbance, the sample was moved to the nearest undisturbed soil occurrence. A six-man field crew from North American Exploration of Layton, Utah, was contracted by Western to collect the samples. Western geologists visited the crew in the field several times to verify correct sample locations and proper sampling depth.

A total of 1,777 sites were sampled. Sample locations were determined by WAAS-enabled hand-held GPS units with a horizontal accuracy of 1m to 3m. Samples were dug with a sharpshooter-type shovel with a target depth of 25cm. Small pebbles and vegetation were removed in the field and the soil placed in a 5½in. by 8in. (14cm by 20.3cm) cloth bag. Individual sample bags were put in rice bags and delivered by North American to the Western facility in Mountain City.

Soil samples were picked up at the Western Mountain City office by ALS Minerals and transported to Elko for sample preparation. Samples were prepared by method PREP-41: dried at <60°C and sieved to -180 microns (80 mesh). Both fractions were retained; the minus 80mesh fraction was analyzed. Analysis was by ALS method AuME-ST43, a super-trace multi-element analytical package. A 25-gram sample aliquot was solubilized in aqua regia and analyzed for 53 elements by ICP-MS. The detection limit for gold was 0.1 ppm Au. No independent blank or standard samples were included.

11.1.3 Reverse-Circulation Drill Samples

All drill equipment used on Western drilling programs used drill rods of standard lengths in multiples of 10ft. To avoid any confusion in the field, all RC drill samples were collected in intervals of 5ft, and all drill core was measured in feet. Conversion to meters, as required for database or modeling purposes, was completed in the database.

11.1.4 Legacy Drill Samples

Crystal Peak has no documentation of RC drill sample collection and preparation techniques employed by Homestake Mining Company and Independence Mining Company. For the Homestake drilling, Crystal Peak only has a paper print-out of assays from the Homestake database, and hand-written assay sheets for most of the Homestake drill holes. These assay sheets accompany most of the original Homestake logs. Crystal Peak does have paper copies of analytical reports from Chemex laboratories for all Independence drilling. From these records, we know that samples were collected at 5ft intervals. Gold was determined by fire assay and silver by atomic absorption.

Years 1998-2008: Reverse-circulation drill samples were collected every five feet by drilling company personnel supervised by Western's drilling supervisor and the project geologist. Drill samples were collected in a five-gallon bucket, which was securely suspended from the drill's wet splitter. When drilling of the sample interval was complete, drilling company personnel removed the bucket from the splitter and thoroughly mixed the contents of the bucket with an aluminum grain scoop. This was not an acceptable procedure and it was discontinued in later drilling programs. Approximately 5-7 kilograms of the bucket contents were then scooped out of the bucket and deposited into a 10x17 inch Hubco Sentry II sample bags. A representative portion of each five-foot interval was placed in a plastic chip tray marked with interval footages.

During the 1999-2000 drilling programs, RC drill samples were analyzed by ALS Chemex in Sparks, Nevada. All drill samples were placed in industry-standard sample bags, put into in rice bags, sealed and picked up on site by ALS Chemex laboratory personnel from Elko, Nevada. The entire sample was pulverized to greater than 60% passing 10 mesh. A 300g split was then ring-pulverized to greater than 90% passing 150 mesh. The samples were analyzed for gold using 30g fire assay with an AA or ICP finish. A multi-element geochemical ICP analysis was also completed – the specific number of elements included in these multi-element packages has increased from 32 elements over the years. Pulped standards were inserted with every 30 to 40 samples to verify accuracy of the analysis. As well, Chemex routinely inserted blanks and standards in the sample runs for quality control.

During the 2008 drilling program, RC drill samples were analyzed by American Assay Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada. American is an ISO/EC 17025 accredited laboratory. Drill samples were put into rice bags, sealed and picked up on site by American. At the lab, the entire sample was pulverized to greater than 80% passing 10 mesh. A 250-300g split was then pulverized to greater than 90% passing 150 mesh. The samples were analyzed for gold using fire assay with an AA finish. A 32-element ICP analysis was also completed. Samples were run in batches of 50, which include two standards, one blank and four random control samples (assay reruns from the same pulp).

In addition to the in-house standards and blanks used by Chemex and American, duplicate reverse-circulation samples were collected by Western personnel for use as check samples for each hole drilled during the 1999 and 2000 drilling programs. The duplicates were given a specific number supplied by Western so as not to be identifiable by the lab. During the 2008 drilling program, gold standard samples prepared by MEG Labs, Reno, Nevada, were supplied to American by Western. The standards were inserted on-site by Western personnel into the drill sample run at 100ft intervals.

11.1.5 Gravel Creek – Years 2013-2017

As discussed in Section 10.3, Western continued to refine sample collection methods used at Gravel Creek. RC samples are collected every 5ft by drilling company employees under guidance of Western geologists and drill supervisor. Drill samplers are provided pre-numbered sample bags by Western personnel. In 2013 and 2014, RC drill samples were collected directly into 11x17 inch Hubco Sentry II sample bags contained within a bucket suspended from the drill's wet splitter. At each 5ft interval, the sample bag was removed and placed in a secure area to dry. A "field duplicate" sample was taken every 100ft as a check on sample homogeneity at the drill collection level. The original sample and field duplicate were taken from the sample side of the cyclone splitter from two sides of a Y-shaped discharge pipe. The use of a Y-splitter is poor sampling protocol and that has been stopped. A small portion of each 5ft interval was placed in a plastic chip tray marked with interval footages.

When samples were sufficiently dry, they were put into rice bags, sealed and transported by Western personnel to a secure sample storage area on the property, from which they were picked up by ALS trucks from Elko, Nevada.

In 2014, Western changed to using 28in x 28in micropore sample bags to reduce the incidence of the sample stream overflowing the sample bag before completion of the 5ft interval. These larger sample bags were handled as above. When everything was working well, the weight of solid sample collected in these larger bags was similar to that collected in the 10in x 17in sample bags. In 2015-2017, Western continued to use the larger 28in x 28in sample bags. Western provided pre-numbered sample bags to the drill crews. These included field duplicates at variable intervals in the holes. Sample weights were, in general, greater than 5kg. After drying on the drill site for several days, the individual bags were placed directly into sample bins provided by ALS, at which time they were also inventoried. ALS picked sample bins up on site. A representative portion of each five-foot interval was placed in a plastic chip tray marked with interval footages.

Samples were analyzed by ALS in Elko, Nevada. After drying, the entire sample was crushed to 70% passing 2mm. A riffle split of 1kg was then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Gold was determined by 30g fire assay with an AA finish. Samples were analyzed by a 41-element multi-element package by ICP-AES/ICP-MS of a 1-gram sample.

11.1.6 Core Drilling Samples

Years 1998-2008

During the 1998 core drilling program, sampled core intervals were split by Western personnel using a diamond blade core saw. The blade was cooled with a stream of clean water. Once cut, one-half of the core was returned to the core box as originally oriented. The sample carriage, including the groove underlying the diamond blade, was thoroughly cleaned after each sample was cut. The core cutting area was rinsed and swept clean at the end of each day; logging tables and floors were also swept clean at the end of each day.

Core samples were generally collected at intervals of 2ft to 5ft. Where appropriate, sample interval boundaries were picked at significant lithologic, structural and/or mineralogical contacts. An aluminum tag marked with the beginning footage of the sampled interval was stapled into the core box at the start of each sample interval. Detailed and accurate records of sample lengths were retained; core recoveries were measured for all intervals. All core was photographed and the cut core was returned to the box. Following photography, the boxes were stored in a locked warehouse facility with 24-hour security.

Gravel Creek – Years 2014-2017

Western completed core drilling programs at Gravel Creek during the years 2014-2017. Blackrock Drilling was the core contract drilling company in 2014, and Major Drilling the core contract drilling company from 2015 to 2017. All core drilled in 2014 and 2015 was HQ core (63mm nominal diameter). Core recovered in 2016 and 2017 included both HQ and PQ core (85mm nominal diameter). Similar sample collection and preparation procedures were followed with both contractors and for both sizes of core.

Diamond drill core was recovered at the drill, lightly washed, and placed in wax-impregnated cardboard core boxes by the drillers. Core was transported from the drill site to the Western core logging facility in Mountain City either by the drillers or by Western personnel. In 2014 and 2015, core logging was completed in a portable field office building. In 2016, Western set up a more functional core logging work area in a former grocery store building in Mountain City.

In 2014-2016, core handling and logging was conducted by a team of two Western geologists. In 2017, one geologist, assisted by a geotechnician, was responsible for all core handling and logging. Core was lightly washed again, if necessary. In 2014 and 2015, whole-core photographs were taken only of select intervals with features of interest to the logging geologists. In 2016 and 2017, all whole core was photographed prior to logging. Aluminum sample tags, marking the intervals for sampling, were stapled to the core boxes. Where the geologists felt the core should be cut along a particular orientation, this was marked directly on the core with a lumber pencil. Most sample intervals were 5ft. In long runs of unaltered and unbroken Jarbidge Rhyolite or Mori Road Formation, intervals were extended to 10ft. Where features requiring greater definition were logged, sample intervals as short as 1/2ft were designated. While marking sample intervals, the logging geologists also designated intervals for laboratory duplicate samples and inserted quality control standards and blank samples.

Following logging, core was picked up in Mountain City by ALS and transported to Reno, Nevada, for sawing, photography and analysis. ALS used a state-of-the-art automatic core saw. Western geologists inspected the ALS core sawing facility in September 2016 and again in April 2018. All core was half-split by diamond saw, with half-core retained in the original boxes and half-core submitted for assay. The half-core split was crushed to 70% passing 2mm. A riffle split of 1 kilogram was then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Gold was determined by fire assay with an AA finish of a 30g sample. Samples were analyzed by a 41-element multi-element package by ICP-AES/ICP-MS of a 1g sample.

Lab duplicate samples were prepared at intervals specified by Western. For these, the sampled half-core was quarter-sawn, with one quarter-core submitted as a sample duplicate and one quarter-core retained in the original core box.

All retained half-core was photographed by ALS. In 2014, the core was also imaged using the TerraCore hyperspectral scanner for identification of alteration mineral assemblages.

Retained core, assay pulps and coarse reject samples were returned by ALS Chemex to Western and are now stored in a secure facility in Mountain City.

11.1.7 Sample Security

Western maintained a continuous chain of sample custody for both RC and core samples, from drillers to Western personnel to analytical lab. RC samples and core at the drill sites were under 24hr surveillance of the drillers. Samples were delivered by the drillers to Western personnel. In 2014-2015, core in Mountain City was stacked beneath tarps outside of the logging building within sight of the company office. In 2016 and 2017, all core was stored in the secure logging facility. Samples were picked up either on the project site or at the company logging facility by ALS.

11.2 Doby George Area

11.2.1 Rock-Chip Geochemical Samples

Crystal Peak has no documentation of rock-chip sampling done by Homestake, Independence or Atlas. Crystal Peak has no documentation of rock-chip sampling methods used by IL Minerals. Original assay sheets from Chemex labs for sampling done by IL Minerals are retained in the Crystal Peak records.

Rock-chip samples collected by Western were either “representative” chip samples or high-grade select samples. Samples generally weighed 3 to 4kg. Representative samples are composed of numerous small chips collected uniformly across the outcrop exposure. Select samples are composed of small chips taken from specific zones to detail a particular item such as quartz vein material, iron oxide, fracture coatings or wall-rock mineralization. Field notes retained in the Crystal Peak office document the location and type of material sampled.

Rock-chip geochemical samples were transported by Western personnel to ALS (formerly Chemex) Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada or Elko, Nevada for analysis. ALS is an ISO-17025-2005 certified laboratory. At the lab, the entire sample was pulverized to greater than 60% passing 10 mesh. A 300g split was then ring-pulverized to greater than 90% passing 150 mesh. The samples were analyzed for gold using a 30g fire assay with an AA or ICP finish. A multi-element geochemical ICP analysis was also completed. Standards were inserted every 30 to 40 samples. As well, ALS routinely inserted blanks and standards in the sample runs for quality control.

11.2.2 Soil Geochemical Samples

Crystal Peak has no documentation of sample collection and preparation methods used by Homestake or IL Minerals in their soil-geochemical surveys. Crystal Peak has paper copies of sample location maps and Chemex analytical reports for IL Minerals sampling. Crystal Peak does not have analytical reports for Homestake sampling but does have paper maps with sample locations and assay values.

11.2.3 Reverse-Circulation Drill Samples

All drill equipment used on Western drilling programs used 10ft, or multiples of 10ft, drill rods. To avoid any confusion in the field, all RC drill samples were collected in intervals of 5ft, and all drill core was measured in feet. Conversion to meters was completed in the database.

11.2.4 Legacy Drill Samples

Crystal Peak has no documentation of RC drill sample collection and preparation techniques employed by Homestake, Independence, IL Minerals or Atlas. For the Homestake drilling, Crystal Peak has a paper print-out of all assays from the Homestake database and paper copies of assay certificates for 33 drill holes. Crystal Peak has a combination of original assay certificates and copies of assay certificates for the majority of Independence's drilling; original assay certificates for all of IL Mineral's drilling, and paper copies of assay certificates from all of Atlas' drilling. The majority of samples were collected at 5ft intervals; sampling was also done at 10ft intervals. Gold was determined by fire assay and silver by AA.

Years 1998-2008: RC drill samples were collected every 5ft by the drilling company personnel supervised by Western's drilling supervisor and the project geologist. Drill samples were collected in a 5gal bucket, which was suspended from the wet splitter. When drilling of the sample interval was complete, drilling company personnel removed the bucket from the splitter and thoroughly mixed the contents of the bucket with an aluminum grain scoop. This is not an acceptable procedure but the impact of this procedure on sample integrity may be minimal for the style of mineralization found at Doby George; the procedure has been discontinued. Approximately 5 to 7kg of the bucket contents were then scooped out of the bucket and deposited into a 10x17in. Hubco Sentry II sample bags. A representative portion of each five-foot interval was placed in a plastic chip tray marked with interval footages.

During the 1999-2000 drilling programs, RC drill samples were analyzed by ALS Chemex in Sparks, Nevada. All drill samples were placed in industry-standard sample bags, put into rice bags, sealed and picked up on site by ALS Chemex laboratory personnel from Elko, Nevada. The entire sample was pulverized to greater than 60% passing 10 mesh. A 300g split was then ring-pulverized to greater than 90% passing 150 mesh. The samples were analyzed for gold using 30g fire assay with an AA or ICP finish. A multi-element geochemical ICP analysis was also completed – the specific number of elements included in these multi-element packages has increased from 32 elements over the years. Pulped standards were inserted with every 30 to 40 samples to verify accuracy of the analysis. As well, Chemex routinely inserted blanks and standards in the sample runs for quality control.

During the 2008 drilling program, RC drill samples were analyzed by American Assay Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada. American is an ISO/EC 17025 accredited laboratory. Drill samples were put into rice bags, sealed and picked up on site by American. At the lab, the entire sample was pulverized to greater than 80% passing 10 mesh. A 250-300g split was then pulverized to greater than 90% passing 150 mesh. The samples were analyzed for gold using fire assay with an AA finish. A 32-element ICP analysis was also completed. Samples were run in batches of 50, which included two standards, one blank and four random control samples (assay reruns from the same pulp).

In addition to the in-house standards and blanks used by Chemex and American, duplicate reverse-circulation samples were collected by Western personnel for use as check samples for each hole drilled during the 1999 and 2000 drilling programs. The duplicates were given a specific number supplied by Western so as not to be identifiable by the lab. During the 2008 drilling program, gold standard samples prepared by MEG Labs, Reno, Nevada, were supplied to American by Western. The standards were inserted on-site by Western personnel into the drill sample run at 100ft intervals.

11.2.5 Doby George – 2013

RC samples were collected every 5ft by drilling company employees under guidance of Western geologists and drill supervisor. Drill samplers were provided pre-numbered sample bags by Western personnel. In 2013, RC drill samples were collected directly into 11x17in. Hubco Sentry II sample bags contained within a bucket suspended from the drill's wet splitter. At each 5ft interval, the sample bag was removed and dried. A "field duplicate" sample was taken every 100ft to check sampling integrity at this collection point. The original sample and field duplicate were taken from the sample side of the cyclone splitter from two sides of a Y-shaped discharge pipe. The use of a Y-splitter is poor sampling protocol and that has been stopped. A small portion of each 5ft interval was placed in a plastic chip tray marked with down-hole footages.

When samples were sufficiently dry, they were put in rice bags, sealed and transported by Western personnel to a secure sample storage area on the property, from which they were picked up by ALS trucks from Elko, Nevada.

Samples were analyzed by ALS in Elko, Nevada. After drying, the entire sample was crushed to 70% passing 2mm. A riffle split of 1kg was then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Gold was analyzed on a 30g fire assay with an AA finish. Samples were also analyzed for a 41-element multi-element package by ICP-AES/ICP-MS on a 1g sample.

11.2.6 Core Drilling Samples

Doby George – 1998, 2000

Longyear was the contract core drilling company used in 1998 and 2000 at Doby George. All core recovered in 1998 and in 2000 was HQ core (63mm nominal diameter). Sampled core intervals were split by Western personnel using a diamond-blade core saw. The blade was cooled with a stream of clean water. Once cut, one-half of the core was returned to the core box. The sample carriage, including the groove underlying the diamond blade, was thoroughly cleaned after each sample was cut. The core cutting area was rinsed and swept clean at the end of each day; logging tables and floors were also swept clean at the end of each day.

Core samples were generally collected over two to five-foot intervals. Where appropriate, sample interval boundaries were picked at significant lithologic, structural and/or mineralogical contacts. An aluminum tag marked with the beginning footage of the sampled interval was stapled into the core box at the start of each sample interval. Detailed and accurate records of sample lengths were retained; core recoveries were measured for all intervals. All core was photographed after the cut core was returned to the box. Following photography, the boxes were stored in a locked warehouse facility with 24-hour security.

Doby George – 2017

Major Drilling was the contract core drilling company used in 2017 at Doby George. Core recovered in 2017 included both HQ and PQ core (85mm nominal diameter).

Diamond drill core was recovered at the drill, lightly washed, and placed in wax-impregnated cardboard core boxes by the drillers. Core was transported from the drill site to the Western core logging facility in Mountain City either by the drillers or by Western personnel. Core logging was completed in Western's core logging facility in Mountain City.

Core handling and logging was conducted by a team of two Western geologists and a geotechnician. Core was lightly washed again, if necessary. All whole core was photographed. Aluminum sample tags, marking the intervals for sampling, were stapled to the core boxes. Where the geologists felt the core should be cut along a particular orientation, this was marked directly on the core with a lumber pencil. Most sample intervals were five feet. Where features requiring greater definition were logged, sample intervals as short as two feet were designated. While marking sample intervals, the logging geologists also designated intervals for laboratory duplicate samples and inserted quality control standards and blank samples.

Following logging, core was picked up in Mountain City by ALS and transported to Reno, Nevada, for sawing, more photography and analysis. ALS used an NTT Coresaw automated unit and two older traditional 20in.-blade masonry core saws. Western geologists inspected the ALS core sawing facility in September 2016 and again in April 2018. All core was half-split by diamond saw, with half-core retained in the original boxes and half-core submitted for assay. The core trays were cleaned after sawing each sample. The half-core split was crushed to 70% passing 2mm. A riffle split of one kilogram was then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Samples of 30g size were fire assayed for gold then finished with AA. Samples were analyzed by a 41-element multi-element package by ICP-AES/ICP-MS of a one-gram sample.

Lab duplicate samples were prepared at intervals specified by Western. For these, the sampled half-core was quarter-sawn, with one quarter-core submitted as a sample duplicate and one quarter-core retained in the original core box. All retained half-core was photographed by ALS.

Retained core, assay pulps and coarse reject samples were returned by ALS Chemex to Western and are now stored in a secure facility in Mountain City.

11.2.7 Sample Security

Western maintained a continuous chain of sample custody for both RC and core samples, from drillers to Western personnel to ALS. RC samples and core at the drill sites were under 24hr surveillance of the drillers. Samples were delivered by the drillers to Western personnel. In 2017 all core was stored in the secure logging facility. Samples were picked up either on site or at the company logging facility by ALS.

11.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek

The work of evaluating Western's QA/QC data for Wood Gulch - Gravel Creek was done or supervised by co-author Peter Ronning ("the author"), who takes responsibility for the work described and the conclusions expressed in Sections 11.3, 11.4 and their respective subsections as to the quality of the QA/QC data.

All of the data described in the discussion of QA/QC is a product of work done by or information obtained from Western, and all communications with respect to the QA/QC data have been between MDA and employees of or contractors working for Western. Hence throughout sections 11.3, 11.4 and their subsections reference is made to interactions between the author, MDA and Western. The discussions in sections 11.3, 11.4 and their subsections are intended to inform both Western and Crystal Peak.

The QA/QC data up to and including those of 2017 were merged in 2017 and the evaluation of the merged data is described in section 11.3.1 and its subsections.

The QA/QC data from the 2020 drilling program has not been merged with the data from earlier work, due to the two-year period without drilling between 2017 and 2020. A stand-alone description of the author's evaluation of the 2020 QA/QC is in section 11.3.2 and its subsections.

11.3.1 QA/QC Prior to and Including 2017, Wood Gulch – Gravel Creek

11.3.1.1 QA/QC Coverage and Monitoring to 2016

The QA/QC coverage in the Gravel Creek area in 2016 was complete except for six holes. QA/QC coverage in the Wood Gulch area is non-existent except for 18 holes. Table 11-1 summarizes the extent of coverage. Not included in Table 11-1 is the set of sixty-five check assays described in section 11.3.1.5.

Table 11-1 Summary of QA/QC Coverage by Areas

	Counts of Drill Holes Having:			
	Standards, Duplicates, Blanks	Standards, Duplicates Only	Standards Only	No QA/QC
Gravel Creek	54	8	none	6
Wood Gulch	3	none	15	345
***Trail Creek**	4	none	none	none

Notes: * Trail Creek is neither a significant focus of this report nor of Western's current plans but is listed in this table for completeness.

As indicated in Table 11-1, the majority of the drill holes in the Gravel Creek area have associated QA/QC data. Conversely, in the Wood Gulch area a large majority of the drill holes have no associated QA/QC data, while 18 holes do have some QA/QC data. In all but three of the Wood Gulch holes that have data for standards, the identity of the standards is not known, nor is their expected value, which limits their usefulness.

MDA has no documentation of any real-time monitoring of the QA/QC data that may have taken place during drill programs prior to 2016. During the 2016 and 2017 drill programs, incoming QA/QC data was tracked in spreadsheets, copies of which were provided to MDA.

11.3.1.2 QA/QC Coverage and Monitoring, 2017

The author did the major part of his evaluation of the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek QA/QC data prior to the 2017 field season. Subsequently to the 2017 season, the author merged the QA/QC data collected during 2017 into the same working files used for the prior evaluation. The QA/QC evaluation described in sections 11.3.1.3 through 11.3.3 incorporates the data from the 2017 field season.

QA/QC data collected during the 2017 field season comprised:

- 65 instances of standards. Eleven different standards were used,
- 29 instances of rig duplicates from RC drilling,
- 68 quarter-core field duplicates, and
- 19 coarse blanks.

11.3.1.3 Evaluation of Standard Reference Materials

For the purpose of this report, standard reference materials (“standards”) are pulverized rock or material similar to rock, containing concentrations of gold and in some cases silver that are known within acceptable tolerances. Samples of material from one or more such standards are included in batches of rock samples submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Analytical results returned for the standards are tests of the accuracy of the laboratory’s analyses.

At least seventy-one[2] separate standards are listed in the database associated with samples from the Gravel Creek, Wood Gulch and Saddle areas. At least 51 of them are “lab” standards, used by the laboratories as part of their internal QA/QC monitoring (“internal standards”). Nineteen are standards inserted by Western into shipments of samples to the lab. Five of the 19 are unknown standards, meaning that their provenance and expected values aren’t known to Western or MDA. Of the standards with known provenance, both Western’s and labs’ internal ones, all were obtained from reputable suppliers based in North America, Australia or New Zealand. MDA has copies on file of the certificates issued by the suppliers for each of the standards whose results the author has evaluated.

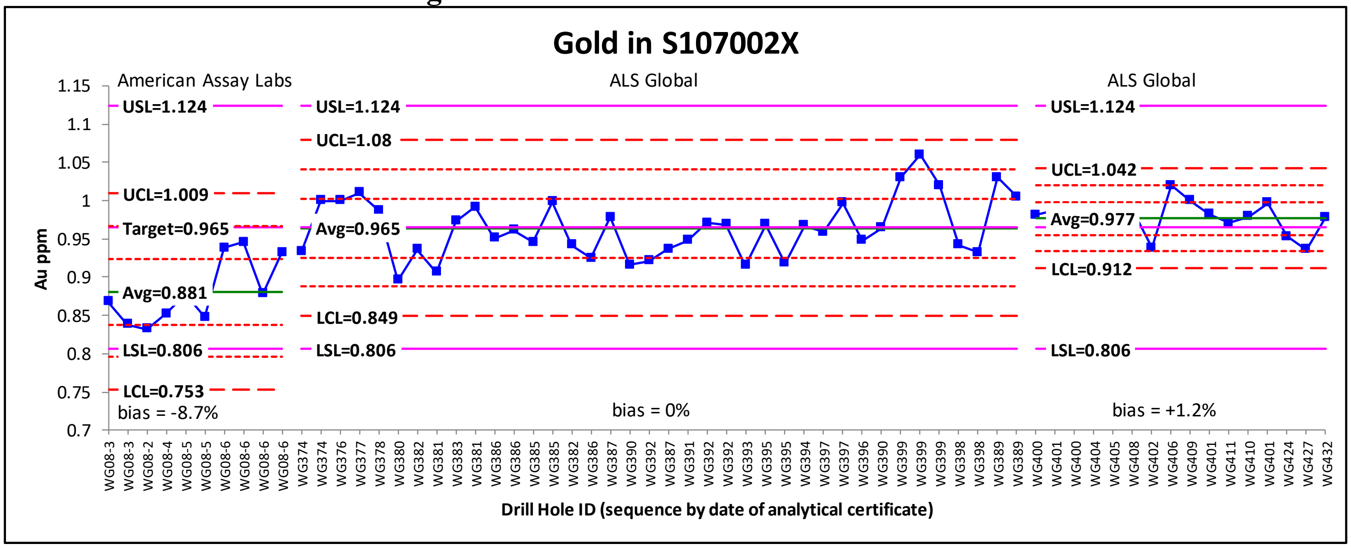
The author evaluated 16 of the standards inserted by Western. For the most part, the author did not evaluate the results for the internal standards used by the labs. MDA did evaluate the results for nine of ALS’ higher grade internal standards, in batches of samples containing one or more samples with a gold

[2] The exact number is not clear because at least three but possibly more separate standards have the same identifier, “Unknown”.

analysis obtained using ALS' method "Au-GRA21". None of Western's own standards were analyzed using this method.

In the cases of standards having sufficient numbers of analyses, MDA evaluated the results using control charts similar to the type sometimes known as Shewhart charts. MDA prepared 14 such charts, one of which is shown in Figure 11-1, as an example.

Figure 11-1 Gold in Standard S107002X



A brief explanation of Figure 11-1 follows:

- "Target" (magenta line) is the expected value of the standard. "USL" and "LSL" (magenta lines) are the upper and lower specification (failure) limits. These are based on statistics provided by the supplier of the standard. In MDA's evaluations, the Target is the expected value. The USL and LSL are the Target ± three standard deviations. This is a convention used by MDA and many others, but MDA acknowledges that some suppliers of standards discourage the use of this definition for failure limits.

- "Avg" (green line) is the average value of the analyses of this standard in Western's own data. In the middle range of the graph, the magenta and green lines for "Target" and "Average" overprint each other.

- "UCL" and "LCL" (orange long-dashed lines) are the average ± three standard deviations, using Western's own data. If specifications from the supplier are not available, "UCL" and "LCL" mark the upper and lower failure limits.

- There are three statistical domains in Figure 11-1.

    - American Assay Labs in 1998 returned comparatively low gold grades for this standard, with an average bias of -8.7% relative to the Target value. There was a gradual upward trend to AAL's results during this period.

- ALS Global in 2013 and 2014 returned results that, on average, equal the target value.
- Starting in August 2015, the pattern of ALS Global's results changed. The average shifted upwards, yielding a bias of +1.2% relative to the Target value. The greater change was in the dispersion, or the range of the results, which became narrower. All but four of the analyses of this standard during this period were higher than the target value. MDA does not know the reason(s) for the change in the statistical character of ALS' analyses of S107002X. Possibilities include a change in procedures or instrumentation at the lab, or a change in the character of the standard itself.

Table 11-2 and Table 11-3 summarize the results of the author's evaluation of gold in the standards. Some comments on the results obtained for gold in standards are:

- The high-side failure for gold in S107014X is probably a true analytical failure.
- One of the three high-side failures for gold in S104008X may well be due to a sample mix-up[3]. The analysis is very similar to analyses typically obtained for standard S105005X. The remaining two high-side failures for gold are probably true analytical failures.
- Table 11-2 indicates that all seven of the gold analyses of S104007X are failures. However, the bias is small. All but one of the failures are a consequence of ALS' analyses of this standard having a greater dispersion, expressed by the standard deviation, than is indicated by the supplier's specifications. The other failure, on the low side, may well be due to a sample mix-up.

Table 11-2 Summary of Results for Gold in Standards

Standard ID	Period	Laboratory	Element	Insertions	Expected Value (g Au/t)	Failure Counts		Bias as %
						Low	High	
S105005X	2013 - 2017	ALS	Au	74	2.416	0	0	2.2
S107002X	2008	AAL	Au	10	0.965	0	0	-8.7
	2013 - 2017	ALS	Au	58	0.965	0	0	0.4
S107014X	2013 - 2015	ALS	Au	37	0.009	0	3	n/a
S104008X	2008	AAL	Au	12	0.662	0	0	-2.7
	2013 - 2015	ALS	Au	33	0.662	0	3	0.5
S107022X	2008	AAL	Au	16	0.076	0	0	-13.2
	2013 - 2015	ALS	Au	20	0.076	0	0	-10.5
	2016 - 2017	ALS	Au	7	0.076	0	0	-11.8
S104007X	2008	AAL	Au	7	0.75	4	3	1.3
CDN-GS-4A	2016 - 2017	ALS	Au	5	4.42	0	0	-1.6
CDN-GS-7A	2016 - 2017	ALS	Au	6	7.2	0	0	-0.1
CDN-HC-2	2016	ALS	Au	5	1.67	0	0	0.2
CDN-HZ-3	2016	ALS	Au	3	0.055	0	0	6.7
CDN-GS-3D	2017	ALS	Au	5	3.41	0	0	-0.6

[3] If a failed analysis of a standard is radically different from the expected value, and especially if the analysis is close to what would be expected for another standard in use, a sample mix-up is suspected, but cannot be proven.

Standard ID	Period	Laboratory	Element	Insertions	Expected Value (g Au/t)	Failure Counts		Bias as %
						Low	High	
SN74	2017	ALS	Au	15	8.981	0	0	-3.6
SQ88	2017	ALS	Au	4	39.72	0	0	-2.4
OxE74	2016 - 2017	ALS	Au	9	0.615	0	0	-1.1
OxG83	2016 - 2017	ALS	Au	8	1.002	0	0	-1.6
Oxi23	2016 - 2017	ALS	Au	9	1.844	0	0	0.5
OxJ111	2014 - 2016	ALS	Au	12	2.166	0	0	-0.12
G909-3	2014 - 2016	ALS	Au	8	13.16	0	0	-1.69
G306-6	2015	ALS	Au	5	48.53	0	0	1.42
SP37	2014 - 2015	ALS	Au	3	18.14	0	0	0.61
G310-8	2014 - 2015	ALS	Au	3	7.97	0	0	1.3
OREAS-62c	2014	ALS	Au	2	8.79	0	0	1.37
SQ48	2016	ALS	Au	1	30.25	0	0	0.17
SQ36	2014	ALS	Au	1	30.04	0	0	0.87
OREAS 216	2016	ALS	Au	1	6.66	0	0	1.65

Note: S107014X is a pulp blank with a certified value. For such a gold value very close to the detection limits of the analytical methods, a calculated bias would be misleading.

Table 11-3 Summary of Results for Silver in Standards

Standard ID	Period	Laboratory	Element	Insertions	Expected Value (g Ag/t)	Failure Counts		Bias as %
						Low	High	
S105005X	2013 - 2017	ALS	Ag (nc)	74	4.0	0	1	-2.5
S107002X	2008	AAL	Ag (nc)	10	9.2	0	0	6.5
S107002X	2013 - 2017	ALS	Ag (nc)	58	9.2	0	1	7.6
S107014X	2013 - 2015	ALS	Ag (nc)	37	all silver assays below detection limit			
S104008X	2008	AAL	Ag (nc)	12	0.4	0	0	-50.0
S104008X	2013 - 2015	ALS	Ag (nc)	35	0.4	0	1	-25.0
S107022X	2008	AAL	Ag (nc)	16	1.7	0	1	-29.4
S107022X	2013 - 2015	ALS	Ag (nc)	32	1.7	0	0	-23.5
S104007X	2008	AAL	Ag (nc)	7	40	0	1	-12.0
CDN-HC-2	2016	ALS	Ag	6	15.3	0	0	--0.65
CDN-HZ-3	2016	ALS	Ag	5	27.3	0	0	0
SN74	2017	ALS	Ag	16	51.5	1	0	2.5
SQ88	2017	ALS	Ag	13	160.8	1	0	-1.2

Note: “nc” indicates that the standard is not certified for silver.

Some comments on the results obtained for silver in standards are:

- The high-side failure for silver in S105005X is probably a true analytical failure[4].

[4] With only the data available, it is not possible to determine with certainty that a failure is an analytical one or is due to something else. The author suggests that, barring information to the contrary, a failure is probably an analytical one if it is within a few standard deviations of the expected value. This is subjective and open to differing opinions.

- The high-side failure for silver in S107002X is probably a true analytical failure.
- The one high-side failure for silver in S104008X may well be due to a sample mix-up, like the failure of the same sample for gold.
- The high-side failure for silver in S107022X is probably a true analytical failure.

Any group of analyses for any standard will exhibit some bias relative to the expected value. In only rare cases is the bias so small as to make the results appear unbiased. Biases with absolute magnitudes of up to 5% are quite common. However, some of the biases listed in Table 11-2 and Table 11-3 are severe. The larger double-digit biases, such as gold in S107014X and silver in S104008X, are found at values close to detection limits and are neither surprising nor very consequential. An example where bias may be more important is the observation that the AAL gold analyses appear to have been biased low relative to expected values fairly consistently. These represent a small part of the sample data set for gold.

Overall, the results from the standards indicate that Western's assays are suitable for use in the Wood Gulch - Gravel Creek resource estimate.

11.3.1.4 Evaluation of Duplicate Samples

The author evaluated results for duplicates that include the following types:

- Field duplicates, which are duplicate samples of RC chips collected by Western during the period 2013 to 2015, submitted to ALS. The variability or "error" in field duplicates incorporates natural geological heterogeneity, any error and/or bias introduced during sample collection procedures, and the variability of the entire sequence of lab preparation and analytical processes. The size reduction and mixing of chips during the process of drilling and collecting of RC chips for a sample would be expected to reduce the expression of natural geological heterogeneity within RC chip samples.

- Field duplicates which are "duplicate" samples of drill core, collected by Western and submitted to ALS in 2016. The field duplicates are quarter-core samples, whereas the originals are half-core samples. This results in a difference of "support" between the original core samples and the duplicates, but this is an unavoidable compromise if there is to be any core from the duplicate intervals left in the boxes for future reference.

- Pulp split duplicates. The pulps were originally prepared and analyzed by American Assay Labs in 2008, and the pulp split duplicates were part of American's internal QA/QC. The variability in such duplicates is generally accepted as mostly being due to the analytical part of the laboratory process. The variability introduced by taking a second split from the pulp is part of this.

- Replicate samples prepared and analyzed by ALS in the period 2014 to 2016. According to information provided to Western by ALS, these are analytical duplicates in the form of second splits from the same pulp as the original analysis. They are thus similar in kind to the pulp split duplicates collected by American Assay Labs in 2008.

The field duplicates were collected and submitted to the lab by Western's field personnel. The pulp split duplicates and replicates are part of the labs' internal QA/QC processes.

The author evaluated the results for the duplicates using scatterplots, relative difference plots, QQ plots and correlation matrices. Table 11-4 summarizes the results of MDA's evaluation. Explanations and example graphs follow the table.

Table 11-4 Summary of Results Obtained for Duplicate Samples

Type	Period	Lab	Metal	Counts			RMA Regression	Averages as Percent		Corr Coeff
				All	Used	Outliers	(y = dup, x = orig)	Rel Pct Diff	Abs Rel Pct Dif	
Pulp Dup	2008	AAL	Au	79	25	1	y = 0.967x + 0.006	*11.3	17.1	0.997
			Ag	79	79	0	y = 1x - 0	-2.8	8.7	0.996
Replicates	2014	ALS Global	Au	264	84	6	y = 1.012x + 0.003	3.2	13.7	0.999
			Ag	235	95	3	y = 1.019x - 0.247	-2.6	14.5	0.988
Replicates	2015	ALS Global	Au	322	156	4	y = 1.079x - 0.01	1.7	13.5	0.999
			Ag	244	140	8	y = 1.019x - 0.04	0.1	17.4	0.998
Replicates	2016	ALS Global	Au	148	33	4	y = 1.023x + 0.001	-1.1	7.6	0.999
			Ag	112	39	5	y = 1x - 0	1.3	5.7	1.000
RC Chips	2013-15, 2017	ALS Global	Au	805	285	14	y = 1.074x - 0.014	-0.6	46.4	0.855
			Ag	805	482	15	y = 0.963x + 0.015	1.7	58.0	0.859
Core Dup	2016	ALS Global	Au	103	74	11	y = 1.017x - 0.003	-0.9	35.2	0.970
			Ag	103	34	3	y = 0.937x + 0.274	2.1	45.2	0.979

Notes: The apparently very high bias for gold in the 2008 pulp duplicates is a consequence of the strong influence of a few high biases at mean grades of less than 0.07g Au/t. There are only four usable duplicate pairs having mean grades higher than 0.07g Au/t.

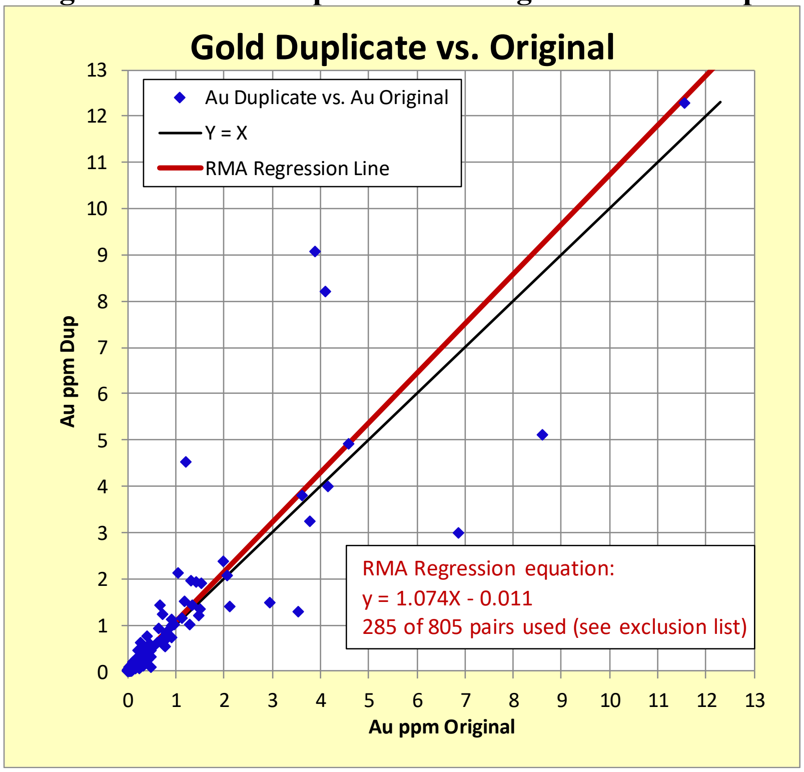
The "Counts" columns have the following meanings:

- "All" is the count of all of the available sample pairs of this type.
- "Used" is the count of pairs that MDA used in the statistical evaluations. In all but one case, many fewer pairs were used than are available. Typically, pairs not used were those in which one or both analyses returned results below the detection limit, or pairs in which the grades were so low that inconsequential differences would have disproportionate influences on the statistics. "Outliers" (see below) were not used in calculating the basic statistics.
- "Outliers" are duplicate pairs whose grades are in ranges of interest, but whose differences are so great that they would have disproportionate influences on the statistics, obscuring or distorting the underlying relationships between the originals and duplicates. They are excluded from statistical calculations. Although various calculated parameters are sometimes used to identify outliers, in this case MDA identified them visually on scatterplots and relative difference plots. Outliers can be thought of as warning signals. Some will always exist, but the recognition of a high proportion of outliers should lead to an investigation into the causes.

"RMA Regression" produces linear equations describing the approximate relationship between two variables, in this case between the duplicate and original analyses. A theoretical ideal equation is y = x, which is almost never achieved in real-world situations, although two of Western's silver duplicate sets did produce that equation.

Figure 11-2 is an example of a scatterplot showing the regression line for duplicate pairs from the reverse circulation field duplicates, the first set of pairs listed in Table 11-4. The author prepared similar charts for each of the eight sets of duplicates listed in the table.

Figure 11-2 Gold Duplicates vs. Originals in RC Chips



- "Rel Pct Diff" is relative difference expressed as percent. The relative percent difference listed in Table 11-4 is an average of individual relative differences, each of which is calculated as:

Equation 1: $$100\ x\ \frac{(Duplicate - Original)}{Lesser\ of\ (Duplicate, Original)}$$

- An alternative calculation, which MDA has also done as part of this evaluation, but whose results are not listed in Table 11-4 is:

Equation 2: $$100\ x\ \frac{(Duplicate - Original)}{Mean\ of\ (Duplicate, Original)}$$

- The averages of the relative percent differences listed in Table 11-4 are indications of the biases between the duplicates and the originals. The "Abs Rel Pct Diff" is the average of the absolute relative differences and gives an indication of the degree of variability between the duplicates and originals.

- Figure 11-3 is an example of a relative difference chart, using the same set of duplicates illustrated in Figure 11-2. Figure 11-4 is an example of an absolute relative difference chart, using the same data.

Figure 11-3 Gold Relative Percent Difference - RC Chip Duplicates

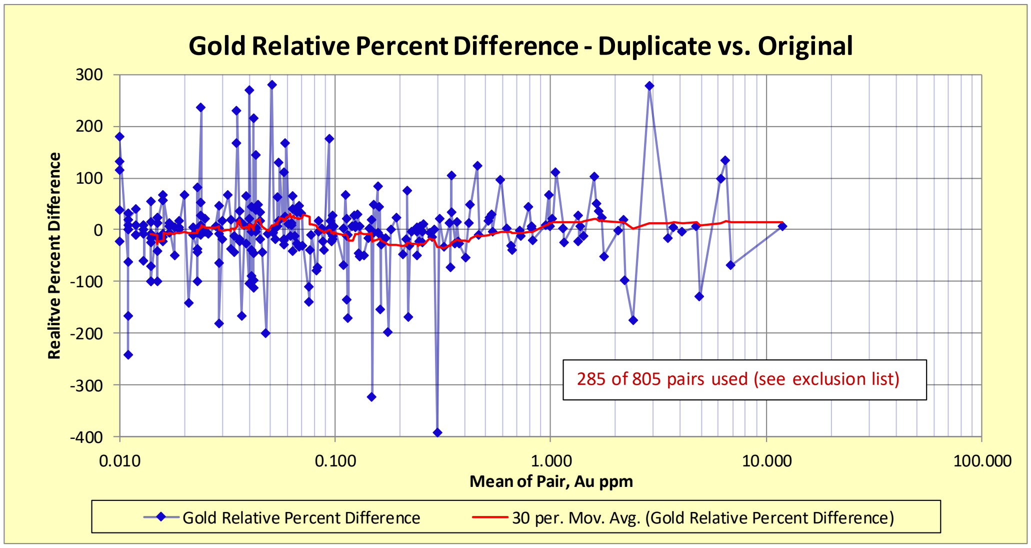
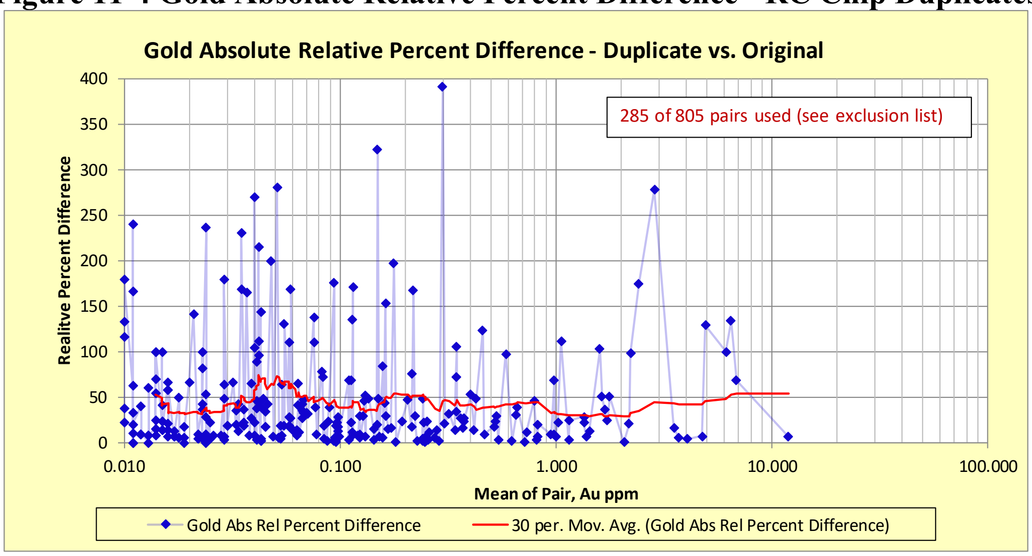


Figure 11-4 Gold Absolute Relative Percent Difference - RC Chip Duplicates



Discussion of the Results for Duplicates

The results obtained for the duplicate samples are generally within expectations. Field duplicates have on average higher absolute differences than other duplicates farther along in the preparation process, which is typical.

The bias of the pulp duplicates prepared and analyzed by AAL is surprising. On reviewing the data, it is apparent that the high average bias is strongly influenced by a few duplicates with high biases at grades of under 0.07g Au/ton. There are only four usable duplicate pairs having mean grades higher than 0.07g Au/t.

Unexpectedly, the absolute relative differences of the RC chip samples are of similar magnitudes to and higher than those of the core samples. It would be expected that the crushing and mixing effect of the RC drilling process would reduce relative differences between duplicates and originals. It is also noteworthy that in the RC chips, the coefficient of correlation between the original and duplicate samples is the lowest of any of the correlations in the duplicate data sets.

While the outliers counted in Table 11-4 have not been used in the statistical characterization of the duplicate populations, they are important to consider. For example, a listing of the six outlier pairs identified among the gold analyses of replicate analyses by ALS in 2014 is shown in Table 11-5.

Table 11-5 Outlier Pairs 2014

ORIG_Au_ppm	DUPL_Au_ppm
0.013	0.0025
0.024	0.006
0.005	0.032
*0.0025	*0.101
*1.625	*1.23
2.1	1.185

In the case of at least two of these pairs, marked with "*", it would have been useful to follow up to see if the discrepancies could be attributed to something in the character of the mineralization, or to some aspect of the laboratory processes.

11.3.1.5 Evaluation of Check Assays

Western selected a set of 65 pulps from the 2013, 2014 and 2015 drilling, originally analyzed by ALS, and sent them to American Assay labs ("AAL") for re-analysis. Note that ALS and AAL did not use exactly the same analytical methods; for example, ALS analyzed lower-grade gold using atomic absorption whereas AAL used ICP. However, the purpose of check analyses in this case is to determine whether the two labs, each using appropriate but not necessarily identical methods, produce similar results. No two labs should be expected to produce identical results, and small biases are to be expected.

The author used graphical and statistical methods, similar to those employed in comparing the duplicate samples, to evaluate the check analyses. Table 11-6 summarizes the results for gold and silver.

Table 11-6 Summary of Results Obtained for Check Assays

Type	Period	Lab	Metal	Count			RMA Regression	Averages as Percent		Corr Coeff
				All	Used	Outliers	(y = dup, x = orig)	Rel Pct Diff	Abs Rel Pct Dif	
Check Assays	2013 - 2015	ALS & AAL	Au	65	62	3	y = 0.987x + 0.102	0.9	9.8	0.986
			Ag	65	62	3	y = 0.936x + 5.39	2.4	7.2	0.996

Note: Outliers are excluded from statistical calculations.

The results for the check assays as summarized in Table 11-6 are acceptable. The three outliers excluded from calculations for gold were cases of pairs having such high grades that, though they compared reasonably well, had an undue influence on the regression equation. The three outliers excluded from calculations for silver were cases of high-grade pairs having relative differences of 51%, 92% and 213%. The check assays give no reason to suspect any systematic problems in the large body of assays obtained from ALS during the 2013 to 2015 period.

11.3.1.6 Evaluation of Blanks

The database contains information for the following types of blanks:

- 92 field blanks consisting of marble chips, sent in 2015, 2016 and 2017 to ALS by Western as part of the normal sample stream. The author prepared charts for gold and for silver in these blanks. For the gold chart and evaluation, see Figure 11-5 and the related discussion following the figure. With 14 unimportant exceptions, the silver analyses were all below the detection limit. The chart for silver is not included in this report.

- 37 lab blanks analyzed by AAL in 2008. These were part of the lab's internal QA/QC program. With few and insignificant exceptions, gold and silver values were below detection limits. The author did not prepare charts for these blanks.

340 "lab blanks" analyzed for gold by ALS in 2015 and 2016. The author prepared a chart for these.

See Figure 11-6 and the related discussion that follows the figure.

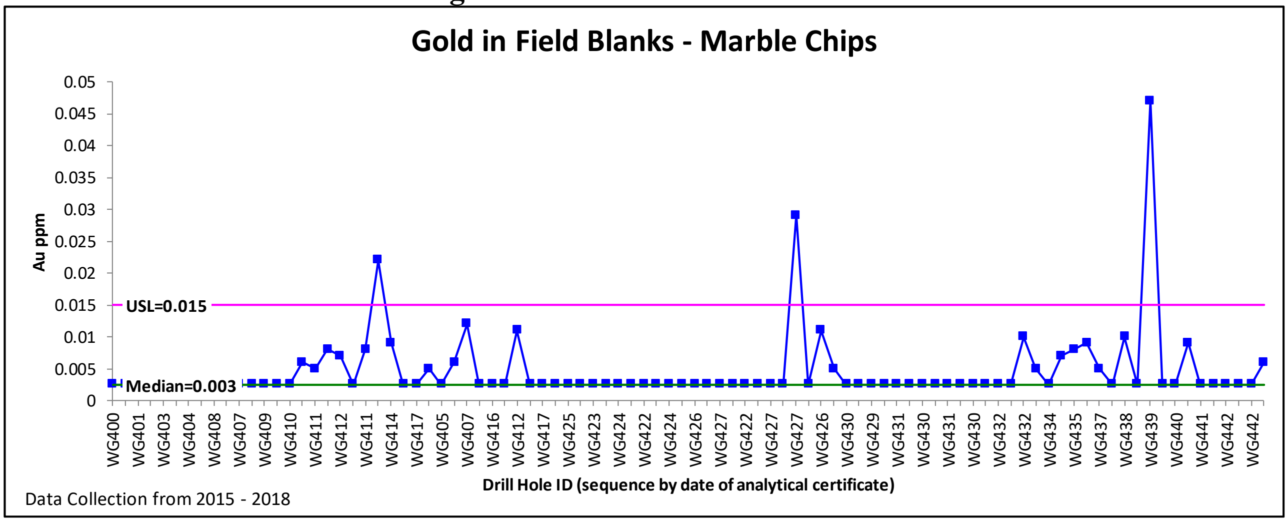
- 451 "lab blanks" analyzed for silver by ALS in 2015 and 2016. The author prepared a chart for these. All but one of the silver analyses were less than the detection limits.

- 199 gold analyses of what is described as "lab blank flux" by ALS in the period 2013 – 2014. The author prepared a chart for these. Two cases of analyses above detection limits are present in the data, but the grades are not high enough to be of concern.

The most useful type of blank is a coarse blank that is submitted to the lab as an ordinary sample and undergoes the entire sequence of lab procedures, starting with crushing and ending with analysis. The 73 field blanks submitted by Western to ALS in 2015 and 2016 were of this type.

The author's review of all available data for blanks did not reveal any causes for concern. However, one phenomenon of interest is revealed by the charts for gold analyses of blanks by ALS in 2015 and 2016, illustrated by Figure 11-5 and Figure 11-6, which follow.

Figure 11-5 Gold in Field Blanks



In Figure 11-5 the USL has been set at three times the lower detection limit for gold. This limit is not based on any fundamental principles but is rather a choice. Practitioners typically set the limit for blanks anywhere between three and six times the lower detection limit. The three analyses above the USL are not a cause for concern.

Of more interest, although still not of significant concern, is the change in the pattern of the results that begins with the first instance of a blank assigned to hole WG411. Earlier analyses on the left side of the graph are uniformly below the detection limit. Later analyses on the right side of the graph, up to about WG412, include many more instances of detectable gold. A similar sequence of results with detectable gold occurred between analytical batches from WG432 through WG441. The grades are not high enough to cause any concern about relying on gold assays from these periods, but the fact that the pattern changed is of interest.

Figure 11-6 Gold in Lab Blanks

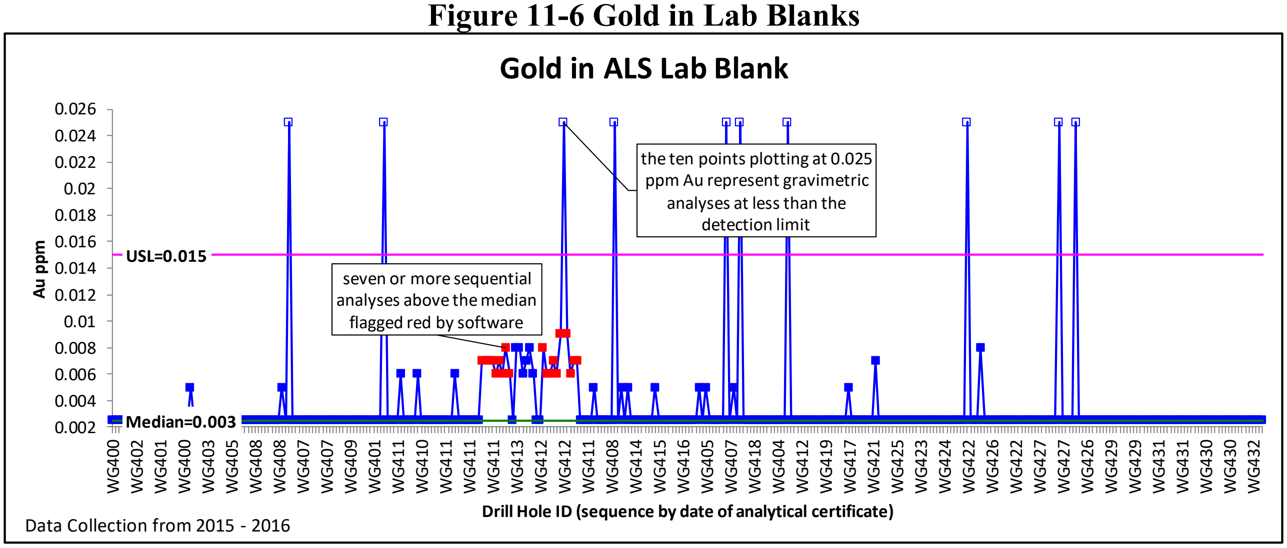


Figure 11-6 is a chart for the "lab blanks" analyzed by ALS in 2015 and 2016. The charting software has flagged a number of assays in red, based on a rule of thumb sometimes used in industrial process control, that too many values in a row above the expected value may indicate some change in the process. In this case seven sequential analyses above the expected value was used as a "trigger". The assays flagged in red on Figure 11-6 were from blanks assigned to holes WG411, WG412 and WG413, which were analyzed during the same time period in late September and early October 2015 that the change in patterns appeared on Figure 11-5.

The charts in Figure 11-5 and Figure 11-6 suggest that during late September and early October 2015, there was a slight uptick in the gold analyses obtained from ALS. The author reemphasizes that the uptick is slight and not a cause for concern about the use of gold assays from this period. However, it would be cause to monitor subsequent results for gold in blanks closely, in case of further incremental increases.

11.3.2 QA/QC in 2020, Wood Gulch – Gravel Creek

11.3.2.1 QA/QC Coverage and Monitoring in 2020

During the 2020 drilling campaign Western collected QA/QC data comprising:

- 50 instances of standards, approximately one in every 58 analyses. Nine different standards were used, but only three of them were used and analyzed more than ten times. Another was analyzed three times, and the remaining five were each analyzed only once or twice.
- 46 quarter-core field duplicates, approximately one in every 62 analyses, and
- 44 coarse blanks, approximately one in every 65 analyses.

In total, approximately one in every 21 analyses was of a QA/QC sample.

11.3.2.2 Evaluation of Standard Reference Materials Analyzed in 2020

The results obtained from the analyses of gold in the standards are summarized in Table 11-7.

Table 11-7 Summary of Results for Gold in Standards, 2020

Standard ID	Count Analyses	Gold Grades, ppm Au		Maximum	Minimum	Failure Counts		Bias %	SD Ratio
		Expected Value	Average Achieved			Low	High		
CDN-GS-3D	13	3.41	3.48	3.72	2.54	1	0	2.05	1.14
CDN-GS-4A	14	4.42	4.58	5.43	<0.005	2	3	3.62	0.38
CDN-GS-7A	12	7.2	6.96	7.68	6.43	0	0	-3.33	0.75
MEG-Au.12.46	1	7.54	7.48	7.48	7.48	0	0	-0.84	n/a
MEG-Au.09.06	1	11.23	11.60	11.60	11.60	0	0	3.3	n/a
OxE74	1	0.615	0.631	0.631	0.631	0	0	2.6	n/a
SK93	2	4.079	4.08	4.08	4.08	0	0	0.02	n/a
SL105	4	5.050	4.87	4.98	4.62	1	0	-3.56	n/a
SN104	2	9.182	8.96	8.99	8.93	0	0	-2.42	n/a

Notes: Failure limits are the upper and lower specification limits ("USL" and "LSL"), which are calculated as:

$$(expected\ value) \pm (3\ x\ expected\ standard\ deviation)$$

where the expected value and expected standard deviation are obtained from specifications provided by the supplier of the standard.

The bias expressed as percent is calculated as:

$$100\ x\ \frac{average\ obtained - expected\ value}{expected\ value}$$

The "SD Ratio"[5] is calculated as:

$$\frac{expected\ standard\ deviation}{achieved\ standard\ deviation}$$

where the expected standard deviation is obtained from specifications provided by the supplier of the standard and the achieved standard deviation is the standard deviation of Western's results for the analysis of the standard. An SD ratio of one or greater is desirable and indicates that the lab in question is performing with an equal or tighter precision than indicated by the specifications for the standard.

For gold, out of 50 analyses of standards, there are three high and four low failures, making for a high failure rate. At least one failure is likely the result of a sample mix-up. A single standard was the source of five failures, and discussions between Western and the supplier of the standard have highlighted the possibility that the matrix of this standard, prepared from a very different type of mineral deposit, may be unsuitable for analysis using laboratory processes optimized for the matrix material of low sulfidation epithermal deposits. None of the standards in regular use by Western in 2020 was prepared using material derived from or designed to match the matrix of low sulfidation epithermal deposits.

The results obtained from the analyses of gold in the standards are summarized in Table 11-8.

Table 11-8 Summary of Results for Silver in Standards, 2020

Standard ID	Count Analyses	Silver Grades, ppm Ag		Maximum	Minimum	Failure Counts		Bias %	SD Ratio
		Expected Value	Average Achieved			Low	High		
CDN-GS-3D	13	n/a	3.89	4.3	3.6	0	0	n/a	n/a
CDN-GS-4A	14	n/a	0.69	1	<0.2	1	0	n/a	n/a
CDN-GS-7A	12	n/a	0.71	1.2	0.4	0	0	n/a	n/a
MEG-Au.12.46	1	25.27	11.8*	11.8	11.8	1	n/a	-53.3	n/a
MEG-Au.09.06	1	10.90**	10.7	10.7	10.7	n/a	n/a	-1.83	n/a
OxE74	1	n/a	<0.2	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
SK93	2	n/a	2.75	2.8	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
SL105	4	30.40	30.4	30.7	30	0	0	0	3.33
SN104	2	46.70	47.8	49.3	46.2	0	0	2.36	n/a

Notes: *MDA strongly suspects that this was an analysis of MEG-Au.09.06, not of MEG-Au.12.46. There is evidence for this in the trace element compositions obtained from the ICP analyses.

**This value is reported by the supplier of the standard, but not certified.

Fifty analyses of silver were obtained from standards in 2020, but the standards that were in regular use by Western are not certified for silver. Relatively late in the program, seven analyses were obtained from

[5] The "SD Ratio" as used here is similar to a measurement used in industrial process control called "Performance Ratio".

standards certified for silver. Due to the lack of certified material, for the most part the author was able to evaluate the precision of the silver analyses but not their accuracy.

Two low-side failures of silver analyses were identified. In both cases the author suspects that they were due to sample mix-ups.

None of the standards in regular use by Western in 2020 contains either gold or silver grades high enough to require overlimit analyses. Consequently, the three gold and thirteen silver overlimit analyses of core samples were initially done without control by standards that were analyzed using the same overlimit methods. One of the overlimit gold analyses was subsequently re-done in a batch that did contain a high-grade standard.

11.3.2.3 Evaluation of Field Blanks Analyzed in 2020

The blanks used in 2020 consisted of crushed white marble obtained from Home Depot. Forty-four examples of this material were analyzed, so approximately one in every 65 analyses was on the blank material.

In the case of gold, 42 of the 44 analyses reported results below the detection limit, which is 0.005 ppm Au. The other two analyses reported 0.006 and 0.007 ppm Au. The author considers these to be very good results.

In the case of silver, 35 of the 44 analyses reported results below the detection limit, which is 0.2 ppm Ag. Seven of the remaining nine analyses are at the detection limit, and two are reported at 0.3 ppm Ag. These are good results.

The author inspected the gold and silver results for samples whose numbers are numerically adjacent to all the blanks in which detectable gold or silver were reported, to see if there is any indication that such blanks were more likely to be found next to high grade samples than next to samples with background grades. There is no indication of such a correlation.

11.3.2.4 Evaluation of Field Duplicates Analyzed in 2020

Western collected 46 field duplicates, consisting of ¼ core splits. MDA evaluated the results for these using scatterplots, QQ plots, histograms, and relative difference plots. The results are summarized in Table 11-9.

Table 11-9 Summary of Results for Field Duplicates in 2020

Type	Start Date	End Date	Metal	Counts			RMA Regression	Averages as Percent		Corr Coeff
				All	Used	Outliers	(y = dup, x = orig)	Rel Pct Diff	Abs Rel Pct Dif	
¼ core Field dup	Aug 2020	March 2021	Au	46	23	2	y = 1.036x + 0.001	+11.5	43.4	0.95
			Ag	46	28	1	y = 0.987x – 0.051	+8.5	35.8	0.95

The regression equation, relative differences and correlation coefficients in Table 11-9 are within the ranges that MDA expects to see in low-sulfidation epithermal precious metal deposits.

11.3.3 Conclusions and Recommendations with Respect to QA/QC

The author concludes that, for drill holes having QA/QC data available, the QA/QC results are adequate to support the use of the assay data in a resource estimate. This applies to Gravel Creek. MDA can draw no conclusions with respect to the many drill holes at Wood Gulch for which no QA/QC data is available (see Section 11.3.1.1).

Recommendations for future QA/QC programs are:

- Many of the sets of duplicate samples for which MDA has data are part of the laboratory's internal QA/QC processes. A set of field duplicates originated with Western. At least some preparation (i.e., coarse rejects) and pulp duplicates should be specifically requested by Western, rather than relying exclusively on the lab's internal protocols for duplicates. One benefit of obtaining preparation and pulp duplicates selected by Western would be that the selection of samples for duplication could be optimized, to emphasize mineralized zones. In some of the duplicate data sets, MDA used less than half of the available results, because most of the samples had grades below detection limits, or grades that were so low that small absolute differences looked like very large relative differences. Selecting duplicate samples to emphasize grades of interest does create a selection bias, which is disadvantageous, but that can be minimized by selecting any mineralized zones, not just "economic" for example.

- During the 2016 and 2017 drill programs Western did near-real time monitoring of incoming QA/QC data. One failure of a standard was noted, and on instructions from Western, the affected batch of samples was re-run This real-time monitoring is important and should be continued, and well-documented, in future programs.

- In 2016, 2017 and 2020 many different standard reference materials were used, some of them inserted into the sample stream many times and some of them inserted as few as one or two times. In future programs it would be prudent to use a smaller number of standard reference materials, perhaps four to six, and to ensure that each is inserted into the sample stream a sufficient number of times to give a statistically meaningful population of results. If possible, material having a matrix similar to the host rocks of the Aura district should be used. Standards should be certified for both gold and silver and have grades that span the range of expected grades in the Aura district. Some standards should have grades that the labs will analyze using "overlimit" (high grade) methods and should be used with sample batches where there is evidence that high grades may occur. Ideally, standards should be inserted at irregular intervals, chosen such that a given laboratory batch contains one or more standards having grades similar to the expected grades of the batch.

11.4 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Doby George

11.4.1 QA/QC Coverage

Table 11-10 summarizes the types of QA/QC data available for the Doby George project area. For more details about the types of QA/QC data, see Sections 11.4.2 through 11.4.4.

Table 11-10 Summary of QA/QC Coverage Doby George

QA/QC Types Included	Count of Holes	**Years	*Series
Standards, Duplicates, Blanks	2	2017	D787, D788
Standards, Duplicates	38	2008, 2013	D749 to D781
Standards	13	1998	DGC-717 to DGC-729
Duplicates	78	1990 1995, 1996 1999, 2000	DH-223 to DH-255 DG-662 to DG-715 D730 to D748
Duplicates, Checks	5	1992 1993	DG-273 DG-624, DG-625 DG-643, DG-652
Checks	388	1985 – 1989 1992, 1993	DH-1 to DH-203 DG-105A, DG-106A DG-256 to DG-687 DGC-623
No QA/QC	303	1989, 1990 1990 1985 - 1993 1992 - 1998 1985 - 1990	C-1 to C-14 D-1 to D-12 DG- various DGC- various DH- various

Notes: * Series listed do not necessarily include all members of the sequence.
** Years listed are the years of the drill campaigns during which the original samples were collected.
For hole-by-hole information, detailed lists should be consulted. Such lists are not included in this report.

As seen in Table 11-10, the use of standard reference materials appears in the records starting in 1998. In subsequent campaigns field duplicates and later blanks were introduced.

The available records suggest that in years prior to 1998 formal QA/QC programs were not in place. Some analyses of duplicates appear to have been done by various operators on a sporadic basis for reasons not recorded. Check assays, done at laboratories other than the laboratories which did the original assays, were in many cases done months or years after the original assays were done, at the request of later operators, presumably to verify earlier work. Western has a large set of “legacy” assay certificates. During 2017 and early 2018, these legacy certificates were used as sources to compile the historical duplicate and check assay results. This work provided a degree of QA/QC support for the assays in that part of the database that Western inherited from prior operators. For example, as shown in Table 11-10, the assays from 388 historical drill holes now have some level of QA/QC support in the form of check assays.

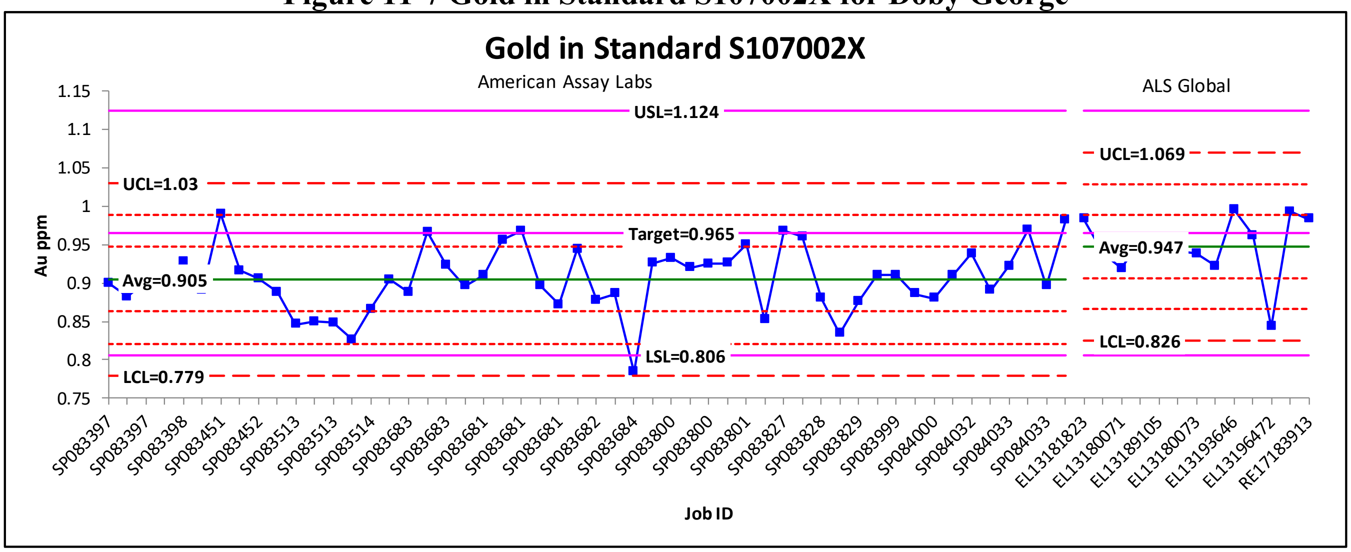
11.4.2 Evaluation of Standard Reference Materials

The author divided the 37 analyses of unknown standards into four groups which he believes can reasonably be assumed to represent four different standards. The standards with known provenance were obtained from reputable suppliers based in North America or New Zealand. MDA has copies on file of the certificates issued by the suppliers for the eight known standards.

Three of the known standards are represented by only one or two analyses each in the database. With so few analyses no statistically meaningful evaluation can be done. The author noted that the available analyses are consistent with the expected values for those three standards. Aside from these basic observations, the author has done no work with the three standards having only one or two analyses.

The author evaluated the gold analyses of five of the identified standards and three of the unidentified standards. To the latter three the author assigned the arbitrary identifiers UID-A, UID-B and UID-C. The evaluations of the three unidentified standards only assess the precision of the lab's analyses, not their accuracy, because the target values and expected dispersions are unknown. The evaluations were done using control charts similar to those described in Section 11.3.1.3. The author prepared eight such charts, one of which is shown in Figure 11-7, as an example. It illustrates the Doby George results for standard S107002X, the same standard whose results at Gravel Creek are illustrated in Figure 11-1 .

Figure 11-7 Gold in Standard S107002X for Doby George



Some brief comments about Figure 11-7 follow:

- "Target" (magenta line) is the expected value of the standard. "USL" and "LSL" (magenta lines) are the upper and lower specification (failure) limits. These are based on statistics provided by the supplier of the standard. The author uses the "Target" as the "expected value". The USL and LSL are the Target ± three standard deviations. The author uses these as control or failure limits. This is a convention used by many QA/QC practitioners, but the author acknowledges that some suppliers of standards discourage the use of this definition for failure limits.
- "Avg" (green line) is the average value of the analyses of this standard in Western's own data.
- "UCL" and "LCL" (orange long-dashed lines) are the average ± three standard deviations, using Western's own data. If specifications from the supplier are not available, "UCL" and "LCL" are the best estimate of the upper and lower control or failure limits.

- There are two statistical domains in Figure 11-7
  - American Assay Labs returned comparatively low gold grades for this standard, with an average bias of -6.2% relative to the Target value. A bias of this magnitude is notable.
  - ALS Global returned results that, on average, are biased -1.9% low relative to the target value. If the single lowest value were to be excluded from the ALS results, ALS' bias would be -0.9%. Biases of this magnitude are normal.

Table 11-11 summarizes the results of the author's evaluation of standards. Some comments on the results obtained for gold in standards are:

- The biases shown in Table 11-11 are for all the available data; separate domains as indicated in Table 11-11
- are averaged together in the table for simplicity.
- The two high-side failures in analyses of S104008X are slight and not of concern, but this does, even without the two high-side failures, represent a failure rate of 3.4%.
- The low biases in the analyses of standards S107002X and S107022X are notable. Similar, though even stronger biases are seen in the gold analyses for these standards in the Gravel Creek data set (Table 11-2).

Table 11-11 Summary of Results for Gold in Standards

Standard ID	Period	Laboratory	Element	Insertions	Expected Value (g Au/t)	Failure Counts		Bias as %
						Low	High	
S105005X	2008, 2013	AAL, ALS	Au	52	2.416	1	0	-1.2
S104008X	2008, 2013, 2017	AAL, ALS	Au	59	0.662	2	2	0.0
S107002X	2008, 2013, 2017	AAL, ALS	Au	65	0.965	1	0	-5.4
S107014X	2008, 2013, 2017	AAL, ALS	Au	33	0.009	0	0	n/a
S107022X	2008, 2017	AAL, ALS	Au	32	0.076	0	0	-7.9
UID-A	*1998*	*ALS*	*Au*	*15*	*0.187*	*0*	*0*	*n/a*
UID-B	*1998*	*ALS*	*Au*	*9*	*0.659*	*1*	*0*	*n/a*
UID-C	*1998*	*ALS*	*Au*	*9*	*5.28*	*0*	*0*	*n/a*

Notes: UID-A, -B and -C do not have known certified values. The "expected value" listed in Table 11-11 is the average obtained from Western's analyses. A calculated bias would have no meaning. S107014X is a pulp blank with a certified value. For such a gold value very close to the detection limits of the analytical methods, any calculated bias would be misleading.

Overall, the results from the standards indicate that the assays in the Doby George database from campaigns in which standards were used are suitable for use in a resource estimate but with the caveat that they identify a potential risk in reported grades of those later drill campaigns (which are not a large part of the database) being lower than the "true" grades.

11.4.3 Evaluation of Duplicate Samples and Historical Check Assays

The author evaluated duplicate and check samples for the Doby George project using methods and charts similar to those described in Section 11.3.1.4. The term "Duplicate" describes samples analyzed at the same lab as the original samples. The term "Check" describes samples analyzed at a different lab than were the original samples.

Duplicate and check samples are particularly important at Doby George because, for drilling prior to 1998, which was done by operators other than Western, duplicates and to an even greater degree check samples are the only available forms of QA/QC data.

The results of the author's evaluation of the duplicate and check data are set out in Table 11-12. A brief discussion follows the table.

Table 11-12 Summary of Duplicate and Check Samples - Doby George

Type	Period	Lab	Counts			RMA Regression (y = dup, x = orig)	Averages as Pct		Correlation Coefficient
			All	Used	Outliers		Rel Diff	Abs Rel Diff	
Duplicates - Gold									
quarter core	2017	ALS	14	11	0	y = 0.815x + 0.022	-32.3	52.4	0.986
Rig	1999, 2000	ALS	61	55	6	y = 1.205x - 0.001	0	38.8	0.999
Rig	2013	ALS	177	124	3	y = 1.024x - 0.002	-1.7	56	0.864
unknown	1995, 1996	BAR	82	80	2	y = 0.975x - 0.012	-12.4	21.8	0.991
pulp?	1995, 1996	BAR	210	207	3	y = 0.925x + 0.094	-0.8	14.8	0.986
unknown	2008	AAL	371	369	2	y = 0.994x - 0.001	4.6	23.5	1.000
unknown	1990	HUN	30	data set not used, 20 of 30 pairs have at least one analysis below detection limit; all low grade					
pulp split	2017	ALS	43	39	4	y = 1x + 0.001	-4.4	14.8	1.000
Second-Lab Checks - Gold									
Preparation	1986, 1988	LEG-MON	21	20	1	y = 1.022x - 0.058	1.1	5.5	0.983
Preparation	1992	AAL-MON	1694	342	11	y = 1.001x - 0.03	-6.5	24.2	0.974
Preparation	1993	CONE-ALS	98	32	2	y = 1.16x - 0.024	-9.4	35.1	0.965
Preparation	legacy	LEG-MON	31	28	3	y = 0.937x + 0.082	-3.8	15.2	0.774
Preparation?	legacy	LEG-MON	8	8	0	y = 0.913x + 0.278	4.7	21.2	0.948
Preparation	legacy	LEG-MON	7	7	0	y = 0.863x + 0.019	-15.1	27	0.798
Pulp	legacy	LEG-MON	63	32	1	y = 0.971x - 0.059	-29.3	33	0.994
Pulp	1992	AAL-CONE	566	562	4	y = 1.018x - 0.041	-10.3	18.5	0.973
Pulp	1993	ALS-CONE	140	136	4	y = 0.973x + 0.009	0.8	16.2	0.994
unknown	legacy	LEG-MON	64	61	3	y = 0.973x + 0.005	-1.6	7	0.900
unknown	legacy	LEG-BSM	124	data set not used due to improbable number of perfect matches; 87 out of 124					
unknown	legacy	LEG-MON	27	26	1	y = 0.956x + 0.033	-3.8	14.1	0.992

Notes: Period is the period during which the drilling was done. Check analyses may have been done years later.
Labs for check analyses are in order ORIGINAL-CHECK. "LEG" means "legacy", meaning that the identity of the lab responsible for the original analyses is unknown.
Relative differences presented in this table are calculated using Equation 1.

Note that the data in Table 11-12 represent the overall data sets. Details of differences within data sets are necessarily obscured. Some comments and discussion relating to Table 11-12 follow.

- Western collected 14 quarter-core duplicates in 2017, too few to show a definitive pattern. A surprising aspect of these duplicates is the strong negative bias (duplicate grades lower than original grades), as indicated by the relative difference of -32.3%. Large differences can reasonably be expected in core duplicates, but there should be little overall bias.

- The data for reverse circulation rig duplicates do not reveal any strong biases. The absolute differences for the rig duplicates are on the high side, suggesting imprecision in the sampling, but as a group the samples are unlikely to be biased.
- There are many check assays of what are believed to be preparation duplicates; second splits from coarse crush material. With the exception of two small data sets, these preparation duplicates show negative average relative differences, meaning that the check analyses are biased low relative to the originals. The biases are typically between about four and ten percent low. One small data set consisting of only seven samples is biased 15% low. MDA can't state a definitive cause for these consistently low biases. The fact that the check assays were sometimes done years after the original assays hints that storage and handling of the original sample material over the intervening years may be a factor in the bias.
- The more than 600 "legacy" and 1992 pulp check analyses exhibit strong negative biases. As is the case with the preparation duplicate checks described in the previous paragraph, the cause cannot be identified with confidence.

As indicated in Table 11-10, there are 388 historical drill holes that have only the historical check analyses as QA/QC support. The check analyses suggest using the assays from those holes in the resource estimate with caution. The results don't preclude using the data, but the results impart a risk to the estimate. The negative biases in the check assays represent a potential downside grade risk. The author estimates the degree of this risk to be in the order of 5% to 10% of the average grades. Given the history of the check samples, both known and unknown, there is no reason to assume that the check analyses present a better representation of the real grades than do the originals.

11.4.4 Evaluation of Blanks

During 2008, 2013 and 2017, one of the standards used by Western was a "standard blank". Thirty-seven analyses of this blank revealed no cause for concern. The results are summarized in Table 11-11, along with those of the higher-grade standards. However, these standards were pulp and therefore only check the analyses, not the sample preparation.

The database available to MDA contains results of gold analyses for five samples labelled as "FIELD BLANK- Marble Chips", analyzed with samples from holes D787 and D788 in 2017. The five gold analyses were appropriately low. Five analyses are too few to draw any statistical inferences. If Crystal Peak continues to use the same field blank material in future drill programs, at some point a statistically useful characterization of the field blank will be possible.

The database also contains analyses of 139 samples identified as "LAB BLANK", which the author assumes are pulp blanks. There are 101 analyzed by American Assay Labs in 2008 and 38 analyzed by ALS in 2017. In the database the 101 blanks analyzed in 2008 are not assigned to drill holes. The 38 analyzed in 2017 are assigned to D787 and D788. These standards were pulp and therefore only check the analyses, not the sample preparation.

The author charted these results and found no cause for concern. Only seven of the 139 analyses exceeded the respective labs' lower detection limits, and the highest of those seven was 0.008 ppm Au. The author notes that pulp blanks provide no information as to whether there was significant contamination in the crushing, grinding and pulverizing processes at the lab.

11.4.5 Conclusions and Recommendations Respecting Doby George QA/QC

Western's QA/QC procedures at Doby George became more comprehensive over the years. In the most recent drill program, standard reference materials, field duplicates and field blanks were used in adequate numbers. The author recommends the addition of preparation duplicates to the QA/QC protocol for future drill programs.

The major project risk shown by QA/QC data and evaluations is the fact that legacy (historical) drill holes, which comprise the bulk of the drill hole database, have scarce, or no QA/QC support available to Western and for this study (see Table 11-10). The 393 holes that have some check analyses and QA/QC data do not preclude using the data in the resource estimate but show that the average assay grades in the database may be high by 5% to 10%. No statement can be made as to the quality of assays from 303 drill holes because no QA/QC support is currently available. Prompted by this bias shown in the QA/QC data, MDA compared Western's 6m composited gold assays from drilling to the closest within 10m historical 6m composited gold assays from drilling and found a low bias of just over 10% in Western's data relative to the historical data. See section 14.2.8 for an explanation of this comparison.

11.5 Summary Statement on Preparation, Analysis and Security

The sample collection, preparation, analysis and security measures followed by Western met or exceeded accepted standards. Following discovery of the Gravel Creek deposit in 2013, Western paid increasing attention to sample preparation, analysis and security and to documentation of procedures followed. All of the laboratories used historically and in Western's programs were independent of Western. Some of the historical assays were done by laboratories owned or operated by the then-operators. The quality assurance and quality control data support the use of the project assay data as described in this report.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (ITEM 12)

The work of data verification was done or supervised by co-author Peter Ronning ("the author"), who takes responsibility for the work done and the conclusions as to the quality of the data in Section 12.0 and its subsections, with the exception of Section 12.3. All of the data described is a product of work done by Western or prior workers, and all communications with respect to the data have been between the author, MDA and employees of or contractors working for Western. Hence throughout this section reference is made to interactions between the author, MDA and Western. The discussions in Section 12.0 and its subsections are intended to inform both Western and Crystal Peak.

The author's verification of the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek project data consisted of two phases. The first phase consisted of comparing the project database against original information for assays, drill-hole locations and downhole-orientation surveys of drill holes. For this phase of verification, auditing was only done for data whose original sources are available in digital form. The author did not audit data whose original sources are available only as paper documents. Consequently, very little data relating to the Wood Gulch deposit was audited and this is a limitation at this stage.

The second phase was an evaluation of the quality control and quality assurance ("QA/QC") data available in the database for the assays. This phase is described in Section 11.3.

In addition, Mr. Unger and Mr. Ristorcelli conducted site visits and personal inspections for data verification purposes (Section 12.3).

12.1 Database Audit Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek

Data for the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek project is stored in a digital database maintained by GeoMax, based in Boulder Colorado. Western provides the input data to GeoMax. The data originate from field records and, in the case of assays, data files issued by the laboratories. The database was custom-designed for Western, based on Microsoft Access(™), with links to MapInfo Discover(™) for display and analysis.

With respect to data from work done prior to 2020, GeoMax provided MDA with copies of the data tables extracted from the master database, to be used in the resource estimate. The data files used as original sources were obtained by GeoMax from Western, so the chain of custody of the original data is not independent of Western.

With respect to data from the 2020 drill program, Western delivered the processed and compiled database tables directly to MDA. Original field records such as downhole survey data and collar location data also came to MDA directly from Western. The author obtained original assay certificates and data files by direct download from ALS' online Webtrieve system, so these data were obtained independently of Western.

The data tables audited by the author are the assay table, the downhole-survey table, and the collar-location table.

For each of the three database tables audited, the author used original source files to construct MDA's own "independent" data tables. The author then used software tools, primarily Microsoft Access(™), to check that the tables in the database contain the same data that is in MDA's tables. Any differences that the author found were discussed among the author, MDA, Western and/or GeoMax and resolved through mutual agreement. The "independent" data tables constructed by the author were used only for this purpose. The tables used in the resource estimate are Western's, with some re-structuring by MDA to accommodate specific requirements of MDA's software.

12.1.1 Audit of Locations of Drill Holes

Locations of holes drilled prior to 2020, and locations of those drilled in 2020, are considered separately in this discussion.

12.1.1.1 Locations of Holes Drilled Prior to 2020

With respect to drill programs prior to 2020, the author used two types of sources to check the locations in the collar table of Western's database. They are listed as "Primary Sources" and "Secondary Source" in Table 12-1. "Primary Sources" are believed to be copies of the original data supplied to Western by those who did the original field surveys of the collar locations. The "Secondary Source" is a compilation of collar locations prepared by an employee of Western in 2013. With one exception, for any given collar, if a primary source is available, it was given precedence over the secondary source. The single exception was hole WG08-4, for which there is a consensus among Western geologists that, at the time of the original survey, the location of the hole was misidentified in the field.

Table 12-1 Summary of Collar Location Checks for Holes Drilled Prior to 2020 (UTM)

Area	Primary Sources (count)	Secondary Source (count)	Source not Avail. (count)	East Differences (count)	Max East Difference (m)	North Differences (count)	Max North Difference (m)	Elevation Differences (count)	Max Elev Difference (m)
Gravel Creek	43	2	23	7	0.05	4	0.05	24	**4.55
Trail Creek	4	nil	nil	nil	n/a	nil	n/a	nil	n/a
Wood Gulch	3	37	323	6	0.79	30	*4.66	4	1.35

Notes: "Primary Sources" are believed to be copies of originals
The "Secondary Source" is a compilation of collar locations prepared by Western
Only "Differences" of 1 cm. or more are included in the counts
*WG-344; WG-348 is 3.90 m; all other north differences less than 0.2 m
** WG08-5; WG08-4 is 2.17 m; all other elevation differences less than 0.7 m

MDA has no primary sources for any holes drilled prior to 2008. The 2013 compilation used as the secondary source does include holes drilled in the period 1999 through 2001, inclusive. Western has documentation from Homestake and Independence of the collar locations for the holes drilled by those companies prior to 1999, which MDA has not reviewed. Those holes are located in the Wood Gulch Pit area.

The coordinates for the eleven holes drilled in 2008 were obtained using a hand-held GPS in 2009, after the drill sites had been reclaimed. The coordinates for the holes drilled in 2013 through 2015 inclusive were obtained by professional surveyors contracted for the purpose. These surveys were completed at the conclusion of drilling programs, in most cases after drill sites were reclaimed. Beginning in 2013, during abandonment of all drill holes, Western attached a metal tag, embossed with the drill hole number, to a metal rod anchored into the cement cap, assuring that drill holes were correctly identified and located.

The original measurements of the 2008 collar locations were done using Nevada State Plane coordinates in feet and converted after the fact to UTM coordinates based on the NAD83 datum. In the cases of the surveys for 2013 through 2015, the surveyors provided coordinates for both Nevada State Plane and UTM NAD83. The author has checked only the UTM coordinates. In order to check the coordinates of nine of the eleven 2008 drill holes, the author converted State Plane coordinates to UTM using software from one vendor, and spot-checked the conversions using software from another vendor. The two 2008 holes for which MDA did not use converted coordinates as checks were compared against the secondary source, which contains both State Plane and UTM coordinates.

The locations of the thirteen holes drilled in 2016, and for the holes drilled in 2017, were obtained by Western using a hand-held GPS. MDA has no source for the locations of these holes other than the database itself, so the author has not checked the locations of the 2016 and 2017 drill holes.

Table 12-1 summarizes the collar location checks. The author chose to consider coordinates in the database that match the sources to within a centimeter to be “equal”.

In all but two cases, the lateral differences in collar locations, between the sources and the database, are inconsequential in terms of modeling and resource estimation. There are two cases in Wood Gulch of lateral differences greater than a meter, which may affect geological interpretations very locally, but which are probably not material in terms of the Inferred resource estimate.

Elevation differences between the sources and the database are in general larger than the lateral differences. Some of these differences may be due to adjustments made by Western to match collar elevations to the digital elevation model (“DEM”) for the project area.

12.1.1.2 Locations of Holes Drilled in 2020

According to field notes prepared by John Cleary of Western on November 11, 2020, the locations of the 2020 drill hole collars were surveyed by contractor Summit Engineering (“Summit”) on that date, using a Trimble TSC3 GSP survey instrument. Summit reported the locations in Nevada State Plane (“NVSP”) coordinates based on the NAD83 datum. Mr. Cleary converted the coordinates to UTM NAD83 using Global Mapper software.

Western provided MDA with an Excel file containing the NVSP collar coordinates as reported by Summit Engineering and the UTM coordinates as calculated by Mr. Cleary. The author took Summit’s coordinates and did the conversion to UTM using Manifold System GIS software. The author’s calculated UTM coordinates matched those in Western’s collar table exactly at two decimal place (one centimeter) precision, except for one easting that differed by one centimeter. In the author’s opinion this is a successful match and the collar coordinates of the 2020 drill holes, as reported in Western’s collar table, accurately represent the results of Summit’s field survey.

12.1.2 Downhole Survey Audit

Downhole surveys of holes drilled prior to 2020, and downhole surveys of those drilled in 2020, are considered separately in this discussion.

12.1.2.1 Downhole Surveys of Holes Drilled Prior to 2020

Section 10.4 contains descriptions of the downhole drill-hole orientation surveys done since 1998, including the names of the contractors and instruments used.

Western has given MDA scanned copies of the original paper records of the downhole surveys for ten holes drilled during the period 1998 through 2001, inclusive. MDA has not formally audited the entries for those holes in the survey table of the database.

Western provided MDA with copies of the original downhole survey data as digital files for the years 2013 through 2016, inclusive. The author used these as sources to check the downhole survey data in the database for those years. MDA and the author have not checked the drill hole orientations for holes drilled in other years, excepting 2020 (see Section 12.1.2.2).

On first checking the downhole survey data in the database, the author had some questions about the locations of the deepest measurements in some holes, but these were resolved in discussions with Western and GeoMax. Ultimately, the author found no errors in the downhole orientation survey data (Table 12-2).

Table 12-2 Summary of Downhole Survey Table Checks

	Counts				
Area	**Holes Checked**	**Surveys Checked**	**Holes Not Checked**	**Surveys Not Checked**	**Holes without Entries in Survey Table**
Gravel Creek	57	3,413	nil	nil	nil
Trail Creek	nil	nil	4	4	nil
Wood Gulch	nil	nil	363	632	nil

Notes: Trail Creek is neither a significant focus of this report nor of Western's or Crystal Peak's current plans but is listed in this table for completeness.
The resource at Wood Gulch is entirely Inferred. The lack of checks of the Wood Gulch data is in part a cause and in part a consequence of the low classification.

12.1.2.2 Downhole Surveys of Holes Drilled in 2020

During the 2020 drill program, down hole surveys were taken at approximately 30m or 90m intervals by the shift driller using a REFLEX magnetic survey instrument. After holes were completed, a contractor, IDS Surveying did downhole surveys using a gyroscopic instrument, GyroMaster, manufactured by Stockholm Precision Tools.

One hole, WG447, was terminated early and no downhole surveys are available for it. Hole WG450 was not surveyed by IDS, so only the REFLEX survey data is available.

Western provided MDA with copies of the data generated by the GyroMaster instrument, in the form of individual text files, one for each hole. The author compiled these into a database table and used query tools in Microsoft Access™ to compare the GyroMaster data to the data in Western's survey table. No errors were identified.

In the case of hole WG450, Western gave MDA a copy of an Excel file compiled by Western, containing the results of the REFLEX survey. Western had already corrected the azimuths in the Excel file for the local magnetic declination. The correction factor used is stated in the file. The author verified that Western had used an appropriate correction using an online calculator[6] at the US National Centers for Environmental Information.

12.1.3 Assay Database Audit

Assays from holes drilled prior to 2020, and assays from those drilled in 2020, are considered separately in this discussion.

12.1.3.1 Assays from Holes Drilled Prior to 2017

MDA first received a copy of the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek database with the assay table, from GeoMax, on December 28, 2016. At that time the assay table was known to be incomplete, with some data pending from the laboratory. Several iterations of the assay table were issued subsequently, with incremental additions to the assay information. A copy of the assay table issued on January 10, 2017, is complete to the end of the 2016 drilling, is the one for which the audit was finalized, and was used for modeling and estimation.

The author found no errors in the assay entries in Western's assay table.

As sample identifiers, Western used concatenations of the drill hole identifier and the sample interval in feet. When the lab received a batch of samples, these sample identifiers had to be entered manually into the lab's computer system. There have been instances of incorrect sample identifier entries, which could have the effect of assay results being assigned to the wrong hole, interval or both. Such errors were almost always noticed by Western's geologists before the results were approved for loading into the database. In these cases, Western obtained corrected data files from the lab. The author encountered two instances in which such mistakes had not been caught before the data were loaded. GeoMax has corrected these.

In terms of accurately reproducing the data as received from the laboratory, Western's assay table for Gravel Creek was exceptionally good. The author cannot comment on the accuracy of the assay data for Wood Gulch, as the vast majority of the Wood Gulch assay data were not checked (Table 11-3).

[6] https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/geomag/calculators/magcalc.shtml#declination

Table 12-3 Summary of Assay Table Checks

	Counts				
Area	**Holes with Assays Checked**	**Assays Checked**	**Holes with Assays Unchecked**	**Assays Unchecked**	***Holes without Entries in Assay Table**
Gravel Creek	63	23,454	4	286	1 (water well)
Trail Creek	4	607	nil	nil	nil
Wood Gulch	3	312	360	22,162	nil

Notes: Trail Creek is neither a significant focus of this report nor of Western's current plans but is listed in this table for completeness.
The resource at Wood Gulch is entirely Inferred. The lack of checks of the Wood Gulch data is in part a cause and in part a consequence of the low classification.

12.1.3.2 Assay Table for 2020

The author audited the gold and silver values in the assay table representing the 2020 drilling at Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek, which was in the form of an Excel table prepared by Western's field geologists. The sources used for checking the assays were digital data files downloaded by the author from ALS' Webtrieve online system. Neither Western nor Crystal Peak was part of the chain of custody of the 2020 assay data files used by the author for checking Western's assay table.

Some minor errors in Western's assay table were corrected, and the author believes the resulting assay table for 2020 data to be error-free. MDA appended it to the audited assay table used for estimating the resources at Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek.

12.1.4 Geological Data Audit

MDA did not formally audit the several tables of geological data in the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek database. However, Mr. Unger's detailed cross-sectional geological modeling of the deposit using the geological data tables served as a comprehensive check for "reasonableness" and thus a data verification procedure that was carried out.

12.1.5 Density Data

Prior to the 2017 field season, Western selected twenty-eight samples for measuring density values. The author checked all 28 measured values against the original laboratory certificate, which Western provided to MDA. All samples were correctly entered into their data file. MDA did not audit the density data obtained in 2017, nor that obtained in 2020.

12.2 Database Audit - Doby George

The author audited the Doby George database in 2017. That work ended in July, prior to the 2017 field season. The two holes drilled in 2017 do not have a consequential effect on the resource estimate described in this report.

Subsequent to the 2017 audit, Western did considerable work with historical hard copy data which provided support for a large part of the legacy assays in the database. Some of the legacy information in the digital database has been "improved" by Western, in the sense that imprecision due to data conversions done by prior operators has been removed. This is discussed in the relevant subsequent sub-sections.

In January through April 2018, MDA received approximately a dozen iterations of the database for Doby George. The author checked these iterations by comparing the assay, collar and downhole survey tables to the version of the database that had been audited in mid-2017.

12.2.1 Assay Table Audit

The author audited the assay table in a version of the Doby George database that it received from Western on March 20, 2017. This assay table contained 68,067 records.

To use as a basis for checking the assay records, MDA received from Western 109 digital assay data files for assays obtained during the years 1998 through 2000, 2008, and 2013. These amounted to 14,851 assay records. The author compiled these individual digital data files into new assay tables, which were used to check the Doby George assay table provided by Western, using query tools in Microsoft Access™ to compare the assays. Using these, the author was able to check 13,692 gold and silver assays. No errors or issues were found.

In addition to the digital data files described in the preceding paragraph, Western was able to provide to MDA a considerable library of digital scans of paper copies of assay certificates, part of a project archive inherited from previous operators. MDA used these to check parts of Western's assay table. This was accomplished by one of two methods. The first method was "by hand", although done using images of the assay certificates on a computer screen. The assays in the images were visually compared to the assays in the database. The second method was to use optical character recognition software to "read" the scanned images and convert the typed assays to digital data. The author compared tables prepared this way to the assays in Western's assay table using query tools in Microsoft Access™.

Using the data from paper copies of the assay certificates, the author was able to check 16,439 gold assays. In 9,509 cases the author did some form of correction. The corrections were not a consequence of mistakes in the database, so much as they were a consequence of making different decisions than the original (pre-Western) compilers. Some of the types of corrections were:

- Former operators had received assays in metric units, but converted them to troy ounces per ton, the grade units used in the original digital database. Western inherited the digital database when it acquired the project, and subsequently converted the assays in it to metric units. Some assays, therefore, went through two conversions; from metric to troy ounces per ton, and then from ounces per ton back to metric. During these conversions, the original precision of the assays was lost. The author re-entered the original metric assays from the original, hard-copy certificates.
- Some former operators had entered assays at or near the lower detection limit of the analytical method as "0" (zero). The author re-entered these as half the detection limit, or as the values on the certificates.
- Some results that, for unknown reasons had not been entered into the database, were entered.

Also using data from paper copies of the assay certificates, the author was able to add 2,540 silver assays to the database. These are fewer than the gold checks because silver assays were less frequently obtained by operators prior to Western.

After July of 2017, Western's contract database administration service, GeoMax, resumed administration of the assay table that MDA had audited. Working with the original sources and using MDA's table as a check, GeoMax checked the "legacy" assays in the database and added many, going beyond the work that MDA had done. The iterations of the assay tables that MDA received from Western during the first few months of 2018 were the outcome of that work.

The author considers the 30,131 gold assays and 16,232 silver assays that MDA was able to check against its audited database of July, 2017, to be independently audited.

12.2.2 Downhole Survey Audit

The author checked a downhole survey table that it received from Western on April 19, 2017. The table contained 4,798 survey records. Western also provided copies of original field documents as sources for doing the checks.

The author was able to check 1,263 of the records in the downhole-survey table. As a consequence of these checks, MDA replaced 527 downhole survey records for 28 drill holes because the author found that the depths of survey readings in the database differed from those in the original data. About 40% of the depth changes that MDA made in 2017 are not reflected in the downhole survey table in the 2018 database used for estimation. The author has checked the differences between the audited 2017 version of the downhole survey table, and the table as it stood in 2018. The differences have no material effect on the outcome of the resource estimate.

12.2.3 Collar Table Audit

The author checked a collar table that MDA received from Western at the same time as the downhole survey table described in Section 12.2.2. This collar table contains records for 822 drill-hole collars. Western provided copies of original field documents as sources for checking the collars of holes that Western drilled. For collars of holes drilled by prior operators, various lists of collars were provided from the project archive.

Seventy-one drill holes are attributed to Western in the collar table of April 2017. The author was able to check the locations of all of them. The author made minor corrections to one or more of the x, y and z coordinates for 39 of the Western collars. Most of these were restorations of decimal places that had been rounded or truncated in the database.

In the collar table of March 2018, MDA's corrections are not reflected in 35 of the 39 drill holes whose coordinates MDA modified. The author is unaware of the reasons for this. As the corrections were small, this difference is not material to the resource estimate.

Of the 751 drill holes attributed to operators prior to Western, the author was able to check the collar coordinates of 709. The author checked 500 of the collars using the oldest and presumably closest to original available source, a print-out of Nevada State Plane coordinates dating from 1992. These coordinates had been calculated by a surveyor who had converted original coordinates based on a local project grid to Nevada State Plane based on NAD 27. The author checked the remaining 209 sets of collar coordinates using other, later printouts.

The author made changes to one or more of the x, y or z coordinates for 700 of the pre-Western collars the author checked. Most of these changes were small, in the order of 2m or less, and were made because the conversions from State Plane coordinates to UTM coordinates had been done by earlier workers using an arithmetic formula that was reasonable for the time but was not as accurate as conversions done using modern GIS software. The author used Global Mapper™ software to take the earliest known "good" State Plane coordinates and convert them to UTM.

A more significant change was made to the location of a drill hole whose earliest known "good" coordinates differed from those in the database by several hundred meters.

None of the changes that the author made to the pre-Western collar coordinates were reflected in the collar table that MDA received for use in estimation in March of 2018. All but one of the differences are small and are not material in terms of the resource estimate.

In the interest of moving the resource estimate forward on a timely basis, MDA and Western jointly decided to work with the collar table as received from Western in March 2018. MDA did correct the location of the one drill hole that had "moved" by several hundred meters.

12.3 Site Visits and Personal Inspections

Mr. Ristorcelli has visited the project several times over the years, most recently on October 11 and 12, 2017 and Mr. Unger visited the project on May 19, 2021 accompanied by project geology personnel. During the site visits, these authors reviewed the drilling and exploration procedures, looked at core and reverse-circulation ("RC") cuttings, hiked the surface and reviewed outcrops with the geologists, and worked with the geologists on cross-sectional and three-dimensional interpretations. Over the years, Mr. Ristorcelli has been involved with the project planning, geologic interpretations, and evaluation of sample quality, for example. Mr. McPartland and Mr. Ronning have not visited the site.

During the May 19, 2021 site visit by Mr. Unger, locations of six drill hole collars drilled in 2020 were measured using a Garmin GPSMAP 65 handheld GPS unit. The measurements taken by Mr. Unger varied from those reported by Western up to 1m in the northing, 3m in the easting, and 11m in the elevation. This amount of variation was acceptable to Mr. Unger and thus confirms the collar locations reported by Western.

During the course of modeling the mineral domains on section, Mr. Unger observed that the drill hole data was consistent with that observed during the site visit and his inspection of core photos.

12.4 Summary Statement on Data Verification

Based on the audit of Western's assay, collar location and drill hole orientation data, and on the review of Western's QA/QC data, the author concludes that for the Gravel Creek and Doby George deposits these data are suitable to support a resource estimate. At Gravel Creek the quality of the assay, location and survey data need not be limiting factors on resource classification.

At Doby George, most of the drilling pre-dates Western's involvement. Most of the collar locations lack support from original sources, although with few exceptions ample secondary sources agree among themselves. Doby George assays from pre-Western drilling lack support from modern QA/QC procedures. These factors must be considered in resource classification.

The data for Wood Gulch are for the most part unaudited and lack supporting QA/QC data. This is a limiting factor on resource classification.

Based on audits of the databases, site visits, and personal inspections, it is Mr. Ristorcelli's, Mr. Ronning's and Mr. Unger's opinions that the data is adequate for the purposes used in this report, subject to the limitations discussed above.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Metallurgical testing has been carried out by four labs: McClelland Laboratories Inc. ("McClelland"), Dawson Metallurgical Laboratories, Inc. ("Dawson"), Independence Mining Company at their Big Springs Mill, ("Independence") and Kappes, Cassiday & Associates ("KCA"). Note with respect to units of measurement: most of the metallurgical work was reported in "traditional" units, such as ounces per ton for grades and pounds per ton for consumption of chemicals. The original units as reported have been retained, in this section of the report. In the case of gold or silver grades, metric equivalents are shown in parentheses. In all other cases, only the original units are presented. This convention for units applies only to Section 13. Additionally, the samples tested are commonly referred to as "ore" in the original reports regardless of their economic viability. All "ore" referenced in this metallurgical section should be considered to be "mineralized sample" and do not imply "technical and economic viability … attributed to mineral reserves" as defined by NI 43-101.

The drill core samples used for metallurgical testing on mineralized material from the Gravel Creek area (McClelland 2017, 2020) are believed to be reasonably representative of the unoxidized mineralization from that area. Samples tested from the Doby George area (KCA 1996) do not cover that area as well spatially but should still be representative of the oxide material from the deposits in that area. The origin of metallurgical samples tested from the Wood Gulch Pit area (McClelland 1988, 1989, 1990) is less well understood.

13.1 Wood Gulch Pit Area

Western exploration has four reports on metallurgical test work completed for Homestake on samples from the Wood Gulch deposit by McClelland Laboratories in the period 1988-1990 (McClelland, 1988, 1989, 1990a, 1990b).

A testing program reported in 1988 (McClelland, 1988) evaluated agglomeration characteristics of two bulk samples provided by Homestake. No information concerning sample origin or rock type was provided. The samples were tested at a 100% passing ¼in. feed size. The main purpose of the tests was to optimize binder (cement and/or lime) and moisture additions for agglomeration of the two samples. Sample A was described as lacking in clay fines and having a siliceous nature. Optimum agglomerating conditions were determined to be addition of either a combination of 5 pounds lime and 5 pounds cement per ton of ore, or 17.5 pounds cement per ton of ore, and wetting to a moisture content of about 9 weight percent. Sample B was described as containing "clay-like" fines. Optimum agglomerating conditions were determined to be addition of 10 pounds cement per ton of ore and wetting to a moisture content of 7.5 weight percent.

A testing program was reported in 1990 (McClelland 1990 and 1990b) reports) concerning results from heap-leach cyanidation test work conducted for Homestake Mining Company on composite samples from the Wood Gulch deposit.

The two composites were identified as calluvium [*sic*], composed of 6 individual samples, and altered dacite volcanic rocks, composed of 13 individual samples. The samples were identified as cuttings (~1/4in.) and were presumably drill cuttings. There is no information regarding location of samples within the deposit. The nature of samples identified as "calluvium" is unclear, since this is not a geological classification. The material may have been modern colluvium or perhaps Eocene Wood Gulch unit colluvium. The unit identified as altered dacite volcanic is likely what is now classified as Frost Creek Volcanics.

Head screen assays for the composite samples were:

altered dacite volcanic rocks	0.036oz Au/ton	(1.23g Au/t)
calluvium [*sic*]	0.028oz Au/ton	(0.96g Au/t)

Silver was undetectable above trace. Gold values were not evenly distributed between size fractions, and it was suggested that some "free-milling" visible gold was present.

Bottle-roll cyanidation tests were conducted on the altered dacite volcanic composite as-received and on the +28 mesh and -28 mesh screened size fractions of the "calluvium". A gold recovery of 63.8% was achieved for the altered dacite volcanic composite in 96 hours. Lime requirement was high at 18.1 pounds per short ton of ore. Cyanide consumption was moderate at 0.91 pounds per short ton.

Gold recoveries of 63.3% and 88.0% were achieved from the +28 mesh and -28 mesh screened fractions from the "calluvium" composite in 96 hours. Combined recovery for both fractions (-1/4in.) was calculated to be 77.7%. Cyanide consumption was calculated to be 1.07 pounds per short ton ore. Lime requirement was calculated to be 18.0 pounds per ton of ore, with most of that consumed by the fines (-28 mesh) fraction. No explanation was given as to why the +28 mesh and -28 mesh materials were tested separately.

Agglomerate strength and stability tests were conducted on the altered dacite volcanic sample. Optimum conditions were determined to be addition of 30 pounds cement per dry short ton of ore and wetting to a final moisture content of about 14 weight percent.

A column leach test was conducted on the altered dacite volcanic composite at the as-received nominal -1/4in. size sample to determine gold recovery, recovery rate and reagent requirements under simulated heap leaching conditions. The material was agglomerated with a cement addition of 25 pounds per short ton of ore. A gold recovery of 92.5% was achieved in 77 days of leaching and washing. Extraction rate was fairly rapid, and extraction was substantially complete in 30 days. Cyanide consumption was fairly high at 1.78 pounds per short ton ore but was projected to be less in commercial practice. The 25 pounds of cement per short ton was sufficient for pH control, and for production of reasonably strong and stable agglomerates. No load/permeability type testing was conducted to evaluate permeability of the agglomerated ore under simulated commercial heap stack height compressive loadings.

The metallurgical report of August 1990 (McClelland, 1990b) reports on preliminary heap leach amenability test work for a Wood Gulch satellite sample (MDA is unsure what "satellite" means in this context but speculates it could refer to Southeast zone). Initial work was conducted on three bulk ore samples. A sample, received later by the laboratory, was mixed with an earlier sample to create a fourth composite sample. There is no information regarding the location or rock type of the samples. Sample numbers WGR-209, WGR-218 and WGR-227 correspond to the locations of exploration RC drill holes in the Southeast zone. Bottle roll cyanidation tests were conducted on the samples at a -3/4in. feed size, however, indicating that these were not percussion drill samples. Head assays were between 0.029oz Au/ton (0.99g Au/mt) and 0.049oz Au/ton (1.68g Au/t). McClelland reports that assay results indicated "spotty" gold occurrence in all samples.

Bottle roll cyanidation tests were conducted on the individual bulk ore samples at an 80% passing 1/2in. feed size to obtain preliminary information concerning amenability to heap-leach cyanidation treatment. Two of the samples were marginally amenable to direct cyanide treatment with gold recoveries of 63.2% and 54.5% in 72 hours of leaching. The third sample was not amenable, with a gold recovery of 31.4% in 72 hours of leaching. Gold recovery rates were fairly slow for all the samples. Sodium cyanide consumptions were low, ranging 0.37 to 0.56 pounds per short ton ore. Lime requirements were high, ranging from 17.5 to 25 pounds per short ton ore.

Agglomerated column leach tests were conducted on one sample (WGR 227) at 81% passing -1/2" and 81% passing -1/4" feed sizes, and on the fourth composite sample at 82% passing -1/2". The bulk ore sample was amenable to simulated heap leach cyanidation, and not sensitive to feed size. Gold recoveries of 65.5% and 67.7% were obtained from the 1/2in. and 1/4in. sizes respectively, in 50 days of leaching and washing. The composite sample was not as amenable, with a gold recovery of 43.2% in 50 days. Cyanide consumptions were 1.42 to 2.04 pounds NaCN per short ton ore, but it was expected that commercial consumptions would not exceed 0.8 pounds per short ton of ore. The 20 pounds of cement per short ton added for agglomeration was sufficient for pH control and for production of reasonably strong and stable agglomerates. No load/permeability type testing was conducted to evaluate permeability of the agglomerated ore under simulated commercial heap stack height compressive loadings.

Screen analysis and recovery by size fraction data from the column testing suggest significant improvement in cyanidation recovery might be achieved by very fine crushing (-1/4in. or -10 mesh).

In summary, the metallurgical test work completed for Homestake Mining Company on samples from the Wood Gulch and satellite gold deposits demonstrate significant variability in the metallurgical character of mineralized material. The material tested showed varying degrees of heap leach amenability. Agglomeration pretreatment, with relatively high binder additions, would likely be required for heap leaching of the Wood Gulch material represented by the samples tested. It is noted, also, that much of the Homestake Wood Gulch resource has been mined, processed, and no longer exists.

13.2 Gravel Creek Area

Metallurgical testing on gravel creek mineralization has been conducted at McClelland in three campaigns. The first testing program (McClelland, Feb. 2017) was focused on grind-leach cyanidation testing on six drill core composites. The second testing program (McClelland, July 2017) was conducted on some of the same material to further evaluate the causes for the generally low gold recoveries obtained during the first testing program. The third program (McClelland, Nov. 2020) was conducted on nine drill core composites, to evaluate response of the sulfide mineralization to processing by flotation.

13.2.1 McClelland (February 2017)

A total of 24 bottle roll tests were conducted on six drill core composites from the Gravel Creek project by McClelland (McClelland, Feb. 2017), to obtain preliminary information concerning amenability to milling/cyanidation treatment. Duplicate bottle roll tests were conducted on each composite, at both 80% passing 100 mesh and 80% passing 200 mesh feed sizes.

A total of 53 previously crushed drill interval samples were received for compositing. The samples came from five drill holes (WG391, 402, 403, 405 and 407), and represented drill-hole depths of between 1,375ft and 2,140ft. The samples were combined to produce six composites, designated GC1 through GC6. The six composites were designated according to the expected gold and silver grades.

Direct head fire assay showed that the composites contained 0.053 to 0.279oz Au/ton ore (1.82g Au/t to 9.57g Au/t), averaging 0.157oz Au/ton ore (5.38g Au/t), and 0.66 to 4.38oz Ag/ton ore (22.6g Ag/t to 150g Ag/t), averaging 2.13oz Ag/ton ore (73.0g Ag/t). The highest gold grade composite (GC1) was also subjected to a cyanide shake test to determine cyanide soluble gold and silver content, and to carbon and sulfur speciation analyses. Results showed that cyanide soluble gold and silver contents were equivalent to only 55.3% and 34.3%, respectively, of the assayed head grades. Total and sulfide sulfur contents were 1.93% and 1.23%. The samples contained less than 0.1% organic carbon.

Summary results from the cyanidation (bottle roll) tests are shown in Table 13-1. Results for each set of duplicate tests are averaged in this table.

Table 13-1 Average Summary Metallurgical Results, Bottle Roll Tests

Composite	Feed Size	Au Rec. %	oz Au/ton ore				Ag Rec. %	oz Ag/ton ore				Reagent Req., lb/ton ore	
			Ext'd	Tail	Calc'd Head	Head Assay		Ext'd	Tail	Calc'd Head	Head Assay	NaCN Cons.	Lime Added
GC1	80%-100M	79.4	0.192	0.050	0.241	0.279	55.9	0.45	0.36	0.81	1.08	<0.14	3.4
GC1	80%-200M	78.0	0.181	0.051	0.232	0.279	53.7	0.44	0.38	0.81	1.08	<0.14	6.2
GC2	80%-100M	54.0	0.113	0.096	0.209	0.224	39.5	1.72	2.63	4.35	4.38	0.28	3.3
GC2	80%-200M	59.1	0.118	0.082	0.200	0.224	42.6	1.72	2.55	4.44	4.38	0.37	3.8
GC3	80%-100M	7.5	0.007	0.087	0.094	0.094	37.4	0.78	1.31	2.09	2.23	0.29	3.0
GC3	80%-200M	7.6	0.007	0.085	0.092	0.094	41.9	1.95	1.19	2.04	2.23	0.74	2.8
GC4	80%-100M	29.7	0.037	0.088	0.125	0.134	40.1	0.60	0.90	1.50	1.50	0.17	2.9
GC4	80%-200M	32.9	0.042	0.086	0.128	0.134	42.3	0.82	0.90	1.55	1.50	0.16	2.9
GC5	80%-100M	38.6	0.051	0.081	0.131	0.158	48.5	1.41	1.50	2.91	2.93	0.64	3.3
GC5	80%-200M	39.5	0.053	0.081	0.134	0.158	51.5	0.56	1.43	2.94	2.93	0.66	3.0
GC6	80%-100M	42.9	0.023	0.030	0.053	0.053	43.6	0.28	0.36	0.63	0.66	0.19	2.9
GC6	80%-200M	44.2	0.023	0.029	0.052	0.053	46.3	0.66	0.36	0.67	0.66	0.49	3.0

Note: Results are an average of duplicate tests.

Test results show that, in general, the Gravel Creek composites were not readily amenable to whole-ore cyanidation treatment, under the conditions evaluated. Only composites GC1 and GC2 gave gold recoveries of over 50% (54.0% - 79.4%, average). Average gold recoveries from the remaining composites ranged from 7.5% (GC2) to 44.2% (GC6). Average silver recoveries from all six composites ranged from 37.4% to 55.9%. None of the composites were very sensitive to feed size with respect to gold or silver recovery. Tail screen analyses indicated that very fine grinding (-37µm) would be necessary to significantly improve cyanidation gold recovery from three of the six composites, and that finer grinding would not be effective for significantly improving recovery from the other three composites.

It is important to put these samples in context. The four lowest-recovery samples (GC3-GC6) either contain intervals with the lowest grades or were made up partially or entirely of Schoonover material. It was shown during later testing (McClelland, Nov. 2020) that the Frost Creek material may be more amenable to cyanide leaching compared to the Schoonover material. It is not clear as to why Schoonover material was mixed with Frost Creek material during the 2017 testing, but geologically, one might expect these to have differing metallurgical responses. Some of the 2017 sample head grades were relatively low due to diluting effect of some less well-mineralized material taken for metallurgical test work. Cyanidation gold recovery was not correlated to sample arsenic content.

A relatively short (24hr) leach cycle duration was used for the bottle roll tests, which may have contributed to the low recoveries encountered. It was expected that extending the leaching cycle beyond 24 hours would increase gold recovery from composite GC1 substantially, and from composites GC2, GC5 and GC6 moderately, but would not significantly improve gold recovery from composite GC3 or GC4. A longer leaching cycle would be expected to significantly improve silver recoveries from all six composites.

Reagent consumptions were low. Dissolved oxygen levels were monitored during leaching and did not appear to be depleted. These results indicate that reagent depletion was not a contributing factor to the low recoveries observed. Later testing (McClelland, July 2017) indicated that a locking of contained gold values in sulfide minerals, and to a lesser degree an association of contained gold with preg-robbing carbon minerals were the primary causes for the low gold recoveries.

A bond ball mill work index (BWi) test was conducted on each of composites GC-2 through GC-6. Results ranged from 15.40 to 17.46 kWh/ton (kilowatt hours per short ton), which would be considered moderately hard to hard material.

13.2.2 McClelland (July 2017)

A follow-up metallurgical testing program (McClelland, July 2017) was conducted on material left over from the McClelland bottle roll program (McClelland, Feb. 2017). The primary objective for this testing was to determine the causes for the low gold recoveries obtained during the bottle roll testing program. Testing consisted mainly of a diagnostic leach test series on each of five samples to determine gold deportment. The samples tested included two of the composites from the earlier McClelland bottle roll program (composites GC-2 and GC-5) as well as three samples (composites GC-3a, GC-3b and GC-6b) that included some, but not all, of the material that comprised two of the other composites from the bottle roll program. The diagnostic leach test samples were comprised to better represent discrete zones of interest within the Gravel Creek deposit, with the objective of avoiding blending of material types that occurred with the composites tested during the bottle roll testing program. Head analyses, including cyanide soluble gold, sulfide sulfur, organic carbon and preg-robbing potential, were conducted on each of the samples. A kinetic milling/cyanidation test was also conducted on a sixth sample, which was one of the composites tested during the earlier bottle roll program (composite GC-1) to evaluate the effects of cyanide leaching using a longer (96 hour) leaching cycle.

Head analyses showed that the five composites subjected to diagnostic leach testing ranged in grade from 0.035 to 0.279oz Au/ton ore, and from 0.44 to 4.29oz Ag/ton ore. Cyanide soluble gold content ranged from 2.9% to 55.2%. Composite GC-3a, which had the lowest cyanide soluble gold content (2.9%), had the highest organic carbon content (0.22%) and displayed a severe preg-robbing character (99% preg-rob factor). Composite GC-5 also had an elevated organic-carbon grade (0.16%) and displayed a mild preg-robbing character (28.6% by preg-rob assay). None of the other composites contained greater than 0.06% organic carbon or displayed a significant preg-robbing character. Sulfide sulfur content ranged from 0.47% to 2.64%.

The diagnostic leach test procedure consisted of a series of progressively more aggressive leaching procedures conducted on 0.5kg feeds pulverized to finer than 106µm, where the tailings from one step were used as the feed for the next step, in order to empirically determine gold deportment. The test procedure included the following steps: (1) agitated cyanidation followed by; (2) aqua regia digestion, pH adjustment and cyanidation, followed by (3) roasting with calcine cyanidation, followed by (4) fire assay.

Diagnostic leach test results indicated fairly similar gold deportment for four of the five composites tested (Comp. GC-3a excepted). Gold recoveries by direct cyanidation (150 mesh feed size) of those four composites ranged from 51% to 71%. Most of the gold values lost to the cyanidation tailings from these composites were probably locked in sulfide minerals. Composite GC-5 also had a significant, but lesser portion (~15%) of the total contained gold that appeared to be associated with carbonaceous minerals, which may have been lost to preg-robbing during cyanide leaching. Only a very small portion (1.1% to 3.4%) of the total gold contained in these composites appeared to be locked in silica.

In the case of composite GC-3a, gold recovery by direct cyanidation was very low (2%) and most of the gold lost to the cyanidation tailings was likely associated with carbonaceous minerals. It may be the case that those gold values were initially liberated but were lost to preg-robbing during cyanide leaching. As described above, composite GC-3a, and to a lesser degree GC-5, contained elevated organic carbon levels and displayed significant preg-robbing character. It was noted that, because of the sequence used during the diagnostic leach testing, it can be the case that the gold values which were determined to be "lost" to carbon, may also have been locked in sulfide minerals (so called "double-refractory" gold). More detailed mineralogical analysis and/or testing would be required to determine if this is the case, and in general to confirm conclusions from the diagnostic leach tests.

Results from the whole ore milling/cyanidation (bottle roll) test conducted on composite GC-1 showed that extending the cyanide leach cycle from 24 hours to 96 hours increased gold recovery by only about 5% (to 84% in 96 hours).

It was concluded that most of the gold contained that was not recoverable was most likely locked in sulfide minerals. Some form of oxidative treatment would likely be required to render that gold recoverable. Treatment methods that should be considered include ultra-fine regrind, pressure oxidation ("POX"), biooxidation and roasting. It was noted that, based on the diagnostic leach test results, gold recoveries by cyanidation in excess of 90% may be possible with effective oxidation of the sulfide minerals. In the case of composite GC-3a and, to a lesser degree, composite GC-5, preg-robbing problems related to the presence of organic carbon minerals also contributed to the low gold recoveries encountered. In these cases, evaluation of carbon-in-leach processing, as well as the oxidative treatment methods described above (particularly roasting) should be considered. As it is unlikely that such oxidative treatment methods would be economically attractive if applied to whole ore processing, evaluation of ore concentration by flotation should also be considered.

In summary, the Gravel Creek samples tested generally were refractory to cyanidation treatment, indicating that the Gravel Creek materials would not be expected to be amenable to either heap leaching or whole ore milling/cyanidation treatment. Locking of gold in sulfide minerals, and to a lesser degree, preg-robbing carbon minerals appear to be the causes of the poor response to cyanidation treatment. It is expected that oxidative pretreatment of either the ore, or more likely a flotation concentrate, will probably be required to achieve acceptable gold recoveries from the Gravel Creek material. Flotation testing conducted in 2020 is summarized in Section 13.2.3.

13.2.3 McClelland (November 2020)

In 2020, a scoping (Phase 1) flotation testing program was conducted on a total of nine drill core composites from the Gravel Creek project to evaluate response of the Gravel Creek gold and silver bearing sulfidic material types to conventional flotation treatment. A total of 33 quarter-split drill core interval samples were received on June 1, 2020 for the testing program. The samples represented 139.5 lineal feet of drill core from holes WG435, WG437, WG438, WG439 and WG443. The composites prepared from the drill core represented Schoonover rock unit material (four composites) and Frost Creek rock unit material (five composites) and included one master composite of each of the two types. A summary of the composite make-up and head grades is shown in Table 13-2.

Table 13-2 Gold and Silver Head Assay Results, Gravel Creek 2020 Composites

		Interval, ft.			Head Grade, oz/ton	
Composite	Drill Hole	from	to	Description	Au	Ag
Schoonover						
4568-001	GC435	1,635	1,690	S Var	0.098	1.69
4568-002	GC437	1,485	1,495	S Var	0.076	1.72
4568-003	GC439	1,574	1,605	S Var	0.347	2.65
4568-004	Multiple			S Master	0.195	1.84
Frost Creek						
4568-005	GC437	1,400	1,460	FC Var	0.242	6.91
4568-006	GC438	3,008	3,016	FC Var	0.099	0.41
4568-007	GC439	1,525	1,545	FC Var	0.276	1.72
4568-008	GC443	1,294	1,378	FC Var	0.537	3.79
4568-009	Multiple			FC Master	0.312	4.70

Head assays conducted on each of the composites showed that they contained between 0.076 and 0.537 oz Au/ton ore (0.243 oz Au/ton, avg.) and between 0.41 and 6.91 ozAg/ton (2.83 oz Ag/ton, avg.). Cyanide shake analysis results showed that the average cyanide soluble to fire assayed (CN/FA) gold content averaged 23.7% for the Schoonover composites and 58.6% for the five Frost Creek composites. These comparative results indicate that the Schoonover type material is refractory to cyanidation treatment, and that the Frost Creek material may be more amenable to cyanidation. Preliminary mineralogical characterization conducted on the master composites showed that the primary sulfide minerals were pyrite (about 8.0%), with lesser amounts of arsenopyrite (0.77% - 1.57%) and trace levels of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sulfosalts and other sulfides.

A Bond ball mill work index test was conducted on the Frost Creek master composite. The work index was 16.82 kW-hr/st, which characterize this material as hard. Sample limitations precluded comminution testing on the Schoonover master composite.

Testing conducted on the two master composites included optimization of the rougher flotation feed size and kinetic rougher flotation testing. Evaluation of cleaner flotation and a locked-cycle flotation test series were conducted on the Frost Creek master composite. Rougher flotation tests under optimized condition were conducted on the seven individual composites, to evaluate ore variability. Summary gold recovery results from rougher flotation tests on all nine composites (including the two master composites), at an 80%-200M feed size, are shown in Table 13-3.

Table 13-3 Summary Gold Results, Rougher Flotation, Gravel Creek 2020 Composites
(80%-200M Feed Size)

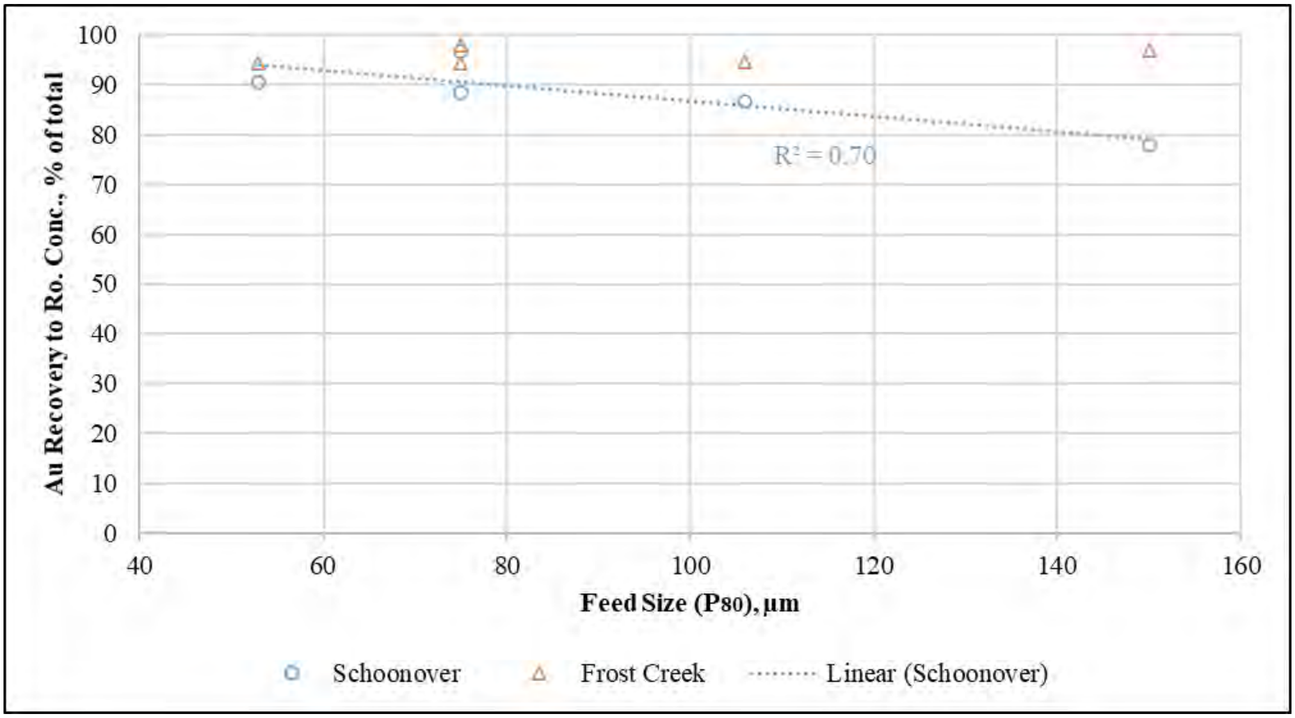
				Grade, oz Au/ton					
	Weight, %					Calc'd.		Au Distribution, %	
Composite	Conc.	Tail		Conc.	Tail	Head		Conc.	Tail
Schoonover									
4568-001	15.1	84.9		0.464	0.005	0.074		94.3	5.7
4568-002	8.1	91.9		0.776	0.003	0.066		95.8	4.2
4568-003[1)]	12.1	88.0		1.637	0.058	0.248		79.0	21.0
4568-004[2)]	14.1	85.9		0.839	0.011	0.128		92.3	7.7
Frost Creek									
4568-005	11.4	88.6		2.409	0.007	0.281		97.8	2.2
4568-006	10.1	89.9		0.776	0.002	0.080		97.8	2.2
4568-007	10.5	89.5		2.325	0.011	0.254		96.1	3.9
4568-008	14.6	85.4		3.792	0.004	0.557		99.4	0.6
4568-009[3)]	14.4	85.6		2.274	0.015	0.320		96.0	4.0
1) Average of 2 tests.									
2) Master composite, average of 3 tests.									
3) Master composite, average of 2 tests.									

All nine composites responded well to conventional rougher flotation treatment, at an 80%-200M feed size. Flotation recoveries were lower for the Schoonover composites, compared to the Frost Creek composites. Flotation rougher concentrates produced from the Schoonover composites weighed 8.1% to 15.1% of the feed weight and generally contained between 92.3% and 95.8% of the total gold. Gold recovery from Schoonover composite 4568-003 was somewhat lower (79.0%). Flotation rougher concentrates produced from the Frost Creek composites weighed 10.1% to 14.6% of the feed weight and contained between 96.1% and 99.4% of the total gold. Flotation rougher concentrate grades ranged from 0.464 to 3.79 oz Au/ton.

Silver recoveries to the rougher concentrates produced from the Schoonover composites ranged from 88.2% to 93.0%. Silver recoveries from the Frost Creek composites were higher and ranged from 95.5% to 97.9%. Sulfide sulfur recoveries were also somewhat higher from the Frost Creek composites (95.2% to 98.4%) compared to the Schoonover composites (85.3% - 93.7%).

A series of grind size optimization flotation tests were conducted on the two master composites (one Schoonover and one Frost Creek). Gold recovery versus grind size results are presented graphically in Figure 13-1.

Figure 13-1 Gold Recovery to Rougher Concentrate vs. Feed Size, Gravel Creek 2020 Master Composites



Results showed that the Frost Creek composite was not sensitive to grind size, in the range evaluated (80%-100M to 80%-270M). Gold values reporting to the rougher concentrate were consistently about 95% of the total contained gold. Gold recovery from the Schoonover composite tended to increase with decreasing feed size, from about 80% at the 100M feed size to about 90% at the 270M feed size. Silver recovery did not vary significantly with feed size, for either composite. Sulfide sulfur recoveries generally were high, and not sensitive to feed size.

Cleaner flotation tests (3) were conducted on rougher concentrate generated from the Frost Creek master composite (4568-009) to evaluate the effects of rougher concentrate regrinding on cleaner flotation response. Results indicated that rougher concentrate regrinding was effective in moderately increasing gold, silver and sulfide sulfur recovery to the cleaner concentrate, but not particularly effective in increasing concentrate grade. The tests were preliminary in nature and follow up testing will be required for confirmation. No cleaner flotation testing was conducted on the Schoonover master composite because of sample limitations.

A locked-cycle flotation test series was conducted on the Frost Creek master composite (4568-009), at an 80%-200M feed size (with rougher concentrate regrind) to evaluate the effects of cleaner tailings recycle on concentrate grade and recovery. Available test results indicated that a flotation concentrate of 7.8% of the feed weight was produced at a grade of 3.67 oz Au/ton, 52.3 oz Ag/ton and 35.0% sulfide sulfur, and represented recoveries of greater than 95% gold, silver and sulfide sulfur. The cleaner concentrate also contained 3.95% arsenic (represented an 87% arsenic recovery).

In summary, test results demonstrated that the Gravel Creek Schoonover and Frost Creek material types responded well to conventional sulfide flotation treatment for recovery of contained gold and silver. Recoveries in the low to mid-90's can be expected to a flotation concentrate weighing less than 10% of the feed weight. The concentrates are expected to be relatively high in arsenic content and may require further testing to evaluate the potential for treatment for arsenic removal in order to generate a product suitable for off-site toll processing. CN/FA ratios for the flotation feed indicates that concentrate generated from the Frost Creek type material has potential for high recovery of contained gold and silver by fine regrinding and cyanide leaching. Further testing is required to confirm this observation. Concentrate generated from the Schoonover material appears to be refractory to cyanide leaching and would likely require oxidative pretreatment before cyanide leaching.

13.3 Doby George Area

There are no Doby George metallurgical samples in the unoxidized zone, and only one in what is interpreted as the mixed zone. All three deposits – West Ridge, Daylight, and Twilight – have been sampled. The samples at West Ridge are distributed over a good portion of the main West Ridge deposit but none exist at the newly modeled area to the northwest. Daylight and Twilight sampling covers very little area spatially, but they should still be representative of the oxide material at these deposits. While these samples will fairly represent the deposits' metallurgical behavior, more sampling is required.
Cyanide-leach studies of Doby George gold mineralization were initiated in the mid-1980s. Fifty-two bottle-roll cyanide leach tests and 23 column leach tests were completed by previous project owners. In 1996 KCA was tasked with consolidating and summarizing the metallurgical data available at Doby George. Western has copies of all these reports, except for the reports from 1988 and two testing programs of unknown date. Because the original reports for these three programs are no longer available, the information presented here cannot be confirmed with original documentation, although it is considered reliable. The results of Doby George metallurgical testing are described below in chronological order. Summary results from the column leach testing are shown in Table 13-4.

13.3.1 Homestake Mining Company, Dawson Metallurgical Laboratories - 1985

In 1985 Dawson conducted preliminary cyanide leach tests on three composites from Doby George gold mineralization for Homestake. The composites were three intervals of drill core from drill hole D6-2 from the Twilight area. A bottle roll cyanidation test was conducted on each composite sample at a 60 to 70% passing 200 mesh feed size, with a 48hr leach time. Average gold recovery from the three tests was 90%. Calculated head grades ranged from 0.036oz Au/ton (1.23g Au/t) to 0.213oz Au/ton (7.30g Au/t) and averaged 0.104oz Au/ton (3.57g Au/t). An average of 0.8 pounds of NaCN per short ton and 1.9 pounds of lime per short ton was consumed (Dawson Metallurgical Laboratories, Inc., 1985).

Table 13-4 Summary Results, Column Leach Testing, Doby George Deposit

		Material	Nominal	Leach	Au Rec.,	Head Grade	Reagent Usage, lb/ton ore		
Study	**Sample ID**	**Type**	**Feed Size**	**Time, Days**	**%**	**ozAu/ton**	**NaCN**	**Lime**	**Cement**
West Ridge Zone									
DML - 12/1988	127 West Ridge	Oxidized	-1/4"	~16	68.1	0.063	0.27	1.00	2.5
DML - 12/1988	127 West Ridge	Oxidized	-3/4"	~16	59.3	0.066	0.45	1.00	2.5
DML - 12/1988	128 West Ridge	Oxidized	-1/4"	~16	70.3	0.064	0.33	1.00	2.5
DML - 12/1988	128 West Ridge	Oxidized	-3/4"	~16	65.3	0.066	0.55	1.00	2.5
DML - 12/1988	133 West Ridge	Oxidized	-1/4"	~16	85.9	0.106	0.42	1.00	2.5
DML - 12/1988	133 West Ridge	Oxidized	-3/4"	~16	84.1	0.107	0.51	1.00	2.5
Unknown	West Ridge	Oxidized	-1/4"	20	70.3	0.097	N/A	N/A	N/A
IMC - 10/1992	DG93	Oxidized	-1/2"	95	59.2	0.096	N/A	3.00	3.0
IMC - 10/1992	DG93	Oxidized	-1/2"	95	68.7	0.077	N/A	3.00	3.0
IMC - 4/1993	DG93	Oxidized	1"	60	71.6	0.096	N/A	3.00	3.0
IMC - 4/1993	DG93	Oxidized	2"	60	72.8	0.077	N/A	3.00	3.0
IMC - 10/1992	DG105	Oxidized	-1/2"	95	68.4	0.076	N/A	3.00	3.0
IMC - 4/1993	DG105	Oxidized	1"	60	70.4	0.076	N/A	3.00	3.0
Daylight Zone									
KCA - 6/1993	DG 440 - Upper Zone*	Oxidized	80%-1"	62	59.3	0.054	1.17	3.15	0.0
IMC - 8/1993	DG 440U*	Oxidized	-1.5"	60	62.3	0.052	N/A	3.00	3.0
KCA - 6/1993	DG 441	Oxidized	80%-1"	62	60.8	0.051	1.23	3.35	0.0
IMC - 8/1993	DG 441	Oxidized	-1.5"	60	59.3	0.051	N/A	3.00	3.0
KCA - 6/1993	DG 442	Oxidized	80%-1"	62	82.9	0.123	1.41	3.20	0.0
IMC - 8/1993	DG 442	Oxidized	-1.5"	60	83.3	0.112	N/A	3.00	3.0
KCA - 6/1993	DG 440 - Lower Zone**	Mixed	80%-1"	62	38.5	0.039	1.40	3.40	0.0
IMC - 8/1993	DG 440L**	Mixed	-1.5"	60	43.2	0.039	N/A	3.00	3.0
Twilight Zone									
IMC - 10/1992	DG94/2	Oxidized	-1/2"	95	54.9	0.026	N/A	3.00	3.0
IMC - 4/1993	DG94/2	Oxidized	1"	60	65.3	0.026	N/A	3.00	3.0

Note : DML denotes Dawson Metallurgical Lab

IMC denotes Independent Mining Company

KCA denotes Kappes Cassiday and Associates

* Believed to be the same composites

** Believed to be the same composites

13.3.2 Homestake Mining Company, Dawson Metallurgical Laboratories - 1988

(as reported in KCA (1996))

November 1988 - Doby George area: Bottle roll tests were conducted on six samples, each at -3/8in. and nominal 200 mesh feed sizes. Gold recoveries obtained from the -3/8 in. and 200 mesh feed sizes averaged 72% in 3 days of leaching and 85% in 2 days of leaching, respectively.

December 1988 - West Ridge area: Bottle roll cyanidation tests were conducted on three samples, each at -3/4in., and nominal 200 mesh feed sizes. Gold recoveries obtained from the -3/4 in. and 200 mesh feed sizes averaged 69% in 3 days of leaching and 86% in 2 days of leaching, respectively. Short duration (approximately 16 day) column leach tests were conducted on the same samples, at -3/4in. and -1/4in. feed sizes. Column test gold recoveries averaged 70% for the -3/4in. feeds and 75% for the minus ¼ in. feeds.

Other - West Ridge area: KCA also reports on testing "*summarized in the information provided by Atlas...assumed completed by Dawson Metallurgical Laboratories*." The sample was a "geologic composite" from holes 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, and 67. Bottle roll cyanidation tests were conducted on this composite at -1/4in. and 60% passing 200 mesh feed sizes. A column test was conducted at a -1/4in. feed size. Bottle test gold recoveries were 69.2% in 3 days for the -1/4in. feed and 93.4% in two days at the 200mesh feed size. The column leach test gold recovery obtained in 20 days of leaching was 70.3%. Reagent consumptions were not noted.

13.3.3 Homestake Mining Company, Unknown Laboratory

(as reported in KCA (1996))

Summary metallurgical results from 21 bottle roll tests were included in KCA's 1996 report. The results are tabulated in the appendix of that report, but they were not discussed in the text. The report indicates that the tests were conducted by an unknown laboratory for Homestake. Given that Homestake was the owner at the time these tests were conducted, it is expected that these tests were conducted in the late 1980's.

Bottle roll tests were apparently conducted on three interval samples from various depths of drill hole DR-2 in the Twilight zone at an approximately 200 mesh feed size. Bottle roll tests were also conducted on nine interval samples from various depths of drill hole DR-50 in the West Ridge zone. In the case of the West Ridge samples, tests were conducted both at approximately 200 mesh and at -1/4in. A leach cycle duration of two days is indicated for all 21 tests.

Gold recoveries from the three Twilight samples (~200 mesh feed size) ranged from 86.2% to 93.0%. Average head assays of these samples ranged from 0.034 to 0.214oz Au/ton (1.17 to 7.34g Au/t). Sodium cyanide consumption was moderate and ranged from 0.8 to 1.5 pounds per standard ton. Lime usage was reported to be 1.7 to 1.9 pounds per standard ton for these three samples.

At the -1/4in. feed size, gold recoveries from the West Ridge samples ranged from 63.1% to 85.5% and averaged 72.6%. On average, gold recoveries were 12.4% higher at the approximately 200 mesh feed size, indicating that these West Ridge samples were somewhat sensitive to feed size. At the 200mesh size, gold recoveries ranged from 78.2% to 89.3%. Average head assays of the West Ridge samples ranged from 0.037 to 0.105 ozAu/ton (1.27 to 3.60g Au/t). Sodium cyanide consumption was moderate for the West Ridge samples and ranged from 1.1 to 2.3 pounds per standard ton. Average cyanide consumption was nearly the same for the 200 mesh tests (1.58 pounds NaCN per ton) as for the -1/4" tests (1.52 pounds NaCN per ton), indicating that this material was not very sensitive to feed size, with respect to cyanide consumption. Lime usage was not reported for the West Ridge samples.

13.3.4 Independence Mining Company - 1992 and 1993

Independence completed three rounds of metallurgical testing in 1992 and 1993; Rounds I and II were completed at their Big Springs Mill, Nevada. Round III was in two parts—both at the Big Springs Mill and by KCA. The results are summarized below.

Round 1 – Big Springs Mill Site: Three drill core composites from Doby George West Ridge and one drill core composite from the East Ridge (Twilight) were prepared for column testing. No other information regarding the origin of the samples was provided. A column percolation leach test was conducted on each of the four composites, at a nominal -1/2in. feed size. A comparative bottle roll test was conducted on each sample at an unspecified feed size.

Head screen analysis results indicated that two of the samples (designated 93-A and 93-B) were tested at an 82% passing 1/4in. feed size. The other two samples (designated 94/2 and 105) were tested at an average feed size of 83% passing 3/8in. Head grades from the head screen analyses ranged from 0.030oz Au/ton (1.03g Au/mt) to 0.093oz Au/ton (3.19g Au/mt).

The column charges were agglomerated using three pounds each of lime and cement per short ton ore. Leaching was conducted using a solution application rate of 0.005 gallons per minute per square foot and a cyanide concentration of 0.25 grams cyanide (presumably NaCN) per liter, which was doubled late in the leaching cycle. Gold recoveries obtained from the West Ridge samples were 64.0% (D93, average of two tests at 1/4in.) and 68.4 (DG-105 at 3/8 in.), in 95 days. Gold recovery from the Twilight sample was 54.9% (DG-94-2 at 3/8 in.) in 95 days.

Once column percolation leaching was ended, the column charges were flooded with barren cyanide solution ("vat leach test") to determine the amount of additional gold that might be recovered by heap leaching, allowed a significantly longer leach cycle. The additional incremental extraction was equivalent to an average of 19% gold recovery. The resulting combined (column and vat) leach test recovery averaged 82% and was used to speculate that heap leach recoveries approaching 80% might be achievable, allowing for very long commercial heap leaching times.

Column test gold recovery rates were slow, and it was speculated that the relative lack of fines contained in the feeds may have caused "extreme permeability", which caused the slow recovery rate. Although the samples did contain relatively small amounts of fines (3% to 4% passing 150 mesh), it is doubtful that the low fines content alone would cause the slow recovery rates.

Screen analysis and recovery by size fraction data from the column leach tests indicated little feed size sensitivity. It was mentioned that coarser crushing might be the most economic option.

Gold recoveries obtained from the same samples during bottle roll testing at an unspecified feed size ranged from 74.0% to 81.9%.

Round 2 – Big Springs Mill Site: The drill core remaining from Round 1 testing was used to prepare additional composite samples for testing. The samples (one Twilight and one West Ridge) were the same as used for Round 1 testing. The third sample (designated 93) was presumably a combination of material comprising the two of the corresponding Round 1 West Ridge samples (93-A and 93-B). All three samples were tested at a minus 1in. feed size. Sample 93 was also tested at a minus 2 in. feed size. Agglomeration and leaching procedures were essentially the same as those used during Round 1 testing. Solution application rate and cyanide concentration were increased to 0.015 gallons per minute per square foot and 2.0 grams NaCN per liter solution. The column percolation leaching cycle lasted for approximately 60 days.

The two West Ridge samples gave column percolation leach test gold recoveries, at the -1in. feed size, of 71.6% (sample 93) and 70.4% (sample 105). Gold recovery from the West Ridge sample 93 at a coarser (-2in.) feed size was essentially the same (71.2%). Gold recovery from the Twilight sample, tested only at the -1in. feed size was about 5% lower (65.3%).

Column charges were again flooded with barren cyanide solution (vat leach test) after percolation leaching was completed, to evaluate the amount of additional gold recovery that might be obtained with much longer leaching cycles. The incremental improvement in gold recovery was significantly lower than observed during Round 1 testing and was equivalent to only between 2% and 7% gold recovery.

After flooded vat leaching was completed, the column charges were emptied from the columns and the material coarser than 3/8in. in size was crushed to passing 3/8in., presumably recombined with the other finer material, and releached in a column. This was done to evaluate the feed size sensitivity of the samples. Additional gold recovery obtained by recrushing to -3/8in. was equivalent to only 1% or less gold recovery, indicating no significant benefit to finer crushing.

It was concluded that tertiary crushing may not be required, and that the ore benefited from higher cyanide concentrations and higher solution application rates.

Round 3 – Big Springs Mill Site: This testing was reported by Independence Mining in August 1993. Four drill core composite samples of Daylight material, designated DG 440 – Upper Zone, DG 440 Lower Zone, DG 441 and DG 442 were prepared for testing. Representative samples from the same material were also sent to KCA for testing. IMC head grades were reported as ranging from 0.042oz Au/ton (1.44g Au/mt) to 0.123oz Au/ton (4.22g Au/mt). Each sample was used for a column leach test at a nominal minus 1.5in. feed size. Testing procedures were essentially the same as used for Round 2 testing. A comparative bottle roll test was conducted on each sample at a nominal minus 100 mesh feed size.

Column percolation leach test gold recovery obtained from the minus 1.5 in. feeds was lowest for the DG 440 Lower sample (44.1% in 64 days). Gold recoveries obtained from the three other -1.5in. feeds were 64% (sample DG 440 Upper), 59.5% (sample DG 441) and 84.1% (Sample DG 442).

Flooded vat leaching procedures, similar to those used for Rounds 1 and 2, were used on the Round 3 column charges after percolation leaching was ended. Incremental gold recoveries were equivalent to only 2% or less additional gold recovery.

After percolation and flooded vat leaching the Round 3 column residues were recrushed to minus 1/4in. and releached to evaluate size sensitivity. Incremental recoveries were equivalent to an average additional gold recovery of only 2%, indicating no significant benefit to finer crushing.

One of the core intervals considered for Round III testing contained very black and somewhat soft rock that was suspected to be preg-robbing material (DG-440, 144-150ft). This material had not been present in core previously tested by Independence and was not present in any of the other Round III cores. Independence removed this material and tested the interval separately. It was found to be high in grade (0.091oz Au/ton or 3.12g Au/t) and 85% preg-robbing with a 5ppm gold cyanide solution (Independence Mining Company, 1993). The preg-robbing interval was not included in any of the column test composites (IMC or KCA).

Round III, Kappes, Cassidy & Associates: Corresponding uncrushed splits of the core intervals used to create the Round III composites were delivered to KCA for independent testing. KCA completed their analyses of the Doby George ore in June 1993 and the results are summarized below.

KCA conducted bottle-roll leach tests and column leach tests on four composite samples created from the uncrushed core splits. These samples correspond to samples composited by Independence and used for their Round III testing. The composite samples were ground to -100 mesh and bottle-roll cyanide leached for 24 hours. Gold recovery ranged from 57.5% to 90.3% with an average recovery of 71.9% based on an average calculated head grade of 0.067oz Au/ton (2.3g Au/t). An average of 0.29 pounds of cyanide per short ton and 2.6 pounds of lime per short ton was consumed (KCA, 1993).

The composites were also crushed to -1.5in. and then subjected to column leach testing for 62 days. Gold recoveries ranged from 38.5% to 82.9% with an average recovery of 60.4% based on an average calculated head grade of 0.067oz Au/ton (2.3g Au/t). An average of 1.30 pounds of cyanide per short ton and 3.27 pounds of lime per short ton were consumed. (KCA, 1993).

The DG-440 composite with suspected preg-robbing material had a gold recovery of 57.5% in 24 hours of bottle-roll cyanide leaching based on a calculated head grade of 0.040oz Au/ton (1.371g Au/t). A total of 0.4 pounds of cyanide per short ton and 3.2 pounds of lime per short ton was consumed. After 62 days of column leaching, gold recovery was 38.5% based on a calculated head grade of 0.039oz Au/ton (1.337g Au/t). A total of 1.4 pounds of cyanide per short ton and 3.4 pounds of lime per short ton were consumed (KCA, 1993).

Based on comparisons of head and tail screen analysis results, KCA also estimated the possible effect on overall gold recovery if the composite material was crushed to -1/4in. The results ranged from no appreciable increase (<5% for DG-440, 144-150ft) to an increase of 10% (specifically noted in their report that this means 10 percentage points) (KCA, 1993).

The following conclusions were reached by Independence from the third round of testing:

- Enhancement of total recovery by recrushing of tails is more than twice that seen in Round I testing and will need to be determined on an individual pit basis, or on an overall project average for determination of crushing circuit design;
- Round III core exhibited several variances from the results of the previous two rounds of tests. This is most likely due to rock type — core in the previous round was more homogenous in terms of color, hardness and fractures. Round III recoveries varied more and peaked much sooner than in the previous rounds. The standard deviation in recovery for the previous eight leach tests was 3%. The standard deviation in recovery for Round III column leach tests was 17%. In addition, cyanide and lime consumption for Round III was far less than that for Round I;
- Round III core, while similar to that of previous rounds, behaved distinctly enough that consideration should be given to using different parameters than those discussed for the core composites tested in rounds one and two (Independence Mining Company, 1993).

13.3.5 Atlas Precious Metals, Inc - 1996

In 1996, Atlas requested KCA review and summarize the metallurgical testing that had been completed to date on Doby George ore. Several of the metallurgical reports that were supplied to KCA by Atlas are no longer available, but the information summarized in the KCA report is included above. The author includes only those conclusions drawn by KCA based on existing reports cited above:

- Mineralogical work has determined that gold occurs in the size range of 1 to 14 microns;
- Bottle-roll tests do not indicate gold recovery problems or cyanide consumption problems;
- In the third-round column leach tests, some preg-robbing material from a sample of Daylight ore (DG-440, 144-150') was identified.

KCA recommended that future work include the following:

- Multi-element characterization of the ore zones. As a minimum, Hg, Cu, Cd, As, Pb, and Cr should be compiled as they relate to the ore zones and future processing;
- Final barren process solutions from column leach tests should be examined for elemental constituents;
- Fresh water rinse tests on column tailings to provide baseline information on final field heap neutralization and reclamation;
- Chemical neutralization of the column cyanide leach solution followed by reapplication of the solution to the ore column to provide baseline information on final heap neutralization and reclamation;
- Final cyanide leach solutions which have been neutralized should be submitted for multi-element analysis;
- Portions of the neutralized column tails should be submitted for acid generation potential analysis as well as trace element generation potential;
- Physical testing needs to be completed on the various rock types (Kappes, Cassiday & Associates, 1996).

In summary, the Doby George samples tested generally were amenable to simulated heap leach cyanidation treatment. Heap leach gold recoveries approaching 70% can be expected for most of the materials represented by the samples tested. Although most of the heap leach testing done was conducted on simulated tertiary crusher discharge products, available data indicate good potential for considering two-stage crushing in a commercial circuit.

13.4 Doby George Area Waste-Rock Characterization

In 1992, Independence completed analyses of four rock types representative of Doby George waste rock to determine the potential of the waste rock to release trace elements and generate acid. The rock types tested were: rhyolitic tuff, chert, siltstone and quartzite. The tests consisted of meteoric water mobility procedure ("MWMP") and acid-base accounting procedure ("ABP"). The MWMP is used to predict the potential release of trace elements by physical and chemical interaction with meteoric water. The ABP is used to predict the potential to generate or consume acid.

The results from the ABP indicate that the potential for acid generation from Doby George waste rock is minimal – the average neutralization potential to acid potential ratio ("NP:AP") is 63:1. Doby George waste rock would have on average 63 times more buffering capacity than is necessary to neutralize the amount of acid generated by oxidation of all sulfur (as pyritic sulfur) contained in the waste rock. No potential pollutants were released from the waste rock samples during the MWMP (Independence, 1992).

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The updated Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek mineral resource estimate has an effective date of May 28, 2021, and was completed by Mr. Unger. This Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek estimate is based on data derived from drilling completed to the end of 2020. The Doby George mineral resource estimate was completed on April 11, 2018 by Mr. Ristorcelli. This Doby George estimate is based on data derived from drilling completed to the end of 2013, and two deep holes that were drilled in 2017. During Mr. Unger's May 19, 2021 site visit, he verified there has been no additional drilling at Doby George since 2017. Because there has been no further drilling at Doby George, and there has been no material change in metal prices, recovery assumptions and cost parameters since 2018, the resource estimate completed in 2018 remains current. The authors classify resources in order of increasing geological and quantitative confidence into Inferred, Indicated, and Measured categories in accordance with the "CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" (2014) and therefore NI 43-101. CIM mineral resource definitions are given below, with CIM's explanatory material shown in italics:

Mineral Resource

Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.

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

Material of economic interest refers to diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals.

The term Mineral Resource covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling and within which Mineral Reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of Modifying Factors. The phrase 'reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction' implies a judgment by the Qualified Person in respect of the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction. The Qualified Person should consider and clearly state the basis for determining that the material has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Assumptions should include estimates of cutoff grade and geological continuity at the selected cut-off, metallurgical recovery, smelter payments, commodity price or product value, mining and processing method and mining, processing and general and administrative costs. The Qualified Person should state if the assessment is based on any direct evidence and testing.

Interpretation of the word 'eventual' in this context may vary depending on the commodity or mineral involved. For example, for some coal, iron, potash deposits and other bulk minerals *or commodities, it may be reasonable to envisage 'eventual economic extraction' as covering time periods in excess of 50 years. However, for many gold deposits, application of the concept would normally be restricted to perhaps 10 to 15 years, and frequently to much shorter periods of time.*

Inferred Mineral Resource

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

An Inferred Mineral Resource is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate sampling techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Inferred Mineral Resources must not be included in the economic analysis, production schedules, or estimated mine life in publicly disclosed Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies, or in the Life of Mine plans and cash flow models of developed mines. Inferred Mineral Resources can only be used in economic studies as provided under NI 43-101.

There may be circumstances, where appropriate sampling, testing, and other measurements are sufficient to demonstrate data integrity, geological and grade/quality continuity of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource, however, quality assurance and quality control, or other information may not meet all industry norms for the disclosure of an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource. Under these circumstances, it may be reasonable for the Qualified Person to report an Inferred Mineral Resource if the Qualified Person has taken steps to verify the information meets the requirements of an Inferred Mineral Resource.

Indicated Mineral Resource

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

Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Pre-Feasibility Study which *can serve as the basis for major development decisions.*

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization or other natural material of economic interest may be classified as a Measured Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such that the tonnage and grade or quality of the mineralization can be estimated to within close limits and that variation from the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability of the deposit. This category requires a high level of confidence in, and understanding of, the geology and controls of the mineral deposit.

Modifying Factors

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

The authors report resources at cutoffs that are reasonable for deposits of this nature given anticipated mining methods and plant processing costs, while also considering economic conditions, because of the regulatory requirements that a resource exists "*in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction*." Although the authors are not experts with respect to environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, or political matters, the authors are not aware of any unusual factors relating to these matters that may materially affect the estimated mineral resources as of the date of this report. For more details on these topics see Section 4.0.

14.1 Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek

14.1.1 Database

The Gravel Creek drilling database was audited by Mr. Ronning in 2020. That database had 53,458 assay records accepted as usable for estimation, and 1,234 records not accepted as usable for estimation, all from 458 exploration drill holes. Of these records, 53,322have gold assays and 53,222have silver assays. For this estimate, MDA appended that database with the 2017 database, which was also audited by MDA. Table 14-1 presents a list and descriptive statistics of all data in the audited database including 2020 drilling and imported into MineSight for estimation (excluding the 1,234 samples not used). Many of the assay records contain multi-element data, which was considered while defining the deposit modeling but does not figure in the estimation. The database also contains logged lithology, which is not presented in Table 14-1. All of this drilling data was used in the estimate, but only the collar location and downhole survey data, and the gold and silver analyses were audited. A list of significant intercepts drilled at Gravel Creek is given in Appendix C.

Table 14-1 Exploration and Resource Database Descriptive Statistics
(for all accepted sample data only)

Field	Valid	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std. Devn.	Co. of Variation
From	53,458	0	1,016.51	228.997	146.301	225.193	0.983
To	53,458	0.61	1,018.03	230.649	147.826	225.201	0.976
Length	53,458	0.02	342.9	1.651	1.52	1.734	1.05
Au	53,322	0	391	0.17909	0.0176	2.72031	15.18944
Ag	53,222	0	2,130.00	2.7828	0.2024	24.4656	8.7917
As	32,533	0	10,001.00	133.91	15.95	477.39	3.57
Cu	32,533	0.5	4,490.00	16.68	6	25.76	1.54
Hg	32,533	0	13	0.5752	0.5	0.3435	0.5971
Mo	32,533	0	2,060.00	3.41	2.01	17.84	5.23
Pb	32,533	0	1,925.00	12.54	11	13.99	1.12
Sb	32,533	0	700	5.95	2	13.29	2.23
Zn	32,533	0	5,980.00	76.27	72.99	67.24	0.88
Core Recovery	9,797	0	200	98.9	100	7.54	0.08
RQD	9,788	0	112	68.78	74.9	23.9	0.35

Core recovery and RQD data has not been audited.

14.1.2 Geologic Model

A comprehensive and predictive geologic model has been made possible because of Western's excellent mapping and definition of the stratigraphic sequence. The geologic model was principally interpreted by Western on east-west cross-sections 50m apart and modified only locally for flow and continuity by Mr. Unger. Mr. Unger used the logged data and core photos to refine the model and create solids that were used to code the block model. The geologic basis for the model is described in Section 7.2 and a schematic cross section is given in Figure 7-8 .

The following rock units were defined and modeled on the cross sections: PMs: Paleozoic Schoonover; Twg: Tertiary Wood Gulch; Tfc: Tertiary Frost Creek; Tmr: Tertiary Mori Road and Tertiary Mori Road basalt; and Tjr: Tertiary Jarbidge. For descriptions of these rock units, see Section 7.0.

The limits of oxidized rocks were not interpreted at Gravel Creek because the deposit is below the limits of oxidation. At Wood Gulch, a preliminary surface separating oxidized from unoxidized material was constructed from drill holes whose oxidation state was indirectly determined from logged sample material color.

Surfaces were also defined for the Aspen, GP, Splay, Step, and Badger Creek faults. The Step and Badger Creek faults do not affect the resource estimate.

14.1.3 Mineral Domains

Using the geologic model as a control, gold and silver domains were interpreted based on drill-sample grades and guided by geology on the same 50m-spaced sections. Core photos for all intercepts were reviewed in all cases for which they are available and the intersections were sufficiently important to the model. The domains were defined based on population breaks for gold and silver on cumulative probability plots ("CPP") of each metal separately. The domain geometries were guided by the geology.

At Gravel Creek, about 80% of mineralization lies within the Frost Creek rhyolite and the remainder is primarily in the Schoonover. While it is very difficult to identify mineral domains within the Schoonover, in the Frost Creek the following domains have been identified:

- low-grade gold (~0.04g Au/t to ~1.2g Au/t) and low-grade silver (~2g Ag/t to ~20g Au/t) mineralization is generally in weakly broken rock with irregular and often hairline quartz veinlets;
- mid-grade gold (~1.2g Au/t to ~6g Au/t) and mid-grade silver (~20g Ag/t to ~90g Ag/t) mineralization is generally related to strong brecciation forming the ground preparation, and quartz and silica veining; and
- high-grade gold (>~6g Au/t) and high-grade silver (>~90g Ag/t) mineralization is found in veins, commonly with banded textures and often containing dark disseminated sulfides.

Silver-rich veins and breccias are generally dark gray to black; gold-rich and relatively silver-poor veins and breccias are generally light gray.

In the Wood Gulch Pit area, essentially all the mineralization lies within the Schoonover. Much of the drilling was done prior to Western's acquisition of the property and much of that drilling was RC. That, combined with as-yet poorly understood controls of mineralization, resulted in mineral domains that were dominantly defined by grades:

- low-grade gold (~0.04g Au/t to ~0.4g Au/t);
- mid-grade gold (~0.4g Au/t to ~6g Au/t); and
- high-grade gold (>~6g Au/t).

Silver was estimated within the gold domains in the Wood Gulch area.

Cross sections of Gravel Creek gold, Gravel Creek silver, Saddle gold and the Southeast gold domains are given in Figure 14-1 Figure 14-2, and Figure 14-3, respectively. The domains, which were originally modeled in two dimensions on 50m-spaced vertical sections, were snapped to drill holes in three-dimensional space. The vertical sections where then taken to north-south long section, one for each 4m block model column.

Figure 14-1 Gravel Creek Gold Domains and Geology – Section 4616000N

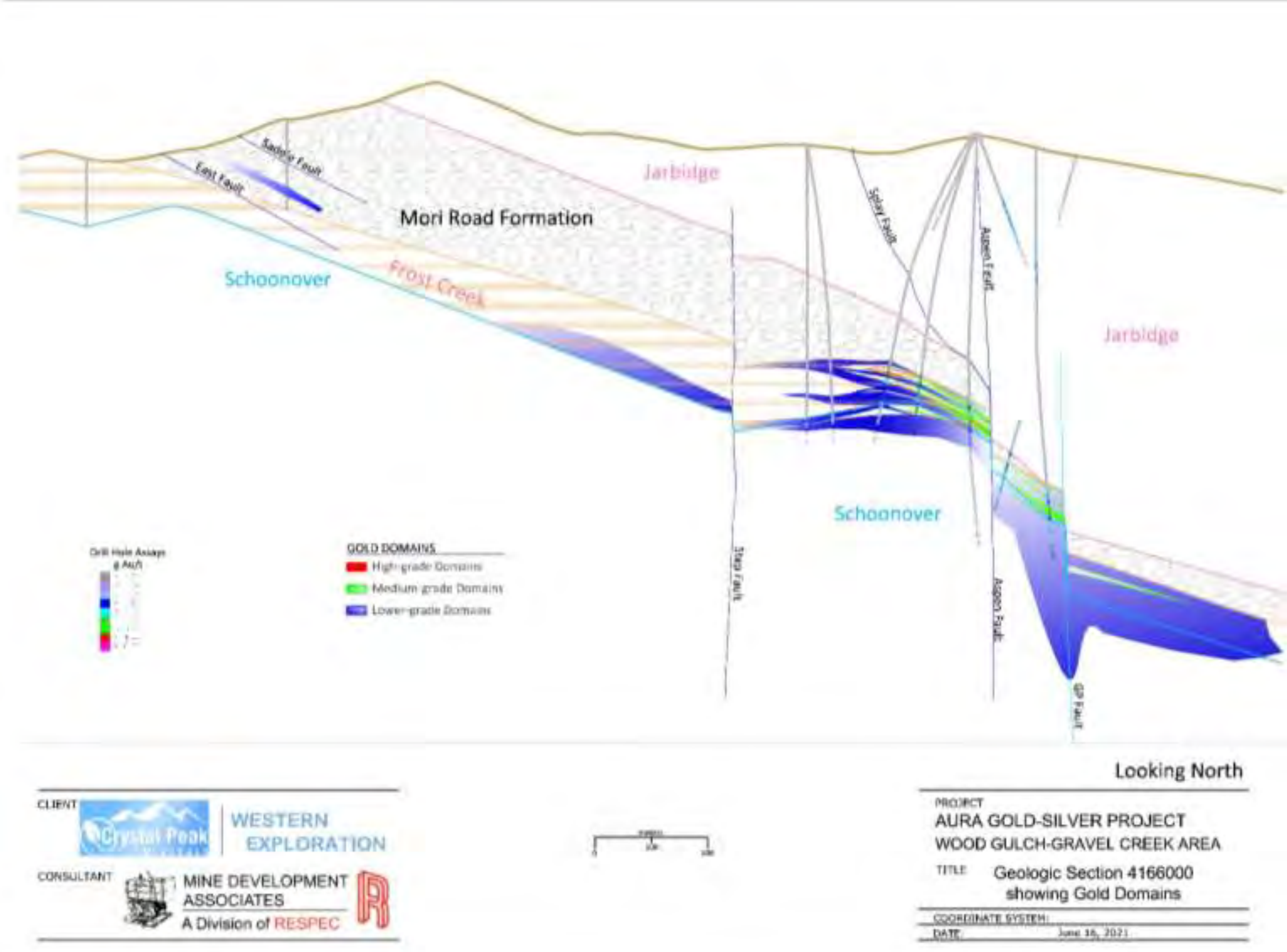


Figure 14-2 Gravel Creek Silver Domains and Geology – Section 4616000N

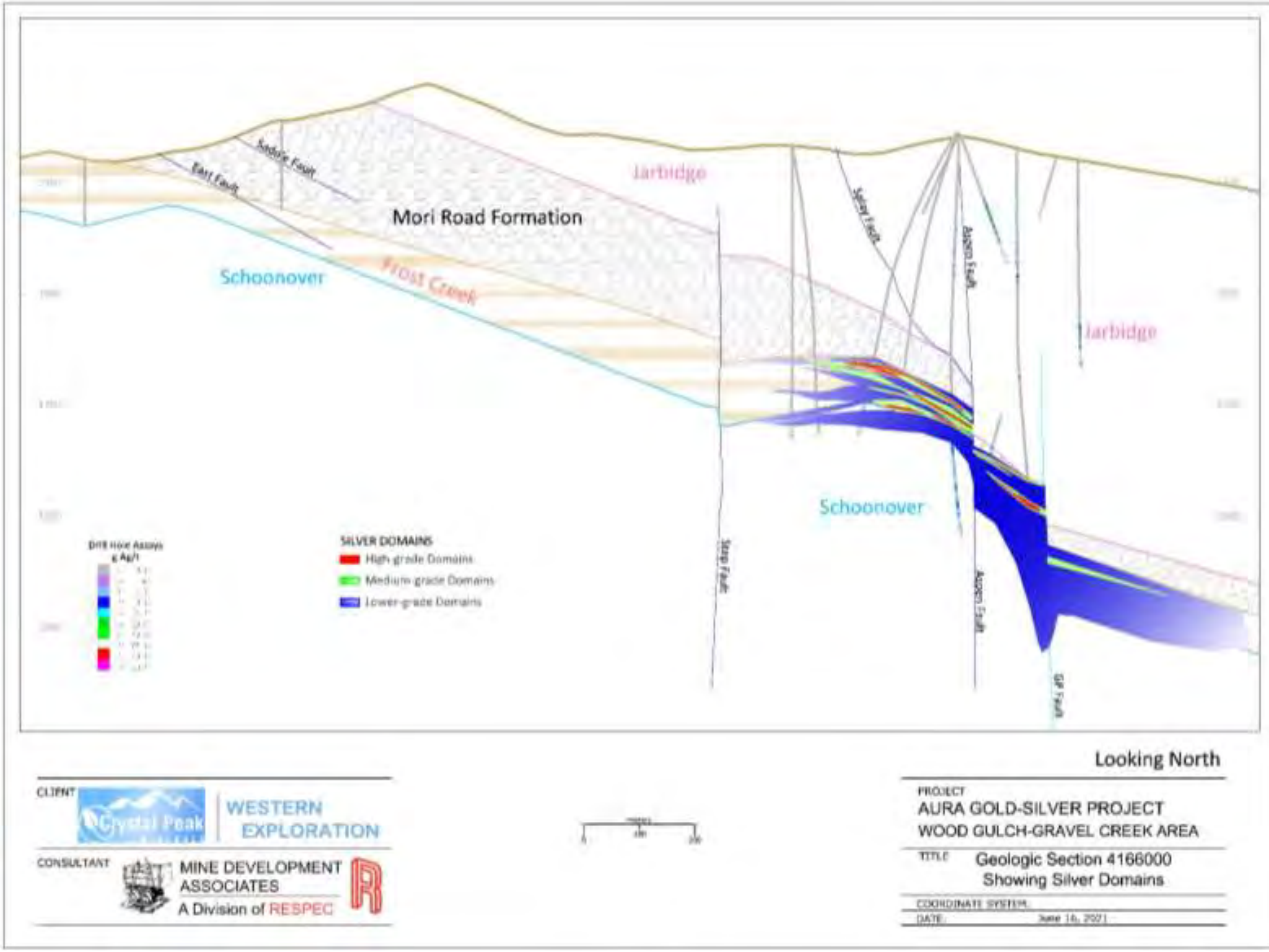
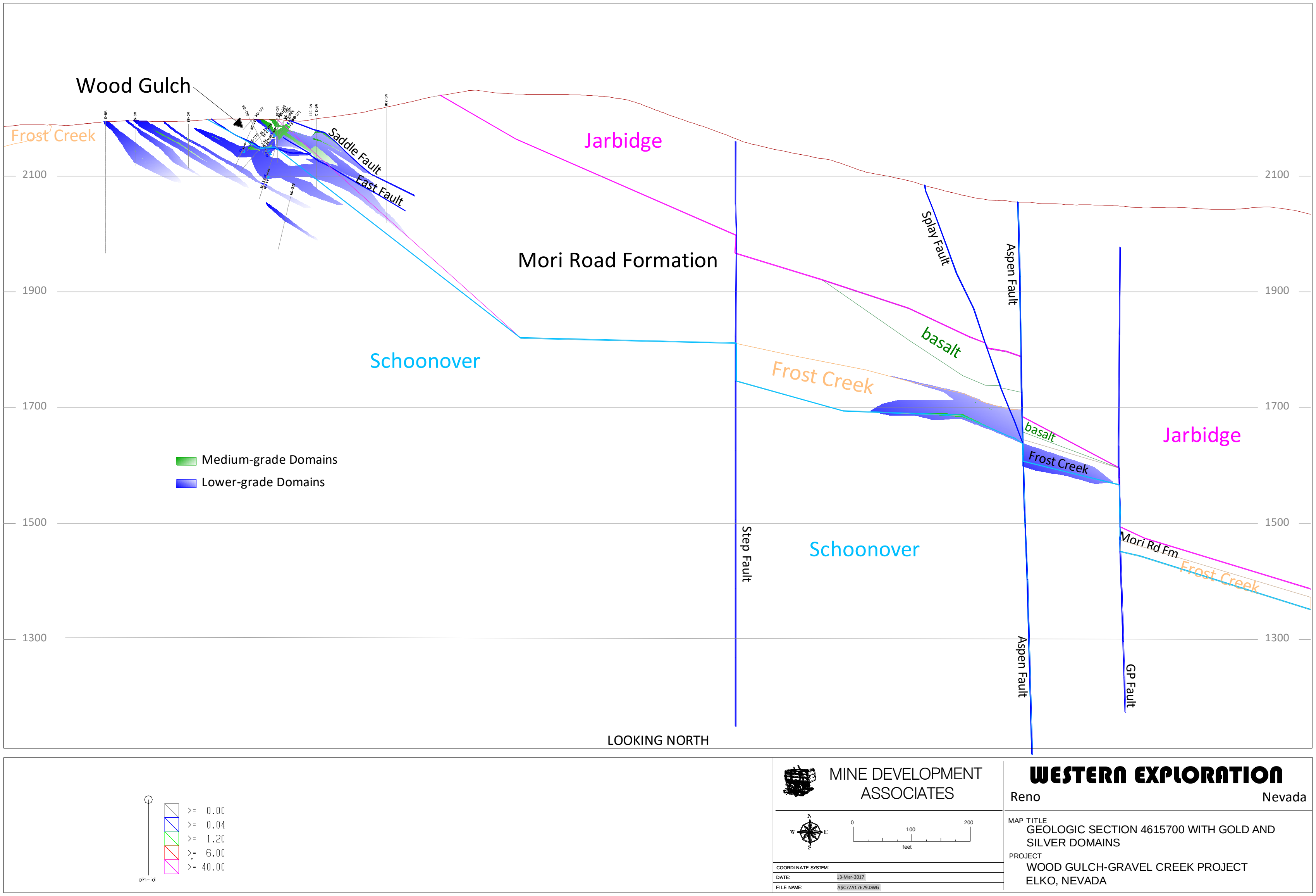


Figure 14-3 Saddle and Southeast Gold Domains and Geology – Section 4615700N



14.1.4 Density

In 2016, Western sent 28 diamond drill core samples to be measured for rock densities at ALS Global. Six samples were from Jarbidge rhyolite, four from the Mori Road (two were basalt), 14 from Frost Creek, and four from the Schoonover. ALS coated the samples with a thin impermeable material to prevent water absorption and performed the water immersion method for measuring the density. In 2017, Western measured 194 samples for density in the Mountain City office and core logging facility. In 2020, Western again used ALS to collect density measurements for 91 drill core samples from the 2020 drill program. MDA combined all sets of data and coded them to the rock types defined in the block model. The mean values of the results and the values assigned to the units in the model are summarized in Table 14-2.

Table 14-2 Density Measurements and Values Applied to the Block Model

Formation	Valid	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Co. of Var.	Minimum	Maximum	Density Assigned in Model	Units
PMs	47	2.67	2.69	0.11	0.04	2.56	3.13	2.65	g/cm
Tfc	44	2.53	2.53	0.07	0.03	2.36	2.66	2.55	g/cm
Tmr	73	2.48	2.48	0.13	0.05	2.18	2.66	2.45	g/cm
Tjr	273	2.46	2.46	0.10	0.04	1.76	2.72	2.45	g/cm

14.1.5 Sample and Composite Statistics

Once the mineral domains were defined and modeled on the east-west cross sections, the domains were used to code drill-hole samples. Quantile plots were made of the coded assays. Outlier grades were reviewed on screen and descriptive statistics were calculated (Appendix D). Capping values were determined within each of the gold and silver domains, as well as for assays outside modeled mineral domains. Capping for each domain was determined by first assessing the grade above which the outliers occur. Then those outlier grades were reviewed on screen to determine materiality, grade and proximity of the closest samples, and general location. Capping levels are given in Table 14-3.

Table 14-3 Capping Levels for Gold and Silver by Domain

Area	Domain	No. capped	g Au/t	No. capped	g Ag/t
Gravel Creek	Low grade	10	3	2	100
	Mid grade	1	10	2	300
	High grade	3	35	1	800
	Outside	396	1	677	20
Saddle	Low grade	0	none	5	30
	Mid grade	5	10	1	200
Southeast	Low grade	8	2	4	40
	Mid grade	13	15	11	100
	High grade	11	35	7	400

Once the capping was completed, the drill holes were down-hole composited to 3m intervals, honoring the domain boundaries. Three meters was chosen because by far the majority of samples are 1.5m long. The descriptive statistics of the composite database are given in Appendix D.

Correlograms were not recalculated for this estimate so the discussion and conclusions of this topic are the same as in Ristorcelli et. al. (2017). Correlograms were built in 2017 for gold and for silver in order to get a sense of grade continuity. These correlogram parameters were used in the 2021 kriged estimate, which was used as a check on the reported inverse distance estimate, as follows:

> Gravel Creek: Low-grade gold domain - The nugget is 50% of the total sill and the first sill is 80% of the incremental sill with a range of 25 to 30m depending on direction. The remaining sill (20%) has a range of around 50m to 350m depending on direction.
>
> Gravel Creek: Mid and high-grade gold domains - The nugget is 50% of the total sill and the first sill is 90% of the incremental sill with a range of 13 to 45m depending on direction. The remaining sill (10%) has a range of around 25m to 130m depending on direction.
>
> Gravel Creek: Low-grade silver domain - The nugget is 60% of the total sill and the first sill is 50% of the incremental sill with a range of around 30m depending on direction. The remaining sill (50%) has a range of around 50 to 350m depending on direction.
>
> Gravel Creek: Mid and high-grade silver domains - The nugget is 80% of the total sill and the single sill has a range of 65 to 110m depending on direction.
>
> Saddle-Southeast: Low-grade gold domain - The nugget is 80% of the total sill and the first sill is 50% of the incremental sill with a range of 2 to 12m depending on direction. The remaining sill (50%) has a range from around 2m to 40m depending on direction.
>
> Saddle-Southeast: Mid and high-grade gold domains - The nugget is 80% of the total sill and the first sill is 50% of the incremental sill with a range of 2 to 12m depending on direction. The remaining sill (50%) has a range of around 10m to 40m depending on direction.
>
> Saddle-Southeast: Low-grade silver domain - The nugget is 70% of the total sill and the first sill is 67% of the incremental sill with a range of 14 to 35m depending on direction. The remaining sill (33%) has a range of around 50m to 350m depending on direction.
>
> Saddle-Southeast: Mid and high-grade silver domains - The nugget is 80% of the total sill and the single sill has a range of 20 to 25m depending on direction.

14.1.6 Estimation

Four estimates were completed: nearest neighbor, inverse distance cubed ("ID"), kriged and polygonal. These estimates (except for the polygonal) were run several times in order to evaluate the results and determine sensitivity to estimation parameters. The ID estimate is the reported estimate. The model was broken down into four estimation areas to control the orientation of the search and anisotropy in estimation (Table 14-4).

Table 14-4 Estimation Areas

Area	Description	Rotation	Dip	Plunge
Area 2	Saddle	90	-30	0
Area 3	Southeast	80	-35	0
Area 4	Gravel Creek (south)	80	-20	10
Area 5	Gravel Creek (north)	10	-40	-20

Two successive estimation passes were run for each metal and each domain; a first long pass projecting 100m to 400m along the primary axes was used to fill in all blocks, followed by a short pass. The long pass is long because of faulted offsets separating blocks from sample points a long way spatially but not geologically. Range restrictions for the higher grades were applied (in the second and shorter estimation pass). All estimates and estimation runs were weighted anisotropically. Estimation parameters are given in Appendix E.

The block model is not rotated, and the blocks are 4m north-south by 4m vertical by 4m east-west.

14.1.7 Mineral Resources Wood Gulch and Gravel Creek

Mr. Unger classified the Wood Gulch and Gravel Creek resources giving consideration to the confidence in the underlying database, sample integrity, analytical precision/reliability, and geologic interpretations. All material in the Wood Gulch Pit area is classified as Inferred due to the limitations on data verification discussed in Section 12.0, poorly understood geology and styles of mineralization, essentially non-existent QA/QC data, very few core holes, and no known metallurgical information. It is expected that a majority of these Inferred resources would be upgraded to Indicated resources with continued study and at least some drilling and assaying, and metallurgical test work. Material at Gravel Creek is classified as both Indicated and Inferred. The majority of the material is Inferred, which reflects the amount of drilling more than anything, although the percentage of Indicated is higher in the 2021 estimate compared to the 2017 and 2018 estimates. There is good quality drill data (after removing those samples that are deemed contaminated), good QA/QC results, and very good geologic understanding of the deposit and mineralization. It is expected that a large majority of these Inferred resources would be upgraded to Indicated resources with additional drilling.

Table 14-5, Table 14-6 and Table 14.7 present the estimates of the Indicated and Inferred resources at Wood Gulch and Gravel Creek. The author has used his judgment with respect to the technical and economic factors likely to influence the "*prospects for eventual economic extraction*" and the estimates listed in Table 14-5, Table 14-6, and Table 14.7 do fulfill that requirement. Additional breakdowns by deposit are presented in Appendix F. These mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The mineral resources are diluted to 4m by 4m by 4m blocks. Reporting cutoffs are in gold-equivalent grades, which for this estimate are calculated with a ratio of gold:silver of 70:1. No consideration is being made in the calculation for different silver and gold metallurgical recoveries because the metallurgy is preliminary and insufficiently conclusive to make such a distinction.

Those technical factors used in defining cutoff grades include anticipated metallurgical recoveries and mine and process-plant operating costs for anticipated mining and processing that have been seen in recent times, and possible eventual metal prices. These are reported at a cutoff of 0.2g AuEq/t for open pit in the Wood Gulch Pit area, calculated and supported by costs existing today for operations similar to the envisioned open-pit heap-leach scenarios. For underground mining in the Gravel Creek area an economic cutoff of 2.0g AuEq/t was used, calculated and supported by costs existing today for envisioned underground mining operations and future prices. To determine the *"reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction"* as defined in "CIM Definition Standards – For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" (2014), MDA ran a series of optimized pits and stope optimizations using variable gold and silver prices, mining costs, processing costs, and anticipated metallurgical recoveries (see Section 13.0). For determining the cutoff grade at Gravel Creek, Mr. Unger assumed an underground mining cost of $70/t, processing cost of $15/t, G&A of $10/t and a recovery of 90% for gold and silver, and used a gold price of $1800/oz and a silver equivalence ratio of 70 gold to 1 silver. Mr. Unger is reporting the underground resources at a cutoff grade of 2g AuEq/t. The author tabulated all resources lying within a volume of continuous mineralization that may be reasonably expected to be minable. For determining the cutoff grade at Wood Gulch, Mr. Unger assumed an open-pit mining cost of $2.5/t, processing cost of $4/t, G&A of $4/t and a recovery of 70%, and used a gold price of $1800/oz. The author is reporting the resources at a cutoff grade of 0.2g AuEq/t. The author tabulated all resources lying within a volume of continuous mineralization that may be reasonably expected to be minable. The open pit resources presented are above a surface defined in pit optimizations, and the underground resources lie within a solid defining continuous mineralization.

Cross sections of the gold and silver block models are given in Figure 14-4, Figure 14-5, Figure 14-6, and Figure 14-7. The breakdown of resources by area and formation are given in Appendix F.

Table 14-5 Gravel Creek Indicated Gold Resources

Indicated - Gravel Creek						
Cutoff	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Ounces	Grade	Ounces
g Au/t		g AuEq/t	g Au/t	Au	g Ag/t	Ag
2.00	2,079,000	4.58	3.72	249,000	59.6	3,986,000

Table 14-6 Gravel Creek Inferred Gold Resources

Inferred - Gravel Creek						
Cutoff	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Ounces	Grade	Ounces
g Au/t		g AuEq/t	g Au/t	Au	g Ag/t	Ag
2.00	5,394,000	3.77	3.12	540,000	45.5	7,897,000

Table 14-7 Wood Gulch Inferred Gold Resources

Inferred - Saddle-Southeast						
Cutoff	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Ounces	Grade	Ounces
g Au/t		g AuEq/t	g Au/t	Au	g Ag/t	Ag
0.20	4,359,000	0.74	0.66	93,000	5.8	808,000

Figure 14-4 Gravel Creek Gold Block Model Section 46160000N

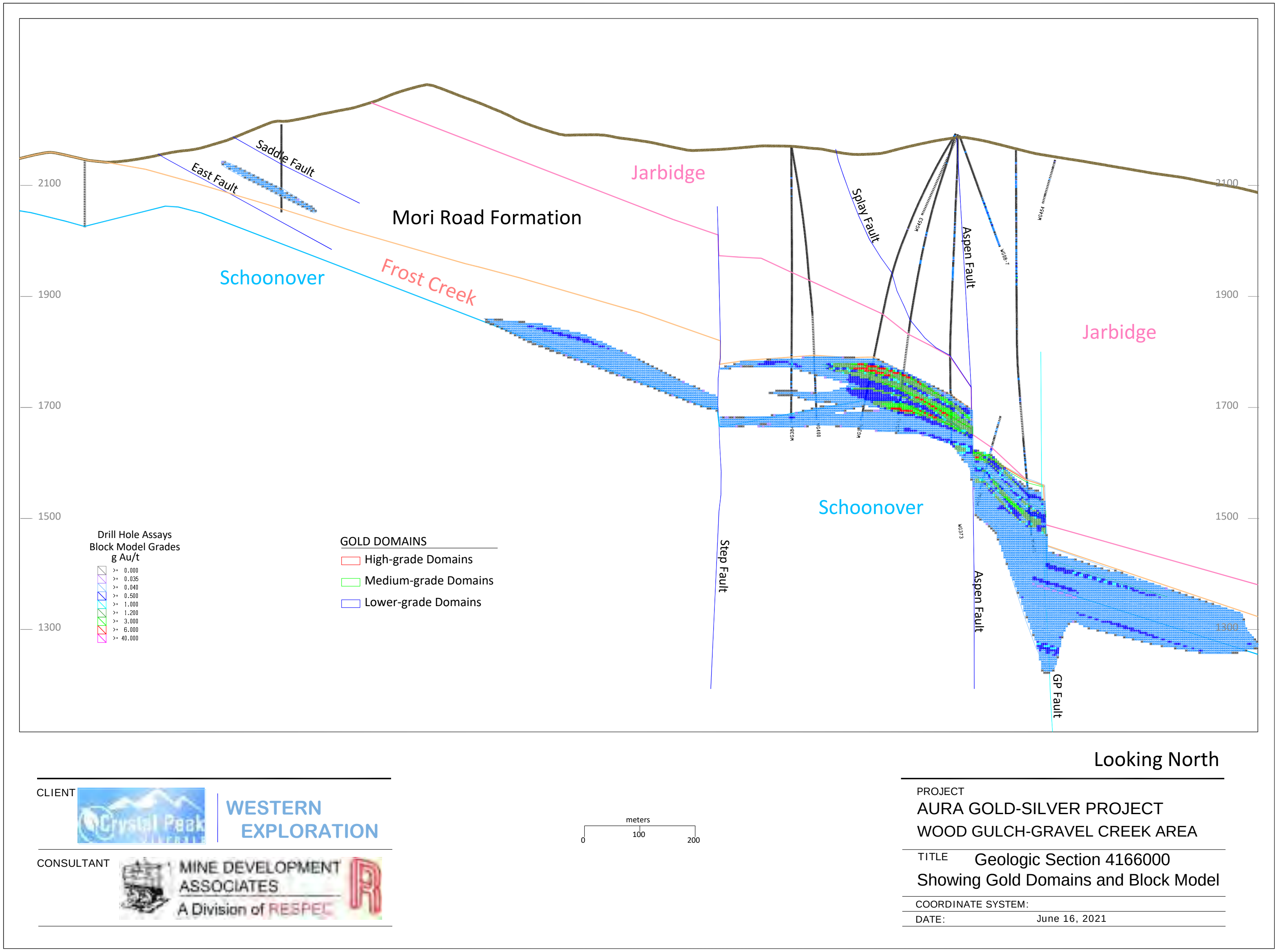


Figure 14-5 Gravel Creek Silver Block Model Section 46160000N

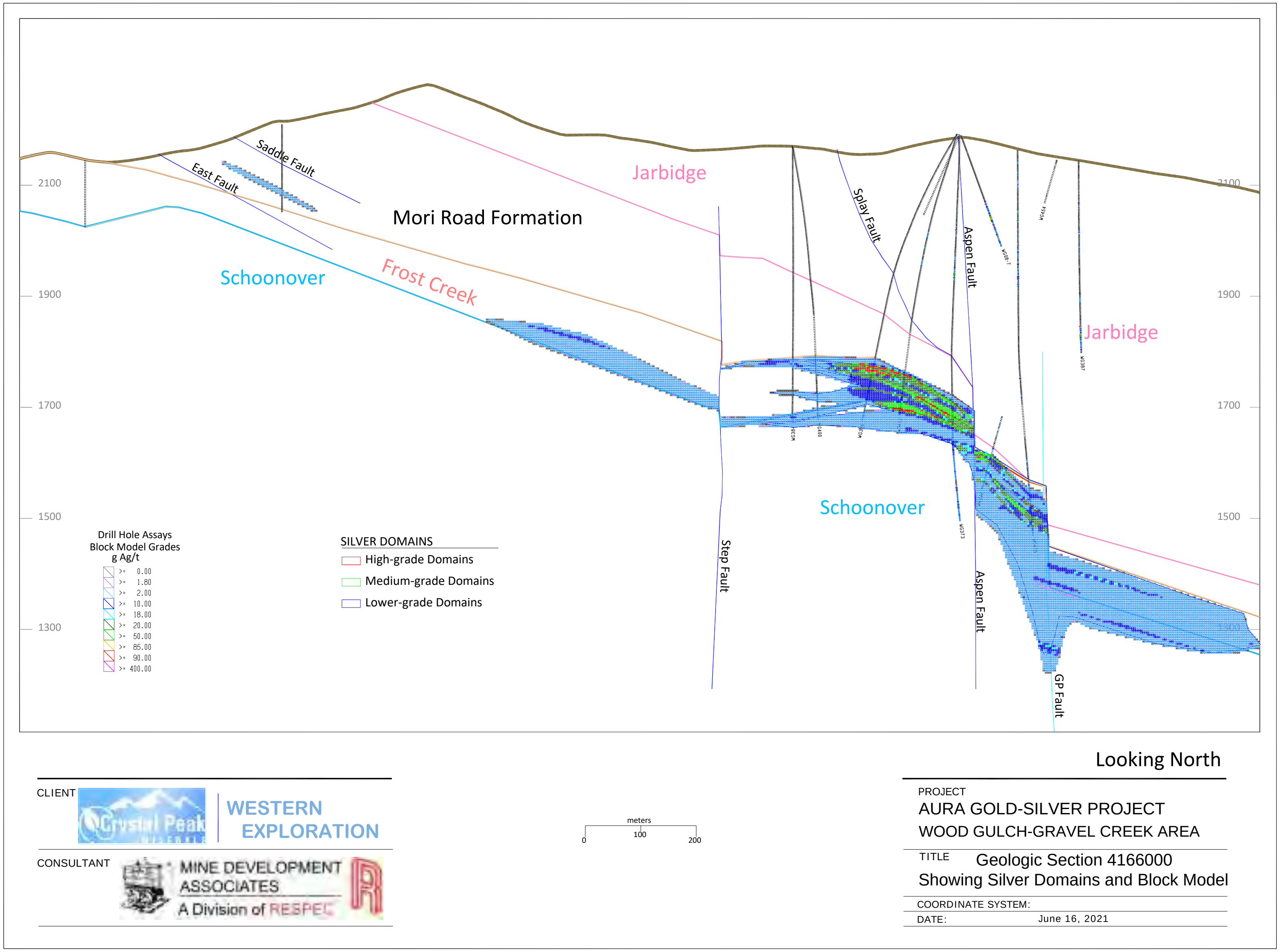


Figure 14-6 Saddle Zone Gold Block Model Section 4615700N

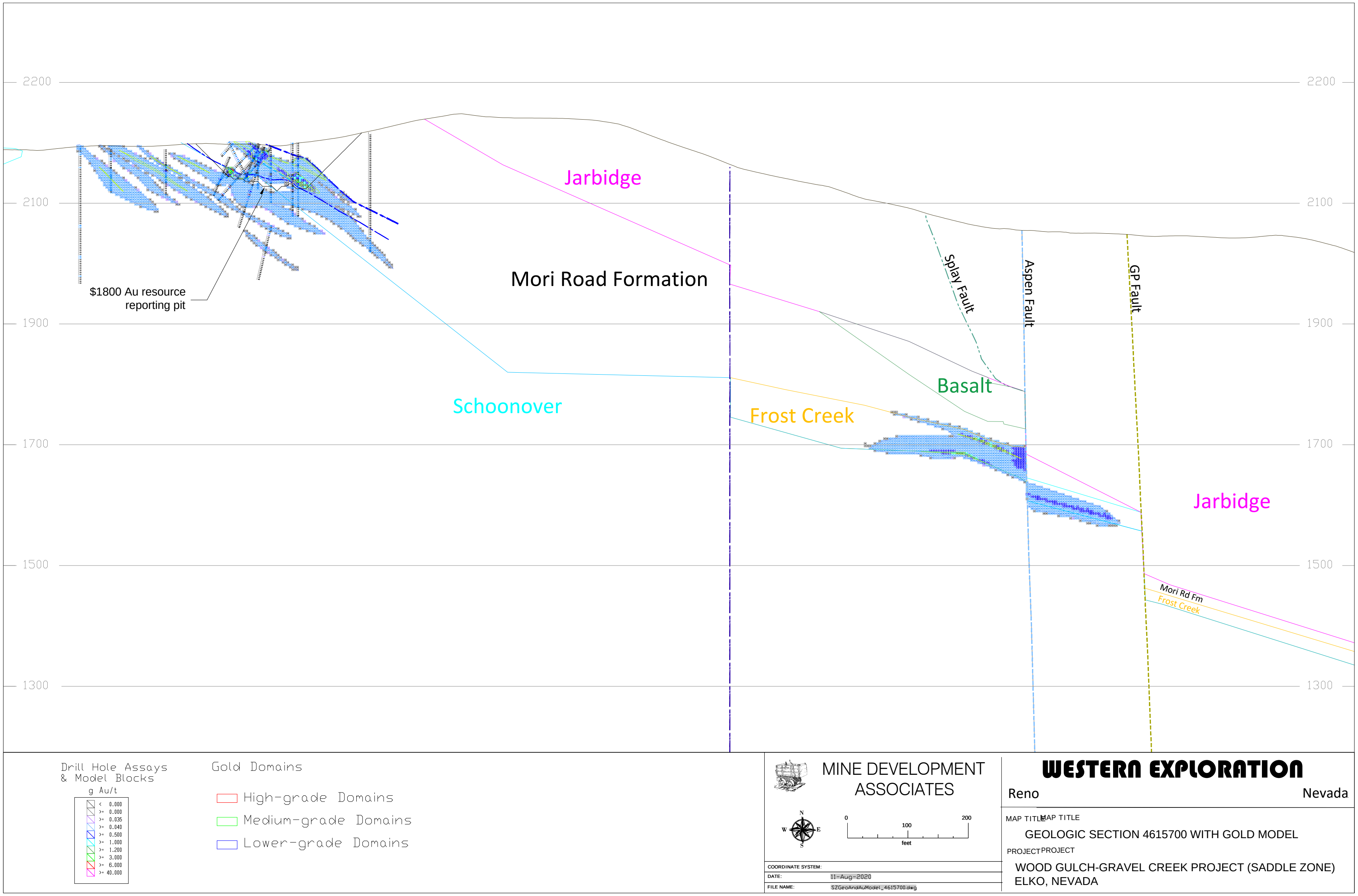
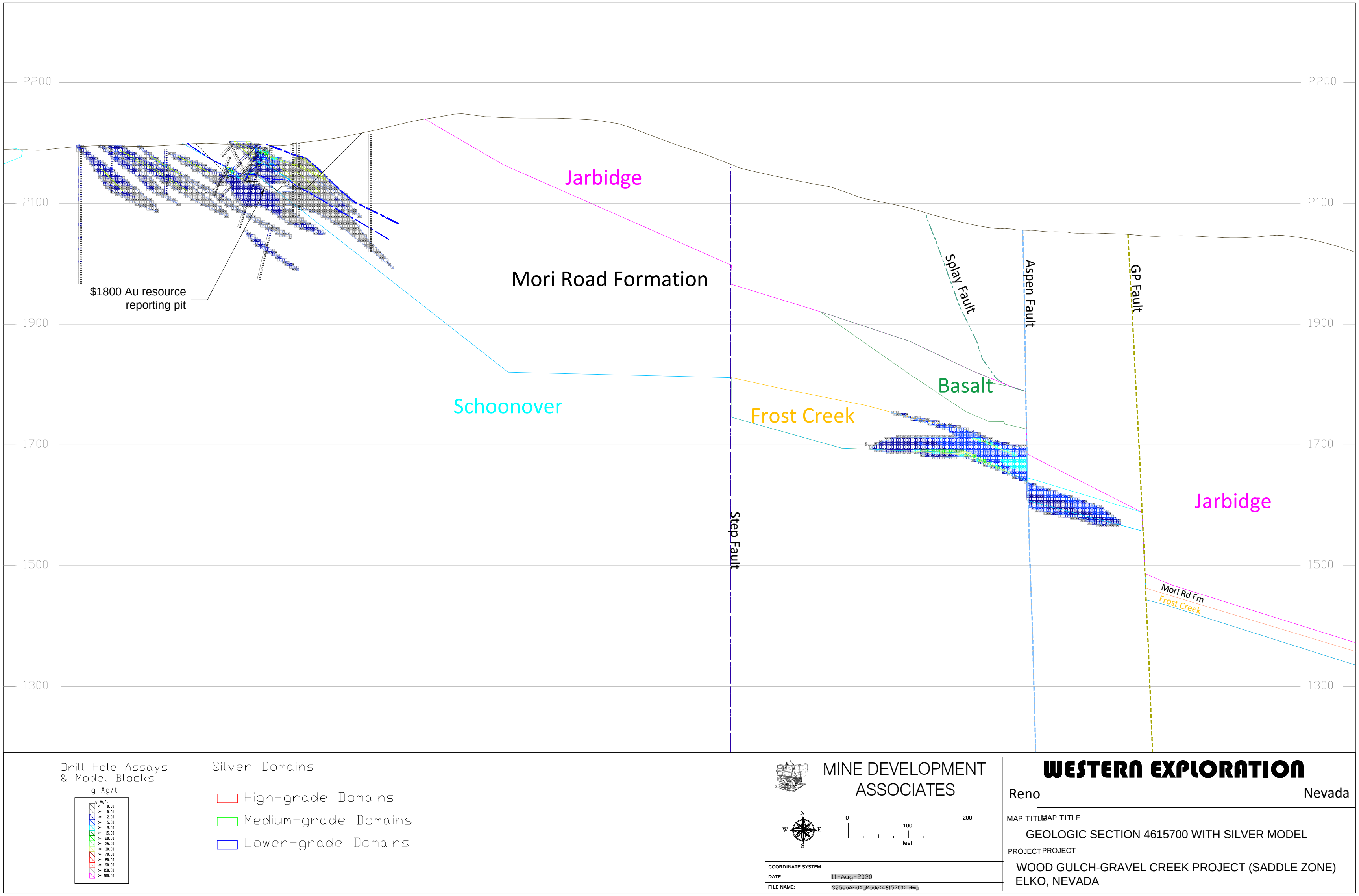


Figure 14-7 Saddle Zone Silver Block Model Section 4615700N



14.1.8 Discussion of Resources

The current resources are within a cluster of epithermal, low-sulfidation, precious-metal deposits. Gravel Creek is the largest of the centers of mineralization, extending roughly 800m in a north-south direction. The deposit as presently defined is 900m wide (east-west) and reaches 80m thick. The deposit strikes to the north and dips at about 20° to the east in the central part. The northern part of the deposit dips more steeply to the north at about 45° striking roughly east-west.

The Gravel Creek deposit shows significant vertical zonation with the better grades below about 1,800m above mean sea level, or about 400m below the surface. That zonation may be at least partly due to the locations of favorable structural and lithological controls.

Approximately one fifth of the Gravel Creek deposit is in the Schoonover, and the remainder is in the Frost Creek along with a very small amount in tuffaceous rocks in the Mori Road. The entire Gravel Creek deposit is unoxidized and the silver to gold ratio at Gravel Creek is 15:1. Essentially all of the Saddle and Southeast deposits are in the Schoonover with a small amount in the overlying Wood Gulch unit, and most of these deposits lie in the oxidized zone. The silver-to-gold ratio at Wood Gulch is ~10:1.

A significant outcome of Western's work has been the development of a good geologic model, which provided the basis of the current resource estimate and, just as importantly, can be used to guide future drilling at Gravel Creek, and elsewhere in the project area. The model has been demonstrated to be a good predictive model, with the exception that it is difficult to predict the thickness of the Frost Creek because it lies on an erosional unconformity where the paleosurface apparently had significant topographic relief.

All of the resources are classified as Inferred at Wood Gulch reflecting the inadequate understanding of geology, dominance of RC drilling, incomplete historical supporting data, little metallurgical test work, and lack of QA/QC. It is expected that a majority of these Inferred resources would be upgraded to Indicated resources with continued exploration drilling, detailed geologic studies, database validation and the acquisition of QA/QC data. There are no density measurements for material in either Saddle or Southeast.

Gravel Creek has some Indicated resources which portrays the high level of geological understanding, supporting QA/QC data, and a database with higher confidence. The small amount of Indicated relative to total resources is a reflection of the early stage of the project and the need for additional drilling. The amount of Indicated resources did increase as a result of the drilling done in 2020.

MDA ran a series of optimized pits and stope optimizations using variable gold and silver prices, mining costs, processing costs and processing scenarios to determine what near-surface mineralization may meet the requirement of having *reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction*. To determine *reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction* for the material that could be mined from underground, Mr. Unger evaluated continuity of mineralization, volumes and mineability. In all cases, the known mineralization is larger than what is reported as meeting CIM's guidelines requiring *reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction*.

Mr. Unger is not aware of any unusual environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, or political factors that may materially affect the Gravel Creek or Wood Gulch mineral resources as of the date of this report. These mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

14.2 Doby George

The following summary of the resource estimate and estimation procedures for the Doby George deposit is modified from Ristorcelli et al. (2019). The estimated mineral resources with an Effective Date of April 11, 2018 are considered current because there has been no drilling at Doby George since 2017, and there has been no material change in economic and engineering parameters since 2018.

14.2.1 Database

Table 14-7 presents descriptive statistics of all drill-hole data in the Doby George database received from Western, audited and imported into MineSight by MDA. Nearly all of the 827 drill holes are of the RC type. Thirty-seven are core holes, one of which had an RC pre-collar. The database contains 68,938 assay records, of which 68,773 were accepted and used for estimation; 165 records were rejected due to suspected down-hole contamination. All accepted records have gold assays, but only 20,267 were assayed for silver. Where gold was modeled, the ratio of silver to gold is 1:1; silver was not modeled. Besides gold and silver, other elements were analyzed in early drilling campaigns and have proven to be invaluable in understanding the geology at Doby George. The database also contains logged lithology, which is not presented in Table 14-7, and the few core holes were logged for core recovery and RQD. All of the drilling data was used in modeling, but only the collar location and downhole survey data, and the gold analyses were audited.

Table 14-7 Descriptive Statistics - Exploration and Resource Drill-Hole Database
(accepted sample data only)

	Valid	Mean	Median	Std. Devn.	CV	Minimum	Maximum	Units
From	69,438	102.77	74.68	108.11	1.05	0.00	919.0	m
To	69,438	104.42	76.20	108.03	1.04	0.18	920.5	m
Length	69,438	1.66	1.52	1.21	0.73	0.03	109.7	m
Type	68,895	1.90	2.00	0.20	0.10	1.00	2.0	
AU	68,773	0.19	0.02	0.71	3.81	0.00	25.9	g/t
AG	20,267	0.37	0.17	1.02	2.78	0.02	64.1	g/t
AS	19,467	129.60	28.05	412.66	3.18	1.00	10,001.0	ppm
CU	17,706	36.80	28.01	34.16	0.93	0.00	1,525.0	ppm
HG	19,566	0.77	0.50	1.04	1.34	0.00	41.0	ppm
MO	17,609	5.70	2.00	9.10	1.60	0.00	106.0	ppm
PB	17,607	8.76	6.00	14.85	1.70	0.00	620.0	ppm
SB	19,464	11.39	4.94	172.44	15.14	0.00	21,000.0	ppm
ZN	17,607	70.60	60.00	86.50	1.20	0.00	8,030.0	ppm
SG	84	2.65	2.67	0.15	0.06	1.71	2.9	g/cm3
Core Rec.	3,263	85.45	100.00	24.78	0.29	0.00	100.0	%
RQD	3,092	17.61	0.00	24.15	1.37	0.00	100.0	%

*Core recovery and RQD data has not been audited.

14.2.2 Geologic Model

MDA generated a comprehensive geologic model which was used as the foundation for the gold resource estimate. The geologic model does not fully represent the complex geology that characterizes the deposit, and it is simplistic due to the lack of detail inherent in the logging of predominantly RC drill cuttings, as opposed to core. Furthermore, continuity between zones cannot be established with confidence because all mineralization lies within the Schoonover Sequence, a thick, monotonous sequence of black, siliceous, fine-grained to sandy, clastic to calcareous rocks. Because there are currently no recognized marker beds, structure within the Schoonover has been difficult to define. Recent analysis of whole rock geochemistry has allowed for better definition of stratigraphy and redox boundaries. For example, a broad anticlinal structure plunging to the south-southwest has been recognized. The predominance of RC drilling, however, still limits the ability to add detail to the geologic model.

All cross sections for initial geologic modeling are spaced at 30m. At West Ridge, these sections are oriented east-west, whereas at Daylight and Twilight, the sections are oriented north-south. Tertiary Frost Creek Volcanics (Tfc), Paleozoic Schoonover Sequence (PMs) and Jurassic/Cretaceous Columbia granodiorite (Jgd) were defined and modeled on the cross sections. For descriptions of these rock units, see Section 7.3.2. Schematic cross sections of West Ridge, Daylight and Twilight are given in Figure 14-8, Figure 14-9 and Figure 14-10. Stratigraphic horizons modeled from geochemical data (*e.g.*, aluminum, nickel, vanadium, and thallium) generated in MineSight, proved useful in delineating stratigraphic and structural trends, and supporting the interpretations of the gold domains. Sandstone, siltstone, and quartzite tend to be the logged lithologies associated with mineralization, although these are not necessarily consistent between areas. For example, quartzite is a notable mineralized lithology at Twilight, but not at Daylight.

MDA modified the granodiorite and post-mineralization volcanic unit on sections, then snapped these sections to drill holes and created solids of the units. Mr. Ristorcelli is confident in the modeling of the Frost Creek Volcanics, however, the modeled boundary of the granodiorite is more problematic mostly because those contacts cannot be predicted with confidence away from drilling. Numerous small intersections of granite were logged but not correlated. Drill-hole logging and Western's granodiorite boundaries were commonly contradictory. Also, the granodiorite is generally considered to be unmineralized, but mineralized intervals are occasionally present within it. Western checked available drill-hole logging in the contradictory and mineralized areas and modified the granodiorite boundary accordingly. Locally, however, the confidence in the modeled granodiorite is moderate to low. With one exception, mineralized intervals within the granodiorite were excluded from use in the estimate.

The limits of oxidized and unoxidized rocks were interpreted for the entire block model area. The current database contains sufficient information to produce reasonable and confident interpretations of these surfaces. Mr. Ristorcelli primarily relied on trace element geochemistry, particularly sulfur percent, which clearly shows the top of unoxidized and bottom of oxidized material. Magnesium, calcium and iron were also helpful. The ratio of cyanide gold to total gold supports location of the boundaries delineated using the total sulfur data. For example, oxidized material tends to have AuCN/Au values greater than 80%, and mixed redox zones are characterized by ratios of 50% to 80%. In addition, Mr. Ristorcelli utilized logged oxide, rock color, and relative amounts of iron oxides, even though these data were limited. The redox surfaces are included in Figure 14-8,
and Figure 14-10.

Figure 14-8 West Ridge Area Gold Domains and Geology – Section 4612380N

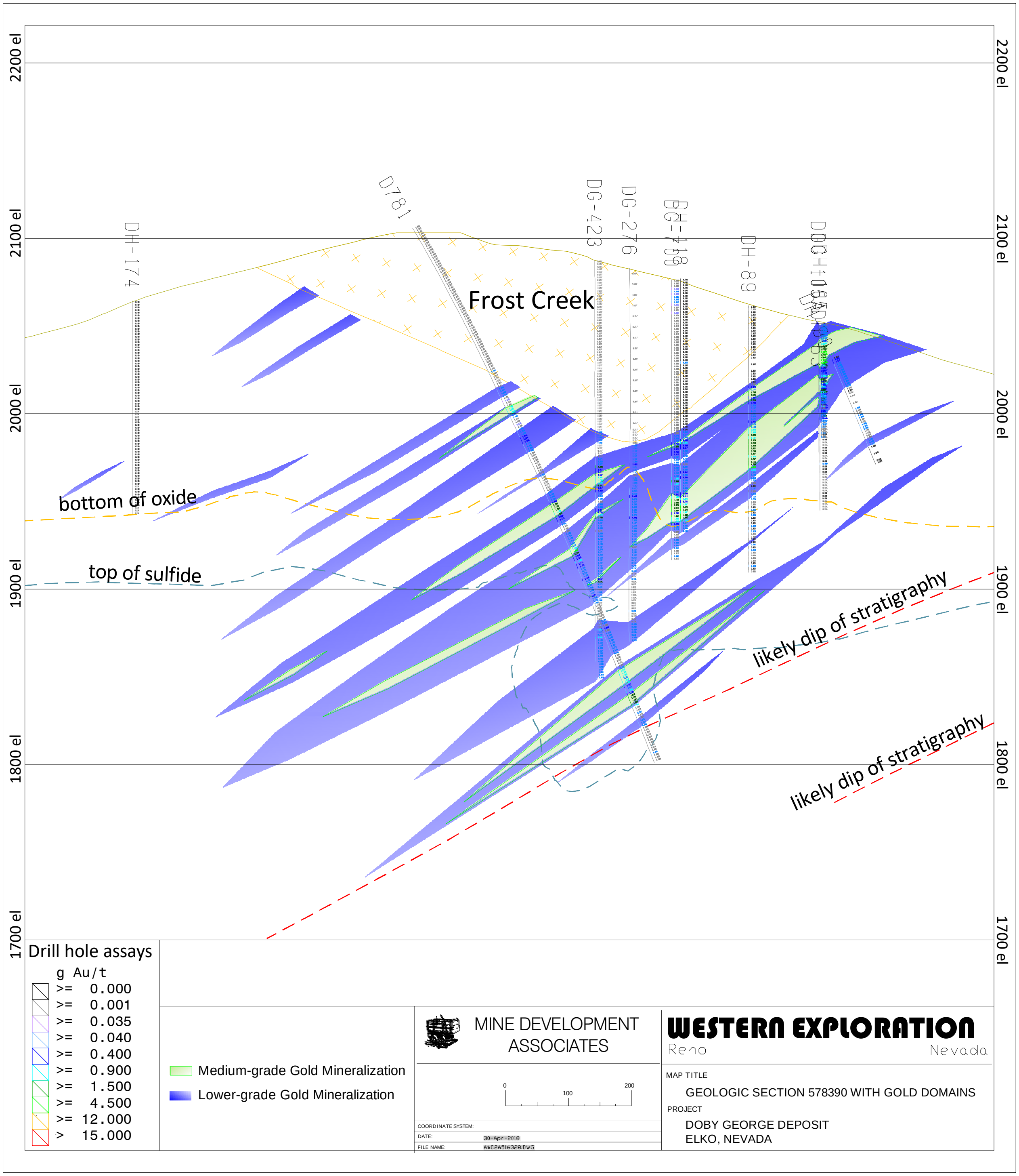


Figure 14-9 Daylight Area Gold Domains and Geology – Section 578390E

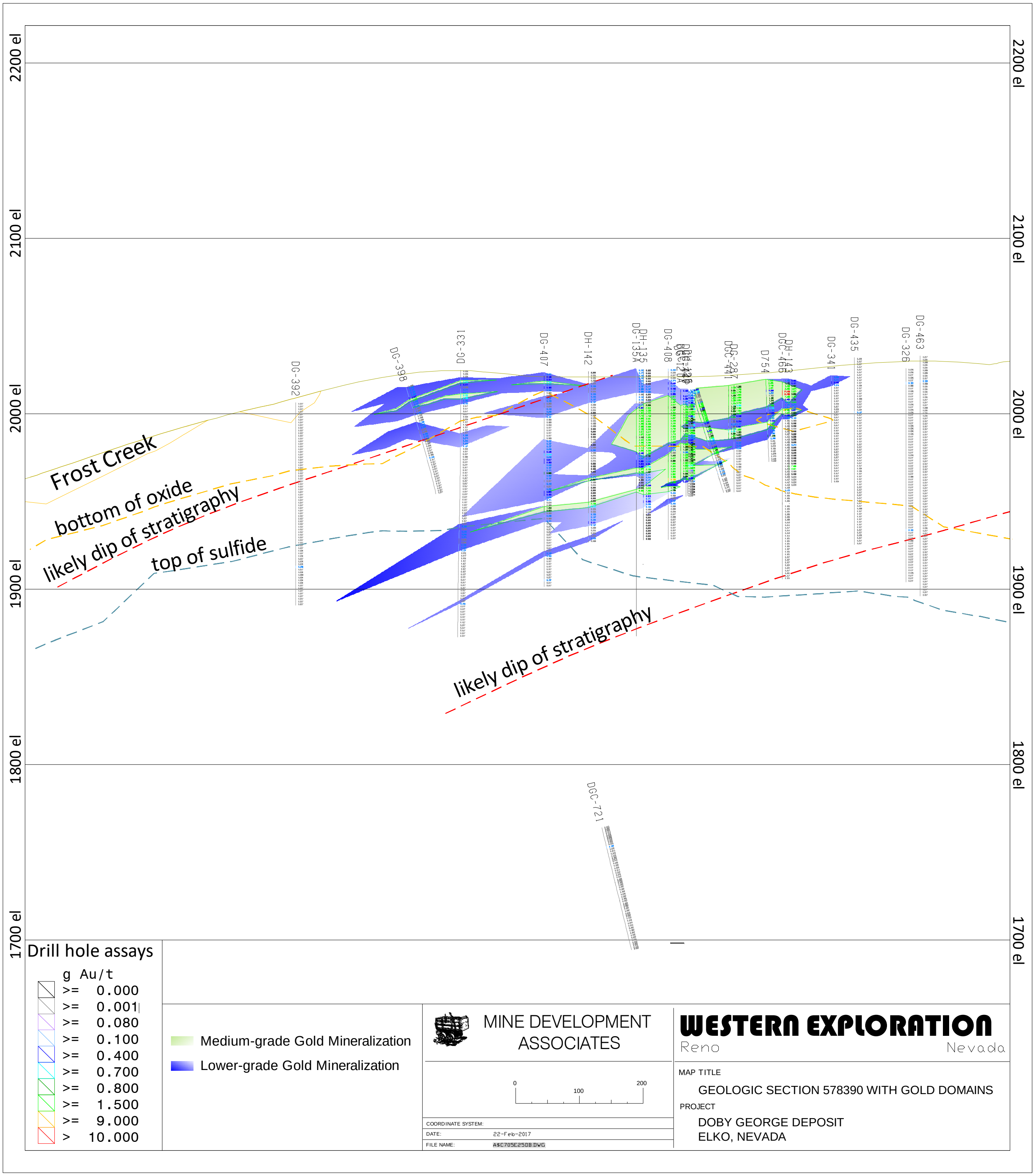
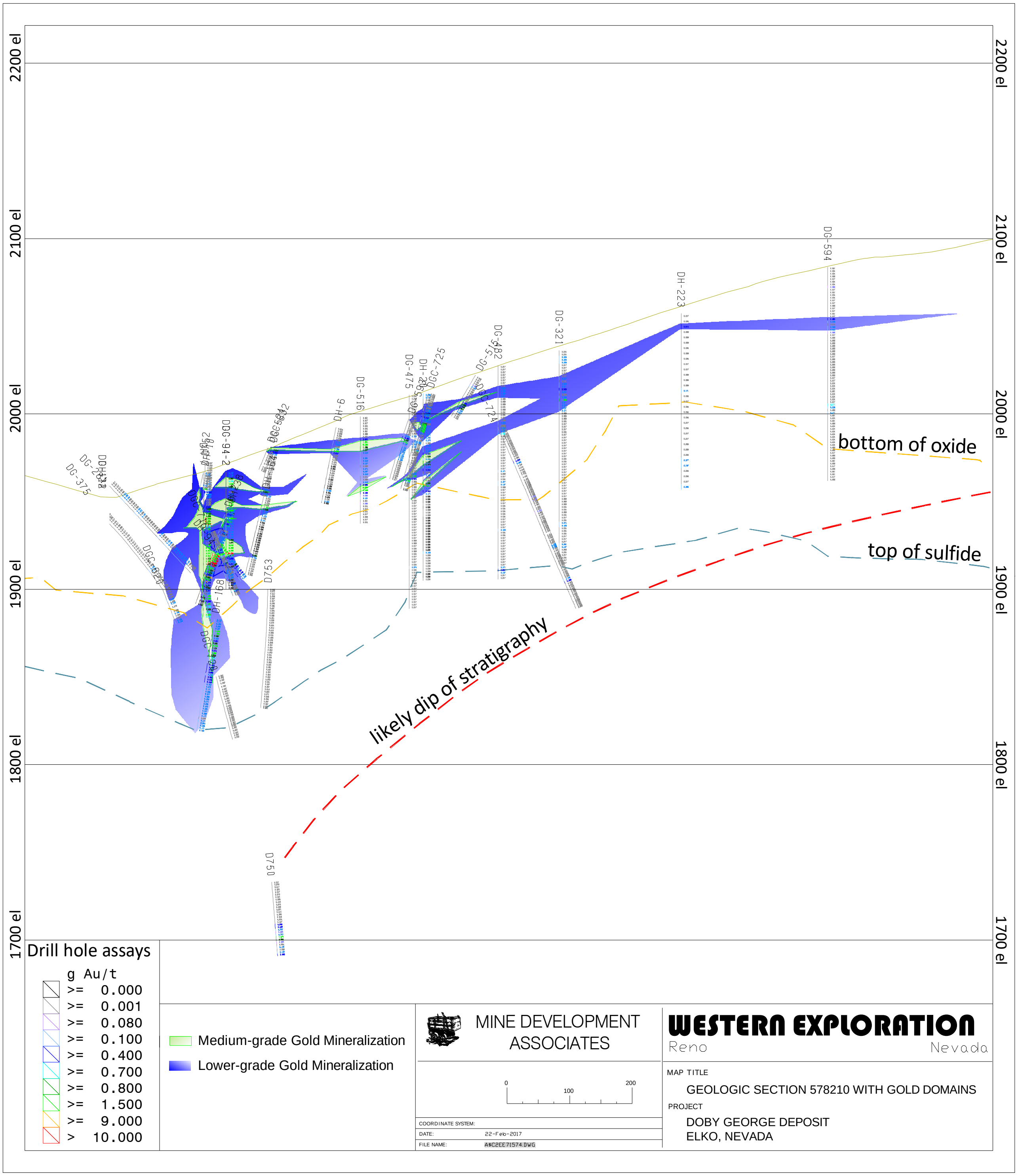


Figure 14-10 Twilight Area Gold Domains and Geology – Section 578210E



14.2.3 Mineral Domains

Gold domains based on sample assays were modeled on 30m sections, using geologic modeling on section as a guide. The domains were defined based on population breaks on cumulative probability plots ("CPP's") for West Ridge and Daylight/Twilight separately. Core photos, where available for a limited number of these holes, were reviewed, and proved to be beneficial to the model. Whole-rock geochemistry and trace-element data were considered during domain modeling but were not used in estimation.

The following domain grade breaks were identified and used to model gold at West Ridge: Low-grade domain - ~0.04g Au/t to ~1.5g Au/t, and high-grade domain >~1.5g Au/t. At Daylight and Twilight, the following domain grade breaks were used: Low-grade domain from ~0.1g Au/t to ~0.8g Au/t, and high-grade domain >~0.8g Au/t. It is difficult to define the geologic characteristics of each domain because of the heavy oxidation in much of the deposit, as well as the lack of core drilling. The differing grade profiles on the CPP graphs may be caused by the presence of more structural control to mineralization at the south end of Twilight. Gold domains were truncated against granodiorite and Frost Creek volcanic rocks.

After sectional interpretations were completed, the gold domains were snapped to drill holes and sliced for modeling on long sections. The long sections are spaced at 6m, are located at each midblock in the block model, and are perpendicular to the 30m-spaced sections.

14.2.4 Density

There are only 84 density measurements in the Doby George database, of which six are oxidized, two are in the mixed redox zone, and the remainder are in unoxidized rock. All but 15 of the density samples were from two core holes, D787 and D788, which were drilled in 2017 and are collared less than 50m apart. As a result, densities in the Doby George deposit are not well-represented spatially. The mean density values, and the values assigned to the units in the model, are summarized in Table 14-8.

Table 14-8 Density Values Applied to the Doby George Block Model, by Redox Zone

Redox Zone	Unoxidized	Mixed	Oxidized
Mean density g/cm^3	2.666	2.625	2.463
Assigned Average g/cm^3	2.65	2.60	2.45
Valid samples	76	2	6

The densities taken in 2017 were measured on site, whereas a few from previous campaigns were measured by an independent lab. All samples were measured using the immersion method.

14.2.5 Sample and Composite Statistics

Once the mineral domains were defined and modeled on 30m-spaced cross sections, the domains were used to assign gold domain codes to drill-hole samples. Quantile plots were made of the coded assays. Capping for each domain was determined by first assessing the grade above which the outliers occur. Then the outlier grades were reviewed on screen to determine materiality, grade and proximity of the closest samples, and general location. Descriptive statistics were generated and considered with respect to capping levels (Appendix D). Capping values were determined for each of the gold domains separately for West Ridge, Daylight and Twilight. One cap for assays outside modeled mineral domains was applied to all areas. Capping levels are given in Table 14-9.

Table 14-9 Capping Levels for Gold by Domain and Area

Area	Domain	g Au/t
West Ridge	Low grade	none
	High grade	none
	Outside	1.0
Daylight	Low grade	none
	High grade	12.0
	Outside	1.0
Twilight	Low grade	none
	High grade	12.0
	Outside	1.0

Once the capping was completed, the drill holes were down-hole composited to 3m intervals, honoring domain boundaries. Three meters was chosen because the majority of samples are 1.5m in length. Descriptive statistics of the composite database are given in Appendix D.

Correlograms were built for gold in order to evaluate grade continuity. Correlogram parameters were used in the kriged estimate, which was used as a check on the reported inverse distance estimate. The correlogram results by area and domain are summarized as follows:

West Ridge:
Low-grade gold domain - The nugget is 40% of the total sill. The first sill is 80% of the total sill with a range of 8 to 9m depending on direction. The remaining sill (20%) has a range of around 30m to 65m depending on direction.

High-grade gold domain - The nugget is 40% of the total sill. The first sill is 70% of the total sill with a range of 6 to 21m depending on direction. The remaining sill (30%) has a range of around 20m to 60m depending on direction.

Daylight/Twilight:
Low-grade gold domain - The nugget is 60% of the total sill. The first sill is 90% of the total sill with a range of 2 to 17m depending on direction. The remaining sill (10%) has a range of around 7m to 18m depending on direction.

High-grade gold domain - The nugget is 40% of the total sill. The first sill is 80% of the total sill with a range of 27 to 40m depending on direction. The remaining sill (20%) has a range of around 37m to 45m depending on direction.

14.2.6 Estimation

Four estimates were completed: polygonal, nearest neighbor, inverse distance, and kriged, with the inverse-distance estimate being reported. The nearest neighbor, inverse distance and kriged estimates were run several times in order to determine sensitivity to estimation parameters, and to evaluate and optimize results. The inverse distance power was three ("ID^3"), except for the areas outside West Ridge, for which the inverse distance power was four (ID^4). The model was divided into six estimation areas ("ESTAR") to control search anisotropy, orientation and distances according to the differing geometries of mineralization in each area during estimation (Table 14-10).

Table 14-10 Estimation Areas

Area	Description	Rotation	Dip	Plunge
ESTAR 1	West Ridge, west dip	270	-40	0
ESTAR 2	West Ridge, south dip	200	-55	0
ESTAR 3	Daylight/Twilight, south dip	180	-30	0
ESTAR 4	Twilight, vertical	0	0	0
ESTAR 5	Between West Ridge and Daylight/Twilight, shallow west dip	270	-20	0
ESTAR 6	NW West Ridge, south-southwest dip	210	-35	0

One estimation pass was run for each domain ranging up to 225m along the primary axes with an 8:1 anisotropy (major axis versus minor axis). All estimates and estimation runs were weighted anisotropically. Estimation parameters are given in Appendix E.

The block model is not rotated, and the blocks are 6m north-south by 6m vertical by 6m east-west. Silver was not estimated because the number of samples relative to gold is small, and because the grades are too low to be economically viable.

14.2.7 Mineral Resources

Mr. Ristorcelli classified the Doby George resources giving consideration to the confidence in the underlying database, sample integrity, analytical precision/reliability, QA/QC results, and confidence in geologic interpretations. All modeled material is classified as Indicated or Inferred. Indicated classification was assigned based on various combinations of nearest, average and farthest distances to composites (Table 14-11). All but a fraction of one percent of the Indicated blocks used the maximum number of composites to estimate the gold grades. Estimated material outside modeled domains received a maximum classification of Inferred for blocks within 20m of a drill hole but the estimate outside domains was severely restricted for higher grades, such that composite grades >0.1g Au/t carried no influence beyond 6m of a drill hole. There are no Measured resources (see Section 14.2.8).

Table 14-11 Classification Parameters

Indicated
In modeled domain
and
Number of Composites ≥ 7 (>=3 holes) and <=10 or 12 (depending on domain) and distance ≤ 50m and average distance ≤ 40m and the farthest sample must be closer than 75m
or
Number of Composites ≥ 4 (>=2 holes) and <=10 or 12 (depending on domain) and distance ≤ 20m and average distance ≤ 30m and the farthest sample must be closer than 75m
or
Number of Composites ≥ 2 and <=10 or 12 (depending on domain) and distance ≤ 20m and the farthest sample must be closer than 75m
Inferred
In modeled domain that is not Indicated
or
All estimated blocks outside modeled domains, and isotropic distance ≤ 20m*
**A strong pullback on composites was applied to restrict projections of higher grades outside the domains*

The newly modeled area in the northwest part of West Ridge is classified as Inferred due to the limited and wide-spaced drilling. The area between West Ridge and Daylight/Twilight is not classified or reported as a resource because of the uncertain controls of mineralization. The lack of geologic understanding of the vertical zone at the south end of Twilight would warrant classification in the area as entirely Inferred; however, drilling is very concentrated, and there is a relatively high percentage of core in the zone. Mineralization is not projected far from drilling, which reduces the risk of overestimating tonnes or grade. Therefore, Indicated classification was allowed in the Twilight zone.

Table 14-12 and Table 14-13 present the estimate of the Indicated and Inferred gold resources at Doby George. Technical and economic factors, as judged by Mr. Ristorcelli, were applied so that the reported resources reflect the "*prospects for eventual economic extraction*" and Table 14-12 and Table 14-13 do fulfill that requirement. Additional breakdowns by deposit are presented in Appendix F. These mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The mineral resources are diluted to 6m by 6m by 6m blocks.

Seventy-seven percent of the resources by ounces and 72% of the resources by tonnes in Table 14.12 and Table 14.13 are classified as Indicated. Inferred resources could be upgraded to Indicated with improved understanding of the geology of the deposits (particularly with better understanding of the controls on mineralization), improved QA/QC performance, and additional infill drilling and assaying.

Technical factors used in defining cutoff grades include the following: (1) anticipated metallurgical recoveries of ~70% in oxide; ~37% in mixed and ~11% in unoxidized (2) mine and process-plant operating costs that currently apply to similar mining operations, and (3) gold price. MDA ran a series of optimized pits, varying these factors for an open-pit, heap-leach scenario, using $2.0/t for mining, $4.5/t for heap leaching and $1.94/t-processed for general and administration ("G&A") costs. These costs and expected metallurgical recoveries give reporting cutoff grades of 0.2g Au/t for oxide, 0.3g Au/t for mixed, and 1.2g Au/t for unoxidized material. This is a pit-constrained resource using the $1,800/oz Au pit (at the time of publishing the gold price was ~$1,800).

Representative cross sections of the gold block model are shown in Figure 14-8, Figure 14-9, and Figure 14-10. The breakdown of resources by area and oxidation state are given in Appendix F.

Table 14-12 Doby George Global Resources Indicated Gold Resources

Indicated			
Cutoff			
g Au/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au
variable*	12,922,000	0.98	407,000
*0.2g Au/t - oxide resources, 0.3g Au/t - mixed redox, and 1.2g Au/t – reduced rounding may cause minor differences in totals			

Table 14-13 Doby George Global Resources Inferred Gold Resources

Inferred			
Cutoff			
g Au/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au
variable*	4,999,000	0.73	118,000
*0.2g Au/t - oxide resources, 0.3g Au/t - mixed redox, and 1.2g Au/t – reduced rounding may cause minor differences in totals			

Figure 14-11 West Ridge Area Gold Domains and Block Model – Section 4612380N

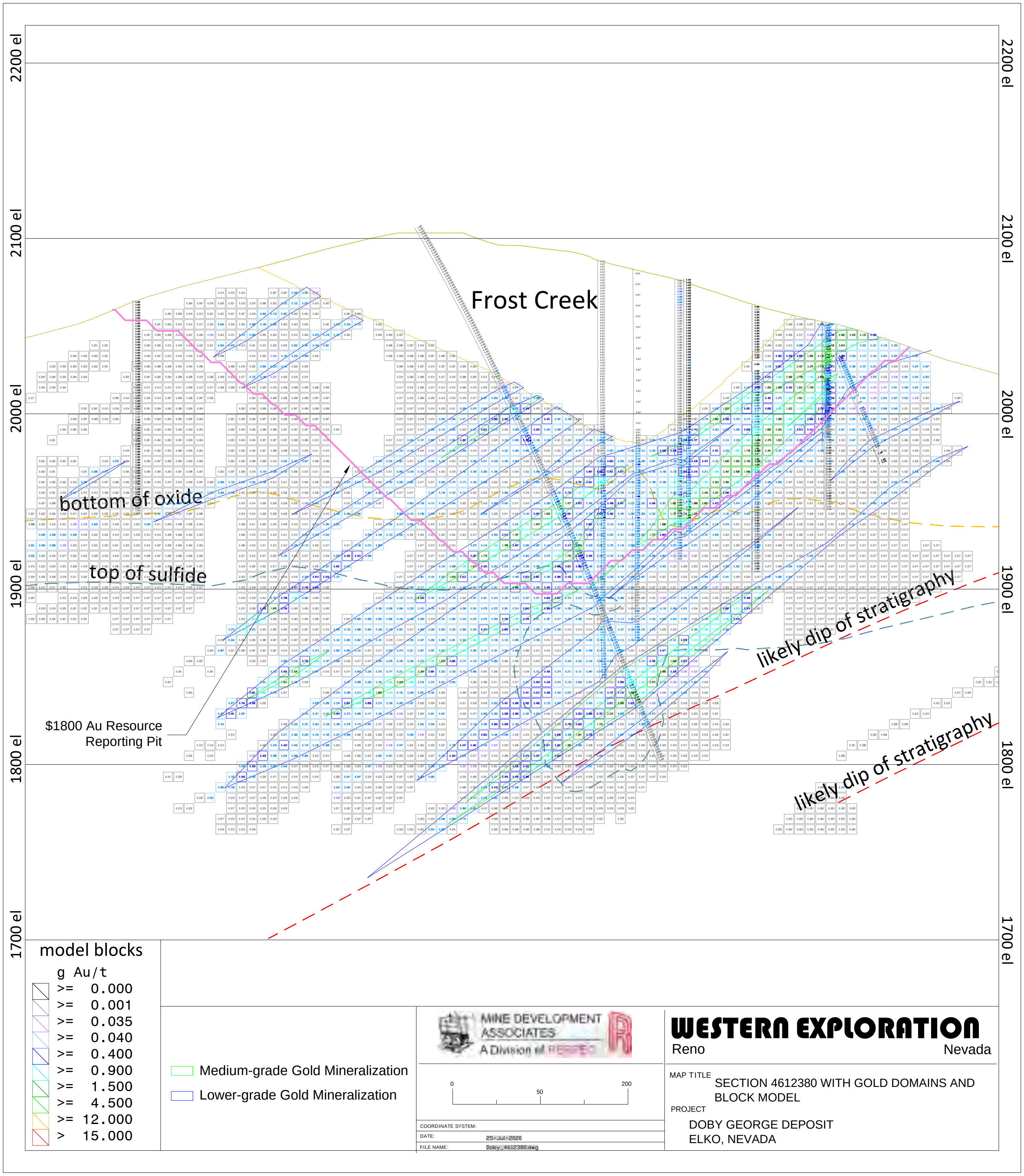


Figure 14-12 Daylight Area Gold Domains and Block Model – Section 578390E

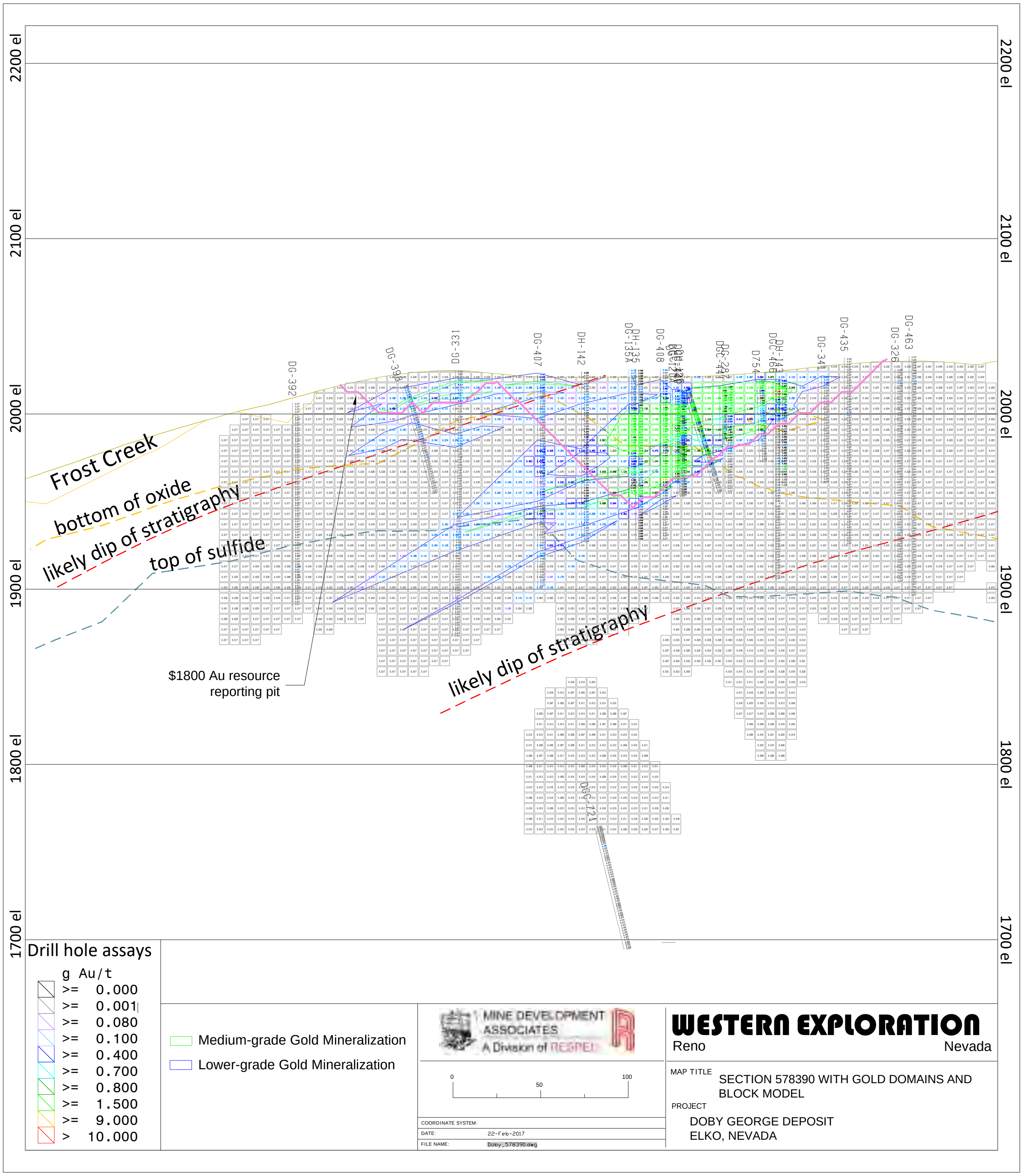
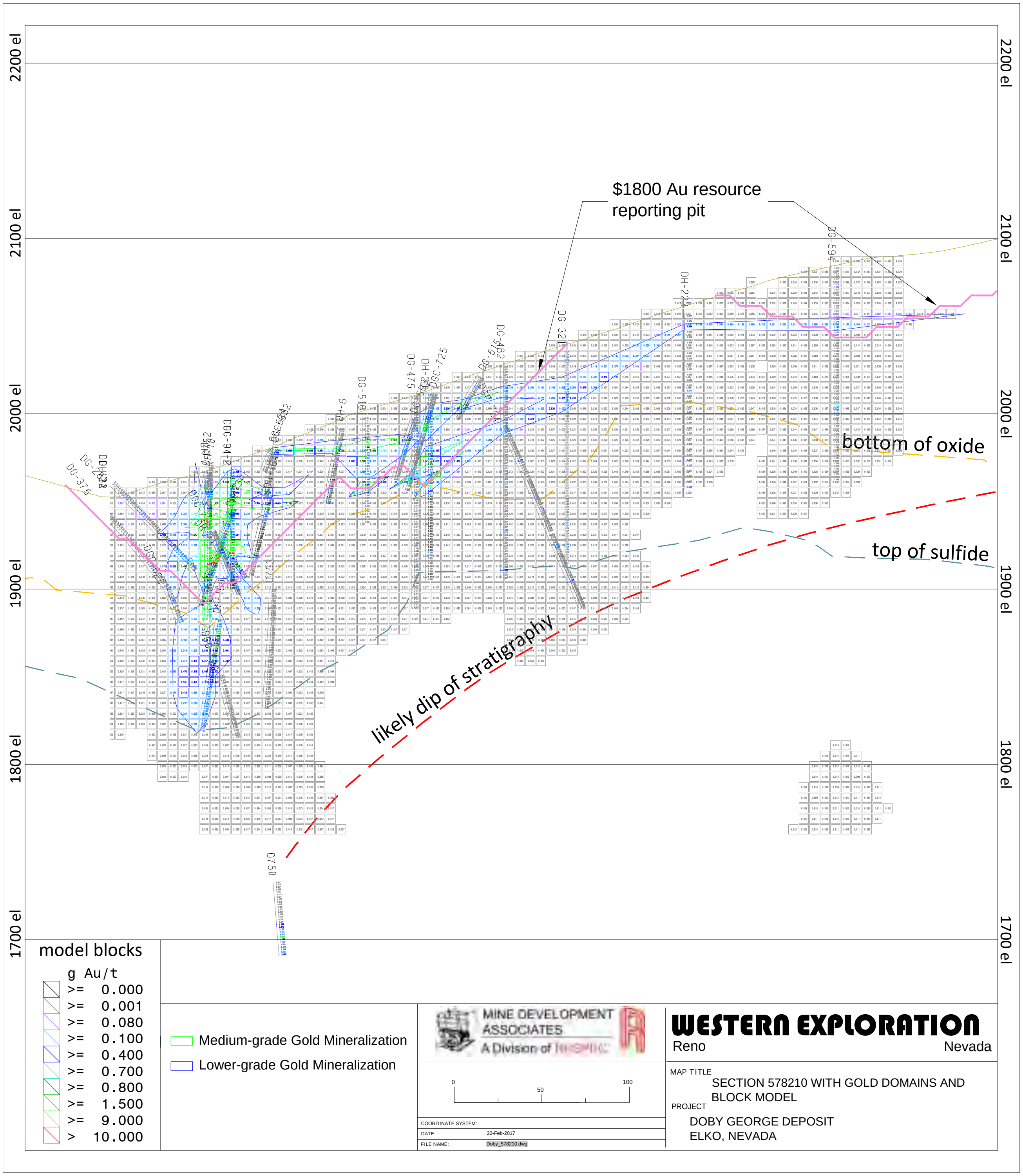


Figure 14-13 Doby George, Twilight Area Gold Domains and Block Model – Section 578210E



14.2.8 Discussion of Doby George Resources

West Ridge, Daylight, and Twilight contain 75%, 17%, and 8% of the total global resource ounces at Doby George, respectively, at a fixed cutoff grade of 0.2g Au/t. Mineralization at West Ridge appears to be stratigraphically controlled on a west-dipping limb of the Doby George anticline. Mineralization at Daylight and part of Twilight is similarly controlled by stratigraphy, and dips south along the crest and east limb of the anticline. The geometry of gold at the south end of Twilight is sub-vertical, east-striking, crosses bedding, and is interpreted to be structurally controlled.

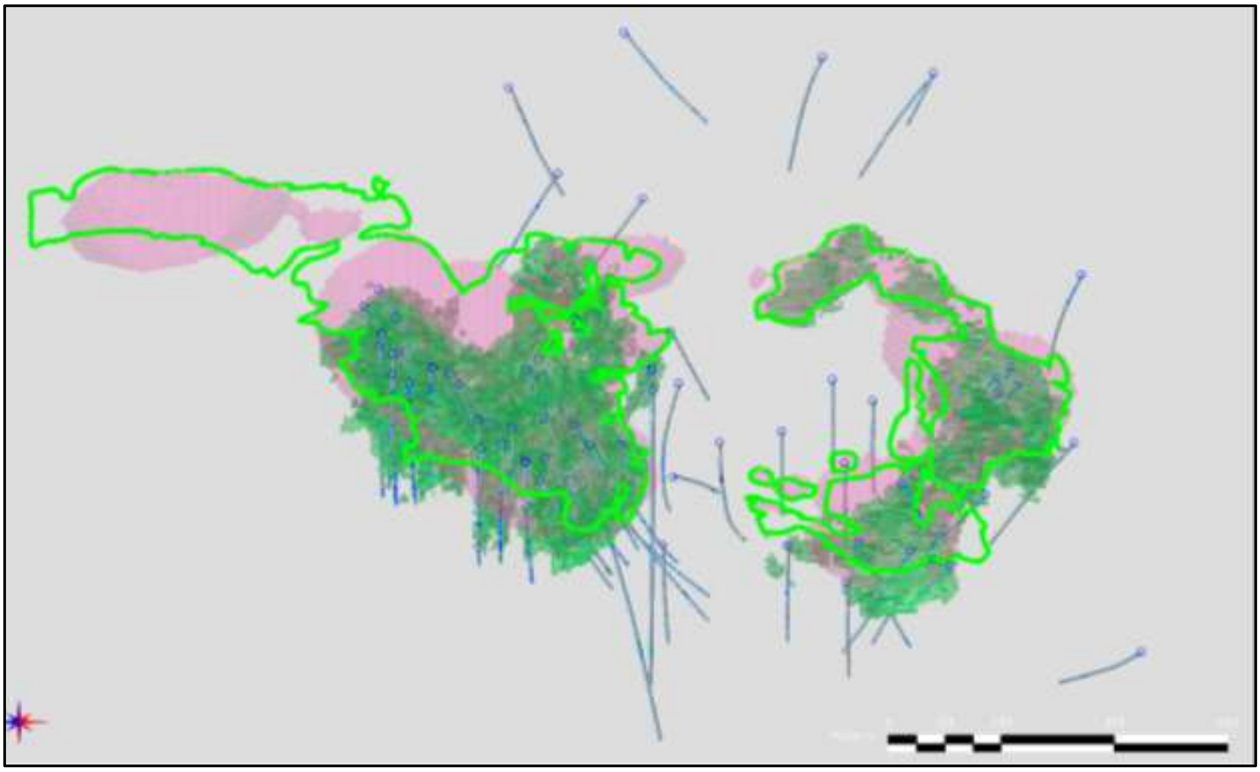
The total polygonal gold resource in terms of tonnes, grade, and ounces was slightly higher than the undiluted ID by a few percentage points. Three different estimation runs with modified parameters were done, until the final model was chosen. The total NN, ID, and K undiluted estimates were compared, and some minor biases at 0g Au/t cutoff were noted between the different methods but did not change materially with each run. In the reported version, the maximum difference between NN, ID and K estimates was 3.5%, and they were mostly closer than that. Mr. Ristorcelli believes the differences may in part be due to clustering of data.

As noted previously, no resources were classified as Measured. Mr. Ristorcelli's reasons for this were (1) the number of undocumented assays (12%), (2) number of drill holes that do not have any QA/QC (303), (3) the small amount and lack of spatially and geologically representative specific gravity data, (4) the predominance of RC drilling compared to core, (5) persistent low bias in check assays, and (6) a database that is still in flux and not entirely completed (remaining issues are small but still exist). Offsetting those negative attributes of project data, Doby George drill density is very tight as demonstrated by the fact that more than 99% of the Indicated blocks have the maximum number of composites used to estimate grades for those blocks. Furthermore, four different well-known companies each with their own sampling, preparation, drilling and analytical procedures drilled Doby George.

Results of check analyses and other QA/QC data indicate a risk that the historical assay grades in the database have a positive (assay in database greater than check assay) average bias of 5% to 10%. Mr. Ristorcelli compared Western's drilling's capped gold assays (Figure 14-14) composited to 6m to all historical capped gold assay also composite to 6m bench-composites. All holes were sampled in their entirety, so no sample-selection bias exist. Compositing capped assays to 6m bench composites further eliminates any potential sample-selection bias or potential sample-length bias. The criteria used in this evaluation were pairing composites solely within 10m of each other thereby eliminating potential location bias. The total number of paired samples was 122, representing 732m of drilling. Mr. Ristorcelli found a low bias in Western's data as seen in the check assays of just over 10%. Having said that, four other companies – Homestake, IL Minerals, Independence, and Atlas – have drilled at Doby George, each with their own drilling and sampling techniques, analytical procedures, and quality control procedures (albeit unrecorded). This risk of a potential bias of say 10% can be better understood or eliminated with infill drilling, further comparisons of gold grades by campaign, or additional QA/QC on available samples.

Continuity of higher grades of mineralization at Daylight is considered good, but the low-grades change rapidly. Similar but not as evident relationships are found at West Ridge. Continuity of mineralization between sections in the stratabound portion of Twilight is evident, but not strong. Sections may not be oriented optimally perpendicular to structural and/or mineralization trends; however, the sub-vertical component of mineralization at the south end of Twilight strikes roughly east-west and is properly represented on north-south sections.

Figure 14-14 Western's Doby George Drilling



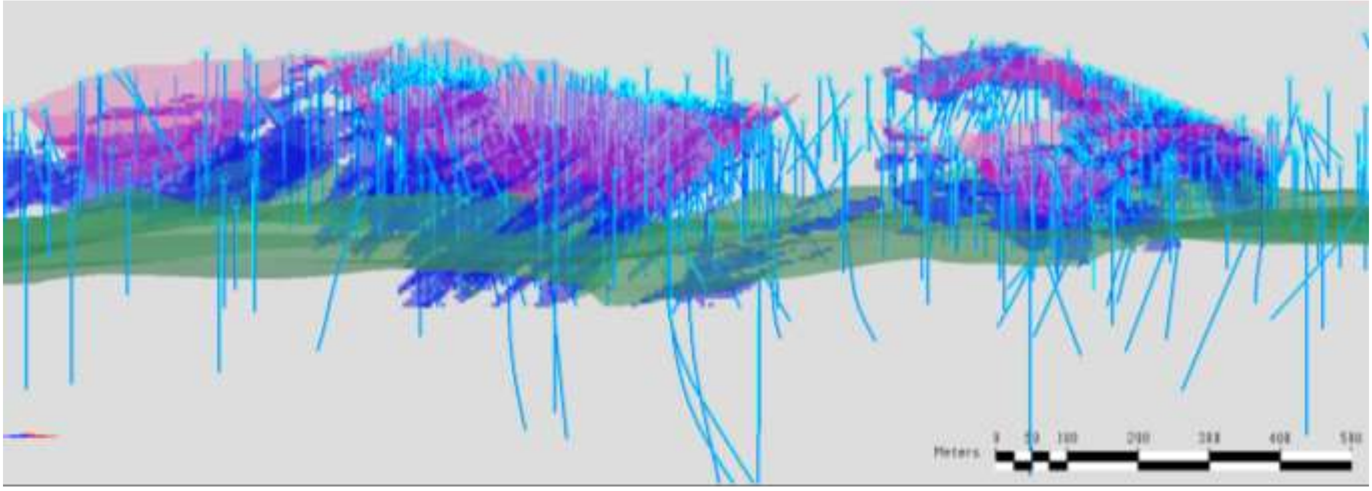
(bright green line is >0.2g Au/t outline of mineralization; green shell is Indicated mineralization; pink shells are the reporting pit-shells; and blue circles are collars of Western drill holes)

Observations in core in the South Twilight zone indicate structure is a control of mineralization, however, stratigraphic controls also exist. Oxidation boundaries are depressed in the area, and the zone occupies a low in the top of unoxidized and bottom of oxidized zones, further suggesting structural influence. Logged siltstone appears to be associated with the zone and mineralization. Stratigraphically controlled mineralization extends from the zone up-dip to the north, but not down-dip to the south.

Because this is a pit-constrained resource, additional estimated tonnes, grade and ounces of mineralization exist that fulfill all the criteria for reporting except that they do not lie above the reporting pit surface. Figure 14-15 shows the relationship between the pit shells, the mineralization, and the top of unoxidized rock.

Mr. Ristorcelli is not aware of any unusual environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, or political factors that may materially affect the Gravel Creek or Wood Gulch mineral resources as of the date of this report.

Figure 14-15 Western's Doby George Drilling



(green surface is top of unoxidized rock; dark blue is the estimate mineralization; pink are the reporting pit-shells; and cyan circles are collars with traces also in cyan)

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Western advises the authors that there are no adjacent properties having any relevance to the Aura project.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The authors are not aware of any relevant data and information that is not included in this report.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Aura project is located at the northern end of the Independence Mountains, Elko County, Nevada. Western and now Crystal Peak has been exploring within the Aura project area since 1997 by means of geological, geochemical and geophysical techniques, as well as by drilling. In addition, the company has compiled, integrated and interpreted technical data from previous exploration programs by other exploration companies.

The principal success of Western's exploration program was the discovery by drilling of the Gravel Creek deposit in 2013 and preparation of a first-time resource estimate for that deposit in 2017. Major accomplishments also included completing a resource estimate for Doby George that meets the guidelines of CIM and is reported herein to fulfill the requirements of NI 43-101.

The project area is known to contain six low-sulfidation, epithermal gold-silver deposits that contribute to the resources described in Section 14.0 of this report. The six deposits are, from west to east:

- **West Ridge:** exposed at the surface, with a significant oxide component, potentially amenable to surface mine extraction and heap leaching;
- **Daylight:** exposed at the surface, with a significant oxide component, potentially amenable to surface mine extraction and heap leaching;
- **Twilight:** exposed at the surface, with a significant oxide component, potentially amenable to surface mine extraction and heap leaching;
- **Southeast** (around the Wood Gulch pit) – an outcropping deposit, now largely depleted by mining, with a small remaining near-surface oxide resource potentially amenable to surface mine extraction and heap leaching;
- **Saddle** – an outcropping deposit with a small oxide-resource potentially amenable to surface mine extraction and likely heap leaching; and
- **Gravel Creek** – a deep, higher-grade unoxidized deposit, which will require underground mine extraction and likely flotation processing with other extraction methods.

Western prepared their first resource estimate on the Gravel Creek, Wood Gulch, and Saddle deposits in April 2017, incorporating information through the 2016 exploration program, and reported in a prior Technical Report (Ristorcelli et al., 2017). The current mineral resources reported in this document supersede earlier estimates and include data from the exploration programs conducted from 2017 through 2020.

The Doby George deposit was discovered in 1983 and has been explored by several companies over the years. Several resource estimates have been prepared and reported. The current mineral resources reported in this Technical Report are the first resource estimate prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the NI 43-101.

All of the Doby George resources are classified as Indicated or Inferred. It is expected that a significant part of the Indicated resource could be upgraded to Measured with additional drilling and Inferred could be upgraded to Indicated. At Doby George, much of the drill data is from historical drilling programs, with insufficient documentation or quality control to support a higher resource classification. Additional drilling for validation of the estimate presented in this Technical Report will be required to upgrade the resource classifications at Doby George.

In the past, the project faced some political and regulatory risk relating to withdrawal of lands from exploration and mining for purposes of environmental and wildlife protection, as described in Section 4.6. There currently are no plans in place for any withdrawals.

Western has completed four exploration drill campaigns at and since since discovering the Gravel Creek deposit in 2013. The density of the drilling remains low through much of the deposit. Lateral limits of the deposit are not fully defined, and the deposit remains open at depth. Low-sulfidation gold deposits can achieve spectacular bonanza grades, and often the great majority of gold may be concentrated within a small volume of rock. There yet remains opportunity for discovery of high-grade veins in the Gravel Creek deposit, and potential to expand the deposit size with additional drilling. Drilling should continue to be with core holes located to intersect structural and stratigraphic targets.

There is little drilling between the Saddle deposit and Gravel Creek, nor to the north and south of Gravel Creek (Figure 10-1), yet the geologic framework is similar (Figure 7-3 and Figure 7-8), and potential exists for discovery of additional centers of gold-silver mineralization. Drilling can be guided by the current geological model, surface geochemistry, and 3D geophysical interpretations.

The Twilight deposit remains open to the west along the projection of a west-trending near vertical zone. However, because Twilight contains only a small part of the total resources, no great increases in resources are expected unless something unexpected is found. Daylight has some minor potential to tie into Twilight, but again increases would be incremental. Blizzard Point mineralization, the northwest limb of West Ridge is open, but drilling should be selective and spaced widely because the economics are not strong there. The area between West Ridge and Daylight/Twilight has yielded some encouraging drill results but a confident interpretation remains elusive. This area deserves exploration particularly where it is above the top of sulfide. All the expansion drilling proposed in this paragraph would add incrementally to the total resources, if the drilling were successful.

However, there is some compelling albeit preliminary geologic evidence that the deep drilling occurs under the crest of an anticline whose plunge suggests that it could tie into near surface mineralization drilled near the granite contact to the south. If exploration based on this hypothesis proves to be successful, then resource expansion of the Doby George deposit could be significant. While this area deserves a couple of drill holes, the exploration would be greatly enhanced with further outcrop geological mapping, sampling and compilation of all surface exploration data that exists.

The deposits at both Gravel Creek and Doby George are of sufficient tonnage and grade to suggest that economic development and production should be possible. Future exploration programs at both deposits should increase collection of geotechnical and metallurgical information required to evaluate and advance the projects toward production. Gravel Creek exploration should concentrate on expanding or locating additional resources and on metallurgical test work. Work at Doby George should include exploration to increase resources and engineering studies to advance the project to at least Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") study if not Pre-Feasibility ("PFS").

Rock alteration and anomalous geochemistry extend nearly continuously from the Wood Gulch deposit to the Gravel Creek deposit, strongly suggesting that Wood Gulch, Saddle and Gravel Creek are a cluster of deposits formed during a single hydrothermal event. Gold mineralization extends up dip and downdip along the unconformable contact between Late Paleozoic Schoonover Sequence metasedimentary rocks and overlying Eocene Frost Creek Volcanics. Similarly, gold mineralization within the Doby George deposits follows stratigraphy within the Schoonover Sequence but downward from this same pre-Eocene erosional unconformity.

Western controls mineral rights to approximately 6,128ha extending from the Doby George area to the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek area. Rock exposures between the two deposit areas are dominantly Schoonover Sequence and Frost Creek, and the pre-Eocene unconformity is exposed or occurs at depth. This unconformity can be drill tested across the area. Historical geochemical data and limited drilling suggest opportunity for discovery between the two deposit areas. Good potential exists for discovery of additional and likely similar low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposits with continued exploration of the Aura project area.

Exploration surveys completed by Western over the past seven years clearly demonstrate the effectiveness of outcrop geological mapping, soil and rock geochemistry, and various geophysical methods for rapid definition of the geological framework of the survey area and identification of rock volumes affected by hydrothermal alteration and mineralization. We recommend that Crystal Peak continue to refine the geological mapping and expand soil geochemistry to cover the entire Aura project area.

The resources defined at Doby George and Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek are substantial. At Doby George the deposit is not as well understood because of the preponderance of RC drilling and the rather monotonous Schoonover Sequence host rock. In spite of that, Doby George has a compelling albeit preliminarily defined geologic framework on which to build further exploration programs. While the historical data and some missing information has imparted risk in the estimate and reduced the amount of Indicated material, the confidence in the deposit and estimate, and the very dense drilling compensate for some of those uncertainties. Work aimed at verifying historical data as well as additional core drilling will more than likely raise the classification of some of the resources at Doby George.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Aura project is host to two significant precious metal deposits controlled by Western Exploration. Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek and Doby George have six drill-defined sub-deposits. In addition, exploration work conducted between 2017 and 2020 has identified quality untested exploration targets that can lead to discovery and definition of additional resources. Open ground between Doby George and Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek was staked in 2017. Subsequent mapping in 2018 demonstrated that the newly acquired claims are underlain by the same stratigraphy that is currently host to the known deposits and presents several zones of alteration and coincident soil geochemistry that warrant future drilling.

A two-phase exploration program is recommended for both Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek and Doby George. Presently the current Plan of Operations allows for drilling to begin around mid-June at Doby George and mid-July at Wood Gulch/Gravel Creek, to avoid affecting migratory birds. The exploration drilling season normally must end by early November due to snow impacting safe access to the site.

26.1 Phase 1

Phase 1 is scheduled for the 2021 field season and will include the following work program budgeted at $2.84 million as summarized in Table 26-1.

Permitting:

Western is required to present a detailed work plan for field review and approval prior to commencement of any work. The field review may be completed by agency personnel if they have available time. If not, Western can expedite the permitting process by engaging a third-party environmental consultant to complete the field inspection. Western has an approved Plan of Operations with the USFS to proceed with the recommended work at both Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek and Doby George. Funding of $80,000 is included for independent environmental surveys and permitting in the Wood Gulch/Gravel Creek area. An additional $96,000 is included in the budget for independent environmental surveys and permitting in the Maggie Summit area between Doby George and Wood Gulch.

Doby George:

1. Complete 2,134m (7,000ft) of PQ core drilling in 10 to 12 holes within the in-pit resource to acquire oxide, mixed and unoxidized mineralization for cyanide leaching test work and geotechnical information, while also confirming the historical-drill assay grades and the geologic model. Four to eight of the holes will be completed in the West Ridge deposit and the remainder will be split between the Daylight and Twilight deposits. The budget to complete this drilling totals $1,471,000.
2. Metallurgical test work completed by past operators, including Homestake, Independence and Atlas, have indicated favorable gold recoveries by cyanide-heap leaching of oxide materials. Continued metallurgical testing to define the optimal heap-leaching conditions for oxidized material is recommended using large-diameter columns. Mixed material, which has undergone little metallurgical test work, will be tested. Unoxidized mineralization is untested and will receive little attention with respect to metallurgy. Large-diameter (PQ) core will provide sample material. The budget for this work is $250,000.

Table 26-1 Crystal Peak Estimated Phase 1 Recommended Budget

PHASE 1	Total	Notes
PERMITING, BOND, FEES		
Reclamation Bond premiums	$ 10,000	
Permitting and Bond	$ 176,000	
County and BLM Claim Fees	$ 125,000	
Subtotal Permit-Bond-Fees	**$ 311,000**	**TOTAL PERMIT-BOND-FEES**
Doby George:	**$ -**	
Access Road	$ 50,000	***repair access road***
MET Drilling -PQ $142/ft - $464/m	$ 994,000	***7,000ft (2,134m)***
Subtotal DG Drilling	**$ 1,044,000**	**TOTAL DRILL Doby George**
Drilling Support		
General Drilling Expense+Assay $23/ft - $75/m	$ 161,000	***7,000ft (2,134m)***
Road Construction drill support $38/ft - $125/m	$ 266,000	***7,000ft (2,134m)***
Subtotal Drilling Support	**$ 427,000**	**TOTAL DRILL SUPPORT**
METALLURGY		
Doby George	$ 250,000	
Gravel Creek	$ 50,000	
Subtotal Metallurgy	**$ 300,000**	**TOTAL METALLURGY**
Mountain City Field Costs		
	$ 160,000	
Subtotal Capital	**$ 160,000**	**TOTAL CAPITAL**
EXPLORATION		
Geological Expense	$ 336,000	
Data management/manager	$ 90,000	
Geophysics	$ 150,000	
Geochemical Samples	$ 20,000	
Subtotal Exploration	**$ 596,000**	**TOTAL EXPLORAATION**
TOTAL BUDGET:	**$ 2,838,000**	**TOTAL BUDGET**

Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek

1. Surface mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysics (IP and Resistivity) to define priority targets within the broad (1.5 x 4.0km) area of alteration within the Jarbidge volcanics north and northeast of Gravel Creek, and in between Gravel Creek and Wood Gulch, in preparation for exploration drilling ($170,000 is budgeted, including geologist time, geochemical sampling and geophysics).
2. Complete follow up metallurgical test work as recommended by McClelland Laboratories in 2020. This work will include testing concentrates with fine grinding and intense cyanidation to produce doré. Additional flotation test work will focus on minimizing arsenic contents in the precious metal concentrate. This test work is budgeted at $50,000.

Geologic Studies and Reporting:

During logging, geologists will collect rock samples for petrography and study. Additionally, core samples for specific gravity determinations will be collected for all geologic and mineralization units. Comprehensive reports will be written for all activity completed in Phase 1. The budget for one project geologist, one data manager and two geologists for drill-core logging and surface mapping, reporting and data management will come to $426,000.

26.2 Phase 2

The Doby George portion of Phase 2 is contingent on positive results from Phase 1. Phase 2 would include the following work program budgeted at $16.2 million as summarized in Table 26-2. The Phase 2 work would be focused on advancing the Doby George deposits to Pre-Feasibility level and Gravel Creek to Preliminary Economic Assessment level.

Permitting

Western has an approved Plan of Operations with the USFS to proceed with the recommended work at both Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek and Doby George, except for any new drilling that might be recommended during the Gravel Creek exploration. For that potential drilling, Western is required to present a detailed work plan for field review and approval prior to commencement of any work. The field review may be completed by agency personnel if they have available time. If not, Western can expedite the permitting process by engaging a third-party environmental consultant to complete the field inspection. Funding of $75,000 is included for independent environmental surveys and permitting. An additional $250,000 is included in the budget to commence the preparation of a mining permit for Doby George. It is estimated the full permitting budget will be approximately $1,500,000 but this will be completed over approximately 18 months once commenced.

Doby George

1. Pre-Feasibility Study. At Doby George, the successful completion of Phase 1 should provide enough geological and metallurgical knowledge to advance the project to a Pre-Feasibility study. It is estimated that this study would cost around $1,000,000 to complete.
2. Metallurgical test work will be completed at both Doby George to at least a Pre-Feasibility level. The focus at Doby George will be to outline and optimize crush size, reagent needs and consumption, leach time and kinetics. Studies are budgeted at $300,000.
3. Complete 3,330m (10,000') of RC drilling in15 to 25 holes to extend the current limits of the resource at depth and on the periphery of the known mineralization by moderate step-outs of 30 to 60m The budget to complete this drilling totals $1,210,000.

Table 26-2 Phase 2 Aura Project Recommendations and Budget

PHASE 2	Total	Notes
PERMITING, BOND, FEES		
Reclamation Bond premiums	$ 9,500	
Permitting - Doby Mine Plan	$ 250,000	
Permitting	$ 75,000	
County and BLM Claim Fees	$ 124,500	
Subtotal Permit-Bond-Fees	**$ 459,000**	
DRILLING		
Gravel Creek:	$ -	
Access Road Repair	$ 100,000	
Core -follow up exploration	$ 4,429,000	***32,800ft (10,000m)***
and GC stepout $100/ft-$328/m	$ 1,500,000	***15,000ft (4,600m)***
Gap RC and Generative Holes $60/ft-$197/m	$ 960,000	***16,000ft (4,900m)***
Subtotal GC Drilling	**$ 6,989,000**	**TOTAL DRILL Gravel Creek**
Doby George:	$ -	
Access Road	$ 100,000	
RC Drilling - Generative $60/ft - $197/m	$ 600,000	***10,000ft (3,300m)***
Subtotal DG Drilling	**$ 700,000**	**TOTAL DRILL Doby George**
Drilling Support		
General Drilling Expense+Assay $23/ft - $75/m	$ 1,697,000	**73,800ft (22,500m)**
Road Construction drill support $38/ft - $125/m	$ 2,804,000	**73,800ft (22,500m)**
Subtotal Drilling Support	**$ 4,501,000**	**TOTAL DRILL SUPPORT**
METALLURGY		
Doby George	$ 300,000	
Gravel Creek	$ 200,000	
Subtotal Metallurgy	**$ 500,000**	**TOTAL METALLURGY**
TECHNICAL STUDIES		
Doby George PFS	$ 1,000,000	
Gravel Creek PEA	$ 250,000	
Subtotal Technical Studies	**$ 1,250,000**	
MOUNTAIN CITY FIELD COSTS		
Field costs	$ 160,000	
Subtotal Mtn. City	**$ 160,000**	
EXPLORATION		
Geological Expense	$ 1,500,000	
Subtotal Exploration	**$ 1,500,000**	**TOTAL EXPLORATION**
TOTAL BUDGET:	**$ 16,219,000**	**TOTAL BUDGET**

Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek

1. Complete 4,900m (16,000ft) of RC drilling testing favorable geologic-structural-geophysical target areas within both the "GAP" area between Wood Gulch and Gravel Creek resources and along the Tomasina Fault zone and other known geological, geochemical and geophysical targets around Gravel Creek. The budget to complete this drilling totals $1,936,000.
2. Complete 14,600 meters of diamond drilling in 12 to 18 drill holes with step outs of, the current resource area and, if successful, newly identified targets from above, and step outs

of, the current resource area. The cost of the drilling campaign will be approximately $7,895,800.

3. Preliminary Economic Analysis: The data collected should be sufficient for completing a PEA on the Gravel Creek deposit . This work is budgeted at $250K.
4. Metallurgy: additional flotation and gravity-recovery tests will be completed to better understand variations in recovery across different ore styles and blends and deliver a study on the grade and composition of final float concentration products. This work is budgeted at $200,000.

Geologic Studies and Reporting

Geologic surface evaluation will continue during Phase 2 as well as diamond drilling at Gravel Creek. Geologic support will also be provided for contractors preparing technical reports, metallurgical studies and permitting applications as needed. Comprehensive reports will be written for all activity completed. One project geologist and 4 geologists for surface mapping, core logging, reporting and data management will come to $1,500,000.

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURES

Effective Date of report: October 14, 2021

Completion Date of report: October 20, 2021

"Steve Ristorcelli"
Steve Ristorcelli, C.P.G. Date Signed: October 20, 2021

"P. Ronning"
Peter A. Ronning, P.Eng. Date Signed: October 20, 2021

"Jack McPartland"
Jack S. McPartland, M.M.S.A. Date Signed: October 20, 2021

29.0 AUTHORS CERTIFICATES

STEVEN RISTORCELLI, C. P. G.

I, Steven Ristorcelli, C. P. G., do hereby certify that I am currently an associate of Mine Development Associates, a division of RESPEC, 210 South Rock Blvd., Reno, Nevada 89502.

I am one of the authors of the report entitled "*2021 Updated Resource Estimates and Technical Report Aura Gold-Silver Project, Elko County, Nevada*" (the "Technical Report"), prepared for Crystal Peak Minerals Inc. with an Effective Date of October 14, 2021, and dated October 20, 2021. I take joint responsibility for Section 1.6 (Doby George), 11.5, 12.4, and full responsibility for Sections 7.3, 9.2, 10.6 through 10.10, 11.2, and Sections 14.2. Having read those parts of the Technical Report for which I have responsibility, and having read National Instrument 43-101, I affirm that these sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with the instrument.

I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Colorado State University in 1977 and a Master of Science degree in Geology from the University of New Mexico in 1980. I am a Certified Professional Geologist (#10257) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists.

I have worked as a geologist continuously for 43 years since graduation from undergraduate university. During that time I have been engaged in the exploration, definition, and modeling of dozens of epithermal gold-silver deposits in North America, Central America and South America, and have estimated the mineral resources for many such deposits.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I have visited the Aura Project on multiple occasions, most recently on October 11 and 12, 2017.

I am independent of Crystal Peak and all their subsidiaries including Western Exploration, LLC as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. I am independent of the mineral property that comprises the Aura Project, as it is described in section 4.0 of the Technical Report.

I have had prior involvement with the property and project dating back to 2009 as an independent geological consultant.

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

As of the Effective Date of this report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the parts of this Technical Report that I am responsible for contain all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 20th day October, 2021

"S. Ristorcelli"

Signature of Qualified Person
Steven Ristorcelli, C. P. G.

DERICK L. UNGER, C.P.G.

I, Derick Unger, C. P. G., do hereby certify that I am currently employed as Project Geologist by Mine Development Associates, Inc., 210 South Rock Blvd., Reno, Nevada 89502.

I am one of the authors of the report entitled "*2021 Updated Resource Estimates and Technical Report Aura Gold-Silver Project, Elko County, Nevada*" (the "Technical Report"), prepared for Crystal Peak Minerals Inc. with an Effective Date of October 14, 2021, and dated October 20, 2021. I take joint responsibility Sections 1.3, 1.6, 11.5, 12.4 and full responsibly for Sections 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.7, 2 through 8, 9.1, 9.3, 10.1 through 10.5, 10.11, 11.1, 12.3, 14.1, and 23 through 26. Having read those parts of the Technical Report for which I have responsibility, and having read National Instrument 43-101, I affirm that these sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with the instrument.

I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Indiana State University in 2005 and a Master of Science degree in Geology from Auburn University in 2008.

I am a Certified Professional Geologist (#11927) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists. I have worked as a geologist continuously since 2007. During that time, I have engaged in the exploration, definition, and modeling of precious and base-metal deposits in North America and have completed and assisted with evaluations of mineral resources for many such deposits.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I visited the Aura Project on May 19, 2021.

I am independent of Crystal Peak and all their subsidiaries including Western Exploration, LLC as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. I am independent of the mineral property that comprises the Aura Project, as it is described in section 4.0 of the Technical Report.

I have had prior involvement with the property and project dating back to 2018, when I visited the property for NuLegacy Gold Corporation, my employer at the time. Nulegacy was and is independent of Crystal Peak and all their subsidiaries including Western Exploration, LLC, and the mineral property that comprises the Aura Project.

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

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

Dated this 20th day of October, 2021

"Derick L. Unger"

Signature of Qualified Person
Derick Unger, C.P.G.

PETER A. RONNING, P. ENG.

I, Peter Arthur Ronning, P.Eng. of 1450 Davidson Road, Gibsons, B.C., Canada, V0N 1V6, hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geological engineer, doing business under the registered name New Caledonian Geological Consulting, at the address set out above.
2. I am one of the authors of and have read the report entitled "*2021 Updated Resource Estimates and Technical Report for the Aura Gold-Silver Project, Elko County, Nevada*" (the "Technical Report") prepared for Crystal Peak Minerals Inc. ("Crystal Peak") and Western Exploration LLC ("Western") and having an Effective Date of October 14, 2021. I have sole responsibility for Sections 11.3, 11.4, 12.1, 12.2 and all the subsections thereof. I share joint responsibility for Sections 1.3, 11.5 and 12.4. Having read those parts of the Technical Report for which I have responsibility, and having read National Instrument 43-101, I affirm that these sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
3. As of the Effective Date of the report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, those parts of the Technical Report for which I have responsibility contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.
4. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in geological engineering, with the degree of B.A.Sc. granted in 1973. I also hold the degree of M.Sc. (applied) in geology, granted by Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, in 1983. I am a member in good standing of Engineers and Geoscientists B.C., Registration Number 16,883. I hold Permit to Practice Number 1000128.
5. I have worked as a geologist and since 1989 as a Professional Engineer in the field of mineral exploration since 1973, in many parts of the world. I have explored for and worked on low sulfidation epithermal precious metal deposits. Since 2006 I have participated in or conducted numerous audits, reviews and evaluations of mining and mineral exploration project quality control and quality assurance ("QA/QC") data, including data derived from volcanic-rock hosted precious metal deposits in North and South America. I have studied QA/QC topics relating to the sampling and analysis of mineralized material independently and in formal continuing education sessions.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association as defined in NI 43-101 and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101 with respect to the contents of those parts of the Technical Report for which I take responsibility.
7. I have not done a field examination of the Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek project site.
8. In January and February 2016 I did a review of QA/QC data from Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek Project. In December 2016 through March 2017 I did data verification for and was a co-author of "Resource Estimate and Technical Report, Wood Gulch – Gravel Creek Gold-Silver Project, Elko County, Nevada" dated March 15, 2017. Those are the only involvements I have had with Western or with Western's projects in the Aura project area prior to the work described in the present report.
9. I am independent of Western and Crystal Peak and all their subsidiaries as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. I am independent of the mineral property that comprises the Aura Project, as it is described in section 4.0 of the Technical Report.

____

Peter A. Ronning, P.Eng.
APEGBC Permit to Practice 1000128
October 20, 2021

JACK S. MCPARTLAND, M.M.S.A

I, Jack McPartland, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as Metallurgist/President, McClelland Laboratories, Inc., 1016 Greg Street, Sparks, NV 89431, U.S.A.

2. I graduated with an MS, Metallurgical Engineering (1989) and BS, Chemical Engineering (1986), University of Nevada, Reno.

3. I am a member of SME, and certified as a Qualified Professional (QP) Member of MMSA, with special expertise in Metallurgy/Processing (Member Number 01350QP).

4. I have worked as a metallurgist continuously for a total of 32 years since my graduation from University. My relevant experience includes being employed as a metallurgist and President at a metallurgical testing and research company since 1987. During this time, my professional duties have included the design, implementation, reporting and interpretation of metallurgical testing programs, as well as consulting for the gold and silver mining industry.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. 6. I am independent of Crystal Peak and all their subsidiaries including Western Exploration, LLC as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43 101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. I am independent of the mineral property that comprises the Aura Project, as it is described in section 4.0 of the Technical Report.

7. I am one of the authors of the report entitled "*2021 Updated Resource Estimates and Technical Report Aura Gold-Silver Project, Elko County, Nevada*" (the "Technical Report"), prepared for Crystal Peak Minerals Inc. with an Effective Date of October 14, 2021. I have sole responsibility for Section 13.

8. I have had prior involvement with the property dating back to 2016, having managed metallurgical testing on samples from the project.

9. I have never visited the Aura project.

10. I have read NI 43-101, and the section of the Technical Report for which I am responsible has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

11. At the Effective Date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the parts of the Technical Report that I am responsible for contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 20th of October, 2021
"***Jack S. McPartland***" (Signed and sealed)

Jack S. McPartland
McClelland Laboratories, Inc.
1016 Greg Street
Sparks, NV 89431
USA

APPENDIX A PROJECT AREAS AND PROPERTY LISTINGS

APPENDIX A1A DOBY GEORGE PROJECT AREA PROPERTY LISTING

Lessor: Elko Land and Livestock Company
Lessee: WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC.
Asset Type: 1 Mineral Lease of 9 assessed fee mineral parcels (2,296.22 acres)
Document Number: 676683 (Elko County)
Dated July 29, 2013
Legal Description: As listed below.

Elko Land and Livestock Company and Western Exploration, Inc. Assignment and Assumption Agreement
Assignor: Elko Land and Livestock Company, a Nevada Corporation
Assignee: Nevada Gold Mines LLC, A Delaware LLC
Assigns: Mineral Lease dated January 1, 2002 between Doby George as owner and Western Exploration, Inc as Lessee.
Document Type: Assignment and Assumption
Dated: July 1, 2019
Doc 756272
Book: NA
Notes: references Mineral Lease dated January 1, 2002, also Amended and Restated dated May 16, 2008, First Amendment to Amended and Restated Lease dated 5/10/2012, Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Mineral Lease dated 7/29/2013.

"Second Amendment to Mineral Lease and to Amended and Restated Mineral Lease"

Count	County	Twn	Rng	Sect	Appenidx A	Acres	APN
1	Elko	43	52	1	SW4SW4; NW4SE4	80.00	005-160-001
2	Elko	43	52	1	LOTS 2-4; S2N2; N2SW4; SE4SW4; S2SE4; NE4SE4	521.13	005-160-008
3	Elko	43	52	2	LOT 2	40.79	005-160-009
4	Elko	43	52	2	SW4NW4; NW4SW4;	80.00	005-160-007
5	Elko	43	52	2	LOTS 1, 3, 4; S2NE4; SE4NW4; S2SW4; SE4	482.86	005-160-001
6	Elko	43	52	12	N2NE4	80.00	005-160-008
7	Elko	44	52	35	E2E2; NW4NE4; NE4NW4; W2SW4	320.00	005-170-003
8	Elko	44	52	36	NW4NE4; E2NW4; SW4NW4; N2SW4; SW4SW4	280.00	005-170-003
9	Elko	43	53	6	LOTS 1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14; SE4NE4; E2SE4; SW4SE4;	411.44	005-380-001

Doby George Appendix A1A Fee Lands: 9 parcels
Doby George Appendix A1A Acres: ~2,296.22

APPENDIX A1B - DOBY GEORGE PROJECT AREA PROPERTY LISTING

Owner: USA as administered by BLM
Possessory Mineral Interest: WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC.
Asset Type: 38 located lode claims, (~712 acres)
Legal Description: NMC Serial Numbers for DOBY 1-34, 40-42, and Doby Fraction #1

Count	Claim Name/#	Legacy Ser No	County Book;Page	Township	SEC
1	DOBY FRAC 1	319072	196397;470;356	T44N R53E	31
2	DOBY # 1	611773	298357;736;773	T44N R53E	31
3	DOBY # 2	611774	298358;736;776	T44N R53E	31
4	DOBY # 3	611775	298359;736;778	T44N R53E	31
5	DOBY # 4	611776	298360;736;780	T44N R53E	31
6	DOBY # 5	611777	298361;736;782	T44N R53E	31
7	DOBY # 6	611778	298362;736;784	T44N R53E	31
8	DOBY # 7	611779	298363;736;786	T44N R53E	31
9	DOBY # 8	611780	298364;736;788	T44N R53E	31
10	DOBY # 9	611781	298365;736;790	T44N R53E	31
11	DOBY # 10	611782	298366;736;792	T44N R53E	31
12	DOBY # 11	611783	298367;736;794	T44N R53E	31
13	DOBY # 12	611784	298368;736;796	T44N R53E	31
14	DOBY # 13	611785	298369;736;798	T44N R53E	31
15	DOBY # 14	611786	298370;736;800	T44N R53E	31
16	DOBY # 15	611787	298371;736;802	T44N R53E	31
17	DOBY # 16	611788	298372;736;804	T44N R53E	31
18	DOBY # 17	611789	298373;736;806	T44N R53E	31
19	DOBY # 18	611790	298374;736;808	T44N R53E	31
20	DOBY # 19	611791	298375;736;810	T44N R53E	31
21	DOBY # 20	611792	298376;736;812	T44N R53E	31
22	DOBY # 21	611793	298377;736;814	T44N R53E	31
23	DOBY # 22	611794	298378;736;816	T44N R53E	31
24	DOBY # 23	611795	298379;736;818	T44N R53E	29
25	DOBY # 24	611796	298380;736;820	T44N R53E	29
26	DOBY # 25	611797	298381;736;822	T44N R53E	29
27	DOBY # 26	611798	298382;736;824	T44N R53E	30
28	DOBY # 27	611799	298375;736;810	T44N R53E	31
29	DOBY # 28	611800	298376;736;812	T44N R53E	31
30	DOBY # 29	611801	298385;736;830	T44N R53E	31
31	DOBY # 30	611802	298386;736;832	T44N R53E	31
32	DOBY # 31	611803	298387;736;834	T44N R53E	31
33	DOBY # 32	611804	298388;736;836	T44N R53E	31
34	DOBY # 33	611805	298389;736;838	T44N R53E	31
35	DOBY # 34	611806	298390;736;840	T44N R53E	31
36	DOBY # 40	611807	298391;736;842	T44N R53E	29
37	DOBY # 41	611808	298392;736;844	T44N R53E	29
38	DOBY # 42	611809	298393;736;846	T44N R53E	32

Doby George Appendix A1B Claims: 38
Doby George Appendix A1B Acres: ~712.0

APPENDIX A1C - DOBY GEORGE PROJECT AREA PROPERTY LISTING

Owner: USA as administered by BLM
Possessory Mineral Interest: WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC.
Asset Type: 76 located lode claims, (~1,185 acres)
Legal Description: NMC Serial Numbers

Count	Claim Name/Number	Legacy Ser No	County Book;Page	Township	SEC
1	DG 1	1111896	702612	T44N R53E	31
2	DG 2	1111897	702613	T44N R53E	31
3	DOBY GEO 4	1008644	613632	T44N R53E	31
4	DOBY GEO 5	1008645	613633	T44N R53E	30
5	DOBY GEO 6	1008646	613634	T44N R53E	31
6	DOBY GEO 7	1008647	613635	T44N R53E	30
7	DW # 2	345780	205730;496;490	T43N R52E	1
8	DW # 3	345781	205731;496;491	T43N R53E	6
9	GAP 3	742703	943;233	T43N R52E	1
10	GAP 4	742704	943;234	T43N R52E	1
11	GAP 5	742705	943;235	T43N R52E	1
12	GAP 6	742706	943;236	T43N R52E	1
13	IL "A" 265	568067	280991;694;339	T43N R52E	2
14	IL "A" 266	568068	280991;694;341	T43N R52E	2
15	IL "A" 267	568069	280991;694;343	T44N R52E	35
16	IL "A" 268	568070	280991;694;345	T44N R52E	35
17	IL "A" 269	568071	280991;694;347	T44N R52E	35
18	IL "A" 270	568072	280991;694;349	T44N R52E	35
19	IL "A" 271	568073	280991;694;351	T44N R52E	35
20	IL "A" 272	568074	280991;694;353	T44N R52E	35
21	IL "A" 273	568075	280991;694;355	T44N R52E	35
22	IL "A" 274	568076	280991;694;357	T44N R52E	35
23	IL "A" 275	568077	280991;694;359	T44N R52E	35
24	IL "A" 276	568078	280991;694;361	T44N R52E	35
25	IL "A" 277	568079	280991;694;363	T44N R52E	35
26	IL "A" 278	568080	280991;694;365	T44N R52E	35
27	SIDE WALK BLONDE #84	351170	208598;504;604	T43N R53E	6
28	SIDE WALK BLONDE #85	351171	208599;504;605	T43N R53E	6
29	SIDE WALK BLONDE #86	351172	208600;504;606	T43N R53E	7
30	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 1	294436	187247;447;173	T43N R52E	1
31	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 2	294437	187248;447;174	T43N R52E	1
32	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 3	294438	187249;447;175	T43N R53E	6
33	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 4	294439	187250;447;176	T43N R53E	6
34	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 5	294440	187251;447;177	T43N R53E	6
35	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 6	294441	187252;447;178	T43N R53E	6
36	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 7	294442	187253;447;179	T43N R53E	6
37	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 8	294443	187254;447;180	T43N R53E	6
38	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 9	294444	187255;447;181	T43N R53E	6
39	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 10	294445	187256;447;182	T43N R53E	6
40	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 11	294446	187257;447;183	T43N R53E	6

41	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 12	294447	187258;447;184	T43N R53E	6
42	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 13	294448	187259;447;185	T43N R53E	6
43	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 14	294449	187260;447;186	T43N R53E	6
44	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 15	294450	187261;447;187	T43N R53E	6
45	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 16	294451	187262;447;188	T43N R53E	6
46	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 17	294452	187263;447;189	T43N R53E	6
47	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 18	294453	187264;447;190	T43N R53E	6
48	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 24	294459	187270;447;196	T43N R52E	1
49	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 25	294460	187271;447;197	T43N R52E	1
50	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 26	294461	187272;447;198	T43N R52E	1
51	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 27	294462	187273;447;199	T43N R52E	1
52	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 34	294469	187280;447;206	T44N R52E	36
53	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 35	294470	187281;447;207	T44N R52E	36
54	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 36	294471	187282;447;208	T44N R52E	36
55	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 37	294472	187283;447;209	T44N R52E	36
56	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 38	294473	187284;447;210	T44N R52E	36
57	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 39	294474	187285;447;211	T44N R52E	36
58	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 40	294475	187286;447;212	T44N R52E	36
59	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 41	294476	187287;447;213	T44N R52E	36
60	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 42	294477	187288;447;214	T44N R53E	31
61	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 43	508901	259706	T44N R53E	31
62	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 47	314252	194381;466;120	T44N R52E	36
63	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 48	314253	194382;466;121	T44N R52E	36
64	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 49	314254	194383;466;122	T44N R52E	36
65	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 87	373898	218169;532;226	T43N R53E	6
66	SIDEWALK BLONDE # 89	373900	218171;532;228	T43N R52E	7
67	SIDEWALK BLONDE #44	563892		T43N R53E	6
68	SIDEWALK BLONDE #45	563893		T43N R53E	6
69	SIDEWALK BLONDE #46	563894		T43N R53E	6
70	SIDEWALK BLONDE #66	348582	207435;501;165	T43N R53E	6
71	SIDEWALK BLONDE #70	348586	207439;501;169	T43N R53E	6
72	SIDEWALK BLONDE #71	348587	207440;501;170	T43N R53E	6
73	SIDEWALK BLONDE #72	348588	207441;501;171	T43N R53E	6
74	SIDEWALK BLONDE #73	348589	207442;501;172	T43N R53E	6
75	SIDEWALK BLONDE #74	563896		T43N R52E	6
76	SIDEWALK BLONDE 91	603993	603993;730;496	T44N R52E	36

Doby George Appendix A1C Claims: 76
Doby George Appendix A1C Acres: ~ 1,185.

Doby George Summary

Doby George Appendix A1A Fee Lands: 9 parcels
Doby George Appendix A1A Acres: ~2,296.22

Doby George Appendix A1B & A1C Claims: 114
Doby George Appendix A1B & A1C Acres: ~ 1,897 acres

End Doby George Project

APPENDIX A2A - AURA PROJECT AREA PROPERTY LISTING

Owner: USA as administered by BLM
Possessory Mineral Interest: WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC
Asset Type: 239 located lode claims, (~4,299 acres)
Legal Description: NMC Serial Numbers

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	NMC Legacy Ser No	County Doc #	Township	SEC
1	AURA 1	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146777	727202	T44N R53E	29
2	AURA 2	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146778	727203	T44N R53E	29
3	AURA 3	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146779	727204	T44N R53E	29
4	AURA 4	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146780	727205	T44N R53E	29
5	AURA 5	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146781	727206	T44N R53E	29
6	AURA 6	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146782	727207	T44N R53E	29
7	AURA 7	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146783	727208	T44N R53E	29
8	AURA 8	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146784	727209	T44N R53E	29
9	AURA 9	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146785	727210	T44N R53E	29
10	AURA 10	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146786	727211	T44N R53E	29
11	AURA 11	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146787	727212	T44N R53E	29
12	AURA 12	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146788	727213	T44N R53E	29
13	AURA 13	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146789	727214	T44N R53E	29
14	AURA 14	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146790	727215	T44N R53E	29
15	AURA 15	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146791	727216	T44N R53E	29
16	AURA 16	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146792	727217	T44N R53E	29
17	AURA 17	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146793	727218	T44N R53E	29
18	AURA 18	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146794	727219	T44N R53E	29
19	AURA 19	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146795	727220	T44N R53E	32
20	AURA 20	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146796	727221	T44N R53E	32
21	AURA 21	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146797	727222	T44N R53E	32
22	AURA 22	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146798	727223	T44N R53E	32
23	AURA 23	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146799	727224	T44N R53E	32
24	AURA 24	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146800	727225	T44N R53E	32
25	AURA 25	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146801	727226	T44N R53E	32
26	AURA 26	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146802	727227	T44N R53E	32
27	AURA 27	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146803	727228	T44N R53E	32
28	AURA 28	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146804	727229	T44N R53E	32
29	AURA 29	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146805	727230	T44N R53E	32
30	AURA 30	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146806	727231	T44N R53E	32
31	AURA 31	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146807	727232	T44N R53E	32
32	AURA 32	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146808	727233	T44N R53E	32
33	AURA 33	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146809	727234	T44N R53E	32
34	AURA 34	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146810	727235	T44N R53E	32
35	AURA 35	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146811	727236	T44N R53E	32
36	AURA 36	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146812	727237	T44N R53E	32
37	AURA 37	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146813	727238	T44N R53E	28
38	AURA 38R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157901	733739	T44N R53E	28
39	AURA 39	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146815	727240	T44N R53E	28

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	NMC Legacy Ser No	County Doc #	Township	SEC
40	AURA 40	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146816	727241	T44N R53E	28
41	AURA 41	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146817	727242	T44N R53E	28
42	AURA 42	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146818	727243	T44N R53E	28
43	AURA 43	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146819	727244	T44N R53E	28
44	AURA 44	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146820	727245	T44N R53E	28
45	AURA 45	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146821	727246	T44N R53E	28
46	AURA 46	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146822	727247	T44N R53E	28
47	AURA 47	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146823	727248	T44N R53E	28
48	AURA 48	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146824	727249	T44N R53E	28
49	AURA 49	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146825	727250	T44N R53E	28
50	AURA 50	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146826	727251	T44N R53E	28
51	AURA 51	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146827	727252	T44N R53E	28
52	AURA 52	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146828	727253	T44N R53E	28
53	AURA 53	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146829	727254	T44N R53E	28
54	AURA 54	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146830	727255	T44N R53E	28
55	AURA 55	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146831	727256	T44N R53E	33
56	AURA 56	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146832	727257	T44N R53E	33
57	AURA 57	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146833	727258	T44N R53E	33
58	AURA 58	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146834	727259	T44N R53E	33
59	AURA 59	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146835	727260	T44N R53E	33
60	AURA 60	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146836	727261	T44N R53E	33
61	AURA 61	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146837	727262	T44N R53E	33
62	AURA 62	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146838	727263	T44N R53E	33
63	AURA 63	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146839	727264	T44N R53E	33
64	AURA 64	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146840	727265	T44N R53E	33
65	AURA 65	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146841	727266	T44N R53E	33
66	AURA 66	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146842	727267	T44N R53E	33
67	AURA 67	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146843	727268	T44N R53E	33
68	AURA 68	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146844	727269	T44N R53E	33
69	AURA 69	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146845	727270	T44N R53E	33
70	AURA 70	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146846	727271	T44N R53E	33
71	AURA 71	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146847	727272	T44N R53E	33
72	AURA 72	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146848	727273	T44N R53E	33
73	AURA 73R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157902	733740	T44N R53E	28
74	AURA 74R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157903	733741	T44N R53E	28
75	AURA 75R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157904	733742	T44N R53E	28
76	AURA 76R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157905	733743	T44N R53E	28
77	AURA 77	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146853	727278	T44N R53E	28
78	AURA 78R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157906	733744	T44N R53E	28
79	AURA 79	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146855	727280	T44N R53E	28
80	AURA 80R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157907	733745	T44N R53E	28
81	AURA 81	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146857	727282	T44N R53E	28
82	AURA 82	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146858	727283	T44N R53E	28
83	AURA 83	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146859	727284	T44N R53E	28
84	AURA 84	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146860	727285	T44N R53E	28
85	AURA 85	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146861	727286	T44N R53E	28

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	NMC Legacy Ser No	County Doc #	Township	SEC
86	AURA 86	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146862	727287	T44N R53E	28
87	AURA 87	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146863	727288	T44N R53E	28
88	AURA 88	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146864	727289	T44N R53E	28
89	AURA 89	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146865	727290	T44N R53E	33
90	AURA 90	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146866	727291	T44N R53E	33
91	AURA 91	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146867	727292	T44N R53E	33
92	AURA 92	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146868	727293	T44N R53E	33
93	AURA 93	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146869	727294	T44N R53E	33
94	AURA 94	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146870	727295	T44N R53E	33
95	AURA 95	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146871	727296	T44N R53E	33
96	AURA 96	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146872	727297	T44N R53E	33
97	AURA 97	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146873	727298	T44N R53E	33
98	AURA 98	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146874	727299	T44N R53E	33
99	AURA 99	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146875	727300	T44N R53E	33
100	AURA 100	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146876	727301	T44N R53E	33
101	AURA 101	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146877	727302	T44N R53E	33
102	AURA 102	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146878	727303	T44N R53E	33
103	AURA 103	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146879	727304	T44N R53E	33
104	AURA 104	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146880	727305	T44N R53E	33
105	AURA 105	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146881	727306	T44N R53E	33
106	AURA 106	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146882	727307	T44N R53E	33
107	AURA 107R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157908	733746	T44N R53E	27
108	AURA 108R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157909	733747	T44N R53E	27
109	AURA 109R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157910	733748	T44N R53E	27
110	AURA 110R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157911	733749	T44N R53E	27
111	AURA 111	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146887	727312	T44N R53E	27
112	AURA 112R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157912	733750	T44N R53E	27
113	AURA 113	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146889	727314	T44N R53E	27
114	AURA 114R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157913	733751	T44N R53E	34
115	AURA 115	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146891	727316	T44N R53E	34
116	AURA 116	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146892	727317	T44N R53E	34
117	AURA 117	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146893	727318	T44N R53E	34
118	AURA 118	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146894	727319	T44N R53E	34
119	AURA 119	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146895	727320	T44N R53E	34
120	AURA 120	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146896	727321	T44N R53E	34
121	AURA 121	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146897	727322	T44N R53E	34
122	AURA 122	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146898	727323	T44N R53E	34
123	AURA 123	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146899	727324	T44N R53E	34
124	AURA 124	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146900	727325	T44N R53E	34
125	AURA 125	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146901	727326	T44N R53E	34
126	AURA 126	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146902	727327	T44N R53E	34
127	AURA 127	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146903	727328	T44N R53E	34
128	AURA 128	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146904	727329	T44N R53E	34
129	AURA 129	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146905	727330	T44N R53E	34
130	AURA 130	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146906	727331	T44N R53E	34
131	AURA 131	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146907	727332	T44N R53E	34

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	NMC Legacy Ser No	County Doc #	Township	SEC
132	AURA 132	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146908	727333	T44N R53E	34
133	AURA 133R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157914	733752	T44N R53E	34
134	AURA 134R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157915	733753	T44N R53E	34
135	AURA 135R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157916	733754	T44N R53E	34
136	AURA 136R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157917	733755	T44N R53E	35
137	AURA 137	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146913	727338	T44N R53E	35
138	AURA 138R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157918	733756	T44N R53E	35
139	AURA 139	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146915	727340	T44N R53E	35
140	AURA 140R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157919	733757	T44N R53E	35
141	AURA 141	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146917	727342	T44N R53E	35
142	AURA 142	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146918	727343	T44N R53E	35
143	AURA 143	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146919	727344	T44N R53E	35
144	AURA 144	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146920	727345	T44N R53E	35
145	AURA 145	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146921	727346	T44N R53E	35
146	AURA 146	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146922	727347	T44N R53E	35
147	AURA 147	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146923	727348	T44N R53E	35
148	AURA 148	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146924	727349	T44N R53E	35
149	AURA 149	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146925	727350	T44N R53E	35
150	AURA 150	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146926	727351	T44N R53E	35
151	AURA 151	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146927	727352	T44N R53E	35
152	AURA 152	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146928	727353	T44N R53E	35
153	AURA 153	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146929	727354	T44N R53E	35
154	AURA 154R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157920	733758	T44N R53E	35
155	AURA 155	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146931	727356	T44N R53E	35
156	AURA 156R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157921	733759	T44N R53E	35
157	AURA 157	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146933	727358	T44N R53E	35
158	AURA 158R	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157922	733760	T44N R53E	35
159	AURA 159	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146935	727360	T44N R53E	35
160	AURA 160	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146936	727361	T44N R53E	35
161	AURA 161	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146937	727362	T44N R53E	29
162	AURA 162	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146938	727363	T44N R53E	29
163	AURA 163	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146939	727364	T44N R53E	29
164	AURA 164	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146940	727365	T44N R53E	29
165	AURA 165	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146941	727366	T44N R53E	29
166	AURA 166	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146942	727367	T44N R53E	29
167	AURA 167	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146943	727368	T44N R53E	29
168	AURA 168	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146944	727369	T44N R53E	29
169	AURA 169	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146945	727370	T44N R53E	29
170	AURA 170	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146946	727371	T44N R53E	29
171	AURA 171	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146947	727372	T44N R53E	29
172	AURA 172	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146948	727373	T44N R53E	29
173	AURA 173	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146949	727374	T44N R53E	29
174	AURA 174	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146950	727375	T44N R53E	29
175	AURA 175	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146951	727376	T44N R53E	29
176	AURA 176	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146952	727377	T44N R53E	29
177	AURA 177	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146953	727378	T44N R53E	32

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	NMC Legacy Ser No	County Doc #	Township	SEC
178	AURA 178	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146954	727379	T44N R53E	32
179	AURA 179	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146955	727380	T44N R53E	32
180	AURA 180	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146956	727381	T44N R53E	32
181	AURA 181	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146957	727382	T44N R53E	32
182	AURA 182	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146958	727383	T44N R53E	32
183	AURA 183	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146959	727384	T44N R53E	32
184	AURA 184	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146960	727385	T44N R53E	32
185	AURA 185	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146961	727386	T44N R53E	32
186	AURA 186	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146962	727387	T44N R53E	32
187	AURA 187	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146963	727388	T44N R53E	32
188	AURA 188	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146964	727389	T44N R53E	32
189	AURA 189	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146965	727390	T44N R53E	32
190	AURA 190	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146966	727391	T44N R53E	32
191	AURA 191	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146967	727392	T44N R53E	32
192	AURA 192	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146968	727393	T44N R53E	31
193	AURA 193	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146969	727394	T44N R53E	31
194	AURA 194	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146970	727395	T44N R53E	29
195	AURA 195	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146971	727396	T44N R53E	32
196	AURA 196	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1146972	727397	T44N R53E	31
197	AURA 197	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157923	733845	T44N R53E	27
198	AURA 198	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157924	733846	T44N R53E	27
199	AURA 199	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157925	733847	T44N R53E	27
200	AURA 200	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157926	733848	T44N R53E	27
201	AURA 201	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157927	733849	T44N R53E	27
202	AURA 202	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157928	733850	T44N R53E	27
203	AURA 203	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157929	733851	T44N R53E	27
204	AURA 204	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157930	733852	T44N R53E	27
205	AURA 205	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157931	733853	T44N R53E	27
206	AURA 206	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157932	733854	T44N R53E	27
207	AURA 207	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157933	733855	T44N R53E	27
208	AURA 208	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157934	733856	T44N R53E	27
209	AURA 209	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157935	733857	T44N R53E	27
210	AURA 210	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157936	733858	T44N R53E	26
211	AURA 211	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157937	733859	T44N R53E	26
212	AURA 212	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157938	733860	T44N R53E	26
213	AURA 213	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157939	733861	T44N R53E	26
214	AURA 214	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157940	733862	T44N R53E	26
215	AURA 215	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157941	733863	T44N R53E	26
216	AURA 216	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157942	733864	T44N R53E	26
217	AURA 217	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157943	733865	T44N R53E	26
218	AURA 218	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157944	733866	T44N R53E	26
219	AURA 219	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157945	733867	T44N R53E	26
220	AURA 220	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157946	733868	T44N R53E	26
221	AURA 221	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157947	733869	T44N R53E	26
222	AURA 222	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157948	733870	T44N R53E	26
223	AURA 223	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157949	733871	T44N R53E	26

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	NMC Legacy Ser No	County Doc #	Township	SEC
224	AURA 224	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157950	733872	T44N R53E	26
225	AURA 225	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157951	733873	T44N R53E	26
226	AURA 226	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157952	733874	T44N R53E	35
227	AURA 227	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157953	733875	T44N R53E	26
228	AURA 228	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157954	733876	T44N R53E	26
229	AURA 229	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157955	733877	T44N R53E	26
230	AURA 230	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157956	733878	T44N R53E	26
231	AURA 231	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157957	733879	T44N R53E	26
232	AURA 232	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157958	733880	T44N R53E	26
233	AURA 233	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157959	733881	T44N R53E	35
234	AURA 234	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157960	733882	T44N R53E	35
235	AURA 235	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157961	733883	T44N R53E	35
236	AURA 236	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157962	733884	T44N R53E	35
237	AURA 237	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157963	733885	T44N R53E	35
238	AURA 238	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157964	733886	T44N R53E	26
239	AURA 239	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	NMC 1157965	733887	T44N R53E	35

Aura Project Appendix A2A lode claims: 239
Aura Project Appendix A2A Acreage: ~4,299

APPENDIX A3A - WOOD GULCH PROJECT AREA PROPERTY LISTING

Owner: USA as administered by BLM
Possessory Mineral Interest: WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC.
Asset Type: 74 located lode claims (1,391 Acres)
Legal Description: NMC Serial Numbers

Start Wood Gulch Project

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	Legacy Lead File	Ser No	County Book;Page	Township	SEC
1	WEX 1	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791963		T44N R53E	25
2	WEX 3	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791965		T44N R53E	25
3	WEX 5	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791967		T44N R53E	25
4	WEX 7	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791969		T44N R53E	25
5	WEX 8	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791970		T44N R53E	24
6	WEX 9	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791971		T44N R53E	25
7	WEX 10	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791972		T44N R53E	24
8	WEX 11	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791973		T44N R53E	25
9	WEX 12	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791974		T44N R53E	24
10	WEX 13	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791975		T44N R53E	25
11	WEX 14	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791976		T44N R53E	24
12	WEX 15	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791977		T44N R53E	23
13	WEX 16	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791978		T44N R53E	23
14	WEX 17	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791979		T44N R53E	23
15	WEX 18	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791980		T44N R53E	23
16	WEX 19	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791981		T44N R53E	24
17	WEX 20	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791982		T44N R53E	23
18	WEX 21	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791983		T44N R53E	24
19	WEX 22	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791984		T44N R53E	24
20	WEX 23	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791985		T44N R53E	24
21	WEX 24	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791986		T44N R53E	24
22	WEX 25	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791987		T44N R53E	24
23	WEX 26	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791988		T44N R53E	24
24	WEX 29	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791991		T44N R53E	25
25	WEX 30	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791992		T44N R53E	25
26	WEX 31	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791993		T44N R53E	25
27	WEX 32	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791994		T44N R53E	25
28	WEX 33	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791995		T44N R53E	25
29	WEX 34	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791996		T44N R53E	25
30	WEX 35	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791997		T44N R53E	25
31	WEX 36	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791998		T44N R53E	25
32	WEX 37	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	791999		T44N R53E	25
33	WEX 38	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	792000		T44N R53E	25
34	WEX 39	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	791963	792001		T44N R53E	23
35	WEX 174	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	794466	794466		T44N R53E	26
36	WEX 175	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	794466	794467		T44N R53E	26
37	WEX 176	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	794466	794468		T44N R53E	26
38	WEX 192	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	794466	794484		T44N R53E	35
39	WEX 193	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	794466	794485		T44N R53E	35
40	WEX 272	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	810039	810047		T44N R53E	23
41	WEX 501	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824324		T44N R53E	24
42	WEX 502	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824325		T44N R53E	24
43	WEX 503	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824326		T44N R53E	24
44	WEX 504	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824327		T44N R53E	24
45	WEX 505	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824328		T44N R53E	24

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	Legacy Lead File	Ser No	County Book;Page	Township	SEC
46	WEX 506	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824329		T44N R53E	24
47	WEX 507	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824330		T44N R53E	24
48	WEX 508	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824331		T44N R54E	19
49	WEX 509	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824332		T44N R53E	19
50	WEX 510	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824333		T44N R54E	19
51	WEX 511	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824334		T44N R53E	13
52	WEX 512	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824335		T44N R54E	19
53	WEX 513	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824336		T44N R53E	24
54	WEX 514	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824337		T44N R53E	24
55	WEX 515	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824338		T44N R53E	24
56	WEX 516	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824339		T44N R54E	19
57	WEX 517	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824340		T44N R54E	19
58	WEX 518	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824341		T44N R54E	19
59	WEX 519	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824342		T44N R54E	19
60	WEX 520	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824343		T44N R54E	19
61	WEX 521	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824344		T44N R53E	25
62	WEX 522	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824345		T44N R54E	30
63	WEX 523	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824346		T44N R54E	30
64	WEX 524	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	824324	824347		T44N R54E	30
65	WEX #558	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	992942	992959		T44N R53E	13
66	WEX #559	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	992942	992960		T44N R53E	13
67	WEX #560	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	992942	992961		T44N R53E	13
68	WEX #561	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	992942	992962		T44N R53E	13
69	WEX #562	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	992942	992963		T44N R53E	13
70	WEX #563	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	992942	992964		T44N R53E	13
71	WEX #564	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	992942	992965		T44N R53E	13
72	WEX #565	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	992942	992966		T44N R53E	13
73	WEX #566	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	992942	992967		T44N R53E	24
74	WEX #567	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	992942	992968		T44N R53E	24

Wood Gulch Appendix A3A Lode Claims: 74
Wood Gulch Appendix A3A Acres: ~1,391

APPENDIX A3B - WOOD GULCH PROJECT AREA PROPERTY LISTING

Owner: USA as administered by BLM
Possessory Mineral Interest: WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC.
Asset Type: 226 located lode claims (4,276 acres)
Legal Description: NMC Serial Numbers

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	Legacy Lead File	Ser No	County Book;Page	Township	SEC
1	GC 1	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095576	680662	T44N R53E	11
2	GC 2	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095577	680663	T44N R53E	11
3	GC 3	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095578	680664	T44N R53E	14
4	GC 4	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095579	680665	T44N R53E	13
5	GC 5	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095580	680666	T44N R53E	14
6	GC 6	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095581	680667	T44N R53E	13
7	GC 7	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095582	680668	T44N R53E	14
8	GC 8	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095583	680669	T44N R53E	13
9	GC 9	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095584	680670	T44N R53E	14
10	GC 10	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095585	680671	T44N R53E	13
11	GC 11	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095586	680672	T44N R53E	14
12	GC 12	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095587	680673	T44N R53E	13
13	GC 13	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095588	680674	T44N R53E	14
14	GC 14	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095589	680675	T44N R53E	13
15	GC 15	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095590	680676	T44N R53E	14
16	GC 16	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095591	680677	T44N R53E	13
17	GC 17	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095592	680678	T44N R53E	14
18	GC 18	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095593	680679	T44N R53E	13
19	GC 19	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095594	680680	T44N R53E	14
20	GC 20	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095595	680681	T44N R53E	13
21	GC 21	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095596	680682	T44N R53E	23
22	GC 22	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095597	680683	T44N R53E	23
23	GC 23	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095598	680684	T44N R53E	23
24	GC 24	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095599	680685	T44N R53E	23
25	GC 25	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095600	680686	T44N R53E	23
26	GC 26	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095601	680687	T44N R53E	23
27	GC 27	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095602	680688	T44N R53E	23
28	GC 28	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095603	680689	T44N R53E	23
29	GC 29	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095604	680690	T44N R53E	23
30	GC 30	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095605	680691	T44N R53E	23
31	GC 31	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095606	680692	T44N R53E	23
32	GC 32	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095607	680693	T44N R53E	23
33	GC 33	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095608	680694	T44N R53E	23
34	GC 34	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095609	680695	T44N R53E	1
35	GC 35	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095610	680696	T44N R53E	1
36	GC 36	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095611	680697	T44N R53E	12
37	GC 37	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095612	680698	T44N R53E	12
38	GC 38	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095613	680699	T44N R53E	12
39	GC 39	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095614	680700	T44N R53E	12

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	Legacy Lead File	Ser No	County Book;Page	Township	SEC
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41	GC 41	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095616	680702	T44N R53E	12
42	GC 42	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095617	680703	T44N R53E	12
43	GC 43	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095618	680704	T44N R53E	12
44	GC 44	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095619	680705	T44N R53E	12
45	GC 45	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095620	680706	T44N R53E	12
46	GC 46	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095621	680707	T44N R53E	12
47	GC 47	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095622	680708	T44N R53E	12
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49	GC 49	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095624	680710	T44N R53E	12
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51	GC 51	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095626	680712	T44N R53E	12
52	GC 52	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095627	680713	T44N R53E	12
53	GC 53	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095628	680714	T44N R53E	12
54	GC 54	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095629	680715	T44N R53E	13
55	GC 55	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095630	680716	T44N R53E	13
56	GC 56	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095631	680717	T44N R53E	13
57	GC 57	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095632	680718	T44N R53E	13
58	GC 58	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095633	680719	T44N R53E	13
59	GC 59	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095634	680720	T44N R53E	13
60	GC 60	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095635	680721	T44N R53E	13
61	GC 61	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095636	680722	T44N R53E	13
62	GC 62	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095637	680723	T44N R53E	13
63	GC 63	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095638	680724	T44N R53E	13
64	GC 64	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095639	680725	T44N R53E	13
65	GC 65	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095640	680726	T44N R53E	13
66	GC 66	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095641	680727	T44N R53E	13
67	GC 67	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095642	680728	T44N R53E	13
68	GC 68	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095643	680729	T44N R53E	24
69	GC 69	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095644	680730	T44N R53E	24
70	GC 70	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095645	680731	T44N R53E	24
71	GC 71	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095646	680732	T44N R53E	24
72	GC 72	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095647	680733	T44N R53E	24
73	GC 73	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095648	680734	T44N R53E	24
74	GC 74	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095649	680735	T44N R54E	6
75	GC 75	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095650	680736	T44N R53E	1
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77	GC 77	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095652	680738	T44N R53E	12
78	GC 78	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095653	680739	T44N R54E	7
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80	GC 80	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095655	680741	T44N R54E	7
81	GC 81	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095656	680742	T44N R53E	12
82	GC 82	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095657	680743	T44N R54E	7
83	GC 83	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095658	680744	T44N R53E	12
84	GC 84	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095659	680745	T44N R54E	7

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	Legacy Lead File	Ser No	County Book;Page	Township	SEC
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87	GC 87	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095662	680748	T44N R53E	12
88	GC 88	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095663	680749	T44N R54E	7
89	GC 89	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095664	680750	T44N R53E	12
90	GC 90	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095665	680751	T44N R54E	7
91	GC 91	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095666	680752	T44N R53E	12
92	GC 92	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095667	680753	T44N R54E	7
93	GC 93	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095668	680754	T44N R53E	12
94	GC 94	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095669	680755	T44N R54E	18
95	GC 95	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095670	680756	T44N R53E	13
96	GC 96	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095671	680757	T44N R54E	18
97	GC 97	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095672	680758	T44N R53E	13
98	GC 98	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095673	680759	T44N R54E	18
99	GC 99	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095674	680760	T44N R53E	13
100	GC 100	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095675	680761	T44N R54E	18
101	GC 101	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095676	680762	T44N R53E	13
102	GC 102	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095677	680763	T44N R54E	18
103	GC 103	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095678	680764	T44N R53E	13
104	GC 104	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095679	680765	T44N R54E	18
105	GC 105	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095680	680766	T44N R53E	13
106	GC 106	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095681	680767	T44N R54E	18
107	GC 107	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095682	680768	T44N R53E	13
108	GC 108	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095683	680769	T44N R54E	18
109	GC 109	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095684	680770	T44N R53E	13
110	GC 110	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095685	680771	T44N R53E	24
111	GC 111	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095686	680772	T44N R54E	7
112	GC 112	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095687	680773	T44N R54E	7
113	GC 113	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095688	680774	T44N R54E	7
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117	GC 117	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095692	680778	T44N R54E	18
118	GC 118	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095693	680779	T44N R54E	18
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120	GC 120	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095695	680781	T44N R54E	18
121	GC 121	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095696	680782	T44N R54E	18
122	GC 122	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095697	680783	T44N R54E	18
123	GC 123	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095698	680784	T44N R54E	18
124	GC 124	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095699	680785	T44N R54E	18
125	GC 125	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095700	680786	T44N R54E	19
126	GC 126	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095701	680787	T44N R54E	19
127	GC 127	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095702	680788	T44N R54E	19
128	GC 128	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095703	680789	T44N R54E	19
129	GC 129	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095704	680790	T44N R54E	19

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	Legacy Lead File	Ser No	County Book;Page	Township	SEC
130	GC 130	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095705	680791	T44N R54E	19
131	GC 131	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095706	680792	T44N R54E	19
132	GC 132	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095707	680793	T44N R54E	19
133	GC 133	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095708	680794	T44N R54E	19
134	GC 134	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095709	680795	T44N R54E	19
135	GC 135	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095710	680796	T44N R54E	19
136	GC 136	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095711	680797	T44N R54E	19
137	GC 137	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095712	680798	T44N R54E	19
138	GC 138	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095713	680799	T44N R54E	19
139	GC 139	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095714	680800	T44N R54E	19
140	GC 140	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095715	680801	T44N R54E	19
141	GC 141	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095716	680802	T44N R54E	7
142	GC 142	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095717	680803	T44N R54E	7
143	GC 143	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095718	680804	T44N R54E	7
144	GC 144	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095719	680805	T44N R54E	7
145	GC 145	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095720	680806	T44N R54E	7
146	GC 146	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095721	680807	T44N R54E	7
147	GC 147	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095722	680808	T44N R54E	7
148	GC 148	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095723	680809	T44N R54E	7
149	GC 149	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095724	680810	T44N R54E	7
150	GC 150	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095725	680811	T44N R54E	7
151	GC 151	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1095576	1095726	680812	T44N R54E	19
152	GC 152	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108283	693694	T44N R53E	36
153	GC 153	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108284	693695	T44N R53E	36
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156	GC 156	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108287	693698	T44N R53E	36
157	GC 157	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108288	693699	T44N R53E	36
158	GC 158	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108289	693700	T44N R53E	36
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162	GC 162	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108293	693704	T44N R53E	36
163	GC 163	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108294	693705	T44N R53E	36
164	GC 164	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108295	693706	T44N R53E	36
165	GC 165	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108296	693707	T44N R53E	36
166	GC 166	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108297	693708	T44N R53E	36
167	GC 167	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108298	693709	T44N R53E	36
168	GC 168	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108299	693710	T44N R53E	36
169	GC 169	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108300	693711	T44N R53E	36
170	GC 170	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108301	693712	T44N R53E	36
171	GC 171	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108302	693713	T44N R53E	36
172	GC 172	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108303	693714	T44N R53E	36
173	GC 173	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108304	693715	T44N R53E	25
174	GC 174	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108305	693716	T44N R53E	36

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	Legacy Lead File	Ser No	County Book;Page	Township	SEC
175	GC 175	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108306	693717	T44N R54E	30
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177	GC 177	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108308	693719	T44N R54E	30
178	GC 178	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108309	693720	T44N R54E	30
179	GC 179	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108310	693721	T44N R54E	30
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183	GC 183	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108314	693725	T44N R54E	30
184	GC 184	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108315	693726	T44N R54E	30
185	GC 185	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108316	693727	T44N R54E	30
186	GC 186	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108317	693728	T44N R54E	30
187	GC 187	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108318	693729	T44N R54E	31
188	GC 188	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108319	693730	T44N R54E	31
189	GC 189	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108320	693731	T44N R54E	31
190	GC 190	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108321	693732	T44N R54E	31
191	GC 191	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108322	693733	T44N R54E	31
192	GC 192	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1108283	1108323	693734	T44N R54E	31
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207	GC 207	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1111356	1111357	699862	T44N R53E	25
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211	GC 211	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1157883	1157885	733826	T44N R54E	19
212	GC 212	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1157883	1157886	733827	T44N R54E	19
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214	GC 214	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1157883	1157888	733829	T44N R54E	19
215	GC 215	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1157883	1157889	733830	T44N R54E	19
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Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	Legacy Lead File	Ser No	County Book;Page	Township	SEC
220	GC 220	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1157883	1157894	733835	T44N R54E	19
221	GC 221	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1157883	1157895	733836	T44N R54E	19
222	GC 222	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1157883	1157896	733837	T44N R54E	19
223	GC 223	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1157883	1157897	733838	T44N R54E	19
224	GC 224	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1157883	1157898	733839	T44N R54E	19
225	GC 225	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1157883	1157899	733840	T44N R54E	19
226	GC 226	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	1157883	1157900	733841	T44N R54E	19

Wood Gulch Appendix A3B Lode Claims: 226
Wood Gulch Appendix A3B Acres: ~4,276

<u>Appendix A3B Wood Gulch Project Area Property Listing</u>

Owner: USA as administered by BLM
Possessory Mineral Interest: WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC. 75% and Tyler Shepherd 25% as Tenants in Common
Asset Type: 56 located lode claims (985.0 @ 75% = 739 acres).
Asset Type: 56 located lode claims (985.0 @ 25% = 246 acres) under lease.
Asset Type: Mineral Lease of Tyler Shepherd's 25% interest
Lessor: Tyler Shepherd
Lessee: Western
Document Number: 694793 (Elko County)
Dated January 26, 2015
Legal Description: NMC Serial Numbers

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	Legacy Ser No	County Book;Page	Township	SEC
1	BLUE # 1	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283582	181631;435;238	T44N R53E	36
	BLUE # 1	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283582	181631;435;238	T44N R53E	36
2	BLUE # 3	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283584	181633;435;240	T44N R53E	36
	BLUE # 3	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283584	181633;435;240	T44N R53E	36
3	BLUE # 5	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283586	181635;435;242	T44N R53E	36
	BLUE # 5	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283586	181635;435;242	T44N R53E	36
4	BLUE # 7	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283588	181637;435;244	T44N R53E	36
	BLUE # 7	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283588	181637;435;244	T44N R53E	36
5	BLUE # 9	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283590	181639;435;246	T44N R53E	35
	BLUE # 9	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283590	181639;435;246	T44N R53E	35
6	BLUE # 11	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283592	181641;435;248	T44N R53E	25
	BLUE # 11	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283592	181641;435;248	T44N R53E	25
7	BLUE # 12	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283593	181642;435;249	T44N R53E	25
	BLUE # 12	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283593	181642;435;249	T44N R53E	25
8	BLUE # 13	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283594	181643;435;250	T44N R53E	25
	BLUE # 13	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283594	181643;435;250	T44N R53E	25
9	BLUE # 14	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283595	181644;435;251	T44N R53E	25
	BLUE # 14	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283595	181644;435;251	T44N R53E	25
10	BLUE # 15	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283596	181645;435;252	T44N R53E	25
	BLUE # 15	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283596	181645;435;252	T44N R53E	25
11	BLUE # 16	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283597	181646;435;253	T44N R53E	25
	BLUE # 16	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283597	181646;435;253	T44N R53E	25
12	BLUE # 17	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283598	181647;435;254	T44N R53E	25
	BLUE # 17	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283598	181647;435;254	T44N R53E	25
13	BLUE # 18	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283599	181648;435;255	T44N R53E	25
	BLUE # 18	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283599	181648;435;255	T44N R53E	25

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14	BLUE # 19	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283600	181649;435;256	T44N R53E	25
	BLUE # 19	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283600	181649;435;256	T44N R53E	25
15	BLUE # 20	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283601	181650;435;257	T44N R53E	25
	BLUE # 20	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283601	181650;435;257	T44N R53E	25
16	DIATRIBE 10	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283555	181678;435;285	T44N R53E	26
	DIATRIBE 10	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283555	181678;435;285	T44N R53E	26
17	GUIDE # 1	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	274199	177227;426;216	T44N R53E	25
	GUIDE # 1	SHEPHERD TYLER L	274199	177227;426;216	T44N R53E	25
18	GUIDE # 2	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	274200	177228;426;217	T44N R53E	25
	GUIDE # 2	SHEPHERD TYLER L	274200	177228;426;217	T44N R53E	25
19	GUIDE # 3	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	274201	177229;426;218	T44N R53E	25
	GUIDE # 3	SHEPHERD TYLER L	274201	177229;426;218	T44N R53E	25
20	GUIDE # 4	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	274202	177230;426;219	T44N R53E	25
	GUIDE # 4	SHEPHERD TYLER L	274202	177230;426;219	T44N R53E	25
21	GUIDE # 5	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	274203	177231;426;220	T44N R53E	26
	GUIDE # 5	SHEPHERD TYLER L	274203	177231;426;220	T44N R53E	26
22	GUIDE # 6	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	274204	177232;426;221	T44N R53E	25
	GUIDE # 6	SHEPHERD TYLER L	274204	177232;426;221	T44N R53E	25
23	GUIDE # 7	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283572	181655;435;262	T44N R53E	26
	GUIDE # 7	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283572	181655;435;262	T44N R53E	26
24	GUIDE # 8	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283573	181656;435;263	T44N R53E	26
	GUIDE # 8	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283573	181656;435;263	T44N R53E	26
25	GUIDE # 9	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283574	181657;435;264	T44N R53E	26
	GUIDE # 9	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283574	181657;435;264	T44N R53E	26
26	GUIDE # 10	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283575	181658;435;265	T44N R53E	26
	GUIDE # 10	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283575	181658;435;265	T44N R53E	26
27	GUIDE # 11	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283576	181659;435;266	T44N R53E	26
	GUIDE # 11	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283576	181659;435;266	T44N R53E	26
28	GUIDE # 12	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283577	181660;435;267	T44N R53E	26
	GUIDE # 12	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283577	181660;435;267	T44N R53E	26
29	GUIDE # 13	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283578	181661;435;268	T44N R53E	26
	GUIDE # 13	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283578	181661;435;268	T44N R53E	26
30	GUIDE # 14	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283579	181662;435;269	T44N R53E	26
	GUIDE # 14	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283579	181662;435;269	T44N R53E	26
31	JKT # 1	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	274193	177221;426;210	T44N R53E	23
	JKT # 1	SHEPHERD TYLER L	274193	177221;426;210	T44N R53E	23
32	JKT # 2	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	274194	177222;426;211	T44N R53E	23
	JKT # 2	SHEPHERD TYLER L	274194	177222;426;211	T44N R53E	23

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	Legacy Ser No	County Book;Page	Township	SEC
33	JKT # 3	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	274195	177223;426;212	T44N R53E	23
	JKT # 3	SHEPHERD TYLER L	274195	177223;426;212	T44N R53E	23
34	JKT # 4	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	274196	177224;426;213	T44N R53E	23
	JKT # 4	SHEPHERD TYLER L	274196	177224;426;213	T44N R53E	23
35	JKT # 5	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	274197	177225;426;214	T44N R53E	26
	JKT # 5	SHEPHERD TYLER L	274197	177225;426;214	T44N R53E	26
36	JKT # 6	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	274198	177226;426;215	T44N R53E	23
	JKT # 6	SHEPHERD TYLER L	274198	177226;426;215	T44N R53E	23
37	JKT # 8	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283557	181620;435;227	T44N R53E	26
	JKT # 8	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283557	181620;435;227	T44N R53E	26
38	JKT # 10	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283559	181622;435;229	T44N R53E	26
	JKT # 10	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283559	181622;435;229	T44N R53E	26
39	JKT # 12	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283561	181624;435;231	T44N R53E	26
	JKT # 12	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283561	181624;435;231	T44N R53E	26
40	JKT # 14	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283563	181626;435;233	T44N R53E	26
	JKT # 14	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283563	181626;435;233	T44N R53E	26
41	JKT # 16	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283565	181628;435;235	T44N R53E	26
	JKT # 16	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283565	181628;435;235	T44N R53E	26
42	TACK # 3	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283606	181679;435;286	T44N R53E	35
	TACK # 3	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283606	181679;435;286	T44N R53E	35
43	TACK # 4	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283607	181680;435;287	T44N R53E	35
	TACK # 4	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283607	181680;435;287	T44N R53E	35
44	TACK # 5	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283608	181681;435;288	T44N R53E	35
	TACK # 5	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283608	181681;435;288	T44N R53E	35
45	TACK # 6	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283609	181682;435;289	T44N R53E	35
	TACK # 6	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283609	181682;435;289	T44N R53E	35
46	TACK # 7	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283610	181683;435;290	T44N R53E	35
	TACK # 7	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283610	181683;435;290	T44N R53E	35
47	TACK # 8	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283611	181684;435;291	T44N R53E	35
	TACK # 8	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283611	181684;435;291	T44N R53E	35
48	TACK # 9	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283612	181685;435;292	T44N R53E	35
	TACK # 9	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283612	181685;435;292	T44N R53E	35
49	TACK # 10	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283613	181686;435;293	T44N R53E	35
	TACK # 10	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283613	181686;435;293	T44N R53E	35
50	TRADER # 1	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283602	181665;435;272	T44N R53E	35
	TRADER # 1	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283602	181665;435;272	T44N R53E	35
51	TRADER # 2	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283603	181666;435;273	T44N R53E	35
	TRADER # 2	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283603	181666;435;273	T44N R53E	35

Count	Claim Name/Number	Claimant	Legacy Ser No	County Book;Page	Township	SEC
52	TRADER # 3	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283604	181667;435;274	T44N R53E	35
	TRADER # 3	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283604	181667;435;274	T44N R53E	35
53	TRADER # 4	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	283605	181668;435;275	T44N R53E	35
	TRADER # 4	SHEPHERD TYLER L	283605	181668;435;275	T44N R53E	35
54	BILL #1 FRAC	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	293804	186378;445;497	T44N R53E	25
	BILL #1 FRAC	SHEPHERD TYLER L	293804	186378;445;497	T44N R53E	25
55	RED # 47	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	313989	194233;465;556	T44N R53E	25
	RED # 47	SHEPHERD TYLER L	313989	194233;465;556	T44N R53E	25
56	RED # 48	WESTERN EXPLORATION LLC	313990	194233;465;557	T44N R53E	25
	RED # 48	SHEPHERD TYLER L	313990	194233;465;557	T44N R53E	25

Wood Gulch Appendix A3B Claims: 56
Wood Gulch Appendix A3B Acres: (985.0 @ 75% = 739.0)
Wood Gulch Appendix A3B Acres: (985.0 @ 25% = 246.0) lease of possessory mineral interest

Wood Gulch Summary
Appendix A3A-A3C Lode Claims: 356
Appendix A3A-A3C Acres: ~6,652

End Wood Gulch Project

APPENDIX B – SUMMARY OF WESTERN EXPLORATION DRILL PROGRAMS

Wood Gulch-Gravel Creek Drilling

Year	Hole Numbers	RC Only	Core Only	RC Pre-collar Core-tail	Total	RC Drilling		Core Drilling		Total Drilling		Primary Driller
						Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters	
1998	WG324 to WG340	0	17	0	17	-	-	9,674.0	2,948.6	9,674.0	2,948.6	Boart Longyear
1999	WG341 to WG354	14	0	0	14	10,175.0	3,101.3	-	-	10,175.0	3,101.3	Eklund
2000	WG355 to WG360	5	1	0	6	4,960.0	1,511.8	1,600.0	487.7	6,560.0	1,999.5	Boart-Eklund
2001	WG361	0	1	0	1	1,500.0	457.2	1,572.0	479.1	3,072.0	936.3	Boart-Eklund
2008	WG08-1 to WG08-11	11	0	0	11	7,235.0	2,205.2	-	-	7,235.0	2,205.2	Envirotech
2013	WG373 to WG380	8	0	0	8	18,645.0	5,683.0	-	-	18,645.0	5,683.0	Envirotech
2014	WG381 to WG399	11	1	7	19	29,621.5	9,028.6	5,515.5	1,681.1	35,137.0	10,709.8	Envirotech - Black Rock
2015	WG400 to WG419	9	0	11	20	33,066.0	10,078.5	9,126.0	2,781.6	42,192.0	12,860.1	Envirotech - Major
2016	WG420 to WG432	6	7	0	13	8,045.0	2,452.1	17,490.0	5,331.0	25,535.0	7,783.1	Envirotech - Major
2017	WG433 to WG443	2	9	0	11	6,200.0	1,889.8	18,887.5	5,756.9	25,087.5	7,646.7	Envirotech - Major
2018	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2019	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2020	WG444 to WG454	0	11	0	11	-	-	21,547.5	6,567.7	21,547.5	6,567.7	Major
TOTALS		**66**	**47**	**18**	**131**	**119,447.5**	**36,407.6**	**85,412.5**	**26,033.7**	**204,860.0**	**62,441.3**	

Doby George Drilling

Year	Hole Numbers	RC Only	Core Only	Total	RC Drilling		Core Drilling		Total Drilling		Primary Driller
					Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters	
1998	DGC715 to DGC729	0	15	15	-	-	8,951	2,728	8,951	2,728	Boart Longyear
1999	D730 to D740	11	0	11	12,150	3,703	-	-	12,150	3,703	Eklund
2000	DG741 to DG748	7	1	8	6,980	2,128	1,700	518	8,680	2,646	Boart-Eklund
2008	D749 to D767	19	0	19	19,845	6,049	-	-	19,845	6,049	Envirotech
2013	D768 to D786	19	0	19	19,480	5,938	-	-	19,480	5,938	Envirotech
2014		0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Year	Hole Numbers	RC Only	Core Only	Total	RC Drilling		Core Drilling		Total Drilling		Primary Driller
					Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters	
2015		0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2016		0	0	0		-	-	-			
2017	D787 to D788	0	2	2	-	-	5,082	1,549	5,082	1,549	Major
2018		0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2019		0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2020		0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS		**56**	**18**	**74**	**58,455**	**17,817**	**15,733**	**4,795**	**74,188**	**22,613**	

APPENDIX C - TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS DRILLED AT GRAVEL CREEK

Drill Hole		UTM Coordinates		Orientation (°)		Total Depth (m)	Intercept (m)			Grades (g/t)		Au Cutoff (g/t)
ID	Type	North	East	Azimuth	Inclination		From	To	Width	Au	Ag	
WG-08-04	RC	4,616,232	587,246	90	-65	213.4	NSV					
WG-08-05	RC	4,616,188	587,177	270	-65	164.6	NSV					
WG-08-06	RC	4,616,088	587,195	90	-70	213.4	NSV					
WG-08-07	RC	4,616,011	587,060	90	-70	213.4	158.5	163.1	4.6	1.28	95.8	1
WG373	RC	4,616,018	587,057		-90	762.0	481.6	492.3	10.7	2.43	46.3	1
						and	496.8	525.8	29.0	3.42	58.7	1
						incl	509.0	510.5	1.5	11.00	141.0	3
						incl	521.2	525.8	4.6	5.11	88.1	3
						and	637.0	638.6	1.5	9.83	109.0	1
WG375	RC	4,616,185	587,173	225	-65	664.5	553.2	571.5	18.3	2.50	42.3	1
						incl	554.7	562.4	7.6	4.17	58.4	3
						and	598.9	630.9	32.0	1.84	37.3	1
						incl	617.2	620.3	3.1	6.48	162.9	3
WG376	RC	4,616,231	587,239		-90	830.6	269.8	271.3	1.5	13.25	18.7	3
WG377	RC	4,616,092	587,194		-90	780.3	239.3	242.3	3.1	6.18	69.2	1
						and	527.3	528.8	1.5	3.17	65.5	1
						and	534.9	538.0	3.1	2.40	87.3	1
						and	541.0	542.6	1.5	24.30	1655.0	1
						and	563.9	586.7	22.9	3.13	82.3	1
						incl	563.9	565.4	1.5	26.00	713.0	3
						incl	576.1	577.6	1.5	11.25	385.0	3
						and	602.0	611.1	9.1	12.48	423.3	1
						incl	603.5	608.1	4.6	23.39	800.5	3
WG378	RC	4,616,228	587,223	270	-60	755.9	NSV					
WG379	RC	4,616,191	587,179		-90	698.0	480.1	489.2	9.1	41.55	130.7	1
						incl	483.1	484.6	1.5	237.00	439.0	3
WG380	RC	4,616,018	587,054	270	-60	548.6	443.5	472.4	29.0	5.29	93.9	1
						incl	446.5	448.1	1.5	19.55	750.0	3
						incl	454.2	457.2	3.1	19.06	122.5	3

Drill Hole		UTM Coordinates		Orientation (°)		Total Depth	Intercept (m)			Grades (g/t)		Au Cutoff
ID	Type	North	East	Azimuth	Inclination	(m)	From	To	Width	Au	Ag	(g/t)
						incl	458.7	460.3	1.5	8.64	133.0	3
WG381	RC	4,616,115	586,801		-90	522.7	NSV					
WG382	RC/Core	4,616,213	586,807		-90	438.9	NSV					
WG383	Core	4,616,095	586,628		-90	547.1	NSV					
WG384	RC/Core	4,615,997	586,757		-90	500.2	NSV					
WG385	RC	4,616,545	586,636		-90	609.6	NSV					
WG386	RC	4,616,400	587,011		-90	755.9	368.8	370.3	1.5	27.20	53.0	1
WG388	RC/Core	4,615,903	586,866		-90	455.8	NSV					
WG389	RC/Core	4,615,895	587,265		-90	720.4	NSV					
WG390	RC/Core	4,615,797	587,272		-90	645.9	NSV					
WG391	RC/Core	4,615,903	587,062		-90	481.7	410.0	426.7	16.8	48.14	235.4	3
						and	431.3	455.7	24.4	6.22	101.0	1
						incl	446.5	455.7	9.2	9.64	204.8	3
WG392	RC	4,615,356	587,031		-90	615.7	NSV					
WG393	RC	4,615,854	586,910		-90	440.4	370.3	371.9	1.5	8.67	21.3	1
							388.6	396.2	7.6	1.54	14.2	1
WG394	RC	4,614,853	586,978		-90	560.8	NSV					
WG395	RC	4,616,095	586,835	90	-60	547.1	NSV					
WG396	RC/Core	4,615,801	587,071		-90	452.0	NSV					
WG397	RC	4,615,925	586,891		-90	513.6	402.3	486.2	83.8	4.90	50.2	1
						inc.	460.3	486.2	25.9	6.78	58.7	3
WG398	RC	4,615,905	587,063		-90	676.7	536.5	548.6	12.2	3.35	26.1	
WG399	RC	4,616,096	586,832	90	-80	493.8	403.9	408.4	4.6	1.64	49.5	1
						and	443.5	445.0	1.5	3.57	156.0	1
						and	466.3	480.1	13.7	4.30	33.6	1
						incl.	466.3	474.0	7.6	6.22	37.3	3
						and	487.7	489.2	1.5	4.16	22.4	1
WG400	RC/Core	4,616,001	586,757	90	-80	494.2	NSV					
WG401	RC/Core	4,616,094	587,181	270	-85	968.4	562.4	565.4	3.0	6.83	232.8	1
						incl.	562.4	563.9	1.5	12.65	384.0	3
						and	609.6	611.1	1.5	4.24	206.0	1
						and	635.5	638.6	3.1	5.68	25.7	1

Drill Hole		UTM Coordinates		Orientation (°)		Total Depth (m)	Intercept (m)			Grades (g/t)		Au Cutoff (g/t)
ID	Type	North	East	Azimuth	Inclination		From	To	Width	Au	Ag	
						and	832.1	842.8	10.7	1.18	28.5	1
						and	848.9	853.4	4.6	1.55	16.0	1
						and	861.1	870.2	9.1	1.49	28.5	1
						and	880.9	883.9	3.1	2.49	27.9	1
WG402	RC/Core	4,616,020	587,053	270	-75	517.3	442.0	486.2	44.2	2.38	30.4	1
						incl.	443.5	445.0	1.5	12.60	290.0	3
						and	493.8	512.1	18.3	4.91	73.3	1
						incl.	506.0	507.5	1.5	20.50	308.0	3
WG403	RC/Core	4,615,922	586,884	90	-75	451.7	373.4	376.4	3.1	3.29	82.7	1
						and	381.0	382.5	1.5	5.89	12.7	1
						and	420.6	445.0	24.4	2.29	30.6	1
						incl	440.4	442.0	1.5	11.45	72.8	3
WG404	RC/Core	4,615,798	587,065	270	-78	398.2	353.6	356.6	3.1	4.07	12.8	1
							374.9	381.0	6.1	2.40	41.7	1
WG405	RC/Core	4,615,999	587,162		-90	696.2	228.6	230.1	1.5	3.58	108.0	1
						and	595.9	600.5	4.6	1.36	41.1	1
						and	637.0	652.3	15.2	4.70	83.5	1
WG406	RC	4,616,404	586,901		-90	698.0	NSV					
WG407	RC/Core	4,616,102	586,966		-90	558.4	486.2	494.1	7.9	3.95	87.2	1
						and	507.5	551.7	44.2	4.01	90.1	1
						incl	515.1	530.4	15.2	7.32	160.6	3
						incl.	536.5	539.5	3.1	6.99	137.3	3
WG408	RC/Core	4,616,204	587,080		-90	1006.5	941.8	963.2	21.3	10.31	31.7	1
						incl	957.1	963.2	6.1	29.83	72.2	3
WG409	RC	4,615,099	586,979		-90	445.0	NSV					
WG410	RC	4,615,373	587,100		-90	579.1	NSV					
WG411	RC	4,616,323	587,034		-90	1018.0	856.5	865.6	9.1	1.14	9.0	1
WG412	RC/Core	4,615,375	587,270		-90	697.1	NSV					
WG413	RC	4,615,103	587,305		-90	676.7	NSV					
WG414	RC	4,615,900	587,500		-90	320.0	NSV					
WG415	RC	4,615,095	587,103		-90	457.2	NSV					
WG416	RC/Core	4,616,200	586,995		-90	721.2	594.4	595.9	1.5	3.58	20.9	1

Drill Hole		UTM Coordinates		Orientation (°)		Total Depth (m)	Intercept (m)			Grades (g/t)		Au Cutoff (g/t)
ID	Type	North	East	Azimuth	Inclination		From	To	Width	Au	Ag	
WG417	RC/Core	4,616,299	587,302	270	-80	898.3	425.2	429.8	4.6	4.47	103.5	1
						and	440.4	443.5	3.0	40.05	1144.0	1
WG418	RC	4,616,511	587,299	270	-70	597.4	NSV					
WG419	RC	4,616,686	587,192	270	-70	670.6	NSV					
WG420	RC	4,615,926	586,884		-90	304.8	NSV					
WG421	RC	4,615,735	586,242		-90	445.0	403.9	437.4	33.5	0.58	4.0	0.2
						incl.	403.9	405.4	1.5	3.17	2.8	3
WG422	RC/Core	4,616,100	586,825		-57	623.6	373.4	379.5	6.1	1.12	48.0	1
							385.6	388.6	3.1	7.49	304.4	3
WG423	RC	4,615,940	586,363		-90	445.0	365.8	368.8	3.1	3.43	2.2	1
WG424	Core	4,616,351	587,179	270	-60	492.9	NSV					
WG425	RC	4,617,175	585,128		-90	213.4	NSV					
WG426	Core	4,616,100	586,825	90	-65	894.9	519.7	520.3	0.6	16.20	565.0	3
							849.8	859.5	9.8	2.00	22.8	1
WG427	Core	4,616,351	587,182	270	-70	893.7	376.4	378.0	1.5	8.39	79.1	1
						and	833.6	849.2	15.5	2.89	14.2	1
						incl	841.3	844.3	3.1	6.33	20.2	3
WG428	RC	4,614,894	586,970		-90	158.5	Well					
WG429	RC	4,617,115	586,300		-90	891.5	NSV					
WG430	Core	4,616,206	586,810	90	-70	998.8	967.7	989.1	21.3	1.85	12.9	1
						incl.	970.8	973.8	3.1	4.70	38.0	3
WG431	Core	4,616,500	587,150	270	-70	953.3	NSV					
WG432	Core	4,615,918	586,880	76	-65	473.8	458.7	465.7	7.0	3.20	116.5	1
						incl.	458.7	460.2	1.5	8.93	377.0	3
						and	469.4	473.8	4.4	4.54	149.0	1
WG433	RC	4,617,103	586,751		-90	975.4	NSV					
WG434	Core	4,616,160	587,351	233	-77	985.9	477.0	478.5	1.5	13.05	480.0	3
						and	490.7	493.8	3.1	12.02	549.0	3
						and	588.3	591.3	3.1	21.17	636.1	1
						incl	588.3	590.4	2.1	29.59	900.6	3
						and	682.8	690.4	7.6	5.01	41.1	1
WG435	Core	4,616,055	586,980		-90	523.8	477.0	478.5	1.5	12.20	405.0	3

Drill Hole		UTM Coordinates		Orientation (°)		Total Depth (m)	Intercept (m)			Grades (g/t)		Au Cutoff (g/t)
ID	Type	North	East	Azimuth	Inclination		From	To	Width	Au	Ag	
						and	481.6	487.7	6.1	1.10	16.6	1
						and	492.3	499.9	7.6	1.97	28.9	1
						and	502.9	515.1	12.2	1.78	36.7	1
WG436	RC	4,617,101	587,351		-90	914.4	NSV					
WG437	Core	4,615,943	586,991		-90	488.0	399.3	416.1	16.8	2.71	38.1	1
						and	423.7	445.0	21.3	5.08	146.9	1
						inc.	423.7	425.2	1.5	16.70	563.0	3
						inc.	442.0	445.0	3.1	17.53	389.5	3
						and	451.1	455.7	4.6	2.66	58.4	1
						inc.	454.2	455.7	1.5	4.93	57.1	3
						and	470.9	475.5	4.6	1.61	11.6	1
WG438	Core	4,616,195	587,243	275	-81	970.9	887.6	891.2	3.7	1.30	17.0	1
						and	916.2	919.3	3.1	3.41	30.0	1
						and	927.8	928.4	0.6	7.32	28.8	3
WG439	Core	4,615,951	587,041		-90	499.9	428.2	431.3	3.1	2.57	19.8	1
						and	437.4	446.5	9.1	1.79	87.3	1
						and	449.6	457.2	7.6	1.75	35.2	1
						and	463.3	474.0	10.7	5.84	63.6	1
						inc.	463.3	470.9	7.6	7.45	83.5	3
						and	477.3	493.8	16.5	6.41	119.5	1
						inc.	477.3	486.2	8.8	10.02	170.9	3
WG440	Core	4,616,090	587,177	273	-73	705.5	561.8	565.4	3.7	1.43	32.5	1
						and	574.6	582.2	7.6	3.85	126.5	1
						inc.	574.6	579.1	4.6	5.13	136.7	3
						and	597.4	602.0	4.6	1.64	40.9	1
WG441	Core	4,616,131	586,961		-90	539.3	518.2	521.2	3.1	1.30	15.1	1
						and	531.9	539.3	7.5	1.40	18.8	1
WG442	Core	4,615,943	587,137		-90	614.8	NSV					
WG443	Core	4,615,842	587,053		-90	428.9	394.4	420.0	25.6	8.44	122.9	1
						inc.	394.4	410.0	15.6	10.82	167.8	3
						inc.	413.9	416.1	2.1	12.59	119.3	3
						and	423.7	424.9	1.2	4.21	36.5	1

Drill Hole		UTM Coordinates		Orientation (°)		Total Depth (m)	Intercept (m)			Grades (g/t)		Au Cutoff (g/t)
ID	Type	North	East	Azimuth	Inclination		From	To	Width	Au	Ag	
WG444	Core	4,616,402	587,014	224	-65	694.18	560.2	569.1	8.8	1.2	11.4	1.0
							593.8	596.8	3.0	8.4	39.7	3.0
							629.1	632.2	3.0	1.2	8.0	1.0
WG445	Core	4,616,266	587,223	231	-74	821.89	258.2	258.8	0.6	2.1	75.3	1
						and	264.0	265.6	1.7	1.2	82.3	1
						and	316.4	319.4	3.0	1.5	8.5	1
						and	510.8	513.4	2.6	1.2	145.0	1
						and	516.5	519.1	2.6	4.0	11.4	3
						and	562.2	562.8	0.6	1.7	14.3	1
						and	613.0	615.4	2.4	35.6	28.6	3
						and	780.3	782.7	2.4	1.1	47.2	1
WG446	Core	4,615,928	587,323	219	-63	648.77	288.3	289.9	1.5	1.2	8.0	1
						and	609.4	611.9	2.4	1.1	17.7	1
WG447	Core	4,616,131	587,304	251	-67	83.97	NSV					
WG448	Core	4,616,130	587,303	242	-66	669.80	146.9	150.0	3.1	3.3	45.8	3
						and	233.8	235.6	1.8	4.7	188.5	1
						inc.	234.4	235.6	1.2	6.9	177.0	3
						and	292.0	293.5	1.5	1.6	4.1	1
						and	610.4	621.8	11.4	3.0	23.2	1
						inc.	610.4	612.8	2.4	9.2	62.8	3
						and	635.2	638.3	3.0	2.5	12.3	1
						inc.	635.2	636.7	1.5	3.3	16.4	3
						and	651.5	653.0	1.5	4.7	23.7	3
WG449	Core	4,616,485	586,934	224	-57	644.80	555.0	556.7	1.7	1.4	6.4	1
WG450	Core	4,616,045	587,536	293	-60	691.90	226.5	228.0	1.5	4.1	363.0	3
						and	252.4	256.0	3.7	4.3	190.8	1
						inc.	254.2	256.0	1.8	7.2	334.3	3
						and	409.9	410.2	0.3	37.1	1951.0	3
						and	527.6	528.1	0.4	2.2	15.2	1
						and	532.5	533.1	0.6	1.4	12.1	1
WG451	Core	4,616,402	587,013	226	-57	597.26	540.1	540.4	0.3	3.0	35.0	1
							565.3	566.0	0.8	2.3	35.5	1

Drill Hole		UTM Coordinates		Orientation (°)		Total Depth (m)	Intercept (m)			Grades (g/t)		Au Cutoff (g/t)
ID	Type	North	East	Azimuth	Inclination		From	To	Width	Au	Ag	
WG452	Core	4,616,324	587,048	221	-63	592.38	93.7	94.2	0.5	1.5	119.0	1
						and	104.5	106.1	1.5	1.0	143.0	1
						and	543.2	543.9	0.8	1.3	6.6	1
						and	559.9	560.8	0.9	2.2	45.8	1
WG453	Core	4,616,016	587,058	278	-66	559.77	459.3	460.2	0.9	1.6	34.6	1
							467.0	468.9	2.0	1.6	17.0	1
							475.9	477.5	1.5	1.4	56.0	1
							516.2	517.2	1.0	2.8	35.4	1
							522.3	523.9	1.6	1.6	137.0	1
WG454	Core	4,615,995	587,233	228	-69	562.97	189.6	191.1	1.5	1.2	94.8	1

APPENDIX D – DESCRIPTION STATISTICS

APPENDIX D1 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SAMPLE ASSAYS BY METAL AND BY DOMAIN-WOOD GULCH-GRAVEL CREEK

Gold Zone	**1**	**Area**	**1**		**Low Grade**	**Gravel Creek**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**CV**	**Min**	**Min**	**Units**
-Al-	2,030	1.5	1.5			0.0	3.2	m
Au	**2021**	**0.243**	**1.242**	**3.985**	**3.209**	**0.003**	**66.900**	**g/t**
AuC	**2021**	**0.243**	**0.679**	**0.928**	**1.367**	**0.003**	**3.000**	**g/t**
Ag	2023	2.99	6.24	14.21	2.27	0.00	344.00	g/t
AgC	2023	3.00	6.20	13.62	2.20	0.00	300.00	g/t
Gold Zone	**2**	**Area**	**1**		**Mid Grade**	**Gravel Creek**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**CV**	**Min**	**Min**	**Units**
-Al-	421	1.5	1.4			0.3	2.1	m
Au	**420**	**2.139**	**3.354**	**7.999**	**2.385**	**0.003**	**137.000**	**g/t**
AuC	**420**	**2.139**	**2.742**	**2.018**	**0.736**	**0.003**	**10.000**	**g/t**
Ag	420	25.81	40.70	40.45	0.99	0.00	305.00	g/t
AgC	420	25.80	40.70	40.45	0.99	0.00	305.00	g/t
Gold Zone	**3**	**Area**	**1**		**High Grade**	**Gravel Creek**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**CV**	**Min**	**Min**	**Units**
-Al-	108	1.5	1.4			0.3	3.1	m
Au	**108**	**8.884**	**16.052**	**40.163**	**2.502**	**0.618**	**391.000**	**g/t**
AuC	**108**	**8.884**	**11.250**	**7.744**	**0.688**	**0.618**	**35.000**	**g/t**
Ag	108	83.89	148.80	193.15	1.30	0.00	1280.00	g/t
AgC	108	83.90	143.89	169.61	1.18	0.00	800.00	g/t
Gold Zone	**9**	**Area**	**1**		**Outside**	**Gravel Creek**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**CV**	**Min**	**Min**	**Units**
-Al-	29,262	1.5	1.7			0.0	21.3	m
Au	**29188**	**0.002**	**0.059**	**1.482**	**25.221**	**0.002**	**237.000**	**g/t**
AuC	**29188**	**0.003**	**0.032**	**0.106**	**3.355**	**0.002**	**1.000**	**g/t**
Ag	29088	0.10	1.68	22.86	13.59	0.02	2130.00	g/t
AgC	29088	0.10	0.92	2.63	2.85	0.02	28.90	g/t

Silver Zone	9	Area	1		Low Grade	Gravel Creek		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**CV**	**Min**	**Min**	**Units**
-AI-	29,483	1.5	1.7			0.0	21.3	m
Au	29409	0.002	0.059	1.477	24.957	0.002	237.000	g/t
AuC	29409	0.003	0.032	0.108	3.340	0.002	3.000	g/t
Ag	**29309**	**0.16**	**1.68**	**22.78**	**13.55**	**0.02**	**2130.00**	**g/t**
AgC	**29309**	**0.15**	**0.93**	**2.62**	**2.84**	**0.02**	**20.00**	**g/t**
Silver Zone	**11**	**Area**	**1**		**Mid Grade**	**Gravel Creek**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**CV**	**Min**	**Min**	**Units**
-AI-	1,803	1.5	1.5			0.0	3.2	m
Au	1795	0.294	1.322	3.319	2.511	0.003	56.000	g/t
AuC	1795	0.294	0.814	1.162	1.427	0.003	11.000	g/t
Ag	**1797**	**3.50**	**5.67**	**7.78**	**1.37**	**0.00**	**121.00**	**g/t**
AgC	**1797**	**3.50**	**5.66**	**7.66**	**1.35**	**0.00**	**100.00**	**g/t**
Silver Zone	**12**	**Area**	**1**		**High Grade**	**Gravel Creek**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**CV**	**Min**	**Min**	**Units**
-AI-	436	1.5	1.4			0.0	3.1	m
Au	434	1.887	3.800	7.148	1.881	0.034	66.900	g/t
AuC	434	1.887	2.922	3.423	1.172	0.034	35.000	g/t
Ag	**434**	**28.30**	**37.64**	**34.35**	**0.91**	**0.00**	**344.00**	**g/t**
AgC	**434**	**28.30**	**37.52**	**33.35**	**0.89**	**0.00**	**300.00**	**g/t**
Silver Zone	**13**	**Area**	**1**		**Outside**	**Gravel Creek**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**CV**	**Min**	**Min**	**Units**
-AI-	99	NA	1.4			0.3	1.8	m
Au	99	NA	16.085	44.081	2.740	0.003	391.000	g/t
AuC	99	NA	9.474	7.977	0.842	0.003	35.000	g/t
Ag	**99**	**NA**	**189.52**	**186.18**	**0.98**	**0.00**	**1280.00**	**g/t**
AgC	**99**	**NA**	**184.30**	**160.45**	**0.87**	**0.00**	**800.00**	**g/t**

Gold Zone	21	Area	2		Low Grade	Saddle		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**CV**	**Min**	**Min**	**Units**
Length	1051	1.5	1.6			0.2	3.1	m
Au	**1050**	**0.104**	**0.173**	**0.217**	**1.257**	**0.002**	**2.263**	**g/t**
AuC	**1050**	**0.103**	**0.173**	**0.217**	**1.257**	**0.002**	**2.263**	**g/t**
Ag	1050	2.20	3.10	8.02	2.58	0.02	182.74	g/t
AgC	1050	2.20	2.76	3.47	1.26	0.02	30.00	g/t
Gold Zone	**22**	**Area**	**2**		**Mid Grade**	**Saddle**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**CV**	**Min**	**Min**	**Units**
Length	331	1.5	1.5			0.3	3.1	m
Au	**331**	**0.616**	**1.421**	**2.812**	**1.979**	**0.017**	**38.400**	**g/t**
AuC	**331**	**0.617**	**1.295**	**1.755**	**1.356**	**0.017**	**10.000**	**g/t**
Ag	331	3.99	14.29	101.78	7.12	0.02	1841.14	g/t
AgC	331	4.00	14.29	101.78	7.12	0.02	1841.14	g/t
Gold Zone	**9**	**Area**	**2**		**Outside**	**Saddle**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**CV**	**Min**	**Min**	**Units**
Length	3688	1.5	1.7			0.3	35.1	m
Au	**3675**	**0.018**	**0.029**	**0.142**	**4.897**	**0.000**	**6.377**	**g/t**
AuC	**3675**	**0.017**	**0.026**	**0.062**	**2.371**	**0.000**	**1.000**	**g/t**
Ag	3675	0.10	1.14	2.45	2.15	0.00	101.00	g/t
AgC	3675	0.10	1.10	1.78	1.62	0.00	10.00	g/t

Gold Zone	**31**	**Area**	**3**		**Low Grade**	**Southeast**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**CV**	**Min**	**Min**	**Units**
Length	2954	1.5	1.5			0.2	4.0	m
Au	**2948**	**0.104**	**0.167**	**0.232**	**1.389**	**0.002**	**5.540**	**g/t**
AuC	**2948**	**0.103**	**0.164**	**0.197**	**1.197**	**0.002**	**2.000**	**g/t**
Ag	2948	2.20	3.28	7.45	2.27	0.02	342.86	g/t
AgC	2948	2.20	3.17	3.87	1.22	0.02	40.00	g/t
Gold Zone	**32**	**Area**	**3**		**Mid Grade**	**Southeast**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**CV**	**Min**	**Min**	**Units**
Length	742	1.5	1.5			0.2	3.1	m
Au	**742**	**0.753**	**1.637**	**7.909**	**4.832**	**0.017**	**206.126**	**g/t**
AuC	**742**	**0.754**	**1.323**	**1.867**	**1.411**	**0.017**	**15.000**	**g/t**
Ag	742	4.46	9.10	44.56	4.90	0.02	1171.89	g/t
AgC	742	4.46	9.09	44.53	4.90	0.02	1171.89	g/t
Gold Zone	**33**	**Area**	**3**		**High Grade**	**Southeast**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**CV**	**Min**	**Min**	**Units**
Length	320	1.5	1.5			0.3	3.1	m
Au	**320**	**2.743**	**7.553**	**18.296**	**2.422**	**0.017**	**168.994**	**g/t**
AuC	**320**	**2.743**	**5.662**	**8.300**	**1.466**	**0.017**	**35.000**	**g/t**
Ag	320	8.57	37.59	113.50	3.02	0.02	1067.31	g/t
AgC	320	8.57	33.13	90.36	2.73	0.02	1067.31	g/t
Gold Zone	**9**	**Area**	**3**		**Outside**	**Southeast**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**CV**	**Min**	**Min**	**Units**
Length	10017	NA	1.6			0.1	143.3	m
Au	**9990**	**0.018**	**0.028**	**0.084**	**3.049**	**0.000**	**4.766**	**g/t**
AuC	**9990**	**0.017**	**0.027**	**0.060**	**2.232**	**0.000**	**1.000**	**g/t**
Ag	9990	0.20	1.41	2.79	1.98	0.00	100.46	g/t
AgC	9990	0.19	1.33	2.04	1.53	0.00	10.00	g/t

Descriptive Composite Samples by Metal and by Domain

Gold Zone	**1**	**Area**	**1**		**Low Grade**	**Gravel Creek**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
LNGTH	1112	3.00	2.74			0.04	3.00	m
AU	1112	0.279	1.242	3.416	2.75	0.003	42.000	g/t
AUC	1112	0.277	0.679	0.882	1.30	0.003	3.000	g/t
AG	1112	3.51	6.25	10.24	1.64	0.00	160.62	g/t
AGC	1112	3.51	6.20	9.89	1.59	0.00	140.38	g/t
Gold Zone	**2**	**Area**	**1**		**Mid Grade**	**Gravel Creek**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
LNGTH	260	3.00	2.20			0.04	3.00	m
AU	260	2.347	3.354	7.801	2.33	0.019	137.000	g/t
AUC	260	2.346	2.742	1.747	0.64	0.019	10.000	g/t
AG	260	29.65	40.70	33.09	0.81	0.00	181.68	g/t
AGC	260	29.64	40.70	33.09	0.81	0.00	181.68	g/t
Gold Zone	**3**	**Area**	**1**		**High Grade**	**Gravel Creek**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
LNGTH	77	1.71	1.99			0.05	3.00	m
AU	77	8.831	16.052	30.340	1.89	4.199	212.258	g/t
AUC	77	8.830	11.250	6.794	0.60	4.199	35.000	g/t
AG	77	83.78	148.80	171.08	1.15	0.00	759.35	g/t
AGC	77	83.78	143.89	156.79	1.09	0.00	750.00	g/t
Gold Zone	**9**	**Area**	**1**		**Outside**	**Gravel Creek**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
LNGTH	16564	3.00	2.95			0.00	3.00	m
AU	16355	0.003	0.059	1.074	18.28	0.002	120.850	g/t
AUC	16355	0.003	0.032	0.089	2.81	0.002	1.000	g/t
AG	16253	0.17	1.68	16.95	10.07	0.02	1146.40	g/t
AGC	16253	0.17	0.92	2.23	2.42	0.02	20.00	g/t

Gold Zone	21	Area	2		Low Grade	Saddle		
	Valid	Median	Mean	Std. Devn.	CV	Minimum	Maximum	Units
Length	737	3.00	2.35			0.04	3.00	m
Au	737	0.124	0.173	0.174	1.00	0.016	1.533	g/t
AuC	737	0.124	0.173	0.174	1.00	0.016	1.533	g/t
Ag	737	2.38	3.10	5.82	1.88	0.02	84.42	g/t
AgC	737	2.38	2.76	2.96	1.07	0.02	30.00	g/t
Gold Zone	**22**	**Area**	**2**		**Mid Grade**	**Saddle**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	237	3.00	2.15			0.04	3.00	m
Au	237	0.727	1.421	2.285	1.61	0.047	20.227	g/t
AuC	237	0.727	1.295	1.537	1.19	0.047	10.000	g/t
Ag	237	4.70	14.29	101.51	7.10	0.02	1841.14	g/t
AgC	237	4.70	14.29	101.51	7.10	0.02	1841.14	g/t
Gold Zone	**9**	**Area**	**2**		**Outside**	**Saddle**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	2217	3.00	2.82			0.05	3.00	m
Au	2217	0.018	0.029	0.118	4.10	0.000	4.492	g/t
AuC	2217	0.017	0.026	0.051	1.94	0.000	0.884	g/t
Ag	2217	0.16	1.14	2.01	1.77	0.00	53.98	g/t
AgC	2217	0.16	1.10	1.59	1.45	0.00	9.19	g/t

Gold Zone	31	Area	3		Low Grade	Southeast		
	Valid	Median	Mean	Std. Devn.	CV	Minimum	Maximum	Units
Length	1846	3.00	2.41			0.04	3.00	m
Au	1846	0.120	0.167	0.177	1.06	0.009	2.612	g/t
AuC	1846	0.120	0.164	0.156	0.95	0.009	1.937	g/t
Ag	1846	2.40	3.28	5.51	1.68	0.02	167.86	g/t
AgC	1846	2.40	3.17	3.34	1.06	0.02	32.17	g/t
Gold Zone	**32**	**Area**	**3**		**Mid Grade**	**Southeast**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	559	1.81	2.00			0.04	3.00	m
Au	559	0.854	1.637	5.598	3.42	0.043	103.478	g/t
AuC	559	0.854	1.323	1.507	1.14	0.043	15.000	g/t
Ag	559	4.76	9.10	31.74	3.49	0.02	585.77	g/t
AgC	559	4.76	9.09	31.71	3.49	0.02	585.77	g/t
Gold Zone	**33**	**Area**	**3**		**High Grade**	**Southeast**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	224	1.96	2.12			0.04	3.00	m
Au	224	3.257	7.553	16.202	2.15	0.017	142.267	g/t
AuC	224	3.257	5.662	7.453	1.32	0.017	35.000	g/t
Ag	224	8.92	37.59	109.17	2.90	0.02	835.51	g/t
AgC	224	8.92	33.13	83.96	2.53	0.02	718.09	g/t
Gold Zone	**9**	**Area**	**3**		**Outside**	**Southeast**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	5618	3.00	2.85			0.04	3.00	m
Au	5618	0.018	0.028	0.071	2.58	0.002	4.620	g/t
AuC	5618	0.017	0.027	0.048	1.78	0.002	0.974	g/t
Ag	5618	0.52	1.41	2.27	1.61	0.02	48.64	g/t
AgC	5618	0.52	1.33	1.76	1.32	0.02	10.00	g/t

Silver Zone	11	Area	1		Low Grade	Gravel Creek		
	Valid	Median	Mean	Std. Devn.	CV	Minimum	Maximum	Units
LNGTH	992	3.00	2.70			0.05	3.00	m
AU	992	0.332	1.322	2.974	2.25	0.008	42.000	g/t
AUC	992	0.333	0.815	1.066	1.31	0.008	8.489	g/t
AG	992	4.04	5.67	6.06	1.07	0.00	60.17	g/t
AGC	992	4.04	5.66	6.02	1.06	0.00	60.17	g/t
Silver Zone	**12**	**Area**	**1**		**Mid Grade**	**Gravel Creek**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
LNGTH	270	3.00	2.24			0.04	3.00	m
AU	270	2.128	3.800	6.955	1.83	0.034	66.900	g/t
AUC	270	2.129	2.922	3.193	1.09	0.034	35.000	g/t
AG	270	29.54	37.64	25.64	0.68	0.00	304.00	g/t
AGC	270	29.55	37.52	24.99	0.67	0.00	300.00	g/t
Silver Zone	**13**	**Area**	**1**		**High Grade**	**Gravel Creek**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
LNGTH	73	1.57	1.92			0.05	3.00	m
AU	73	6.529	16.085	32.969	2.05	0.991	194.662	g/t
AUC	73	6.529	9.474	7.011	0.74	0.991	35.000	g/t
AG	73	130.91	189.52	143.55	0.76	0.00	726.56	g/t
AGC	73	130.92	184.30	131.10	0.71	0.00	726.56	g/t
Silver Zone	**9**	**Area**	**1**		**Outside**	**Gravel Creek**		
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
LNGTH	16686	3.00	2.93			0.00	3.00	m
AU	16477	0.003	0.060	1.074	18.04	0.002	120.850	g/t
AUC	16477	0.003	0.032	0.090	2.77	0.002	1.525	g/t
AG	16375	0.17	1.68	16.89	10.05	0.02	1146.40	g/t
AGC	16375	0.17	0.93	2.22	2.40	0.02	20.00	g/t

APPENDIX D2 - DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SAMPLE ASSAYS AND COMPOSITES BY DOMAIN-DOBY GEORGE

Assays

Gold Zone	**1**	**Area**	**1**		**Low Grade**		**West Ridge**	
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	9,251	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.1	m
AU	**9,251**	**0.137**	**0.247**	**0.303**	**1.230**	**0.001**	**10.114**	**g/t**
AUC	**9,251**	**0.137**	**0.247**	**0.303**	**1.230**	**0.001**	**10.114**	**g/t**
AUCN	1,963	0.34	0.40	0.38	0.95	0.00	5.83	g/t
AU/AUCN Ratio	1,963	75.00	65.66	30.11	0.46	0.00	100.00	
Gold Zone	**2**	**Area**	**1**		**High Grade**		**West Ridge**	
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	2,334	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	m
AU	**2,334**	**1.781**	**2.345**	**1.878**	**0.801**	**0.034**	**21.051**	**g/t**
AUC	**2,334**	**1.781**	**2.345**	**1.878**	**0.801**	**0.034**	**21.051**	**g/t**
AUCN	1,827	1.37	1.90	1.79	0.94	0.02	18.21	g/t
AU/AUCN Ratio	1,827	86.60	78.25	24.35	0.31	0.50	100.00	
Gold Zone	**1**	**Area**	**2**		**Low Grade**		**Daylight**	
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	1,287	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.7	m
AU	**1,287**	**0.189**	**0.258**	**0.207**	**0.804**	**0.015**	**2.057**	**g/t**
AUC	**1,287**	**0.189**	**0.258**	**0.207**	**0.804**	**0.015**	**2.057**	**g/t**
AUCN	324	0.27	0.32	0.27	0.84	0.00	2.26	g/t
AU/AUCN Ratio	324	66.70	60.10	29.55	0.49	0.00	100.00	
Gold Zone	**2**	**Area**	**2**		**High Grade**		**Daylight**	
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	770	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	6.1	m
AU	**770**	**1.646**	**2.116**	**1.798**	**0.850**	**0.075**	**25.920**	**g/t**
AUC	**770**	**1.646**	**2.091**	**1.566**	**0.749**	**0.075**	**12.000**	**g/t**
AUCN	648	1.23	1.77	1.80	1.02	0.02	24.62	g/t
AU/AUCN Ratio	648	84.40	76.88	22.32	0.29	1.50	100.00	

Gold Zone	1	Area	3		Low Grade		Twilight	
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	1,142	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.1	m
AU	**1,142**	**0.185**	**0.258**	**0.215**	**0.836**	**0.009**	**1.925**	**g/t**
AUC	**1,142**	**0.185**	**0.258**	**0.215**	**0.836**	**0.009**	**1.925**	**g/t**
AUCN	262	0.34	0.38	0.24	0.63	0.00	1.78	g/t
AU/AUCN Ratio	262	83.30	74.79	27.34	0.37	0.00	100.00	
Gold Zone	**2**	**Area**	**3**		**High Grade**		**Twilight**	
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	500	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	5.2	m
AU	**500**	**1.474**	**2.301**	**2.576**	**1.120**	**0.017**	**22.560**	**g/t**
AUC	**500**	**1.474**	**2.242**	**2.240**	**0.999**	**0.017**	**12.000**	**g/t**
AUCN	438	1.20	1.94	2.33	1.20	0.05	20.47	g/t
AU/AUCN Ratio	438	89.10	84.36	16.36	0.19	4.80	100.00	
Gold Zone	**9**	**Area**	**1**		**Outside Domains**		**All Areas**	
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	46,115	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	7.6	m
AU	**46,115**	**0.017**	**0.034**	**0.203**	**5.900**	**0.001**	**23.760**	**g/t**
AUC	**46,115**	**0.017**	**0.032**	**0.112**	**3.552**	**0.001**	**2.000**	**g/t**
AUCN	514	0.02	0.29	0.81	2.82	0.00	9.26	g/t
AU/AUCN Ratio	514	77.70	63.28	38.65	0.61	0.00	100.00	

Composites

Gold Zone	1	Area	1		Low Grade		West Ridge	
	Valid	Median	Mean	Std. Devn.	CV	Minimum	Maximum	Units
Length	6,162	3.0	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	3.0	
AU	**6,118**	**0.140**	**0.234**	**0.241**	**1.030**	**0.000**	**4.186**	**g/t**
AUC	**6,118**	**0.140**	**0.234**	**0.241**	**1.030**	**0.000**	**4.186**	**g/t**
AUCN	1,845	0.35	0.39	0.34	0.86	0.00	5.70	g/t
AUCNR	1,841	76.00	66.14	29.54	0.45	0.00	100.00	
Gold Zone	**2**	**Area**	**1**		**High Grade**		**West Ridge**	
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	1,631	3.0	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	3.0	
AU	**1,544**	**1.783**	**2.245**	**1.572**	**0.700**	**0.000**	**16.143**	**g/t**
AUC	**1,544**	**1.782**	**2.245**	**1.572**	**0.700**	**0.000**	**16.143**	**g/t**
AUCN	1,219	1.39	1.80	1.49	0.83	0.02	13.79	g/t
AUCNR	1,219	85.90	78.06	23.52	0.30	0.70	100.00	
Gold Zone	**1**	**Area**	**2**		**Low Grade**		**Daylight**	
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	920	3.0	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	3.0	
AU	**918**	**0.205**	**0.254**	**0.166**	**0.655**	**0.026**	**1.278**	**g/t**
AUC	**918**	**0.205**	**0.254**	**0.166**	**0.655**	**0.026**	**1.278**	**g/t**
AUCN	339	0.28	0.32	0.26	0.82	0.00	2.26	g/t
AUCNR	339	64.30	59.91	28.88	0.48	0.00	100.00	
Gold Zone	**2**	**Area**	**2**	0	**High Grade**		**Daylight**	
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	515	3.0	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	3.0	0
AU	**515**	**1.617**	**2.017**	**1.441**	**0.714**	**0.416**	**15.038**	**g/t**
AUC	**515**	**1.617**	**1.998**	**1.323**	**0.662**	**0.416**	**9.198**	**g/t**
AUCN	450	1.25	1.65	1.44	0.87	0.02	13.89	g/t
AUCNR	450	82.40	75.69	21.42	0.28	1.70	100.00	0

Gold Zone	1	Area	3		Low Grade		Twilight	
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	727	3.0	2.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	3.0	
AU	**725**	**0.201**	**0.257**	**0.178**	**0.692**	**0.023**	**1.660**	**g/t**
AUC	**725**	**0.201**	**0.257**	**0.178**	**0.692**	**0.023**	**1.660**	**g/t**
AUCN	261	0.38	0.37	0.21	0.57	0.00	1.78	g/t
AUCNR	261	82.30	74.03	27.29	0.37	0.00	100.00	
Gold Zone	**2**	**Area**	**3**		**High Grade**		**Twilight**	
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	340	3.0	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.0	3.0	
AU	**330**	**1.474**	**2.144**	**2.083**	**0.971**	**0.411**	**19.261**	**g/t**
AUC	**330**	**1.474**	**2.098**	**1.842**	**0.878**	**0.411**	**12.000**	**g/t**
AUCN	307	1.23	1.81	1.91	1.06	0.05	16.27	g/t
AUCNR	307	89.00	83.85	16.70	0.20	4.80	100.00	
Gold Zone	**9**	**Area**	**1**		**Outside Domains**		**All Areas**	
	Valid	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Devn.**	**CV**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**
Length	31,743	3.0	2.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	3.0	
AU	**31,296**	**0.017**	**0.027**	**0.123**	**4.576**	**0.000**	**9.516**	**g/t**
AUC	**31,296**	**0.017**	**0.025**	**0.077**	**3.070**	**0.000**	**2.000**	**g/t**
AUCN	555	0.02	0.24	0.59	2.52	0.00	7.51	g/t
AUCNR	446	74.40	61.49	37.99	0.62	0.00	100.00	

APPENDIX E ESTIMATION PARAMETERS

APPENDIX E1 ESTIMATION PARAMETERS – GRAVEL CREEK / WOOD GULCH

Estimation Parameters for Gravel Creek
(for all rotations/dip/tilt values, see)

Description	Parameter
Gravel Creek Low-grade Gold Domain	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 12 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	varies by estimation area
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical) Long Pass Short Pass	 400 / 400 / 133 80 / 80/ 27
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none 1.5 / 40
Gravel Creek mid-grade Gold Domain	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 12 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	varies by estimation area
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical) Long Pass Short Pass	 400 / 400 / 133 80 / 80/ 27
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none none
Gravel Creek High-grade Gold Domain	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 12 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	varies by estimation area
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical) Long Pass Short Pass	 400 / 400 / 133 80 / 80/ 27
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none none
Outside Gold Domains	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	2 / 12 / 2
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	varies by estimation area
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	100 / 100 / 50
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	0.10 / 8

Description	Parameter
Gravel Creek Low-grade Silver Domain	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 12 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	varies by estimation area
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical) Long Pass Short Pass	 400 / 400 / 133 80 / 80/ 27
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none 30 / 25
Gravel Creek mid-grade Silver Domain	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 12 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	varies by estimation area
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical) Long Pass Short Pass	 400 / 400 / 133 80 / 80/ 27
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none 100 / 25
Gravel Creek High-grade Silver Domain	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 12 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	varies by estimation area
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical) Long Pass Short Pass	 400 / 400 / 133 80 / 80/ 27
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none none
Outside Silver Domains	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	2 / 12 / 2
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	varies by estimation area
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	100 / 100 / 50
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	2.0 / 8

Estimation Parameters for Saddle

Description	Parameter
Saddle Low-grade Gold Domain	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 15 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	90 / -25
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical) Long Pass Short Pass	 140 / 140 / 47 80 / 80/ 27
Inverse distance power	3
Gold High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none 1.0 / 40
Silver High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none 10 / 40
Saddle mid-grade Gold Domain	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 15 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	90 / -25
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical) Long Pass Short Pass	 100 / 100 / 33 80 / 80/ 27
Inverse distance power	3
Gold High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none 1.0 / 40
Silver High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none none
Saddle Outside Gold Domains	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	2 / 12 / 2
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	90 / -25
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	100 / 100 / 50
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	0.10 / 8

Estimation Parameters for Southeast

Description	**Parameter**
Southeast Low-grade Gold Domain	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 15 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	80 / -25
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical) Long Pass Short Pass	 220 / 220 / 73 80 / 80/ 27
Inverse distance power	3
Gold High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none 1.0 / 40
Silver High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none 15 / 40
Southeast mid-grade Gold Domain	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 15 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	80 / -25
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical) Long Pass Short Pass	 240 / 240 / 80 80 / 80/ 27
Inverse distance power	3
Gold High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none none
Silver High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none 30 / 25
Southeast High-grade Gold Domain	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 15 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	80 / -25
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical) Long Pass Short Pass	 350 / 350 / 117 80 / 80/ 27
Inverse distance power	4
Gold High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none 4.0 / 40
Silver High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none 40 / 20
Outside Gold Domains	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	2 / 12 / 2
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	80 / -25
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	100 / 100 / 50
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	0.10 / 8

APPENDIX E2 ESTIMATION PARAMETERS – DOBY GEORGE

Estimation Parameters for Doby George
(for all rotations/dip/tilt values, see)

Estimation Parameters - Doby George, West Ridge, West-Dipping

Description	Parameter
Low-grade Gold Domain	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	1
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 10 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	270 / -40 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	200 / 200 / 25
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	1.0 / 100
High-grade Gold Domain	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	1
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 10 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	270 / -40 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	200 / 200 / 25
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	None
Outside Modeled Gold Domains	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	1
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	2 / 10 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	270 / -40 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	200 / 200 / 25
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	0.1 / 6

Estimation Parameters - Doby George, West Ridge, South-Dipping

Description	Parameter
Low-grade Gold Domain	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	2
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 10 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	200 / -55 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	200 / 200 / 25
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	1.0 / 100
High-grade Gold Domain	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	2
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 10 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	200 / -55 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	200 / 200 / 25
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	None
Outside Modeled Gold Domains	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	2
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	2 / 10 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	200 / -55 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	200 / 200 / 25
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	0.1 / 6

Estimation Parameters - Doby George, Daylight/North Twilight, South-Dipping

Description	**Parameter**
Low-grade Gold Domain	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	3
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 12 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	180 / -30 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	225 / 225 / 30
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	None
High-grade Gold Domain	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	3
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 12 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	180 / -30 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	225 / 225 / 30
Inverse distance power	4
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	None
Outside Modeled Gold Domains	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	3
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	2 / 12 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	180 / -30 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	225 / 225 / 30
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	0.1 / 6

Estimation Parameters - Doby George, South Twilight, Vertical

Description	Parameter
Low-grade Gold Domain	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	4
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 12 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	0 / 0 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	75 / 75 / 75
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	None
High-grade Gold Domain	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	4
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 12 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	0 / 0 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	75 / 75 / 75
Inverse distance power	4
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	None
Outside Modeled Gold Domains	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	4
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	2 / 12 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	0 / 0 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	75 / 75 / 75
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	0.1 / 6

Estimation Parameters - Doby George, Between West Ridge and Daylight/Twilight, Shallow West-Dipping

Description	Parameter
Low-grade Gold Domain	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	5
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 12 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	270 / -20 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	200 / 200 / 25
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	0.7 / 50
High-grade Gold Domain	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	5
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 12 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	270 / -20 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	200 / 200 / 25
Inverse distance power	4
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	None
Outside Modeled Gold Domains	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	5
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	2 / 12 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	270 / -20 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	200 / 200 / 25
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	0.1 / 6

Estimation Parameters - Doby George, West Ridge, South-Southwest-Dipping

Description	Parameter
Low-grade Gold Domain	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	6
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 10 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	210 / -35 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	225 / 225 / 30
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	1.0 / 100
High-grade Gold Domain	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	6
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 10 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	210 / -35 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	225 / 225 / 30
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	None
Outside Modeled Gold Domains	
Estimation Area (ESTAR)	6
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	2 / 10 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	210 / -35 / 0
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	225 / 225 / 30
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	0.1 / 6

APPENDIX F DETAILED TABULATION OF RESOURCES

APPENDIX F1 DETAILED TABULATION OF RESOURCES – GRAVEL CREEK AND WOOD GULCH

Indicated - Gravel Creek

Cutoff g AuEq/t	Tonnes	Grade g AuEq/t	Grade g Au/t	Ounces Au	Grade g Ag/t	Ounces Ag
0.20	7,782,000	1.74	1.40	350,000	24.2	6,060,000
0.30	6,852,000	1.95	1.56	344,000	26.9	5,929,000
0.40	6,076,000	2.15	1.73	338,000	29.5	5,761,000
0.50	5,402,000	2.36	1.90	331,000	32.1	5,571,000
0.60	4,847,000	2.57	2.08	324,000	34.6	5,390,000
0.70	4,355,000	2.79	2.26	316,000	37.2	5,210,000
0.80	3,920,000	3.01	2.44	308,000	40.0	5,044,000
0.90	3,576,000	3.22	2.61	300,000	42.6	4,904,000
1.00	3,301,000	3.41	2.77	294,000	45.0	4,781,000
1.10	3,114,000	3.55	2.89	289,000	46.8	4,683,000
1.20	2,961,000	3.68	2.99	284,000	48.3	4,595,000
1.30	2,820,000	3.80	3.09	280,000	49.7	4,507,000
1.40	2,690,000	3.92	3.19	276,000	51.2	4,428,000
1.50	2,570,000	4.03	3.28	271,000	52.7	4,352,000
1.60	2,457,000	4.15	3.37	267,000	54.1	4,277,000
1.70	2,358,000	4.25	3.46	262,000	55.5	4,207,000
1.80	2,262,000	4.36	3.55	258,000	56.9	4,135,000
1.90	2,167,000	4.47	3.64	253,000	58.3	4,061,000
2.00	**2,079,000**	**4.58**	**3.72**	**249,000**	**59.6**	**3,986,000**
2.50	1,640,000	5.20	4.24	223,000	67.3	3,547,000
3.00	1,315,000	5.81	4.73	200,000	75.0	3,169,000
3.50	1,043,000	6.47	5.29	177,000	83.0	2,783,000
4.00	838,000	7.14	5.84	157,000	91.5	2,464,000
5.00	574,000	8.37	6.86	127,000	105.5	1,947,000

The 0.5g Au/t cutoff represents an internal cutoff, meaning that if this material is hauled to the surface as "waste", it will at that point have a "*reasonable prospect*" of paying for milling and G&A.

Inferred - Gravel Creek

Cutoff g AuEq/t	Tonnes	Grade g AuEq/t	Grade g Au/t	Ounces Au	Grade g Ag/t	Ounces Ag
0.20	33,528,000	1.12	0.90	967,000	15.4	16,617,000
0.30	28,051,000	1.29	1.04	934,000	17.6	15,845,000
0.40	22,784,000	1.50	1.22	890,000	20.2	14,778,000
0.50	18,430,000	1.75	1.42	843,000	23.1	13,676,000
0.60	15,299,000	2.00	1.63	802,000	25.8	12,712,000
0.70	12,880,000	2.25	1.85	764,000	28.6	11,836,000
0.80	11,346,000	2.46	2.02	736,000	30.8	11,224,000
0.90	10,234,000	2.63	2.17	713,000	32.7	10,768,000
1.00	9,508,000	2.76	2.27	695,000	34.1	10,426,000
1.10	8,953,000	2.87	2.37	681,000	35.2	10,139,000
1.20	8,426,000	2.98	2.46	665,000	36.4	9,860,000
1.30	7,956,000	3.08	2.54	650,000	37.5	9,595,000
1.40	7,520,000	3.18	2.63	635,000	38.6	9,343,000
1.50	7,127,000	3.27	2.71	620,000	39.7	9,100,000
1.60	6,741,000	3.37	2.79	604,000	40.8	8,851,000
1.70	6,379,000	3.47	2.87	589,000	42.0	8,613,000
1.80	6,020,000	3.57	2.96	572,000	43.2	8,360,000
1.90	5,693,000	3.67	3.04	556,000	44.4	8,123,000
2.00	**5,394,000**	**3.77**	**3.12**	**540,000**	**45.5**	**7,897,000**
2.50	3,909,000	4.34	3.59	452,000	52.3	6,578,000
3.00	2,744,000	5.02	4.16	367,000	60.2	5,307,000
3.50	1,976,000	5.72	4.75	302,000	67.9	4,314,000
4.00	1,481,000	6.39	5.31	253,000	75.3	3,584,000
5.00	938,000	7.51	6.27	189,000	87.1	2,626,000

The 0.5g Au/t cutoff represents an internal cutoff, meaning that if this material is hauled to the surface as "waste", it will at that point have a "*reasonable prospect*" of paying for milling and G&A.

Inferred - Saddle

Cutoff g AuEq/t	Tonnes	Grade g AuEq/t	Grade g Au/t	Ounces Au	Grade g Ag/t	Ounces Ag
0.20	**2,321,000**	**0.72**	**0.64**	**48,000**	**5.9**	**439,000**
0.30	1,708,000	0.90	0.80	44,000	7.0	384,000
0.40	1,385,000	1.02	0.91	41,000	7.7	342,000
0.50	1,160,000	1.14	1.02	38,000	8.4	313,000
0.60	985,000	1.24	1.11	35,000	8.9	283,000
0.70	840,000	1.34	1.21	33,000	9.5	256,000
0.80	719,000	1.44	1.30	30,000	9.9	229,000
0.90	605,000	1.55	1.40	27,000	10.5	205,000
1.00	517,000	1.66	1.50	25,000	11.2	187,000
1.10	444,000	1.76	1.59	23,000	12.0	171,000
1.20	381,000	1.86	1.68	21,000	12.7	155,000
1.30	327,000	1.96	1.77	19,000	13.3	140,000
1.40	277,000	2.07	1.87	17,000	13.9	124,000
1.50	242,000	2.16	1.95	15,000	14.4	112,000
1.60	209,000	2.26	2.05	14,000	14.7	98,000
1.70	175,000	2.37	2.16	12,000	14.9	84,000
1.80	147,000	2.49	2.29	11,000	14.4	68,000
1.90	119,000	2.64	2.44	9,000	14.1	54,000
2.00	94,000	2.82	2.63	8,000	13.7	42,000
2.50	46,000	3.49	3.31	5,000	12.9	19,000
3.00	27,000	4.05	3.87	3,000	12.8	11,000
3.50	14,000	4.80	4.62	2,000	12.5	6,000
4.00	11,000	5.15	4.95	2,000	13.5	5,000
5.00	5,000	5.93	5.72	900	14.4	2,000

Inferred - Southeast

Cutoff g AuEq/t	Tonnes	Grade g AuEq/t	Grade g Au/t	Ounces Au	Grade g Ag/t	Ounces Ag
0.20	**2,039,000**	**0.77**	**0.69**	**45,000**	**5.6**	**370,000**
0.30	1,325,000	1.05	0.95	41,000	6.7	285,000
0.40	912,000	1.37	1.26	37,000	7.9	232,000
0.50	709,000	1.63	1.51	34,000	8.9	202,000
0.60	571,000	1.89	1.76	32,000	9.8	180,000
0.70	488,000	2.11	1.96	31,000	10.5	164,000
0.80	419,000	2.33	2.17	29,000	11.0	148,000
0.90	375,000	2.50	2.34	28,000	11.4	137,000
1.00	335,000	2.69	2.52	27,000	11.8	127,000
1.10	305,000	2.85	2.68	26,000	12.0	118,000
1.20	278,000	3.02	2.84	25,000	12.3	110,000
1.30	251,000	3.21	3.03	24,000	12.7	102,000
1.40	228,000	3.39	3.21	24,000	13.1	96,000
1.50	208,000	3.59	3.39	23,000	13.6	91,000
1.60	188,000	3.80	3.60	22,000	14.1	85,000
1.70	170,000	4.03	3.82	21,000	14.6	80,000
1.80	158,000	4.20	3.98	20,000	15.0	76,000
1.90	144,000	4.42	4.20	19,000	15.5	72,000
2.00	138,000	4.54	4.31	19,000	15.8	70,000
2.50	97,000	5.50	5.25	16,000	17.8	56,000
3.00	71,000	6.50	6.23	14,000	19.3	44,000
3.50	51,000	7.83	7.53	12,000	21.0	34,000
4.00	42,000	8.76	8.46	11,000	20.8	28,000
5.00	29,000	10.65	10.34	10,000	21.7	20,000

APPENDIX F2 DETAILED TABULATION OF RESOURCES – DOBY GEORGE

Doby George – West Ridge

Block-Diluted - West Ridge, Indicated

Cutoff g Au/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au
0.200	10,170,000	0.93	305,000
0.300	7,740,000	1.15	286,000
0.400	6,453,000	1.31	272,000
0.500	5,637,000	1.44	260,000
0.600	5,015,000	1.55	249,000
0.700	4,518,000	1.65	239,000
0.800	4,076,000	1.74	228,000
0.900	3,691,000	1.84	218,000
1.000	3,336,000	1.93	207,000
1.200	2,702,000	2.13	185,000
1.400	2,158,000	2.34	162,000
1.600	1,702,000	2.56	140,000
1.800	1,350,000	2.79	121,000
2.000	1,064,000	3.02	103,000
2.500	594,000	3.65	70,000
3.000	372,000	4.21	50,000
4.000	158,000	5.28	27,000
5.000	70,000	6.38	14,000

Block-Diluted - West Ridge, Inferred

Cutoff g Au/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au
0.200	4,015,000	0.76	98,000
0.300	3,155,000	0.90	91,000
0.400	2,578,000	1.02	85,000
0.500	2,139,000	1.14	78,000
0.600	1,809,000	1.25	73,000
0.700	1,558,000	1.35	67,000
0.800	1,328,000	1.45	62,000
0.900	1,159,000	1.54	57,000
1.000	1,011,000	1.62	53,000
1.200	754,000	1.80	44,000
1.400	549,000	2.00	35,000
1.600	372,000	2.23	27,000
1.800	247,000	2.51	20,000
2.000	148,000	2.92	14,000
2.500	62,000	3.93	8,000
3.000	39,000	4.62	6,000
4.000	20,000	5.86	4,000
5.000	12,000	6.80	3,000

Doby George – Daylight

Block-Diluted - Daylight, Indicated

Cutoff g Au/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au
0.200	2,318,000	1.04	77,000
0.300	1,945,000	1.19	74,000
0.400	1,676,000	1.32	71,000
0.500	1,488,000	1.43	68,000
0.600	1,330,000	1.54	66,000
0.700	1,192,000	1.64	63,000
0.800	1,081,000	1.73	60,000
0.900	975,000	1.83	57,000
1.000	875,000	1.93	54,000
1.200	708,000	2.12	48,000
1.400	574,000	2.32	43,000
1.600	483,000	2.47	38,000
1.800	392,000	2.65	33,000
2.000	309,000	2.86	28,000
2.500	175,000	3.32	19,000
3.000	93,000	3.83	11,000
4.000	23,000	5.15	4,000
5.000	9,000	6.37	2,000

Block-Diluted - Daylight, Inferred

Cutoff g Au/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au
0.200	703,000	0.61	14,000
0.300	523,000	0.74	12,000
0.400	398,000	0.86	11,000
0.500	305,000	0.99	10,000
0.600	225,000	1.15	8,000
0.700	169,000	1.32	7,000
0.800	128,000	1.50	6,000
0.900	106,000	1.63	6,000
1.000	94,000	1.72	5,000
1.200	69,000	1.95	4,000
1.400	54,000	2.13	4,000
1.600	42,000	2.32	3,000
1.800	35,000	2.44	3,000
2.000	29,000	2.55	2,000
2.500	13,000	2.90	1,000
3.000	4,000	3.31	-
0.000	-	0.00	-
0.000	-	0.00	-

Doby George – Twilight

Block-Diluted - Twilight, Indicated

Cutoff g Au/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au
0.200	1,197,000	0.86	33,000
0.300	908,000	1.06	31,000
0.400	733,000	1.23	29,000
0.500	611,000	1.39	27,000
0.600	526,000	1.53	26,000
0.700	453,000	1.67	24,000
0.800	396,000	1.80	23,000
0.900	354,000	1.91	22,000
1.000	306,000	2.07	20,000
1.200	242,000	2.32	18,000
1.400	188,000	2.62	16,000
1.600	153,000	2.88	14,000
1.800	130,000	3.09	13,000
2.000	108,000	3.33	12,000
2.500	69,000	3.96	9,000
3.000	45,000	4.61	7,000
4.000	25,000	5.56	4,000
5.000	12,000	6.66	3,000

Block-Diluted - Twilight, Inferred

Cutoff g Au/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au
0.200	370,000	0.60	7,000
0.300	284,000	0.70	6,000
0.400	228,000	0.79	6,000
0.500	182,000	0.87	5,000
0.600	139,000	0.97	4,000
0.700	102,000	1.09	4,000
0.800	74,000	1.22	3,000
0.900	58,000	1.32	2,000
1.000	40,000	1.49	2,000
1.200	26,000	1.69	1,000
1.400	15,000	2.00	1,000
1.600	11,000	2.19	1,000
1.800	8,000	2.32	1,000
2.000	6,000	2.53	-
2.500	3,000	2.94	-
3.000	1,000	3.23	-
0.000	-	0.00	-
0.000	-	0.00	-

Doby George – Oxide

Block-Diluted - Oxide, Indicated

Cutoff g Au/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au
0.200	**11,121,000**	**0.966**	**345,000**
0.300	8,599,000	1.178	326,000
0.400	7,182,000	1.342	310,000
0.500	6,288,000	1.469	297,000
0.600	5,597,000	1.583	285,000
0.700	5,046,000	1.685	273,000
0.800	4,546,000	1.788	261,000
0.900	4,114,000	1.886	249,000
1.000	3,717,000	1.986	237,000
1.200	3,022,000	2.191	213,000
1.400	2,426,000	2.411	188,000
1.600	1,962,000	2.629	166,000
1.800	1,591,000	2.846	146,000
2.000	1,287,000	3.070	127,000
2.500	760,000	3.648	89,000
3.000	476,000	4.201	64,000
4.000	193,000	5.340	33,000
5.000	88,000	6.45	18,000

Block-Diluted - Oxide, Inferred

Cutoff g Au/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au
0.200	**4,665,000**	**0.714**	**107,000**
0.300	3,608,000	0.852	99,000
0.400	2,899,000	0.976	91,000
0.500	2,371,000	1.093	83,000
0.600	1,950,000	1.211	76,000
0.700	1,637,000	1.319	69,000
0.800	1,361,000	1.434	63,000
0.900	1,178,000	1.525	58,000
1.000	1,017,000	1.617	53,000
1.200	744,000	1.809	43,000
1.400	532,000	2.018	35,000
1.600	356,000	2.273	26,000
1.800	240,000	2.554	20,000
2.000	151,000	2.951	14,000
2.500	71,000	3.807	9,000
3.000	42,000	4.537	6,000
4.000	20,000	5.865	4,000
5.000	12,000	6.80	3,000

Doby George – Mixed

Block-Diluted - Mixed Redox, Indicated

Cutoff g Au/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au
0.200	2,166,000	0.86	60,000
0.300	**1,697,000**	**1.03**	**56,000**
0.400	1,446,000	1.15	53,000
0.500	1,251,000	1.26	51,000
0.600	1,095,000	1.36	48,000
0.700	956,000	1.46	45,000
0.800	855,000	1.55	43,000
0.900	769,000	1.63	40,000
1.000	679,000	1.72	37,000
1.200	526,000	1.89	32,000
1.400	410,000	2.06	27,000
1.600	309,000	2.25	22,000
1.800	231,000	2.43	18,000
2.000	161,000	2.66	14,000
2.500	70,000	3.25	7,000
3.000	31,000	3.90	4,000
4.000	12,000	4.66	2,000
5.000	3,000	5.43	-

Block-Diluted - Mixed Redox, Inferred

Cutoff g Au/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au
0.200	388,000	0.85	11,000
0.300	**322,000**	**0.97**	**10,000**
0.400	276,000	1.08	10,000
0.500	229,000	1.21	9,000
0.600	199,000	1.31	8,000
0.700	174,000	1.40	8,000
0.800	152,000	1.49	7,000
0.900	130,000	1.60	7,000
1.000	114,000	1.70	6,000
1.200	94,000	1.83	6,000
1.400	76,000	1.95	5,000
1.600	60,000	2.07	4,000
1.800	44,000	2.21	3,000
2.000	28,000	2.37	2,000
2.500	7,000	2.84	1,000
3.000	1,000	3.03	-
0.000	-	0.00	-
0.000	-	0.00	-

Doby George – Unoxidized

Block-Diluted - Reduced, Indicated

Cutoff g Au/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au
0.200	400,000	0.83	11,000
0.300	297,000	1.03	10,000
0.400	234,000	1.21	9,000
0.500	197,000	1.35	9,000
0.600	179,000	1.44	8,000
0.700	161,000	1.52	8,000
0.800	153,000	1.57	8,000
0.900	137,000	1.65	7,000
1.000	121,000	1.74	7,000
1.200	**104,000**	**1.85**	**6,000**
1.400	84,000	1.98	5,000
1.600	68,000	2.09	5,000
1.800	50,000	2.23	4,000
2.000	34,000	2.38	3,000
2.500	8,000	2.86	1,000
3.000	2,000	3.25	-
0.000	-	0.00	-
0.000	-	0.00	-

Block-Diluted - Reduced, Inferred

Cutoff g Au/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au
0.200	34,000	1.03	1,000
0.300	32,000	1.08	1,000
0.400	29,000	1.17	1,000
0.500	26,000	1.25	1,000
0.600	23,000	1.32	1,000
0.700	19,000	1.46	1,000
0.800	17,000	1.58	1,000
0.900	15,000	1.66	1,000
1.000	14,000	1.72	1,000
1.200	**12,000**	**1.82**	**1,000**
1.400	10,000	1.89	1,000
1.600	7,000	2.05	-
1.800	6,000	2.16	-
2.000	3,000	2.39	-
2.500	1,000	3.03	-
3.000	1,000	3.03	-
0.000	-	0.00	-
0.000	-	0.00	-