ML GOLD CORPORATION

REPORT NUMBER: 171-00767-00-RPT-01_R1

PALMETTO RESOURCE ESTIMATION AND TECHNICAL REPORT

APRIL 26, 2018

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ML GOLD CORPORATION

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WSP
SUITE 300
93 CEDAR STREET
SUDBURY, ON, CANADA P3E 1A7

T: +1 705 674-0119
WSP.COM

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PREPARED BY

Original signed and stamped by Todd McCracken, P.Geo.

Todd McCracken, P.Geo.
Manager - Mining

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ABBREVIATIONS

Units of Measure

above mean sea level	amsl
acre	ac
ampere	A
annum (year)	a
billion	B
billion tonnes	Bt
billion years ago	Ga
British thermal unit	BTU
Centimetre	cm
cubic centimetre	cm3
cubic feet per minute	cfm
cubic feet per second	ft3/s
cubic foot	ft3
cubic inch	in
cubic metre	m3
cubic yard	yd3
Coefficients of Variation	Cvs
day	d
days per week	d/wk
days per year (annum)	d/a
dead weight tonnes	DWT
decibel adjusted	Ba
decibel	dB
degree	°
degrees Celsius	°C
diameter	ø
dollar (American)	US$
dollar (Canadian)	CAN$
dry metric ton	mt
foot	ft
gallon	gal
gallons per minute	gpm
Gigajoule	GJ
Gigapascal	GPA
Gigawatt	GW
Gram	g
grams per litre	g/L
grams per tonne	g/t
greater than	>
hectare (10,000 m2)	ha
hertz	Hz
horsepower	hp
hour	h
hours per day	h/d
hours per week	h/wk
hours per year	h/a
inch	in
kilo (thousand)	k
kilogram	kg
kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m3
kilograms per hour	kg/h
kilograms per square metre	kg/m2
kilometre	km
kilometre	km
kilometres per hour	km/h
kilopascal	kPa
kiloton	kt
kilovolt	kV
kilovolt-ampere	kVa
kilowatt	kW
kilowatt hour	kWh
kilowatt hours per tonne	kWh/t
kilowatt hours per year	kWh/a
less than	<
litre	L
litres per minute	L/m
megabytes per second	Mb/s
megapascal	Mpa
megavolt-ampere	Mva
megawatt	MW
metre	m
metres above sea level	masl
metres Baltic sea level	mbsl
metres per minute	m/min
metres per second	m/s
microns	µm
milligram	mg
milligrams per litre	mg/L
millilitre	mL
millimetre	mm
million	M
million bank cubic metres	Mbm3
million bank cubic metres per annum	Mbm3/a
million tonnes	Mt
minute (plane angle)	'
minute (time)	min
month	mo
ounce	oz
pascal	Pa
centipoise	mPa·s
parts per million	ppm
parts per billion	ppb
percent	%
pound(s)	lb
pounds per square inch	psi
revolutions per minute	rpm

second (plane angle).."
second (time) .... s
short ton (2,000 lb) .... st
short tons per day .... st/d
short tons per year .... st/y
specific gravity...SG
square centimetre .... cm^2
square foot ....ft^2
square inch...in^2
square kilometre..km^2
square metre ....m^2
three-dimensional 3D
tonne (1,000 kg) (metric ton)............................... t
tonnes per day .... t/d
tonnes per hour .... t/h
tonnes per year .... t/a
tonnes seconds per hour metre cubed ts/hm3
volt...V
week ....wk
weight/weight .... w/w
wet metric ton... wmt

Acronyms

ALS .... ALS Laboratories
Ag .... Silver
As .... Arsenic
Au .... Gold
BLM .... Bureau of Land Management
CFR .... Code of Federal Regulations
Cu .... Copper
ID^2 .... Inverse Distance Squared
ML Gold .... ML Gold Corporation
NAC .... Nevada Administrative Code
NN .... Nearest Neighbour
OK .... Ordinary Kriging
Project (the) .... Palmetto Project
Property (the) .... Palmetto Property
QA/QC .... Quality Assurance and Quality Control
QP .... Qualified Person
RC .... Reverse Circulation
SG .... Specific Gravity
WSP .... WSP Canada Inc.

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 LOCATION AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Palmetto Project (the Project) is located in the Fish Lake Valley mining district in northwestern Nevada. The district lies in Esmeralda County approximately 225 km (140 miles (in a straight line)) southeast of Reno, Nevada near the town of Dyer. The Project is on the Davis Mountain (1:24,000), Benton Range (1:100,000), and Mariposa (1:250,000) topographic maps. The resource at Palmetto is centered on Section 17, T1S R34E at coordinates 392,400 East, 4,189,600 North, UTM Zone 11.

ML Gold Corporation (ML Gold) owns or controls 96 mining claims. ML Gold is the registered, legal and beneficial owner or lessee of the Palmetto Claims free and clear of any encumbrances, agreements, adverse claims, royalties, profit interests or other payments in the nature of a royalty, recorded or unrecorded, except:

The unpatented mining claims are located on land controlled by the US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which require annual mining claim maintenance fees to be timely paid by September 1 and a notice to hold mining claims to be timely recorded in the Official Records of the Esmeralda County Recorder's Office by December 30.

Access to the Project is available year-round.

1.2 GEOLOGY

The Palmetto Project is a low-sulphidation epithermal system with precious metal-bearing quartz veins, stockworks, and breccias which formed from boiling of volcanic-related hydrothermal systems.

Bedrock exposures on the Palmetto Project are largely obscured by a layer of alluvium, and geology is largely interpreted from drillhole data.

The Project has a thick section of fine-grained metasedimentary rocks. These metasediments are now hornfels and tactite, with about an equal amount of mixed meta-arenite, wacke, marble, and meta-chert. The fine-grained metamorphism preserves bedding and fine sedimentary features, and both slump folding (syn-sedimentary) and later, centimetre to metre scale folding. Beds, from 1cm to 5cm thick, are composed of either light or dark calcsilicate minerals. Pyrite is common as fine, disseminated subhedra, and marcasite is rare as aggregate clots and masses. Meta-igneous rocks are present as dykes and masses within the metamorphic section, and meta-wacke may have a tuffaceous component.

Structurally, the Palmetto Project is dominated by NW trending dextral slip faults of the Walker Lane fault system. The bounding range front fault of the White Mtns transects the west part of the property, demonstrating lateral and vertical offsets on the scale of kilometers and controlling the distribution of several rock units. This steeply east-dipping, right-lateral fault zone bounds the White Mtns along their whole length. It intersects or merges with the Trail Canyon fault zone beneath alluvium on the Project. The Trail Canyon Fault (Oldow) cuts north-west through the mountain mass, and appears to be an older, deep-seated structure active both before the Walker Lane trans-tensional system evolved, and continuing today. It may have controlled the emplacement of the Mesozoic White Mtns Batholith, and constrains the Trail Canyon volcanic center, and the local distribution of Paleozoic rocks.

Both the Discovery Zone and North-West Zone focus about roughly east-west fault zones. Both zones are south dipping, the Discovery Zone steeply so, with less certainty in the North-West Zone.

Alteration is widespread and varied across the Palmetto Project, representing several separate events through time. The oldest of these is carbon migration associated with folding and thrusting of Palmetto form, which resulted in zones of kerogenous, black siltstone, and chert. These zones are enriched in nickel and vanadium, elements known for their association with hydrocarbons, which were mobilized during Antler Thrust System motion (Dev-Miss) and possibly younger events.

The metasedimentary unit hosts dykes and masses of igneous rock which may have produced endogenic or contact metamorphism, but evidence of this has been almost completely overprinted by the pervasive younger hornfels-facies event effecting these rocks. This major event appears to be simple thermal metamorphosis of an intact, relatively undeformed section of mixed clastics and carbonates.

1.3 DRILLING

A significant amount of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling has been completed on the Palmetto Project by eight different owners before ML Gold was involved in the Project. ML Gold has all the hard copies of the drill logs and assay certificates from the various owners. ML Gold completed 3 diamond drillholes totaling 887 m, and 13 RC holes totaling 3,141 m on the Palmetto Project in 2017. The Palmetto Project has a total of 173 drillholes totaling 43,940 m.

1.4 RESOURCE ESTIMATION

The drilling by ML Gold and the previous owners form the basis for the resource estimation. Mineral solids were interpreted using the geology, structure, alteration, and grades. A total of 10 mineral solids in 4 mineral domains have been defined in the resource model. Drillhole sample intervals within each solid were assessed for grade capping and composited to 1.5 m intervals. The block model was estimated using ordinary kriging.

Table 1.1 summarizes the pit constrained resource estimation at the 0.14 g/t gold equivalent cutoff and remaining underground resource estimation at the 2.0 g/t gold equivalent.

Table 1.1 Palmetto Resource Summary

Classification	Tonnes (000s)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq g/t	Au oz.	Ag oz.	AuEq oz.
Inferred (Pit)	10,134	0.95	7.29	1.05	310,360	2,374,120	341,720
Inferred (U/G)	98	3.6	10.8	3.74	11,310	33,910	11,760
Total Inferred					321,670	2,408,030	353,480

1.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is WSP's opinion that additional exploration expenditures are warranted. Two separate exploration programs are proposed. Phase 2 is dependent on the results of Phase 1 and should be completed or adjusted upon the completion of Phase 1.

1.5.1 PHASE 1 – RESOURCE EXPANSION

The Phase 1 program is designed to expand the current resource by drilling around the existing mineral solids and at depth targeting the high-grade feeder chutes. The program would involve a combination of RC and diamond drilling. At the completion of the drilling program, the resource would be updated.

The estimated cost to complete Phase 1 is CAN$1.29 million.

1.5.2 PHASE 2 – RESOURCE DELINEATION

Phase 2 program is designed to infill the resource and provide the engineering studies to support the completion of a preliminary economic assessment (PEA). The program would involve additional RC drilling to infill the resource. Metallurgical and geotechnical test work would be incorporated into the program.

The estimated cost to complete Phase 2 is CAN$2.19 million.

1.6 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are to enhance the Project and are procedural in nature:

- For future drilling programs, continue to collect specific gravity measurement for the various rock types and alteration styles. Approximately 4 to 5% of the database should have a specific gravity measurement. This will allow for a more accurate calculation of the tonnage in the subsequent resource estimation.
- On selected drillholes, conduct an optical televiewer survey to assist with structural orientation of the breccia and veining. The selection of holes should be distributed across the Project to allow for interpretation of the geology and structural orientations.
- Alteration and structural vectoring would allow the use of alteration patterns and structural trends to target or vector future exploration towards the higher grades within the epithermal system.

2 INTRODUCTION

The Palmetto Project is located in Esmeralda County of northwestern Nevada and is currently 100% owned by ML Gold Corporation.

In January 2017, ML Gold commissioned WSP to complete a resource estimation and technical report on the Project. The resource estimation was based on diamond drillholes and trenches completed on the Property to the end of June 2017.

The object of the technical report is as follows:

Compile historical work and activities on the Property;

Generate a resource estimation on the Palmetto deposit;

Summarize all land tenures, exploration history, and drilling;

Provide recommendations and budget for additional work on the Project.

This report has been compiled in accordance with NI 43-101, Companion Policy 43- 101CP, and Form 43-101F1.

All the data files that were reviewed for the report were provided by ML Gold in digital format, and access to paper reports and logs was granted when requested. ML Gold made its own work available and compiled historical work conducted by previous operators on the Project.

The primary author of this report is Todd McCracken, P. Geo., who is a professional geologist with 25 years of experience in exploration and operations, including several years working in epithermal and replacement gold deposits. Mr. McCracken visited the Project from April 10 to 11, 2017 inclusive and was accompanied by Mr. Adrian Smith, President and Director of ML Gold.

2.1 UNITS OF MEASURE

The metric system has been used throughout this report. Tonnes are dry metric of 1,000 kg, or 2,204.6 lb. All currency is in US dollars (US$), and referenced as '$', unless otherwise stated.

2.2 EFFECTIVE DATE

The issue date of this report is April 25, 2018. The effective date of the resource is October 2, 2017.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

WSP has reviewed and analyzed data and reports provided by ML Gold, together with publicly available data, drawing its own conclusions augmented by direct field examination.

This report includes technical information, which required subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals, and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, the QP does not consider them to be material.

The QP who prepared this report relied on information provided by experts who are not QPs. The QP believes that it is reasonable to rely on these experts, based on the assumption that the experts have the necessary education, professional designations, and relevant experience on matters relevant to the technical report.

— Todd McCracken, P. Geo., relied upon Adrian Smith, President and Director of ML Gold for information pertaining to mineral claims and mining leases as well as the acquisition agreement as disclosed in Section 4.

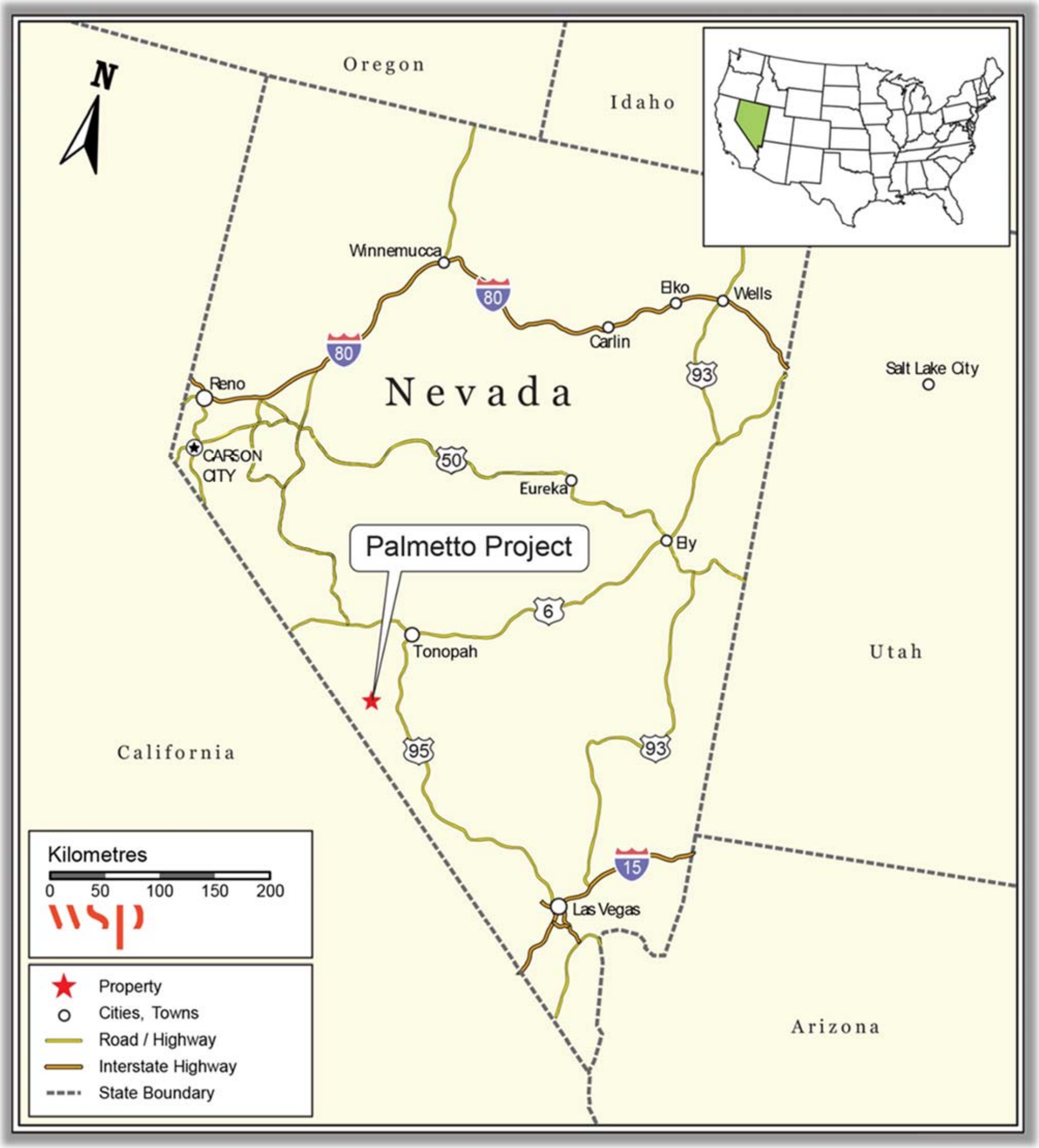
4 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

4.1 LOCATION

The Project is located in the Fish Lake Valley mining district in northwestern Nevada. The district lies in Esmeralda County approximately 225 km (140 miles (in a straight line)) southeast of Reno, Nevada (Figure 4.1). The Project is on the Davis Mountain (1:24,000), Benton Range (1:100,000), and Mariposa (1:250,000) topographic maps.

The resource at Palmetto is centered on Section 17, T1S R34E at coordinates 392,400 East, 4,189,600 North, UTM Zone 11.

Figure 4.1 Location Map



4.2 MINERAL DISPOSITION

ML Gold is the registered, legal, and beneficial owner or lessee of the Palmetto Claims (described in Table 4.1 and displayed on Figure 4.2) free and clear of any encumbrances, agreements, adverse claims, royalties, profit interests, or other payments in the nature of a royalty, recorded or unrecorded, except:

The unpatented mining claims are located on land controlled by the US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which require annual mining claim maintenance fees to be timely paid by September 1 and a notice to hold mining claims to be timely recorded in the Official Records of the Esmeralda County Recorder's Office by December 30.

ML Nevada Corp. is a corporation incorporated under the laws of Nevada, USA and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ML Gold Corporation, a corporation incorporated under the laws of BC, Canada.

ML Gold owns 98 mining claims at Palmetto located in Town and Range T1S R34E, Sections 07, 08, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. The claims owned by ML Gold are contiguous.

A number of the claims exist within the boundary of Inyo National Forest and are administered by the National Forest Service, as part of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The BLM administers unpatented claims on Federal lands under the Mining Law of 1872. Annual BLM Maintenance Fees for claims, payable by noon on September 1 of each year, are $155 for each claim. Annual Esmeralda County, Nevada Affidavit of Notice of Intent to Hold fees for claims, payable by October 31, are $10.00 for each claim plus a single $4 filing fee. ML Gold paid the federal annual mining claim maintenance fees for the annual assessment year 2017, and the unpatented mining claims remain and will be in good standing until September 1, 2018. ML Gold has recorded in the Office of the Esmeralda County Recorder, the notices of intent to hold the claims in accordance with Nevada law through December 30, 2017. The annual fees are $16,374 per year for the current 98 Palmetto claims.

Table 4.1 lists the 98 mining claims owned or controlled by ML Gold within the resource area. The claims have not been surveyed by a professional land or mineral surveyor.

Figure 4.2 shows the general location of the Property controlled by ML Gold.

Table 4.1 Palmetto Claim List

Serial Num	Mer Twn Rng Sec	Quad	Claim Name / Number	Claimant(s)	Loc Dt
NMC288771	21 0010S 0340E 008	SW	D # 58	SZYMANSKI ROSEANNE	9/11/1983
NMC517952	21 0010S 0340E 008	SW	D # 74	SZYMANSKI ROSEANNE	7/23/1988
NMC517954	21 0010S 0340E 008	SW	D # 76	SZYMANSKI ROSEANNE	7/23/1988
NMC517956	21 0010S 0340E 008	SW,SE	D # 78	SZYMANSKI ROSEANNE	7/23/1988
NMC517958	21 0010S 0340E 008	SE	D # 80	SZYMANSKI ROSEANNE	7/23/1988
NMC517992	21 0010S 0340E 016	NW,SW	D #114	SZYMANSKI ANIELA K	7/24/1988
NMC517993	21 0010S 0340E 016	SW	D #115	SZYMANSKI ANIELA K	7/24/1988
NMC517994	21 0010S 0340E 016	NW,SW	D #116	SZYMANSKI ANIELA K	7/24/1988
NMC517995	21 0010S 0340E 016	SW	D #117	SZYMANSKI ANIELA K	7/24/1988
NMC288728	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D # 15	SZYMANSKI HALINA	9/8/1983
NMC288728	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D # 15	SZYMANSKI JOHN H	9/8/1983
NMC288729	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D # 16	SZYMANSKI HALINA	9/8/1983
NMC288729	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D # 16	SZYMANSKI JOHN H	9/8/1983
NMC288730	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D # 17	SZYMANSKI HALINA	9/8/1983
NMC288730	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D # 17	SZYMANSKI JOHN H	9/8/1983
NMC288731	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D # 18	SZYMANSKI HALINA	9/8/1983

(table continues on next page)

Serial Num	Mer Twn Rng Sec	Quad	Claim Name / Number	Claimant(s)	Loc Dt
NMC288731	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D # 18	SZYMANSKI JOHN H	9/8/1983
NMC288742	21 0010S 0340E 017	NW	D # 29	SZYMANSKI ROSEANNE	9/11/1983
NMC517953	21 0010S 0340E 017	NW	D # 75	SZYMANSKI ROSEANNE	7/23/1988
NMC517955	21 0010S 0340E 017	NW	D # 77	SZYMANSKI ROSEANNE	7/23/1988
NMC517957	21 0010S 0340E 017	NE,NW	D # 79	SZYMANSKI ROSEANNE	7/23/1988
NMC517959	21 0010S 0340E 017	NE	D # 81	SZYMANSKI ROSEANNE	7/23/1988
NMC517984	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D #106	SZYMANSKI HALINA	7/24/1988
NMC517984	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D #106	SZYMANSKI JOHN H	7/24/1988
NMC517986	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D #108	SZYMANSKI HALINA	7/24/1988
NMC517986	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D #108	SZYMANSKI JOHN H	7/24/1988
NMC517988	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D #110	SZYMANSKI HALINA	7/24/1988
NMC517988	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D #110	SZYMANSKI JOHN H	7/24/1988
NMC517989	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D #111	SZYMANSKI HALINA	7/24/1988
NMC517989	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D #111	SZYMANSKI JOHN H	7/24/1988
NMC517990	21 0010S 0340E 017	NE,SE	D #112	SZYMANSKI ANIELA K	7/24/1988
NMC517991	21 0010S 0340E 017	SW	D #113	SZYMANSKI ANIELA K	7/24/1988
NMC672280	21 0010S 0340E 017	SE	CURRAN NO 1 LODE	SZYMANSKI HALINA	10/17/1992
NMC672280	21 0010S 0340E 017	SE	CURRAN NO 1 LODE	SZYMANSKI JOHN H	10/17/1992
NMC672281	21 0010S 0340E 017	SE	CURRAN NO 2 LODE	SZYMANSKI HALINA	10/17/1992
NMC672281	21 0010S 0340E 017	SE	CURRAN NO 2 LODE	SZYMANSKI JOHN H	10/17/1992
NMC518012	21 0010S 0340E 020	NE	D #134	SZYMANSKI ANIELA K	7/25/1988
NMC518013	21 0010S 0340E 020	NE	D #135	SZYMANSKI ANIELA K	7/25/1988
NMC518014	21 0010S 0340E 020	NE	D #136	SZYMANSKI ANIELA K	7/25/1988
NMC518015	21 0010S 0340E 021	NW	D #137	SZYMANSKI ANIELA K	7/25/1988
NMC1137074	210010S0340E008	SE	PAL-1	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137074	210010S0340E017	NE	PAL-1	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137075	210010S0340E017	NE	PAL-2	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137076	210010S0340E008	SE	PAL-3	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137076	210010S0340E017	NE	PAL-3	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137077	210010S0340E017	NE	PAL-4	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137078	210010S0340E016	NW	PAL-5	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137078	210010S0340E017	NE	PAL-5	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137079	210010S0340E016	NW	PAL-6	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137080	210010S0340E016	NW SW	PAL-7	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137081	210010S0340E016	SW	PAL-8	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137082	210010S0340E016	NW SW	PAL-9	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137083	210010S0340E016	SW	PAL-10	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137084	210010S0340E016	NW SW	PAL-11	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137085	210010S0340E016	SW	PAL-12	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137086	210010S0340E016	NE SE	PAL-13	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137087	210010S0340E016	SE	PAL-14	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137088	210010S0340E016	NE SE	PAL-15	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137089	210010S0340E016	SE	PAL-16	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137090	210010S0340E016	NE SE	PAL-17	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137091	210010S0340E016	SE	PAL-18	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137092	210010S0340E016	SW	PAL-19	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137092	210010S0340E021	NW	PAL-19	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137093	210010S0340E021	NW	PAL-20	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137094	210010S0340E016	SW	PAL-21	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016

(table continues on next page)

Serial Num	Mer Twn Rng Sec	Quad	Claim Name / Number	Claimant(s)	Loc Dt
NMC1137094	210010S0340E021	NW	PAL-21	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
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NMC1137098	210010S0340E016	SE	PAL-25	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137098	210010S0340E021	NE	PAL-25	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137099	210010S0340E021	NE	PAL-26	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137100	210010S0340E016	SE	PAL-27	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
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NMC1137101	210010S0340E021	NE	PAL-28	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137102	210010S0340E016	SE	PAL-29	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
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NMC1137106	210010S0340E007	SW	PAL-33	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
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NMC1137107	210010S0340E018	NW	PAL-34	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137108	210010S0340E007	SW	PAL-35	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137108	210010S0340E018	NW	PAL-35	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137109	210010S0340E018	NW	PAL-36	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
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NMC1137110	210010S0340E018	NW	PAL-37	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137111	210010S0340E018	NW	PAL-38	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137112	210010S0340E007	SW	PAL-39	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137112	210010S0340E018	NW	PAL-39	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
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NMC1137116	210010S0340E007	SE	PAL-43	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137116	210010S0340E018	NE	PAL-43	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137117	210010S0340E018	NE	PAL-44	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137118	210010S0340E007	SE	PAL-45	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137118	210010S0340E018	NE	PAL-45	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137119	210010S0340E018	NE	PAL-46	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137120	210010S0340E007	SE	PAL-47	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137120	210010S0340E018	NE	PAL-47	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137121	210010S0340E018	NE	PAL-48	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137122	210010S0340E007	SE	PAL-49	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137122	210010S0340E018	SW	PAL-49	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137122	210010S0340E017	NW	PAL-49	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137122	210010S0340E018	NE	PAL-49	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137123	210010S0340E017	NW	PAL-50	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137123	210010S0340E018	NE	PAL-50	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137124	210010S0340E018	SW	PAL-51	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137125	210010S0340E018	SW	PAL-52	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137125	210010S0340E019	NW	PAL-52	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137126	210010S0340E018	SW	PAL-53	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137127	210010S0340E018	SW	PAL-54	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016

(table continues on next page)

Serial Num	Mer Twn Rng Sec	Quad	Claim Name / Number	Claimant(s)	Loc Dt
NMC1137127	210010S0340E019	NW	PAL-54	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
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NMC1137129	210010S0340E018	SW	PAL-56	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137129	210010S0340E019	NW	PAL-56	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137130	210010S0340E018	SE	PAL-57	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
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NMC1137132	210010S0340E018	SE	PAL-59	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137133	210010S0340E018	SE	PAL-60	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
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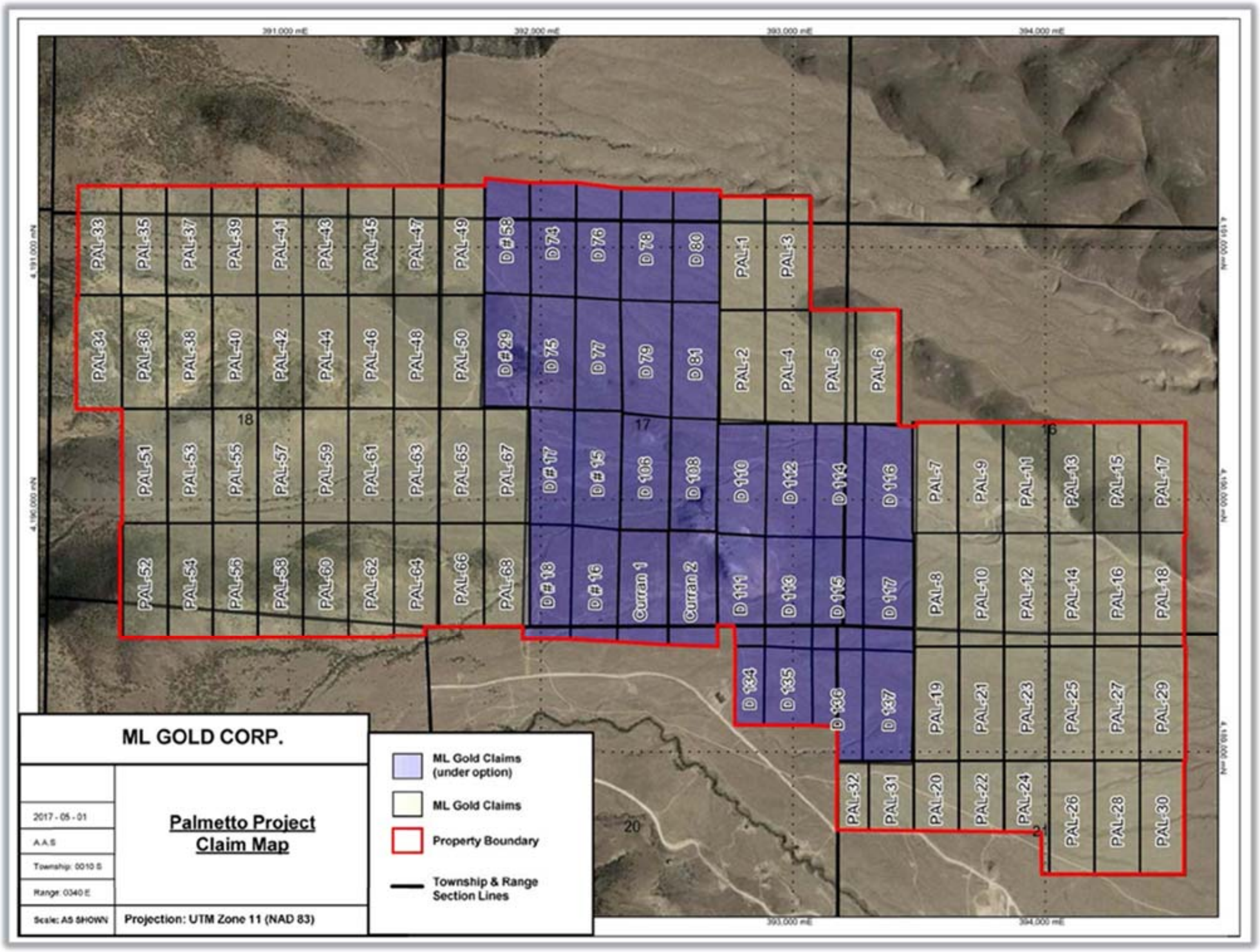
NMC1137134	210010S0340E018	SE	PAL-61	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137135	210010S0340E018	SE	PAL-62	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137135	210010S0340E019	NE	PAL-62	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137136	210010S0340E018	SE	PAL-63	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137137	210010S0340E018	SE	PAL-64	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137137	210010S0340E019	NE	PAL-64	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137138	210010S0340E017	SW	PAL-65	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137138	210010S0340E018	SE	PAL-65	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137139	210010S0340E017	SW	PAL-66	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137139	210010S0340E018	SE	PAL-66	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137139	210010S0340E019	NE	PAL-66	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137139	210010S0340E020	NW	PAL-66	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137140	210010S0340E017	SW	PAL-67	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137141	210010S0340E017	SW	PAL-68	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016
NMC1137141	210010S0340E020	NW	PAL-68	ML NEVADA CORP	10/21/2016

Figure 4.2 Claim Map



4.3 TENURE RIGHTS

Under the Mining Law of 1872 the holder (locator) of mining claims on BLM-administered land has the right to explore, develop, and mine minerals on their claims without payment of royalties to the Federal Government. Nevada taxes on mining are calculated both against royalties paid to property owners or claim holders, and also 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 the 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 outlined in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Schedule of Nevada Net Proceeds Tax

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 of 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 of more	5.0

4.4 ROYALTIES AND RELATED INFORMATION

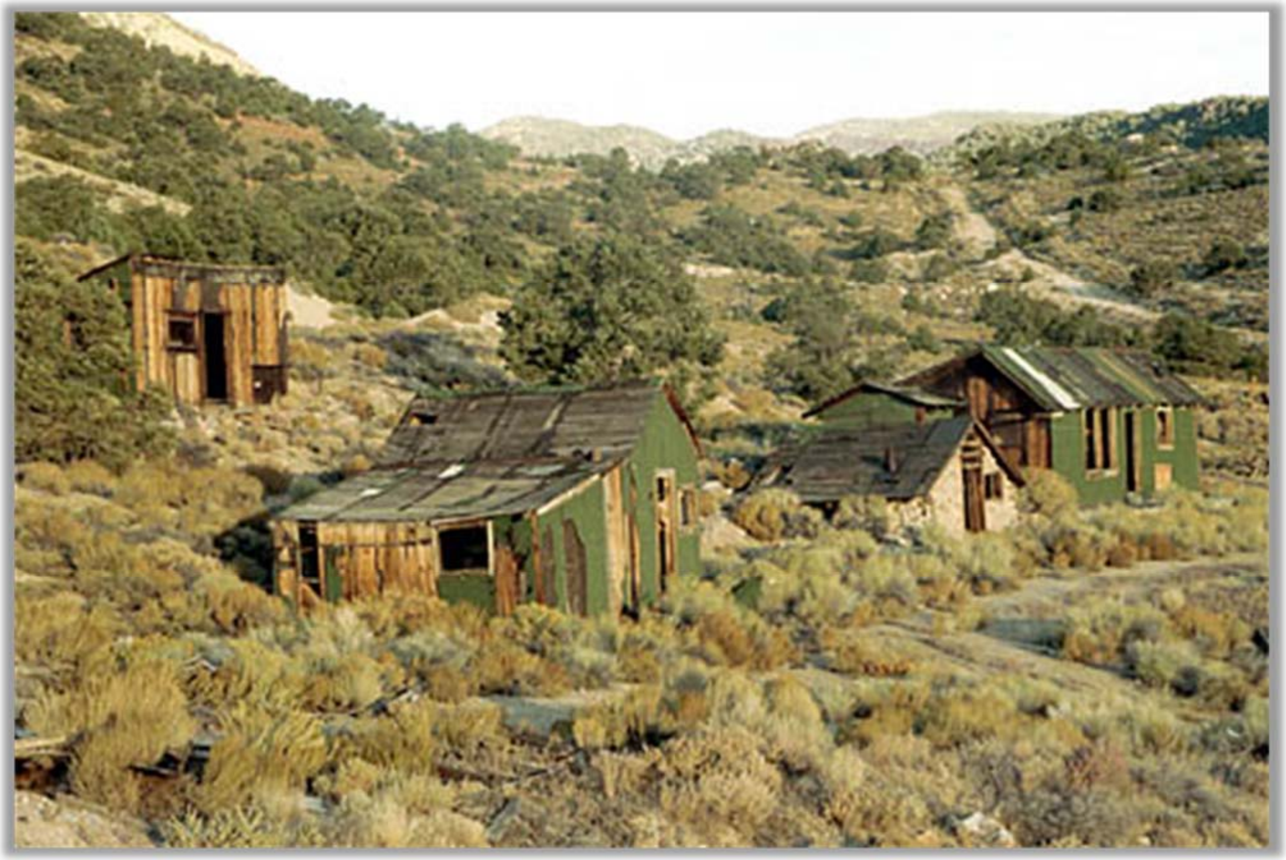
There are no royalties on the Palmetto Project.

4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS AND LIABILITIES

The historical workings and some surface infrastructure of the Red Rock Mine (mercury) exists on the Palmetto Property. The limits of the historical mine sit within the Inyo National Forest administered by the National Forest Service. The mine ceased operation in 1957. Several buildings, waste dumps, and adits remain on the former mine site (Figure 4.3).

The environmental liabilities associated with the former Red Rock mine remain with the National Forest Service.

Figure 4.3 Former Red Rock Mine



***Source**: http://www.ghosttownexplorers.org*

4.6 PERMITTING

Federal Regulations that govern the exploration activities and surface disturbance at Palmetto are BLM Surface Management Regulations 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 3809, as amended. Activities are also regulated by Nevada Revised Statutes and Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 519A.

On February 17, 2017, the BLM approved the Plan of Exploration (Permit # N-95119) for the Palmetto exploration work. The Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact were based on the application prepared for the BLM covering the following activities:

— Total disturbance of 1.9 acres;

— Construction of 13 drill pads;

— Construction of up to 4,800 linear feet of temporary roads;

— Improvement and use of existing roads;

— Construction of staging areas;

— Reclamation of all project-related disturbances at the end of the project life;

— Estimated life of the Project is two years.

The approved activities are required to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and policies. The proposed actions, including environmental protection measures, required mitigation measures, monitoring, and all other stipulations defined in the application have been determined to not significantly affect the quality of human environment and an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

All the above permits are in full compliance as of the date of this report.

4.7 OTHER RELEVANT FACTORS

There are no other relevant factors affecting this Property.

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

5.1 SITE TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATION, AND VEGETATION

Palmetto lies on the eastern flanks of the White Mountain Range, one of the ranges of the Basin and Range Province. Mustang Mountain (10,328 ft.) lies to the north-west of the Project and Fish Lake Valley (4,700 ft.) lies to the east (Figure 5.1). Elevations on the Project range from 6,700 ft. on the plateau to 7,700 ft. on the higher surrounding hills, with an elevation of approximately 6,800 ft. at the Project site. Ground elevation on the Property falls to the east.

There is sparse vegetation, which consists of desert grasses and sage brush. There are no perennial streams and no surface water accumulations on the Property. Ephemeral stream channels drain the area to the east. Drilling by various exploration companies has established that a water table occurs; however, this water may be occurring in a perched aquifer system implying that the rechargeable water table in the area is at a lower elevation.

Figure 5.1 Palmetto Project (looking west)

5.2 ACCESS

Year-round access to the Project from Reno is via Interstate 80 east to State Highway 95 at Fernley, south on State Highway 95 to Coaldale, then west on Highway 6 to Highway 264. Then south on Highway 264 to Chiatovich Road, a dirt road maintained by the county. Chiatovich Road heads west from Highway 264 into the canyons around Black Mountain of the White Mountain Range. Approximately 11.4 km along Chiatovich Road, Forest Road 1S59 heads north, crosses the Project, and heads north then west into the Red Rock Canyon (Figure 5.2).

An alternative route to the Project is from Las Vegas via State Highway 95 to Highway 266, west on Highway 266 through the town of Oasis, California. Highway 266 turns north and becomes Highway 264 at the Nevada border. Highway 264 passes through the town of Dyer, Nevada and continues approximately 19.4 km to Chiatovich Road. Several drill roads have been constructed to the various drill pads on the Project from the Chiatovich and Forest Roads (Figure 5.3).

The cities of Reno and Las Vegas each have an international airport with numerous regional flights scheduled daily. The Tonopah Airport, approximately 74 miles from Dyer, is a county owned, public use airport with one paved runway 7,161 ft. long, and another 6,196 ft. long (www.tonopahnevada.com). The airport at Bishop California is a public use airport with three paved runways (7,498 ft., 5,600 ft. and 5,566 ft. long) (www.inyocounty.us).

The closest rail lines are the Union Pacific lines that pass through Reno and Las Vegas.

Figure 5.2 Palmetto Access Map

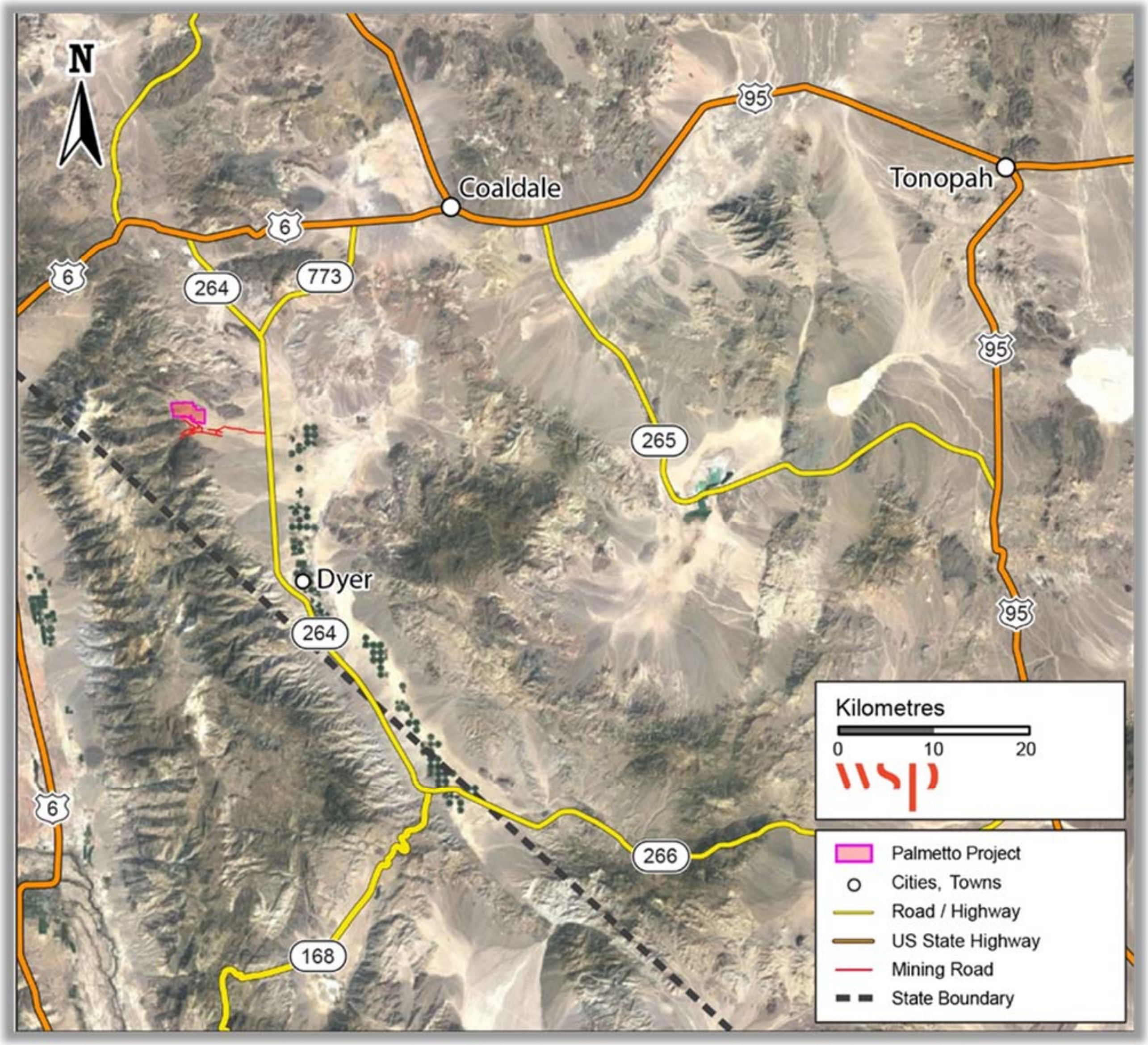
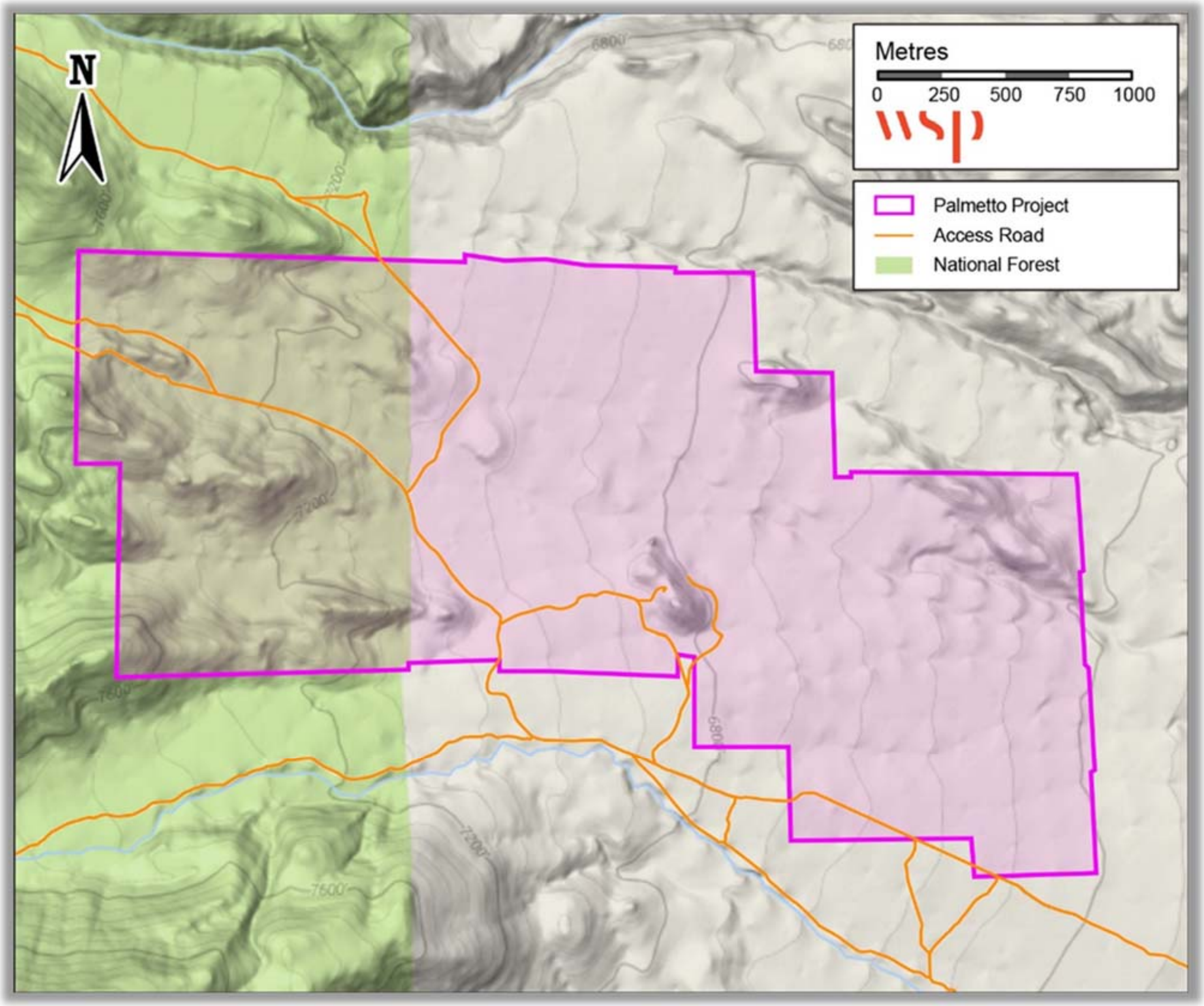


Figure 5.3 Palmetto Access Roads



5.3 CLIMATE

The Project is located in a region of Nevada characterized as a high-desert environment, situated in the rain shadow of the Sierra Nevada to the west. The climate at Palmetto is cool and conducive to 12-month exploration or mining operations. Summers are warm and dry with temperatures commonly reaching 90°F with the average around 69°F. Winter weather is cold with an average of 34°F.

Annual precipitation is estimated to be approximately 15 in., of which snowfall accounts for about two-thirds and will remains on the ground for days at a time. Annual evaporation rates are estimated to be about 50 in. per year (www.usclimatedata.com).

Access to the Property is available year-round if required.

5.4 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Project is located approximately 230 miles in road distance from Reno, whose metropolitan area has a population of approximately 237,000 (http://worldpopulationreview.com), and 230 miles in road distance from las Vegas, with a population of approximately 623,747 (http://worldpopulationreview.com). Other population centers that are in the vicinity of the project are as follows:

— Dyer, NV – Located approximately 18 road miles south of the Project with a population of approximately 260 (https://suburbanstats.org).

— Bishop, CA – Located approximately 80 road miles southwest of the Project with a population of approximately 3,879 (https://suburbanstats.org).

— Tonopah, NV – Located approximately 70 road miles east of the Project with a population of approximately 2,478 (https://suburbanstats.org).

— Hawthorne, NV – Located approximately 91 road miles north of the Project with a population of approximately 3,269 (https://suburbanstats.org).

All centers provide excellent sources of skilled and unskilled labour, professionals, and most services needed for a mining operation.

A light-duty commercial power line passes along the south side of the Project serving several residential houses in the area. Upgrades to the electric infrastructure will be required to advance the Project. It is anticipated that a new power line will be constructed along the same alignment as the exiting power line.

Water supply for the Project will be leased from groundwater owners.

6 HISTORY

Exploration of the Project dates back to 1921 with the discovery of mercury mineralization on the Project. Mercury at the historic Red Rock Mine was extracted continuously over a period from 1928 to 1955 and included over 4,000 feet of underground tunnels.

Table 6.1 summarizes the significant activities on the Project related to gold exploration from the date of discovery in the 1980s up to ML Gold's involvement on the Project.

Table 6.1 Palmetto Project History

Year	Company	Activities
1980s	Newmont	Acquire project and completed a rotary drilling program
1985 - 1986	Amselco	Lease the project and conducted surface and underground sampling
1988 - 1991	Phelps Dodge	Lease the project Conducted biochemical (sagebrush) survey, soil survey and limited rock chip sampling program Completed a IP/ Resistivity and ground magnetic survey
1992	Curran Corp	Initiated 250 feet (approximately 76 m) of exploration adit/ drift
1993 - 1995	Cambior Exploration	Leased the project Completed an enzyme leach geochemistry survey, ground magnetic and geological mapping. Completed a RC drilling
1997 - 1999	Romarco Minerals	Optioned the property Re-logged the previous holes completed by previous owners Re-surveyed the drill collars Conducted geological mapping and sampling
2001	Victoria Resources / Romarco Minerals	Victoria Resources optioned the property from Romarco Minerals Completed a RC drill program
2005	Victoria Resources / Romarco Minerals	Property option terminated by both Victoria and Romarco
2006	Jerry Baughtman	Property optioned
2006	Escape Gold	Optioned the property from Jerry Baughtman
2008	Escape Gold	Drilling and option dropped

Table 6.2 summarizes the drilling history on the Project.

Table 6.2 Palmetto Drilling History from 1988 to 2017

Year	Company	Activities
1982	Newmont	5 Rotary holes totaling 520 m
1985 -1986	Amselco	9 RC holes totaling 1,213 m
1988	Phelps Dodge	5 RC holes totaling 487 m
1989	Phelps Dodge	5 Diamond drillholes totaling 938 m 33 RC holes totaling 5,474 m
1990	Phelps Dodge	6 Diamond drillholes totaling 1,318 m 14 RC holes totaling 2,312 m
1991	Phelps Dodge	2 Diamond drillholes totaling 404 m 6 RC holes totaling 951 m
1992	Curran Corp	1 RC hole totaling 198 m
1993 - 1994	Cambior Exploration	13 RC holes totaling 3,051 m
1997 - 2002	Romarco Minerals	2 Diamond drillholes totaling 400 m 30 RC holes totaling 6,338 m
2000	Victoria Resources	14 RC holes totaling 2,926 m
2008	Escape Gold	14 Diamond drillholes totaling 4,300 m 1 RC holes totaling 305 m
2017	ML Gold	3 Diamond drillholes totaling 887 m 13 RC holes totaling 3,141 m

There are no historical gold resources disclosed on the Project.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The mountainous westernmost portion of the property is underlain by Paleozoic metasedimentary rock, and a variety of Tertiary volcanic rocks. The oldest rocks, assigned to the Palmetto Formation (Ordivician) consist of dark meta-chert, argillite, phyllite, and schist. The Palmetto has been repeatedly deformed in several regional tectonic events as well as local ones, and exposures are strongly folded, broken and deformed. The Palmetto is the equivalent of the allochthonous (“upper plate”) rocks of the Roberts Mtn Thrust in central Nevada. These rocks host productive Hg mineralization at the historic Red Rock Mine in the north-west part of the property. A small area of limestone exposed near here lies in structural contact with Palmetto Form rocks, and consists of marble and recrystallized limestone, locally displaying hydrothermal alteration (Kornze). The age of these carbonates is unknown, but assumed to be Cambrian; (Robinson et al, 1964) they do not appear to match the carbonates within the metamorphic rock package intercepted in 2017 drilling. Palmetto cherts are recognized downhole in both the North-West and Discovery Zones, but intercepts are limited. Argillaceous rocks exposed at surface were not recognized downhole.

7.2 PROJECT GEOLOGY

Bedrock exposures on the Palmetto Project are largely obscured by a layer of alluvium, and geology is largely interpreted from drillhole data gathered by ML Gold in 2017, without detailed study of previous work. The Project lies at the junction of a large alluviated area with the base of a steep mountain mass. Essentially all known gold mineralization lies under alluvium, and is observed only by drilling.

A section of Tertiary volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks overlies the older rocks and locally intrudes them, recording a long and complex Tertiary history of volcanism, sedimentation and complex tectonics (Robinson, 1964). Throughout the region, Oligocene ash-flow tuffs (Castle Pk Form) lie atop a major unconformity, with some basal fluvial sediments present locally (USGS1325, Brownie Creek). A highly variable, locally derived section of mostly andesitic rocks including the Gilbert Andesite and Blair Jnctn Sequence overlies the older felsic tuffs at many exposures (Moore, 1981). Shortly after the onset of extensional tectonics in the area (*Faulds, 2005*), a section of volcaniclastic lakebed sediments and some tuff, the Esmeralda Form (Miocene), was deposited in separate local basins throughout the region. Diatomite is presently mined from these beds 16 km north-west of the Project. Deposition terminated with a pulse of bi-modal volcanism that produced several rhyolite flow-dome complexes in the region, including rocks within and extruded by the Trail Canyon Volcanic center (*Oldow, 1992*). This constructive volcanic complex is centered 5 km north of the property, and is the probable heat source for the rhyolitic plug exposed on the Project (NBMG Map, Robinson). The volcanic center is the probable source of the Rhyolite Ridge Form (*Oldow, 1992*), a widespread unit of bedded rhyolite tuffs and tuffaceous sediments. Thin beds of gravel and ash separate these rocks from the Davis Mtn Andesite (*Oldow, 1992*). On the Project, this is a set of resistant, thin (20 to 60 cm) vesicular flows capping elongate ridges in the north portion of the Property, where outcrop patterns suggest filled paleo-valleys mimicking existing topography.

Pre-Miocene volcanic rocks are not seen on the Project. The Rhyolite Ridge Form and younger rocks are exposed as restricted outcrops along several narrow, north-west elongate ridges. Drilling in 2017 intercepted only a thin section of Tertiary lithic tuffs, immediately overlain by thick beds of undifferentiated fanglomerate and alluvium of Quaternary age. This tuff is pervasively strongly clay altered, and most likely was part of a local tuff deposit, with thickness about 20 ft. in the North-West Zone, and variable thickness in the Discovery Zone. A rhyolite plug is exposed in the eastern portion of the Discovery Zone as a steep, north north-west elongate hill, about 300 m x 200 m, but no other exposures are known on the Project. It includes flow breccia, massive rhyolite flows, and perlitic dykes and masses. This plug has been intersected in drilling (PAL 2) in the Discovery Zone. Another, smaller plug is exposed south of the Project, and others may be concealed beneath alluvium; these rhyolites are part of a local small cluster, and host gold and mercury mineralization described below.

Most of the Project is mantled by Quaternary fanglomerate and alluvium, present as a section of chaotically bedded sediments in a prograding braided alluvial fan deposit, sourced by Middle Creek and Dry Creek. Sediments consist of silt to boulder-size clasts, almost exclusively composed of granitic rock types- monzonites, granites, dioritic rocks, all coarse–grained, hypidiomorphic rocks. Tertiary rock types and Paleozoic metasediments are notably scarce, suggesting the fanglomerate sediments may be largely re-worked from moraines upstream in the White Mtns.

All 2017 drilling intercepted a thick section of fine-grained metamorphic rocks. These rocks are not observed at surface on or near the Property, and their age and geologic provenance are not established. These metasediments are now hornfels and tactite, with about an equal amount of mixed meta-arenite, wacke, marble, and meta-chert. The fine-grained metamorphism preserves bedding and fine sedimentary features, and both slump folding (syn-sedimentary) and later, centimetre to metre scale folding are documented in core. Beds, from 1 cm to 5 cm thick, are composed of either light or dark calcsilicate minerals. Diopside, chlorite, wollastonite, and tremolite are confidently identified, but xenoblastic texture prevents most field distinctions, and other calcic minerals such as actinolite, epidote, and grossular are certainly present. Zoisite is common in lilac or pink diffuse patches. Pyrite is common as fine, disseminated subhedra, and marcasite is rare as aggregate clots and masses. Meta-igneous rocks are present as dykes and masses within the metamorphic section, and meta-wacke may have a tuffaceous component. Recrystallization and fine-grained mineral intergrowth obscures grain boundaries and makes identification uncertain, but some altered intermediate rocks retain fine to medium grained equigranular textures. All observed rocks lack quartz and are amagnetic. All igneous rock appears to have undergone the same metamorphism as enclosing rocks, with frozen margins lacking contact effects and only Tertiary rhyolitic rock is seen in younger, crosscutting relations.

7.3 STRUCTURE

No pervasive penetrative deformation is observed in the metasedimentary unit, although local zones to tens of metres host strong shear foliation.

Structurally, the Palmetto Project is dominated by north-west trending dextral slip faults of the Walker Lane fault system, which influence topography, distribution of older rock units, and ongoing sedimentation. Walker Lane faulting began in the area at about17 my *(Faulds et.al.,2005*) and continues to today. The bounding range front fault of the White Mtns transects the west part of the Property, demonstrating lateral and vertical offsets on the scale of kilometres and controlling the distribution of several rock units. This steeply east-dipping, right-lateral fault zone bounds the White Mtns along their whole length. It intersects or merges with the Trail Canyon fault zone beneath alluvium on the Project.

The Trail Canyon Fault (*Oldow, 1992*) cuts north-west through the mountain mass, and appears to be an older, deep-seated structure active both before the Walker Lane trans-tensional system evolved, and continuing today. It may have controlled the emplacement of the Mesozoic White Mtns Batholith, and constrains the Trail Canyon volcanic center, and the local distribution of Paleozoic rocks. The north-west striking, narrow belts of Davis Mtn Andesite lying atop conglomerates in the north half of the Property may have flowed down paleo-valleys developed within fault zones, parallel the Trail Canyon Fault. At the west base of the White Mtns, over 3 km of right lateral offset of a range bounding fault zone is observed (*Oldow, 1992*).

Low angle structures are observed within and atop the Palmetto Form rocks, and it is suspected regional low angle structures of several ages, including the Antler (Roberts Mtn) Thrust system may be present. These compressive events are documented by multi-phase folding, foliation and bedding translation within the Property. Detachment faulting appears to have transported the Cambrian carbonates near the Red Rock Mine atop the Palmetto shaly rocks, with some offset preceding the mineral event here. Several broad zones of faulting intersected in drillholes (listhole/feet) appear to be a low angle faults. Extensive extensional faulting is only recently recognized in the region, disrupting the pre-Miocence volcanic section and its' immediate basement (*Oldow, pers. comm., 2017*). Pre-Miocene rocks are absent on the Project.

Both the Discovery Zone and North-West Zone focus about roughly east-west fault zones. Both zones are south dipping, the Discovery Zone steeply so, with less certainty in the North-West Zone.

7.4 ALTERATION

Alteration is widespread and varied across the Palmetto Project, representing several separate events through time. Oldest of these is carbon migration associated with folding and thrusting of Palmetto Form, which resulted in zones of kerogenous, black siltstone, and chert. These zones are enriched in nickel and vanadium, elements known for their association with hydrocarbons, which were mobilized during Antler Thrust System motion (Dev-Miss) and possibly younger events.

The metasedimentary unit hosts dykes and masses of igneous rock which may have produced endogenic or contact metamorphism, but evidence of this has been almost completely overprinted by the pervasive younger hornfels-facies event effecting these rocks. This major event appears to be simple thermal metamorphosis of an intact, relatively undeformed section of mixed clastics and carbonates. These rocks were probably once within the thermal aureole of the White Mtns batholith, intruded in Jurassic and Cretaceous time and now lying directly west of the Property.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 LOW SULPHIDATION EPITHERMAL

Low-sulphidation epithermal deposits are precious metal-bearing quartz veins, stockworks, and breccias which formed from boiling of volcanic-related hydrothermal systems (Figure 8.1), as summarized in the US Geological Survey (USGS) deposit model 25c (http://pubs.usgs.gov/bul/b1693/html/bullfrms.htm).

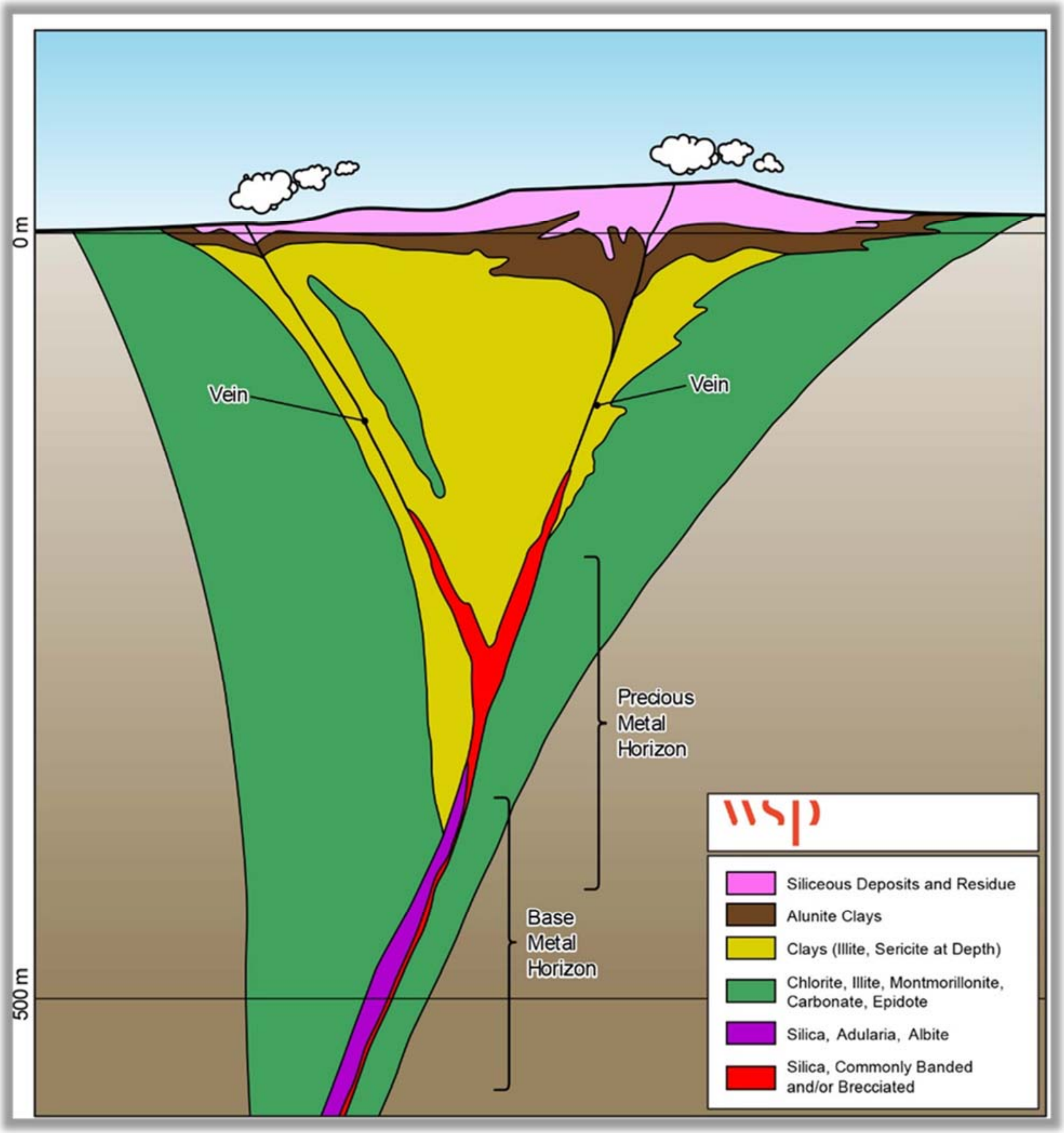
Emplacement of mineralization is generally restricted to within 1 km of the paleosurface (Panteleyev, 1996). Veins typically have strike lengths in the range of hundreds to thousands of metres; productive vertical extent is seldom more than a few hundred metres. Vein widths vary from a few centimetres to metres or tens of metres.

Gangue mineralogy is dominated by quartz and/or chalcedony, accompanied by lesser and variable amounts of adularia, calcite, pyrite, illite, chlorite, and rhodochrosite.

Vein mineralogy is characterized by gold, silver, electrum, and argentite with variable amounts of pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, tellurides, rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals. Crustiform banded quartz veining is common, typically with interbanded layers of sulphide minerals, adularia and/or illite.

Regional structural control is important in localization of low sulphidation epithermal deposits. Higher grades are commonly found in dilational zones, in faults, at flexures, splays, and in cymoid loops.

Figure 8.1 Epithermal Geological Model



9 EXPLORATION

There has been no surface exploration conducted on the Project by ML Gold.

10 DRILLING

10.1 PRIOR OWNERS

ML Gold has the original hard copy drill logs and assay certificates for the drill programs completed by the prior owners.

10.1.1 NEWMONT

No records of the Newmont drilling were uncovered and are not part of the Palmetto dataset.

10.1.2 AMSELCO

Between 1985 and 1986, Amselco drilled nine RC holes. No formalized reports of the Amselco drilling were provided. All data was retrieved from the drill logs and assay certificates.

10.1.3 PHELPS DODGE

Between 1988 and 1991, Phelps Dodge carried out a series of diamond drill and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. The drilling was completed by various drilling contractors. The RC holes were 5 ¼ inch in diameter and the core holes were HQ in size. All data was retrieved from the drill logs and assay certificates.

10.1.4 CURRAN CORP.

In 1992, Curran Corp. completed one RC hole. No formal reports were available.

10.1.5 CAMBIOR EXPLORATION

Between 1993 and 1994, Cambior Exploration drilled 13 RC holes. No formation reports were available. All data was retrieved from the drill logs and assay certificates. The RC holes were 5 3/8 inch in diameter. Drilling was completed by Hackworth of Elko, Nevada or Boyles Brothers of an unknown location. Downhole surveys were completed at 100-foot intervals (approximately 30 m). The method of the downhole survey is not recorded.

10.1.6 ROMARCO MINERALS

Between 1997 and 2002, Romarco Minerals drilled two diamond drillholes and thirty RC holes. No formal reports were available. All data was retrieved from the drill logs and assay certificates. The RC holes were 5 ¼ inch in diameter and the diamond drillholes were drilled HQ in size. Drilling was completed by Boart Longyear. Downhole surveys were completed by either Silver State Surveys of Tucson, Arizona or Wellbore Navigation of Elko, Nevada.

10.1.7 VICTORIA RESOURCES

In 2000, Victoria Resources drilled 14 RC holes. No formal reports were available. All data was retrieved from the drill logs and assay certificates. The RC holes were 5 ¼ inch in diameter. Drilling was completed by Eklund Drilling of Elko, Nevada. Downhole surveys were completed Silver State Surveys of Tucson, Arizona.

10.1.8 ESCAPE GOLD

In 2008, Escape Gold completed 14 diamond drillholes and 1 RC hole. No formal reports were available. All data was retrieved from the drill logs and assay certificates. The RC hole was 5 ¼ inch in diameter and the diamond drillholes were HQ. Drilling was completed by M2 Tech. Downhole surveys were completed International Directional Services of Elko, Nevada.

10.2 ML GOLD

Reverse circulation and diamond drilling was conducted on the Palmetto Project from March 20 to May 20, 2017. Drilling was conducted under contract with Boart Longyear Drilling of Salt Lake City, Utah. Two rigs were deployed consecutively, drilling day shift only. Holes PAL17R01 to PAL17R06 were drilled with a truck-mounted, Ingersoll Rand RD-10 drill (BLY Rig 646). The driller was an experienced professional who had drilled on the Property for previous operators, with a well-trained crew. Holes PAL17R07 to PAL17R013 were drilled with a Foremost MDP1500 track-mounted rig, (BLY Rig 746) which was operated by a third-generation driller with well-trained crew. All holes were cased and drilled with a rock bit to 30 ft., where reverse circulation drilling was initiated with a 6 in. diameter hammer bit. All holes used a tri-cone bit at a point where rock or water conditions limited hammer-bit efficiency. All holes were drilled with water injection. Figure 10.1 is an example of the diamond drill truck used on the Project.

Figure 10.1 Diamond Drill Truck at Palmetto

Table 10.1 summarizes the collar location of the 2017 drill program.

Figure 10.2 illustrates the location of 2017 program on the Project relative to the historical holes.

Table 10.1 2017 Drill Collar Coordinates

Borehole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Length (m)
PAL-17C01	392224	4189510	2118.96	259.7
PAL-17C02	392654	4189508	2088.4	308.2
PAL-17C03	392103	4189865	2115.87	318.8
PAL-17R01	392591	4189509	2093.32	272.8
PAL-17R02	392816	4189571	2074.93	213.4
PAL-17R03	392821	4189500	2077.21	292.6
PAL-17R04	391999	4189590	2134.38	228.6
PAL-17R05	392027	4189888	2119.85	304.8
PAL-17R06	391927	4189880	2125.3	274.3
PAL-17R07	392030	4189780	2122.11	231.65
PAL-17R08	392030	4189779	2122.11	166.12
PAL-17R09	391927	4189808	2127.14	297.2
PAL-17R10	391880	4189823	2130.67	190.5
PAL-17R11	392416	4189512	2105.94	236.22
PAL-17R12	392467	4189572	2100.56	195.1
PAL-17R13	392651	4189561	2087.17	237.74

Figure 10.2 2017 Drillhole Locations

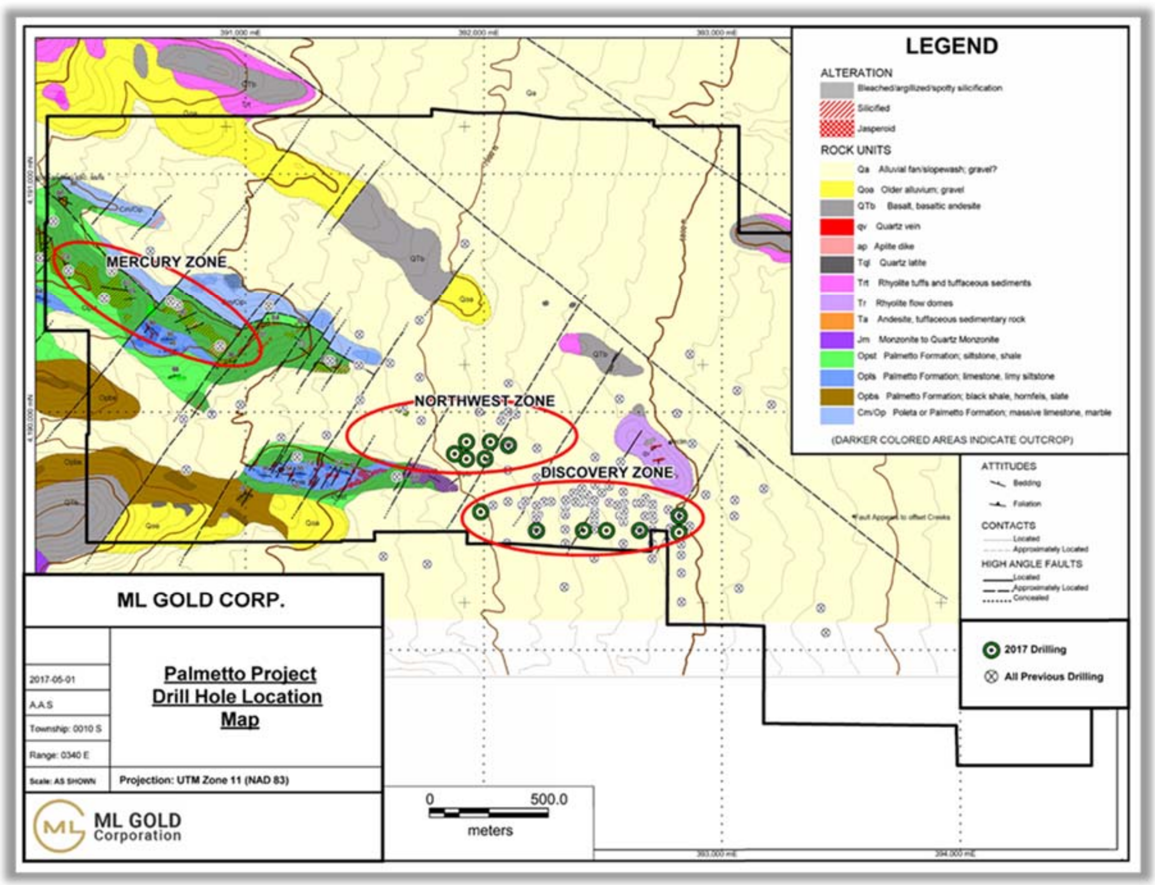


Table 10.2 is a summary of the significant result from the 2017 drill program.

Table 10.2 Summary of Significant 2017 Drill Results

HOLE_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
PAL-17C02	134.4	137.8	3.4	0.20	1.54
PAL-17C02	141.5	146.9	5.4	0.13	1.0
PAL-17C02	179.4	181.4	2.0	0.15	0.5
PAL-17C02	190.0	209.2	19.2	0.44	2.6
PAL-17C02	230.7	235.3	4.6	0.19	1.2
PAL-17C02	252.7	262.9	10.2	0.20	1.9
PAL-17C03	76.5	179.7	103.2	0.40	6.0
PAL-17R01	184.4	253.0	68.6	0.87	1.32
PAL-17R03	221.0	224.0	3.1	0.23	2.70
PAL-17R03	249.9	259.1	9.1	0.14	2.91
PAL-17R04	167.6	192.0	24.4	0.54	4.91
PAL-17R04	213.4	219.5	6.1	0.15	3.2
PAL-17R05	91.4	120.4	29.0	0.25	2.6
PAL-17R05	214.9	217.9	3.1	0.28	1.6
PAL-17R06	195.1	216.4	21.3	0.50	2.0
PAL-17R06	239.3	262.1	22.9	0.34	0.5
PAL-17R07	182.9	196.6	15.2	0.30	8.1
PAL-17R09	125.0	149.4	24.4	1.10	8.5
PAL-17R10	111.3	141.7	30.5	0.70	5.2
PAL-17R10	175.3	190.5	15.2	0.20	2.6
PAL-17R11	100.6	108.2	7.6	0.23	8.0
PAL-17R11	123.4	137.2	13.8	0.24	4.9
PAL-17R13	137.7	143.3	4.6	0.34	1.5
PAL-17R13	166.1	208.8	42.7	0.30	7.9
PAL-17R13	222.5	237.7	15.2	0.85	2.1

10.2.1 SURVEYING

COLLAR SURVEY

All collar surveys to date have been completed with a handheld GPS receiver in NAD83 format, at nominal 3 m accuracy. Each hole was abandoned and plugged with concrete in accord with state law, and each hole was marked with a short steel bar and affixed tag.

DOWNHOLE SURVEY

Each hole was surveyed near completion by International Directional Services of Elko, Nevada using a continuous gyro instrument.

10.2.2 SAMPLE COLLECTION AND DELIVERY

Drill cuttings were sampled with a hydraulically driven, adjustable rotary vane splitter ("Johnson" splitter) mounted directly beneath the discharge cyclone. Vane covers were placed to generate a consistent sample volume of 6 to 8 kg, and occasionally adjusted for larger water volumes at greater hole depths. Samples were collected in continuous 5 ft. (1.52 m) runs, within 20" x 24" fabric sacks fitted into a 5-gallon pail. Each sample bag was numbered by drillhole number and bottom depth of interval. Duplicate samples, about 5%, were collected identically by installation of a fixed "Y" tube on the Johnson splitter discharge. Character samples for examination and chip tray archives were collected in a fine screen placed in the excess cutting stream.

10.2.3 RC LOGGING

Cuttings were logged on paper forms at the drill site in natural light, and screened material archived in chip trays with consecutively numbered compartments. Every interval in bedrock was examined with a 10x lens, while large sections in overburden were cursorily examined or unlogged. Except for intervals where downhole conditions prevented sample recovery, no problems were logged, and sample quality and consistency were considered good. Some intervals were re-logged with microscope. Some intervals were subsampled from waste to provide reference material.

Where continuously occupied core hole sites adjacent R/C holes allowed secure monitoring, samples were allowed to dry for a day to facilitate transport; otherwise, samples were transported to a locked storage facility daily. After QA/QC logging and sample insertion, samples were transported for analysis by ALS laboratories, using both ML Gold and ALS chain-of-custody documentation.

10.2.4 CORE AND RC CHIP STORAGE

All the ML Gold diamond drill core and RC chip trays and a majority of the prior owner diamond drill core and RC chip trays for the Projects are in storage in Las Vegas, Nevada (Figure 10.3). Access to the Property is controlled by the land owner.

Figure 10.3 Palmetto Diamond Drill Core Storage

10.3 QP'S OPINION

It is WSP's opinion that the drilling and logging procedures put in place by ML Gold meet acceptable industry standards and that the information can be used for geological and resource modelling.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 PRIOR OWNERS

11.1.1 NEWMONT

There is no formal report on samples collection, analysis, and security in the Newmont files. The following is a summary of the methodology used after a review of the assay certificates.

Gold analysis was completed by Monitor Geochemical Laboratory Inc. of Hesperia, California using a gold roasted acid digestion with a detection limit of 0.002 oz./ton (approximately 68 ppb).

11.1.2 AMSELCO

No records of the Amselco procedures were available. All data related to Amselco were derived from the Phelps Dodge dataset.

11.1.3 PHELPS DODGE

There is no formal report on samples collection, analysis, and security in the Phelps Dodge files. The following is a summary of the methodology used after a review of the assay certificates.

The samples collected by Phelps Dodge were analyzed at Bondar-Clegg in Sparks, Nevada. Table 11.1 summarizes the analytical methods used.

Table 11.1 Phelps Dodge Analytical Procedures

Element	Method	Detection Limit
Gold	Fire Assay - AA finish (30 g aliquot)	5 ppb
Silver	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	0.5 ppm
Arsenic	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	5 ppm
Copper	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	1 ppm
Molybdenum	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	1 ppm
Antimony	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	5 ppm
Mercury	2 Acid Digestion- cold vapor AA	0.05 ppm

11.1.4 CURRAN CORP

There is no formal report on samples collection, analysis and security in the Curran Corp files. The following is a summary of the methodology used after a review of the assay certificates.

The samples collected by Curran Corp were analyzed at Bondar-Clegg of North Vancouver, British Columbia. Table 11.2 summarizes the analytical methods used.

Table 11.2 Curran Corp Analytical Procedure

Element	Method	Detection Limit
Gold	Fire Assay - AA finish	5 ppb

11.1.5 CAMBIOR EXPLORATION

There is no formal report on samples collection, analysis and security in the Cambior Exploration files. The following is a summary of the methodology used after a review of the assay certificates.

The samples collected by Cambior Exploration were analyzed at IPL of Vancouver, British Columbia in 1994 and at Shasta Analytical Geochemistry Laboratory of Redding, California. Table 11.3 summarizes the analytical methods used.

Table 11.3 Cambior Exploration Analytical Procedure

Element	Method	Detection Limit
Gold	Fire Assay - AA finish (30 g aliquot)	5 ppb
Silver	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	0.1 ppm
Copper	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	1 ppm
Lead	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	2 ppm
Zinc	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	1 ppm
Arsenic	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	5 ppm
Antimony	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	5 ppm
Mercury	2 Acid Digestion- cold vapor AA	0.05 ppm
Molybdenum	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	1 ppm

11.1.6 ROMARCO MINERALS

There is no formal report on samples collection, analysis and security in the Romarco files. The following is a summary of the methodology used after a review of the assay certificates.

The samples collected by Romarco were analyzed at Chemex Labs in Sparks, Nevada.

Samples were prepared with the following methodology:

— Samples is dried in ovens to remove moisture.

— Up to 12 kg are crushed.

— 1,000 g of crushed material is split from the sample.

— The 1,000 g split is ring pulverized to approximately -150 mesh.

Table 11.4 summarizes the analytical methods used.

Table 11.4 Romarco Minerals Analytical Procedure

Element	Method	Detection Limit
Gold	Fire Assay - AA finish (30 g aliquot)	5 ppb
Gold	Fire Assay - Gravimetric	0.002 oz./ton
Silver	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	0.5 ppm

11.1.7 VICTORIA RESOURCES

There is no formal report on samples collection, analysis and security in the Victoria Resources files. The following is a summary of the methodology used after a review of the assay certificates. The samples collected by Victoria Resources were analyzed at ALS Chemex in Vancouver, British Columbia. Table 11.5 summarized the analytical methods used.

Table 11.5 Victoria Resources Analytical Procedure

Element	Method	Detection Limit
Gold	Fire Assay - AA finish (30 g aliquot)	5 ppb
Gold	Fire Assay - Gravimetric	0.002 oz/ton
Silver	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	0.5 ppm

Victoria Resources did implement a QA/QC program, inserting blanks, duplicates and standards. Table 11.6 summarizes the Victoria Resources QA/QC program.

Table 11.6 Victoria Resources QA/QC

QC Type	Number of samples	Source
Blanks	35	unknown
Duplicate	30	RC Chips
Standard 1	17	CDN Laboratory CDN-GS-1
Standard 2	12	CDN Laboratory CDN-GS-2

11.1.8 ESCAPE GROUP

There is no formal report on samples collection, analysis and security in the Escape Gold files. The following is a summary of the methodology used after a review of the assay certificates. The samples collected by Escape Gold were analyzed at American Assay Laboratories of Sparks, Nevada. Table 11.7 summarizes the analytical methods used.

Table 11.7 Escape Gold Analytical Procedure

Element	Method	Detection Limit
Gold	Fire Assay - AA finish (30 g aliquot)	3 ppb
Silver	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	0.1 ppm
Arsenic	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	1 ppm
Mercury	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	0.2 ppm
Antimony	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	1 ppm

11.2 ML GOLD

11.2.1 RC AND CORE SAMPLING

ML Gold sent all samples from the 2017 program to ALS USA Inc. of Reno, Nevada via the described chain of custody process. ALS USA is a member of the ALS Minerals Group. ALS Minerals is accredited to international quality standards through the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)/International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 17025 (ISO/IEC 17025 includes ISO 9001 and ISO 9002 specifications) with CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis).

11.2.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION

All samples are processed using both jaw crushers and ring mill pulverisers. Samples received by the laboratory are processed using the sample preparation package PREP-31:

- Dry, crush (<5 kg) 70% passing -8 mesh (2 mm);
- Split (250 g);
- Pulverize (to 85% passing -75 µm).

At no times was an employee of ML Gold involved in the preparation of the samples.

11.2.3 ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY

All samples are analyzed for gold 30 g FA/atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) technique in RC chip or drill core. Multi-element analysis is completed for 36 elements, using Aqua Regia/ICP-AES.

ALS Minerals codes are Au-AA25 and ME- ICP41m.

The gold assay methodology used a standard FA with AAS finish technique on a 30 g aliquot taken from the 250 g pulp. Samples that returned assays greater than 10 g/t gold re-run used a standard FA with gravimetric finish technique on a 30 g aliquot collected from the original 250 g pulp.

At no times was an employee of ML Gold involved in the analysis of the samples.

11.3 QA/QC PROGRAM

ML Gold had a QA/QC program during the 2017 program that including the insertion of seven QC samples with a span of 50 assays. The QC samples included three standards, a twin duplicate, a pulp duplicate, a reject duplicate, and a blank.

11.3.1 BLANKS

The blank sample consisted of marble and was inserted one blank within a batch of 50 samples.

11.3.2 DUPLICATES

The duplicates QC samples consisted of:

- One twin within a batch of 50 samples. A twin duplicate is a second sample at the drill site or cut core.
- One reject within a batch of 50 samples. A reject is a second sample split collected at the lab after the crushing stage.
- One pulp with a batch of 50 samples. A pulp is the collection and analysis of a second 30 g aliquot.

11.3.3 STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL

Three standards were purchased from Shea Clark Smith of Reno, Nevada. Each standard was provided in individual packaged 50 g kraft envelopes. One of each of the standards was inserted within a batch of 50 samples. The standards were:

- MEG-Au-13.01 (0.31 g/t Au);
- MEG-Au-13.03 (1.8 g/t Au);
- MEG-Au-12.46 (7.5 g/t Au).

11.4 QP'S OPINION

It is WSP's opinion that the sample preparation and analytical procedures used on the Project meet acceptable industry standards and the information can be used for geological and resource modelling.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The Qualified Person (QP) has visually observed the diamond drill and RC set-ups on the Project. The QP observed all three of ML Gold's diamond drill collar locations and eight of the ML Gold RC collar locations on the Project.

ML Gold has an ongoing validation process of the drill files. The QP has reviewed the process. The QP carried out a validation of all the ML Gold drillhole files and a selection of 13 historical holes against the original drillhole logs and assay certificates. Data verification was completed on collar coordinates, end-of-hole depth, down-the-hole survey measurements, lithology codes, and 'from' and 'to' intervals. Errors rates were generally less than 1%; any issues were identified to ML Gold and corrected within the master database.

The QP imported the drillhole data into the Geovia Surpac™ program, which has a routine that checks for duplicate intervals, overlapping intervals, and intervals beyond the end-of- hole. The errors identified in the routine were checked against the original logs and corrected.

All assays entered in the database as being below detection limit with a "<" sign was converted to half the detection limit and were not considered to be errors in the data. Intervals with absent data remained as absent within the database.

Historical data was primarily collected in the imperial system and converted to metric.

12.1 QP'S OPINION

WSP believes the practice of ML Gold meets current industry standards. WSP also believes that the sample database provided by ML Gold and validated by WSP is suitable to support the resource estimation.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing has been completed on the Project by ML Gold.

14 MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE

14.1 INTRODUCTION

WSP completed a resource estimation of the Palmetto Project. The effective date of the resource is October 2, 2017.

14.2 DATABASE

ML Gold maintains all drillhole data in a MineSight and Access databases. The headers, survey, lithology, assays tables were exported to .csv format then transferred to WSP. The .csv files were created in July 4, 2017.

All resource estimations were conducted using SurpacTM v. 6.7.2 (64-bit).

A total of 173 holes are present at Palmetto. However, only the drillholes within the areas of interest and with exploration potential were included in the resource estimation. The remaining holes, while containing mineralization, were outside the immediate area of interest.

Table 14.1 summarizes the basic drillhole count and total lengths for the Palmetto dataset.

Table 14.1 Palmetto Drillhole Dataset

	Number of Drillholes	Length (m)
Project total	173	34,940
Reverse circulation	140	26,495
Drill core	33	8,445

14.3 SPECIFIC GRAVITY

A total of 168 specific gravity (SG) samples have been collected on the Project. Measurements were collected using the traditional dry–wet method of weighting a piece of core dry and then weighting the same piece of core suspended in water.

WSP used the SG samples for each domain to assign the SG into individual blocks. Table 14.2 summarizes the statistics for the SG in each of the mineral domains.

Table 14.2 Palmetto SG Summary by Domain

Domain Name	Domain	Count	Min	Max	Mean	StDev	Median
Total dataset		168	2.159	3.296	2.582	0.48	2.641
Overburden	50	7	2.159	2.782	2.563	0.199	2.609
NW - top	100	12	2.295	2.668	2.489	0.127	2.455
NW - bottom	200	9	2.428	2.641	2.582	0.081	2.624
Unnamed	300	1	-	-	-	-	2.648
Discovery	500	37	2.323	2.9	2.653	0.126	2.648
Discovery	510	17	2.323	2.881	2.648	0.126	2.652
Discovery	520	1	-	-	-	-	2.648
Discovery	530	1	-	-	-	-	2.648
Discovery	540	1	-	-	-	-	2.648
Discovery	550	1	-	-	-	-	2.648
Discovery	560	7	2.415	2.9	2.634	0.16	2.648
Discovery	570	13	2.538	2.874	2.671	0.114	2.64
Host rock	1000	61	2.438	3.296	2.728	0.168	2.688

WSP would recommend that ML Gold continue to collect SG measurements from various rock types in order to continually build up the dataset. A minimum of 2% of the dataset should have a specific gravity measurement.

14.4 GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

14.4.1 GOLD EQUIVALENT FORMULA

A gold equivalent value was assigned to all estimated blocks within the resource model. The gold equivalent value is based on a long-range pricing index updated quarterly. At the time the resource models were completed the following commodity prices were used:

— Gold = US$1,325/oz.

— Silver = US$17.50/oz.

— Copper = US$3.00/lbs.

The equation for the gold equivalent value is as follows:

Aueq = Au grade + (Cu grade x Cu price x 0.002204)/(Au price x 0.029167)

Based on the premise that the resource is amenable to heap leach processing, the copper was set at zero (0%) present recovery.

14.4.2 GEOLOGICAL WIREFRAMES

Three-dimensional wireframe models of mineralization were developed by ML Gold in MineSight for the deposit based on a geology, structure, and mineral distribution. A total of ten mineral domains were provided to WSP in .dxf format. Sectional interpretations were digitized in MineSight software, and these interpretations were linked with tag strings and triangulated to build three-dimensional solids. Table 14.3 summarizes the solids and associated volumes. The solids were validated for general geological shape and continuity in SurpacTM by WSP and no errors were found.

Table 14.3 Palmetto Solids Summary

Zone	Minimum X	Maximum X	Minimum Y	Maximum Y	Minimum Z	Maximum Z	Surface Area (m^2)	Volume (m^3)
NW Bottom	391,835.70	392,264.60	4,189,659.00	4,190,106.00	1857.186	2021.719	375,696	2,177,386
NW Top	391,836.60	392,264.40	4,189,653.00	4,190,068.00	1889.965	2050.972	322,164	1,328,804
Unnamed	391,183.60	391,427.10	4,189,736.00	4,189,914.00	1957.58	2188.54	53,412	399,027
Discovery 01	391,941.70	392,848.80	4,189,355.00	4,189,673.00	1832.404	2047.848	557,045	5,766,149
Discovery 02	392,417.50	392,518.60	4,189,717.00	4,189,877.00	1964.592	2070.924	33,415	297,903
Discovery 03	392,455.40	392,536.30	4,189,578.00	4,189,683.00	1977.092	2066.177	17,837	51,518
Discovery 04	392,534.00	392,639.80	4,189,722.00	4,189,873.00	1837.174	1987.002	37,115	343,345
Discovery 05	392,481.90	392,574.60	4,189,399.00	4,189,666.00	1937.785	2047.793	40,509	147,664
Discovery 06	391,945.70	392,265.10	4,189,441.00	4,189,666.00	1887.921	1979.089	114,746	684,114
Discovery 07	392,430.30	392,848.90	4,189,365.00	4,189,660.00	1815.192	1998.649	269,051	1,496,201

The topographic digital terrain model was generated using local topographic data and drillhole collar provided by ML Gold.

The zones of mineralization interpreted for each area were generally contiguous; however, due to the nature of the mineralization there are portions of the wireframe that contain zones of poor mineralization, yet are still within the mineralizing trend (Figures 14.1 and 14.2).

Figure 14.1 Palmetto Mineralized Domains Plan View – 1

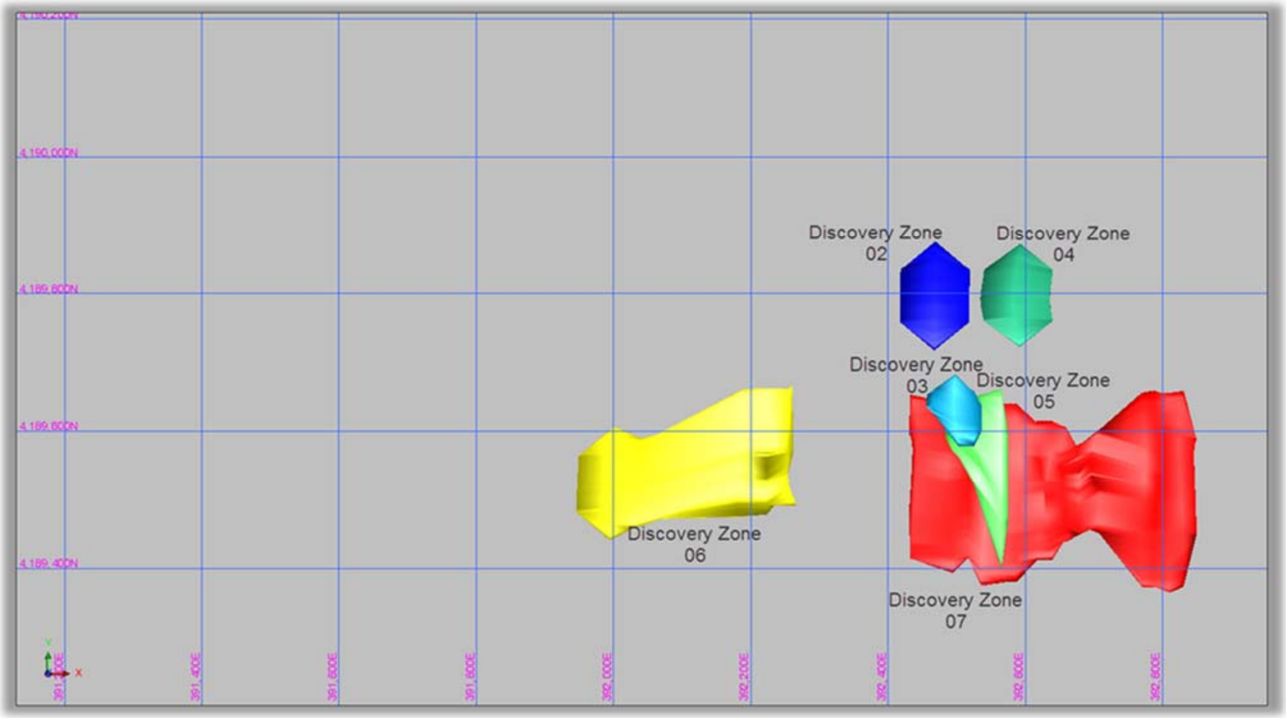
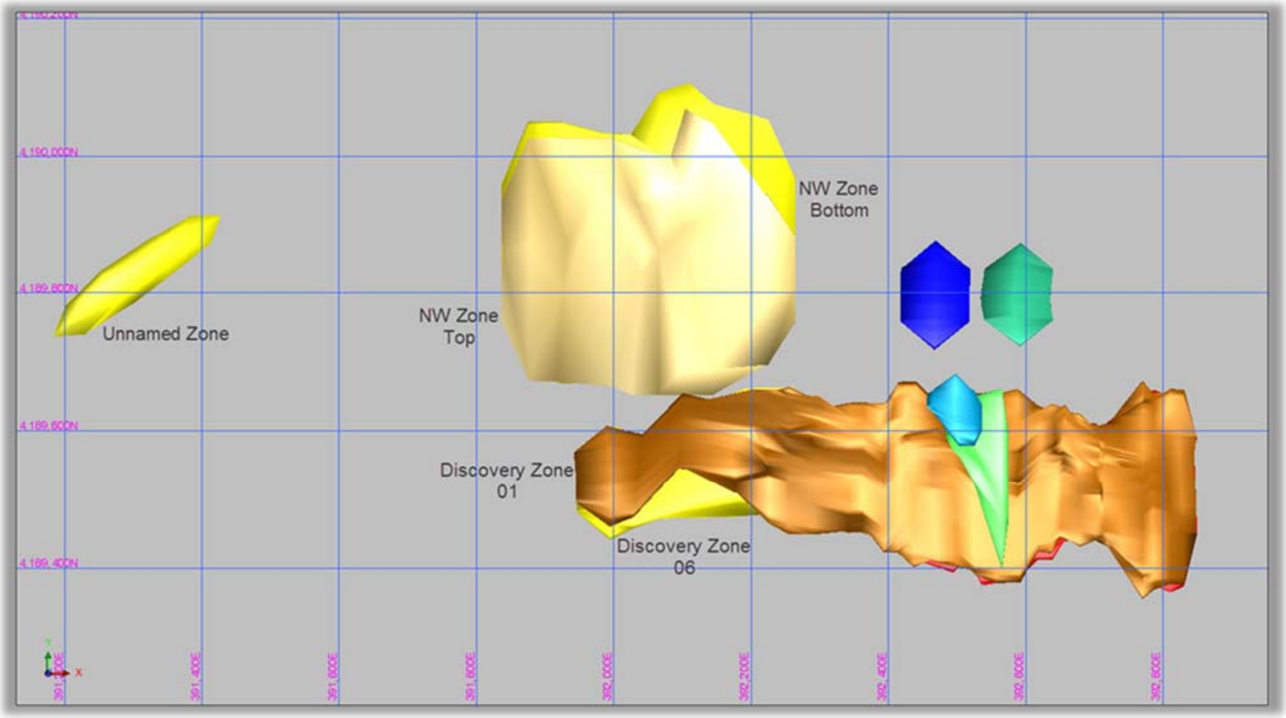


Figure 14.2 Palmetto Mineralized Domains Plan View – 2



14.5 EXPLORATION DATA ANALYSIS

14.5.1 ASSAYS

The portion of the deposit included in the mineral resource was sampled by a total of 3,320 assays (Table 14.4). Assay information was provided for gold silver, copper and arsenic, and is presented by mineral domain.

Table 14.4 Palmetto Diamond Drill Statistics

Zone	Field	No of Records	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
NW Bottom	Length (m)	198	0.55	3.05	1.505	0.218
	Au (g/t)	198	0.00	12.55	0.50	2.60
	Ag (g/t)	185	0.05	153.00	8.08	19.48
	As (g/t)	72	4.00	1285.00	123.90	170.35
	Cu (%)	72	0.07	1.28	0.41	23.80
NW Top	Length (m)	171	0.61	3.66	1.509	0.244
	Au (g/t)	171	0.00	5.04	0.35	2.03
	Ag (g/t)	171	0.00	41.40	3.65	5.89
	As (g/t)	97	15.10	4020.00	451.61	695.95
	Cu (%)	97	0.09	1.51	0.43	28.10
Unnamed	Length (m)	35	1.52	1.52	1.52	0
	Au (g/t)	35	0.01	2.67	0.32	1.70
	Ag (g/t)	35	0.20	25.90	4.03	5.94
	As (g/t)	0	-	-	-	-
	Cu (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Discovery (7 solids)	Length (m)	2916	0.27	42.67	1.498	0.863
	Au (g/t)	2916	0.00	104.95	1.31	5.24
	Ag (g/t)	2861	0.00	622.38	9.21	34.98
	As (g/t)	560	2.08	8370.00	183.17	632.10
	Cu (%)	246	0.02	1.65	0.35	23.60

14.5.2 GRADE CAPPING

Raw assay data was examined to assess the amount of metal that is at risk from high-grade assays. WSP uses a combination of the Parrish analysis, cumulative histograms and spatial distribution to assist if and where to apply a top cut to the grades. Parrish analysis (Parrish, 1997) indicates that if the metal content in the ninetieth (90th) decile exceeded 40%, capping may be required.

Based on the analysis, the top cuts that were applied to the individual domains within the Palmetto dataset. Table 14.5 summarizes the results of the grade capping on the statistics. The majority of the capping occurred in the Discovery Zone. Thirty-three gold samples were capped at 30.643 g/t, thirty-two silver samples at 146.167 g/t, seven arsenic samples at 2201.72 g/t, and four copper samples at 1.054%.

Table 14.5 Palmetto Drillhole Grade Capping Summary

Zone	Field	No of Records	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation	# Records Capped
NW Bottom	Length (m)	198.000	0.550	3.050	1.505	0.217	
	Au (g/t)	198	0.003	12.550	0.501	0.218	0
	Ag (g/t)	185	0.050	146.167	8.038	0.218	1
	As (g/t)	72	4.000	1285.000	123.901	0.219	0
	Cu (%)	72	0.067%	1.054%	0.410%	0.002%	0
NW Top	Length (m)	171	0.610	3.660	1.509	0.232	
	Au (g/t)	171	0.000	5.040	0.354	0.233	0
	Ag (g/t)	171	0.000	41.400	3.645	0.231	0
	As (g/t)	97	15.100	2201.720	412.898	0.230	0
	Cu (%)	97	0.094%	1.054%	0.422%	0.002%	0
Unnamed	Length (m)	35	1.520	1.520	1.520	0.000	
	Au (g/t)	35	0.009	2.674	0.318	0.000	0
	Ag (g/t)	35	0.200	25.900	4.027	0.000	0
	As (g/t)	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
	Cu (%)	0	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0
Discovery Solid	Length (m)	2916	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.000	
	Au (g/t)	2916	0.000	30.643	1.005	0.354	33
	Ag (g/t)	2861	0.000	146.167	7.639	0.354	32
	As (g/t)	560	2.080	2201.720	146.620	0.354	7
	Cu (%)	246	0.019%	1.054%	0.348%	0.004%	4

14.5.3 COMPOSITING

Samples intervals were composited into 1.5 m downhole intervals honoring the interpreted geological solids. A 1.5 m composite length was selected as a majority of the assays are in the 1 m range for length, and it corresponds to approximately a half to a third the cell size in the shortest dimension to be used in the modelling process. SurpacTM uses a weighted length average routine to allow for the composites less than half the composite to be used in the estimation process. This is important when dealing with gold systems, as often the higher-grade material is located at the edges of the mineral domains.

Composites were completed separately for each of the zones. Table 14.6 summarizes the statistics of the boreholes after capping and compositing

Table 14.6 Palmetto Drillhole Composite Summary

Zone	Field	No of Records	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
NW Bottom	Length (m)	527	0.03	1.50	1.42	0.30
	Au (g/t)	200	0.01	6.18	0.48	0.95
	Ag (g/t)	187	0.05	94.05	7.54	15.27
	As (g/t)	70	17.89	619.27	108.57	108.76
	Cu (%)	70	0.078%	0.83%	0.42%	0.20%
NW Top	Length (m)	546	0.01	1.50	1.41	0.31
	Au (g/t)	174	0.01	4.81	0.36	0.68
	Ag (g/t)	174	0.05	39.44	3.85	5.76
	As (g/t)	99	18.98	2,201.72	403.07	524.88
	Cu (%)	99	0.104%	1.46%	0.43%	0.24%
Unnamed	Length (m)	72	0.59	1.50	1.45	0.19
	Au (g/t)	36	0.02	2.45	0.31	0.49
	Ag (g/t)	36	0.21	23.79	3.99	5.56
	As (g/t)	-	-	-	-	-
	Cu (%)	-	-	-	-	-
Discovery Solid	Length (m)	7,309	0.01	1.50	1.45	0.22
	Au (g/t)	3,229	0.00	30.64	1.04	3.98
	Ag (g/t)	3,159	0.00	146.17	7.78	19.92
	As (g/t)	609	2.21	2,201.72	122.26	273.76
	Cu (%)	312	0.044%	1.58%	0.36%	0.21%

14.6 SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Variography using Surpac™ software was completed for gold, silver, arsenic and copper for each of the domains. Downhole variograms were used to determine nugget effect and then semi-variograms were modeled with two structures to determine spatial continuity in each zone.

Table 14.7 summarizes results of the variography.

Table 14.7 Palmetto Semi-Variogram Model Summary

Zone	Elements	Geostats Parameters				
		Nugget	Sill 1st. S	Sill 2nd. S	Range 1st. S	Range 2nd. S
NW Bottom	Au	0.019	0.443	0.539	84.92	100.99
	Ag	0.137	0.352	0.510	77.58	92.16
	As	0.284	0.322	0.392	19.16	35.80
	Cu	0.370	0.252	0.377	11.00	38.10
NW Top	Au	0.019	0.443	0.539	84.92	100.99
	Ag	0.137	0.352	0.510	77.58	92.16
	As	0.284	0.322	0.392	19.16	35.80
	Cu	0.370	0.252	0.377	11.00	38.10
Discovery and Unnamed	Au	0.029	0.474	0.498	96.43	113.97
	Ag	0.029	0.076	0.894	75.34	192.95
	As	0.294	0.329	0.376	29.44	71.75
	Cu	0.006	0.992	0.000	133.49	-

Table 14.8 demonstrates the size and rotations of the search ellipses created from the semi-variograms for each element in each domain.

Table 14.8 Palmetto Search Ellipse Summary

Zone	Elements	Bearing	Plunge	Dip	Major Axis	Semi-major Axis	Minor Axis	Anisotropy Ratio	
								Major / Semi-major	Major / Minor
NW Bottom	Au	255.49	-3.84	19.99	100.99	65.92	19.79	1.53	5.10
	Ag	205.77	-13.57	-0.03	92.16	17.50	58.89	5.27	1.57
	As	180.00	35.00	-15.00	35.80	19.03	9.91	1.88	3.61
	Cu	180.00	40.00	60.00	38.10	19.59	10.08	1.95	3.78
NW Top	Au	255.49	-3.84	19.99	100.99	65.92	19.79	1.53	5.10
	Ag	205.77	-13.57	-0.03	92.16	17.50	58.89	5.27	1.57
	As	180.00	35.00	-15.00	35.80	19.03	9.91	1.88	3.61
	Cu	180.00	40.00	60.00	38.10	19.59	10.08	1.95	3.78
Discovery and Unnamed	Au	205.00	5.00	-10.00	113.97	39.64	11.17	2.87	10.20
	Ag	195.00	30.00	0.00	192.95	41.20	14.48	4.68	13.33
	As	200.00	40.00	-50.00	71.75	29.96	15.01	2.40	4.78
	Cu	200.00	70.00	-15.00	133.49	32.60	21.12	4.09	6.32

14.7 RESOURCE BLOCK MODEL

A single block model was established in Surpac™ using one parent model as the origin. The model is not rotated.

Drillhole spacing varies throughout the model area. A block size of 5 m x 2.5 m x 2.5 m in the X/Y/Z directions was selected to accommodate the nature of the mineralization. Sub-celling of the block model was not used.

A percent fill model was generated to accurately calculate the model volume.

Table 14.9 summarizes details of the parent block model.

Table 14.9 Palmetto Parent Model Parameters

Parameter	
Minimum X coordinate	391,000
Minimum Y coordinate	4,189,000
Minimum Z coordinate	1,800
Maximum X coordinate	393,500
Maximum Y coordinate	4,190,500
Maximum Z coordinate	2,220
Block size (m)	5 m x 2.5 m x 2.5 m
Rotation	0
Sub-block	none
Total no. blocks	50,400,000

14.7.1 DYNAMIC ANISOTROPY

Due to the erratic nature of the wireframes compared to the likely geological geometry and the distribution of the mineralization within the domains, a single search ellipse would not be practical and would result in the smearing of grades.

Dynamic anisotropy is an option in SurpacTM that allows the anisotropy rotation angles that define search volumes and variogram models to be defined individually for each cell in the model, thus allowing the search volume to be precisely oriented to follow the trend of the mineralization.

14.7.2 ESTIMATION AND SEARCH PARAMETERS

The interpolation of the model was completed using the estimation methods: ordinary kriging (OK), nearest neighbour (NN), and inverse distance squared (ID^2). The estimations were designed for two passes. In each pass, a minimum and maximum number of samples were required as well as a maximum number of composite samples from a borehole to satisfy the estimation criteria. Table 14.10 summarizes the interpolation criteria for the Palmetto resource model.

Table 14.10 Estimation Parameters

Estimation Pass No.	Search Ellipse Size Factor	Minimum No. of Composites	Maximum No. of Composites	Maximum No. of Composites per BH
1	50%	4	12	2
2	100%	3	12	2

14.8 RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

Several factors are considered in the definition of a resource classification:

- NI 43-101 requirements;
- Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum guidelines;
- Authors' experience with epithermal gold deposits;
- Spatial continuity of the assays within the drillholes;
- Borehole spacing and estimate runs required to estimate the grades in a block;
- The confidence with the dataset base on the results of the validation;
- The number of samples and boreholes used in each of the block estimations.

At the current stage of the Project, the entire Palmetto resource is classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource.

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated based on geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings, and drillholes (www.CIM.org).

No environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, or other relevant issues are known to the authors that may affect the estimation of mineral resources. Mineral reserves can only be estimated based on an economic evaluation that is used in a preliminary feasibility study or a feasibility study of a mineral project; thus, no reserves have been estimated. As per NI 43 101, mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not have to demonstrate economic viability.

14.9 MINERAL RESOURCE TABULATION

The resource has an effective date of October 2, 2017, and has been tabulated in terms of a gold equivalent cut-off grade. A gold equivalent value was assigned to each block based on the estimated gold and silver for the block.

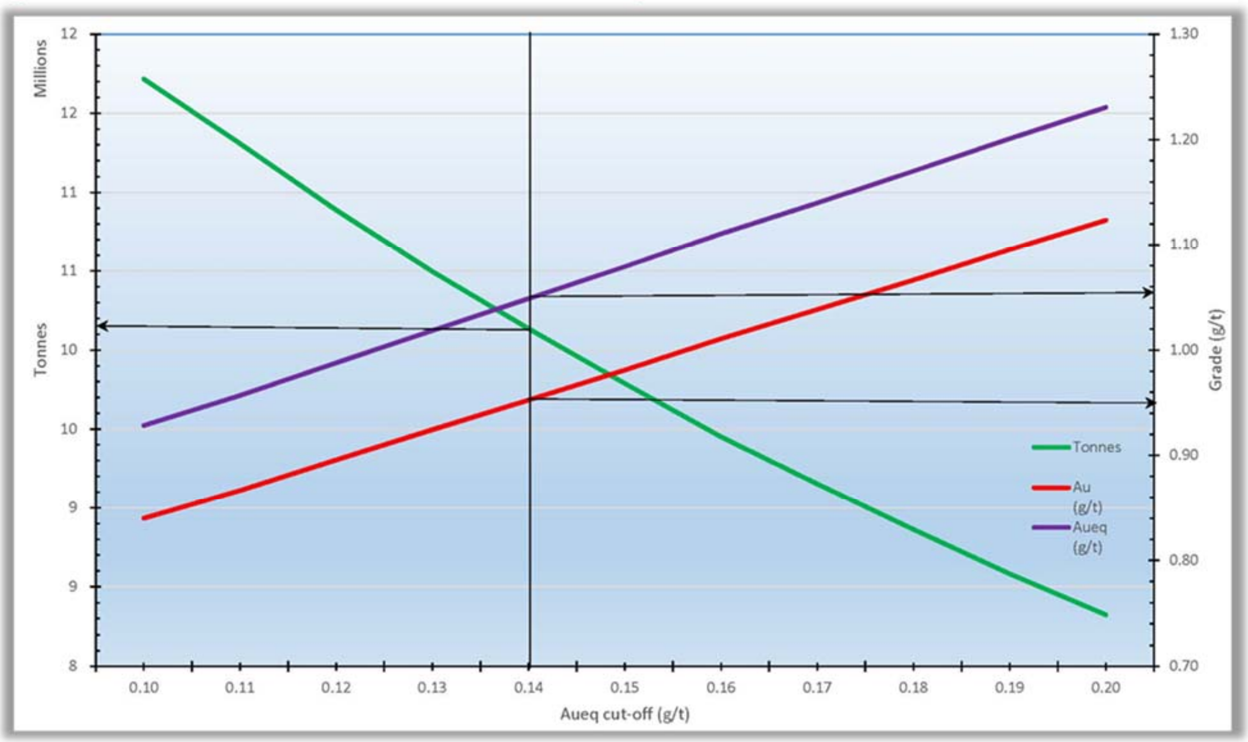
The open pit mineral resource for Palmetto is tabulated in Table 14.11 in the form of grade tonnage table. The resources are tabulated using various gold equivalent cutoff grades up to an upper boundary of greater than 0.20 g/t gold equivalent.

Figure 14.3 is the grade tonnage curves for the model. Tonnages and contained metal have been rounded to reflect the level of confidence in the estimation.

Table 14.11 Palmetto Pit Constrained Grade – Tonnage Table

Cutoff Aueq (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Aueq (g/t)	Au (oz.)	Ag (oz.)	Aueq (oz.)
0.10	11,716,000	0.84	6.69	0.93	316,430	2,520,930	349,720
0.11	11,308,000	0.87	6.83	0.96	315,060	2,484,520	347,870
0.12	10,887,000	0.90	6.99	0.99	313,500	2,445,050	345,790
0.13	10,496,000	0.92	7.14	1.02	311,930	2,408,350	343,740
0.14	10,134,000	0.95	7.29	1.05	310,360	2,374,120	341,720
0.15	9,788,000	0.98	7.43	1.08	308,750	2,337,420	339,620
0.16	9,450,000	1.01	7.57	1.11	307,070	2,299,800	337,450
0.17	9,152,000	1.04	7.70	1.14	305,500	2,266,120	335,430
0.18	8,862,000	1.07	7.84	1.17	303,870	2,233,270	333,360
0.19	8,581,000	1.10	7.98	1.20	302,200	2,201,500	331,280
0.20	8,322,000	1.12	8.11	1.23	300,580	2,169,780	329,240

Figure 14.3 Palmetto Pit Constrained Grade - Tonnage Curve



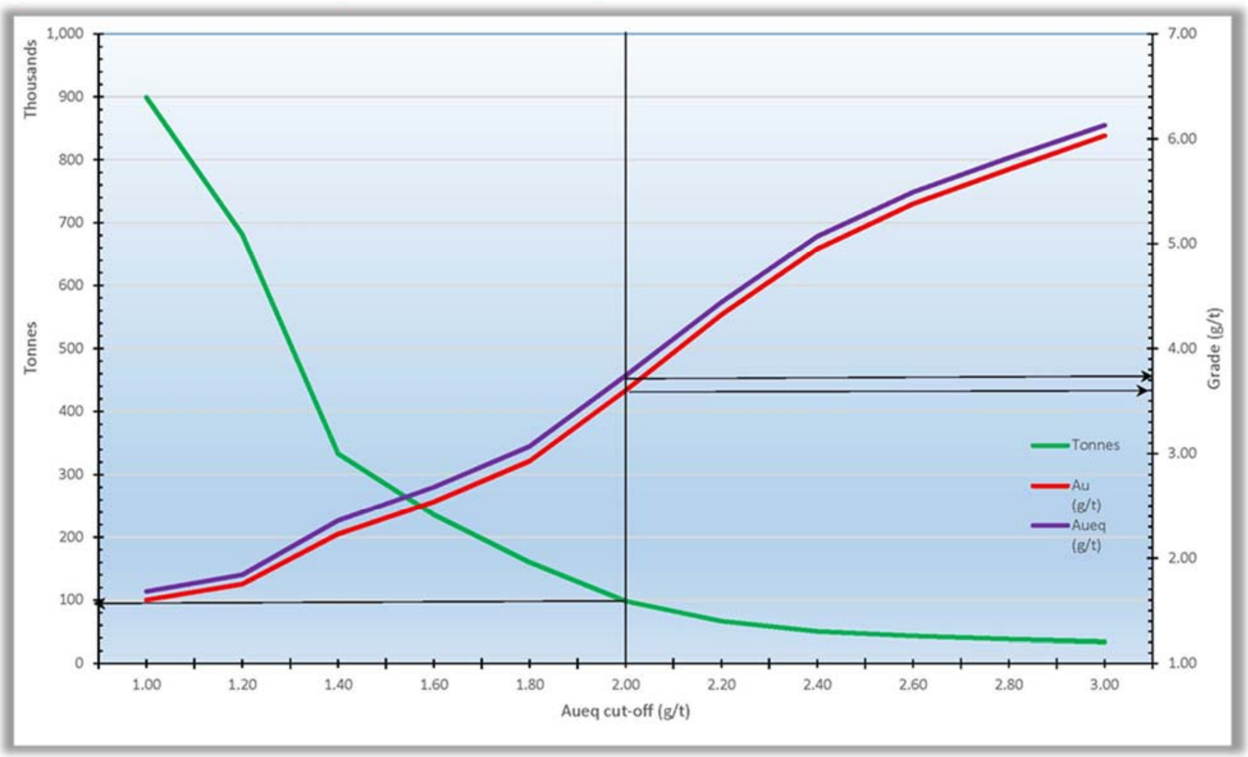
At the end of any open pit operation, there is the potential to recover some of the resources with an underground mining recovery method. The underground resource for Palmetto is tabulated in Table 14.12 in the form of grade tonnage table. The resources are tabulated using various gold equivalent cutoff grades up to an upper boundary of greater than 3.00 g/t gold equivalent.

Figure 14.4 is the grade tonnage curves for the model. Tonnages and contained metal have been rounded to reflect the level of confidence in the estimation.

Table 14.12 Palmetto Underground Grade – Tonnage Table

Cutoff Aueq (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Aueq (g/t)	Au (oz.)	Ag (oz.)	Aueq (oz.)
1.00	899,000	1.60	6.26	1.68	46,130	181,120	48,520
1.20	681,000	1.75	6.41	1.84	38,390	140,360	40,250
1.40	333,000	2.23	9.71	2.36	23,890	103,950	25,260
1.60	236,000	2.54	10.53	2.68	19,250	79,900	20,310
1.80	160,000	2.93	10.53	3.07	15,090	54,280	15,810
2.00	98,000	3.60	10.80	3.74	11,310	33,910	11,760
2.20	66,000	4.32	9.66	4.44	9,220	20,640	9,490
2.40	50,000	4.95	8.76	5.07	8,040	14,220	8,230
2.60	43,000	5.38	8.29	5.49	7,430	11,450	7,590
2.80	38,000	5.71	7.93	5.82	7,020	9,740	7,150
3.00	34,000	6.03	7.56	6.13	6,660	8,350	6,770

Figure 14.4 Palmetto Underground Grade – Tonnage Curve



Based on the results of similar gold operations located in Nevada, a 0.14 g/t gold equivalent cutoff was used to tabulate the pit constrained resource and a 2.00 g/t underground resource for the Palmetto deposit. Table 14.13 contains the parameters used to generate a pit shell to constrain the resource.

Table 14.13 Pit Parameters

Whittle Scenario Label Item	Units	Scenario 5
Scenario		Unconstrained incl. HR Rock
Open Pit Mining Cost	$/ tonne mined	1.35
Overburden Mining Cost		0.95
Processing Cost	$/ tonne processed	5.00
Selling Price		
Au	$/oz.	1,350
Ag	$/oz.	18.00
Cu	$/lb.	3.00
Metal Payable Recovery		
Au	%	80
Ag	%	52
Cu	%	0
Slope Angles		
Overburden	o	25
Rock	o	45
ESTIMATED MILL COG		
Au	g/t	0.14
Ag	g/t	*16.6*

Table 14.14 summarizes the pit constrained resource estimation at the 0.14 g/t gold equivalent cutoff and remaining underground resource estimation at the 2.0 g/t gold equivalent.

Table 14.14 Palmetto Resource Summary

Classification	Tonnes (000s)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq g/t	Au oz.	Ag oz.	AuEq oz.
Inferred (Pit)	10,134	0.95	7.29	1.05	310,360	2,374,120	341,720
Inferred (U/G)	98	3.6	10.8	3.74	11,310	33,910	11,760
Total Inferred					321,670	2,408,030	353,480

Figures 14.5 and 14.6 are perspective views of the pit constrained resource.

Figure 14.5 Palmetto Open Pit Constrained Resource (northwest perspective view – not to scale)

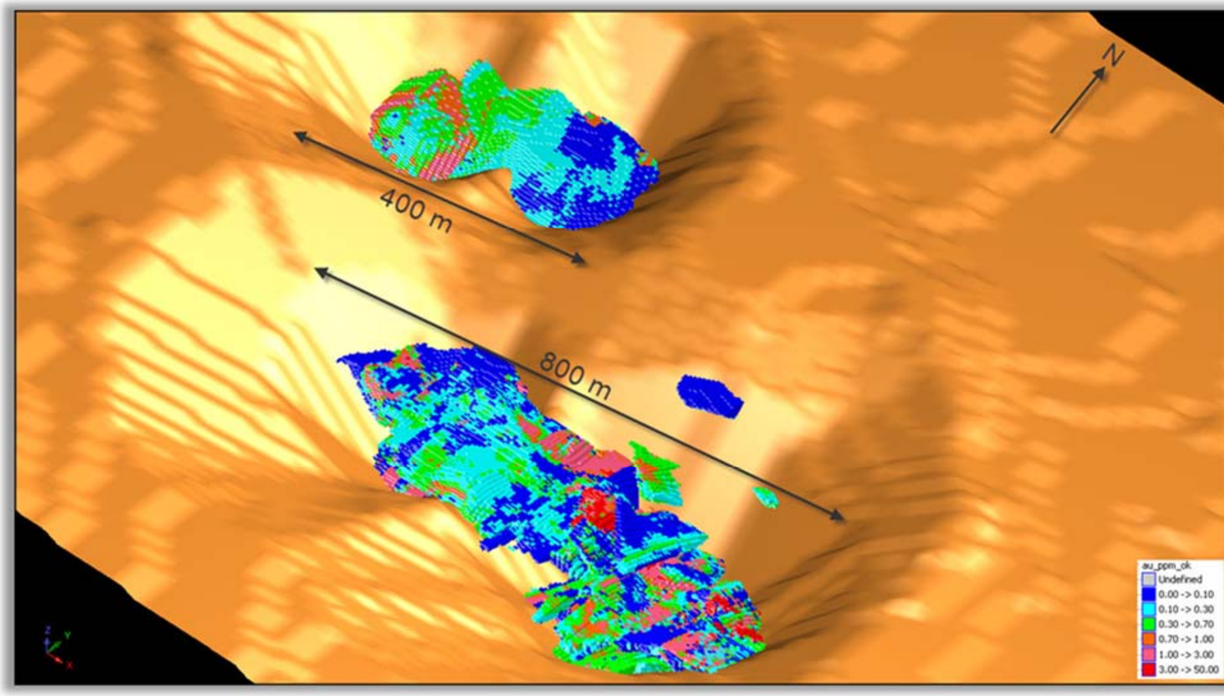
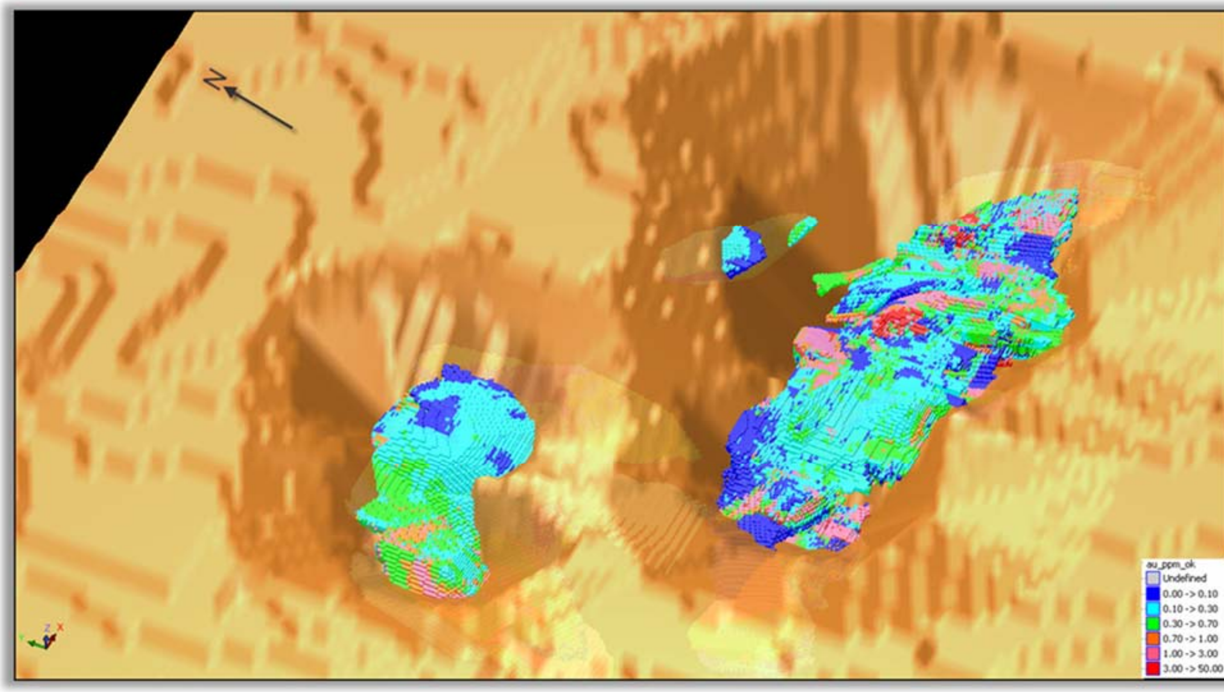


Figure 14.6 Palmetto Open Pit Constrained Resource (northeast perspective view – not to scale)



14.10 VALIDATION

The Palmetto resource model was validated by three methods:

— Visual comparison of color-coded block model grades with composite drillhole grades on section.

— Comparison of the global mean block grades for inverse distance squared, nearest neighbour, and composites.

— Swath plots.

14.10.1 VISUAL VALIDATION

The visual comparisons of block model grades with composite grades for the deposit show a reasonable correlation between the values. No significant discrepancies were apparent from the sections, yet grade smoothing is apparent in places (Figures 14.7 to 14.10).

Figure 14.7 Palmetto Section A

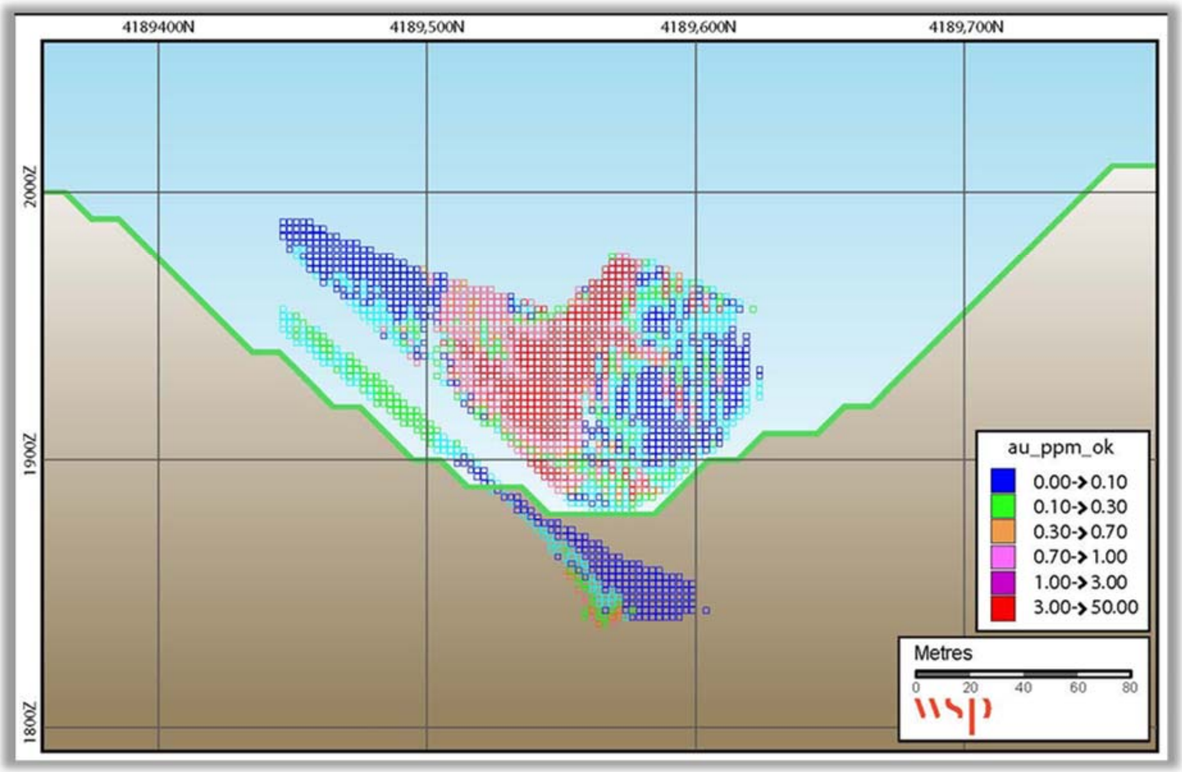


Figure 14.8 Palmetto Section B

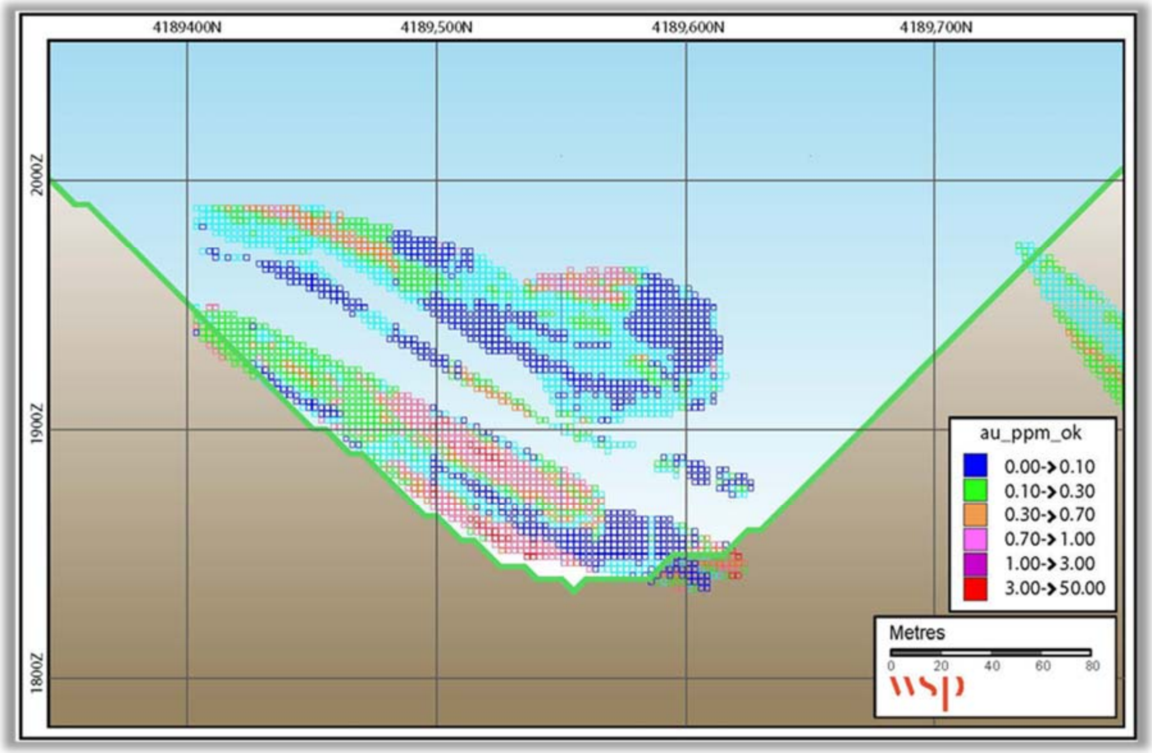


Figure 14.9 Palmetto Section C

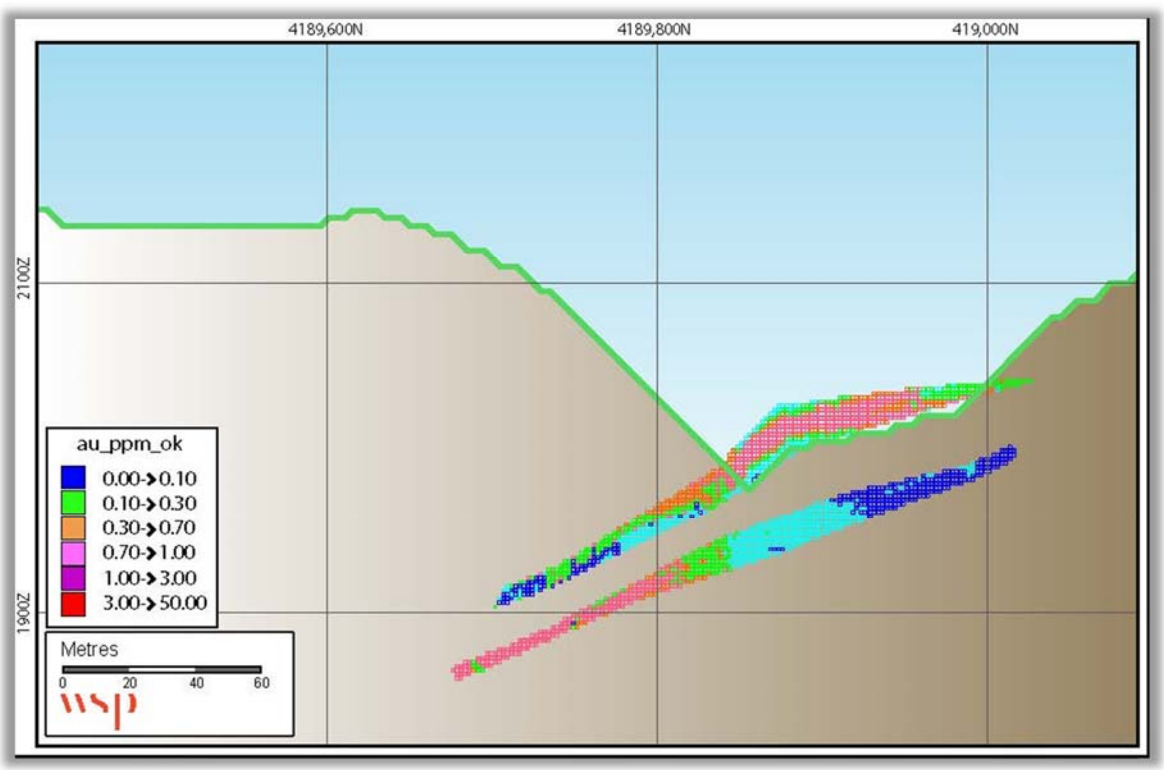
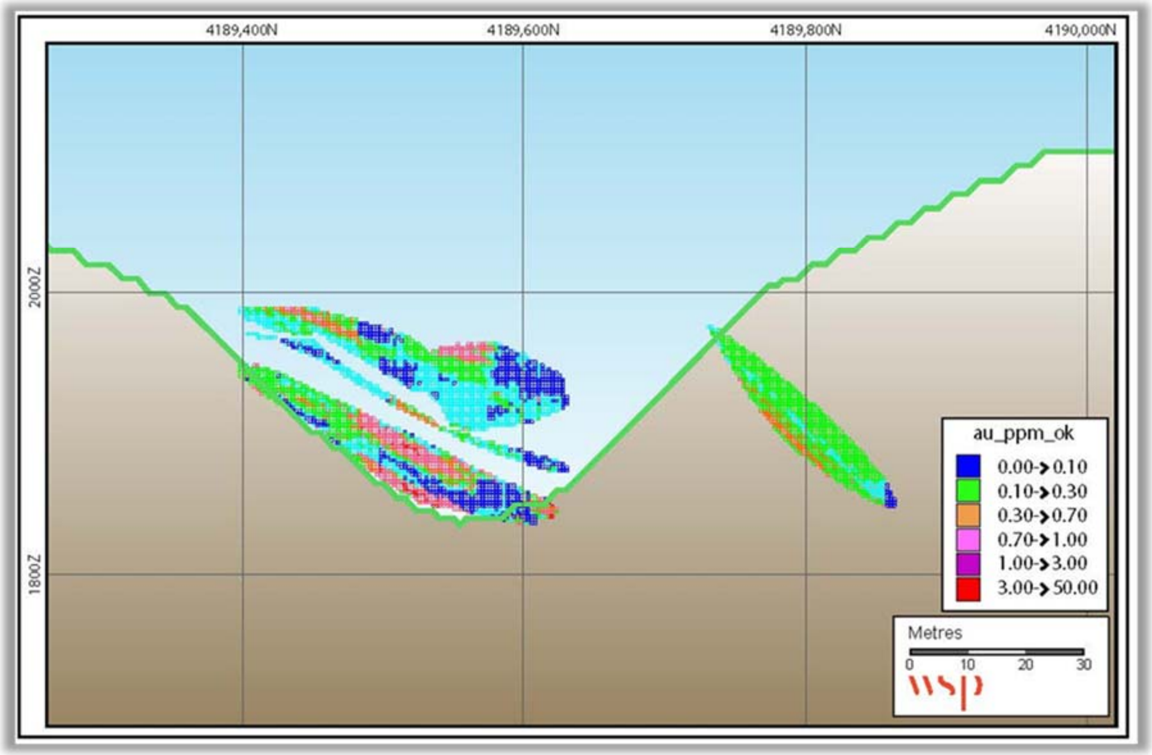


Figure 14.10 Palmetto Section D



14.10.2 GLOBAL COMPARISON

The global block model statistics for the OK interpolation were compared to the global ID2 and NN interpolation as well as the composite capped drillhole data. Table 14.15 shows this comparison of the global estimates for the three estimation method calculations. In general, there is agreement between the models. Larger discrepancies are reflected as a result of lower drill density in some portions of the model. There is a degree of apparent smoothing when compared to the diamond drill statistics. Comparisons were made using all blocks at a 0 g/t gold equivalent cutoff.

Table 14.15 Palmetto Global Statics Comparison

Zone	Element	DDH	NN	ID2	OK
NW Bottom	Au (g/t)	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.44
	Ag (g/t)	7.54	3.69	3.81	3.77
	As (g/t)	108.57	20.09	19.19	19.34
	Cu (%)	0.416%	0.079%	0.076%	0.077%
NW Top	Au (g/t)	0.36	0.45	0.46	0.46
	Ag (g/t)	3.85	4.06	4.29	3.98
	As (g/t)	403.07	95.16	92.21	92.17
	Cu (%)	0.427%	0.112%	0.102%	0.103%
Unnamed	Au (g/t)	0.31	0.38	0.37	0.38
	Ag (g/t)	3.99	4.71	4.61	4.82
	As (g/t)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Cu (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%
Discovery	Au (g/t)	1.04	0.57	0.55	0.58
	Ag (g/t)	7.78	4.65	4.70	4.68
	As (g/t)	122.26	61.99	58.49	58.84
	Cu (%)	0.36%	0.10%	0.09%	0.09%

14.10.3 SWATH PLOTS

A series of swath plot were generated to compere the distribution of the grades in the OK method compared to the ID2 and NN methods as well as the drillhole composite file. The swaths are generated in easting and northing orientations for each of the elements modeled (Figures 14.11 to 14.16).

As expected with a smaller dataset, there is grade smoothing in the model compared to the drillhole composites. Gaps in the charts reflect gaps in the drill data or the model did not estimate grades into the area. All the plots show good correlations between the models and the composites.

Figure 14.11 Palmetto Gold Easting Swath Plot

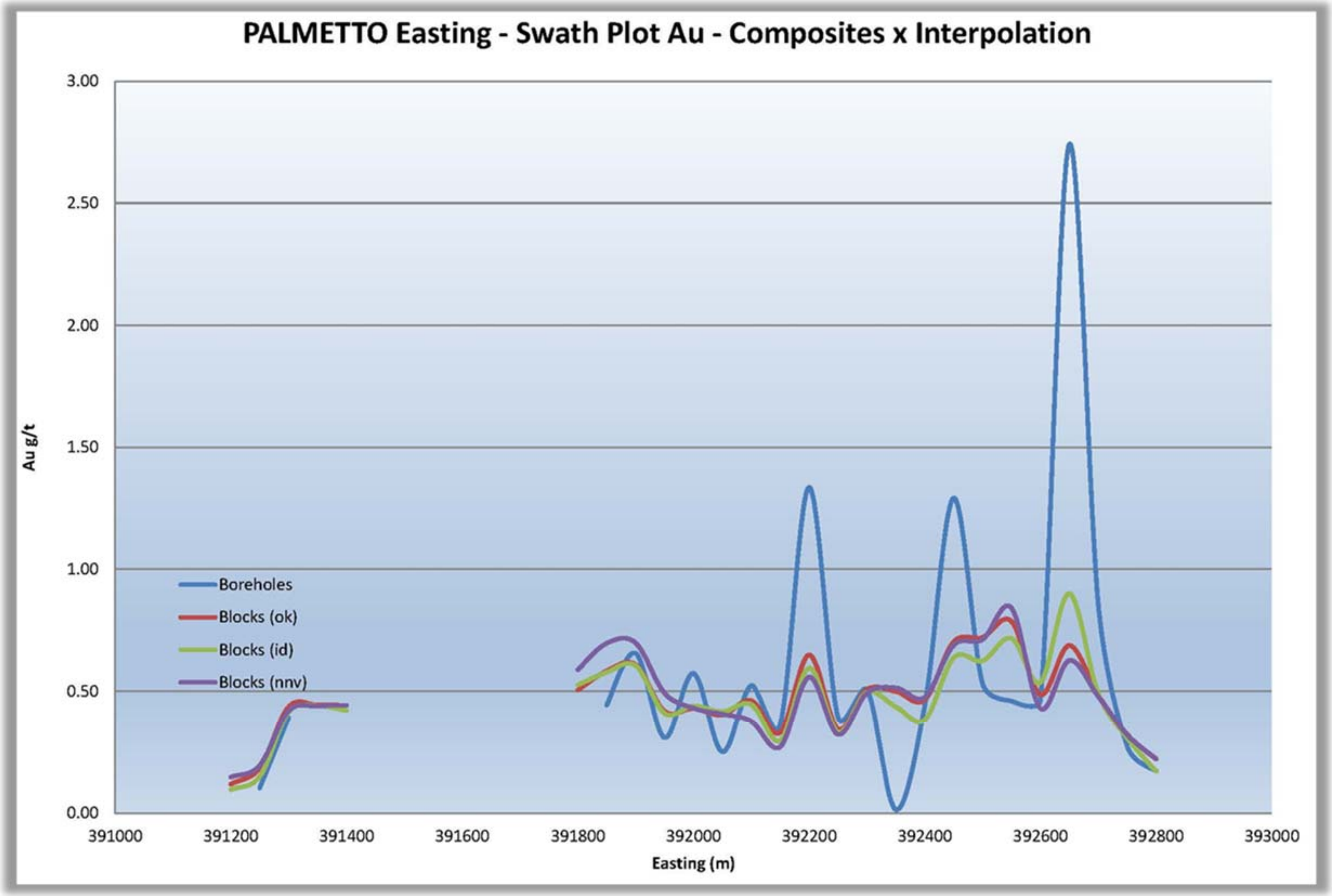


Figure 14.12 Palmetto Gold Northing Swath Plot

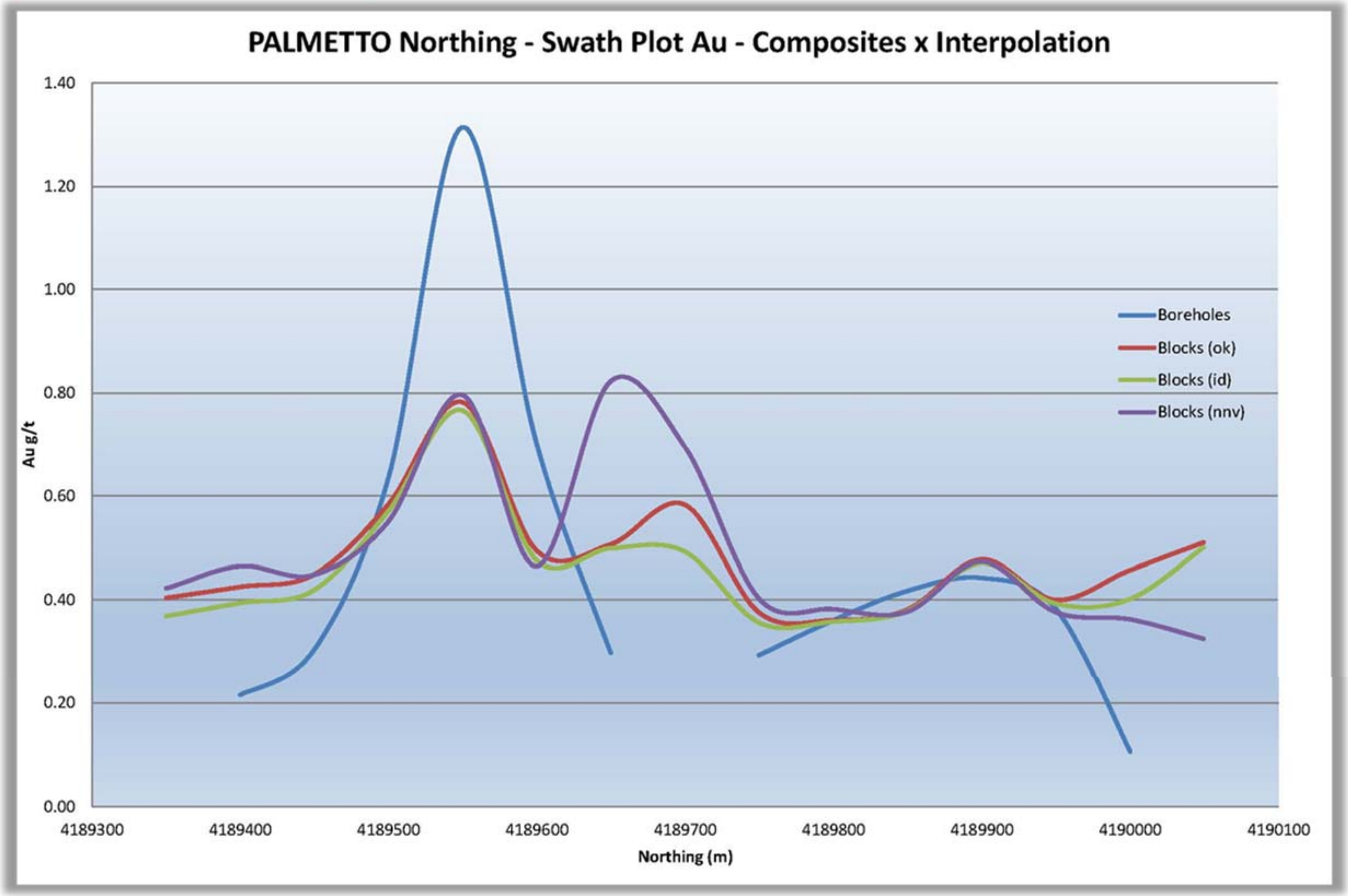


Figure 14.13 Palmetto Gold Elevation Swath Plot

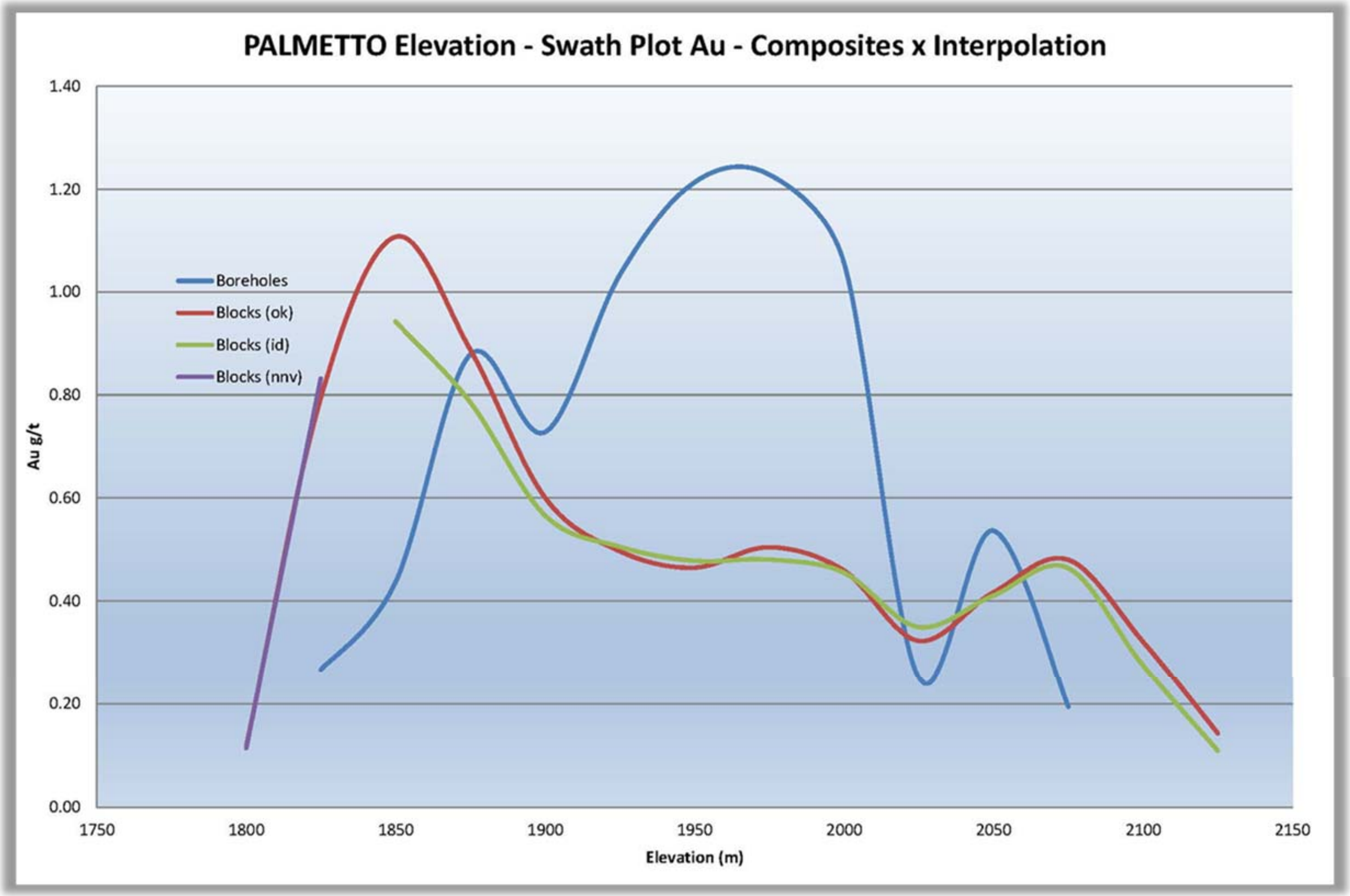


Figure 14.14 Palmetto Silver Easting Swath Plot

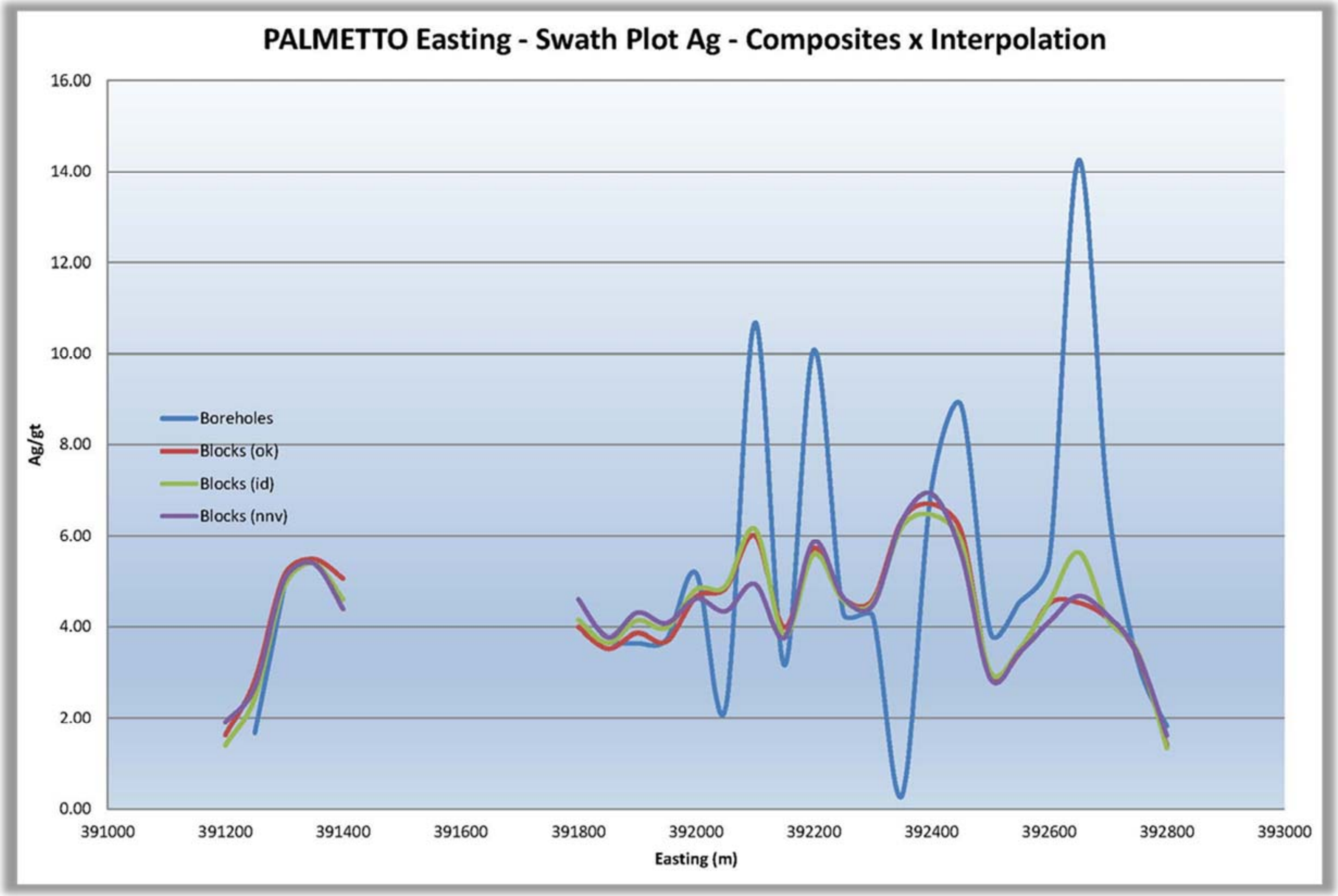


Figure 14.15 Palmetto Silver Northing Swath Plot

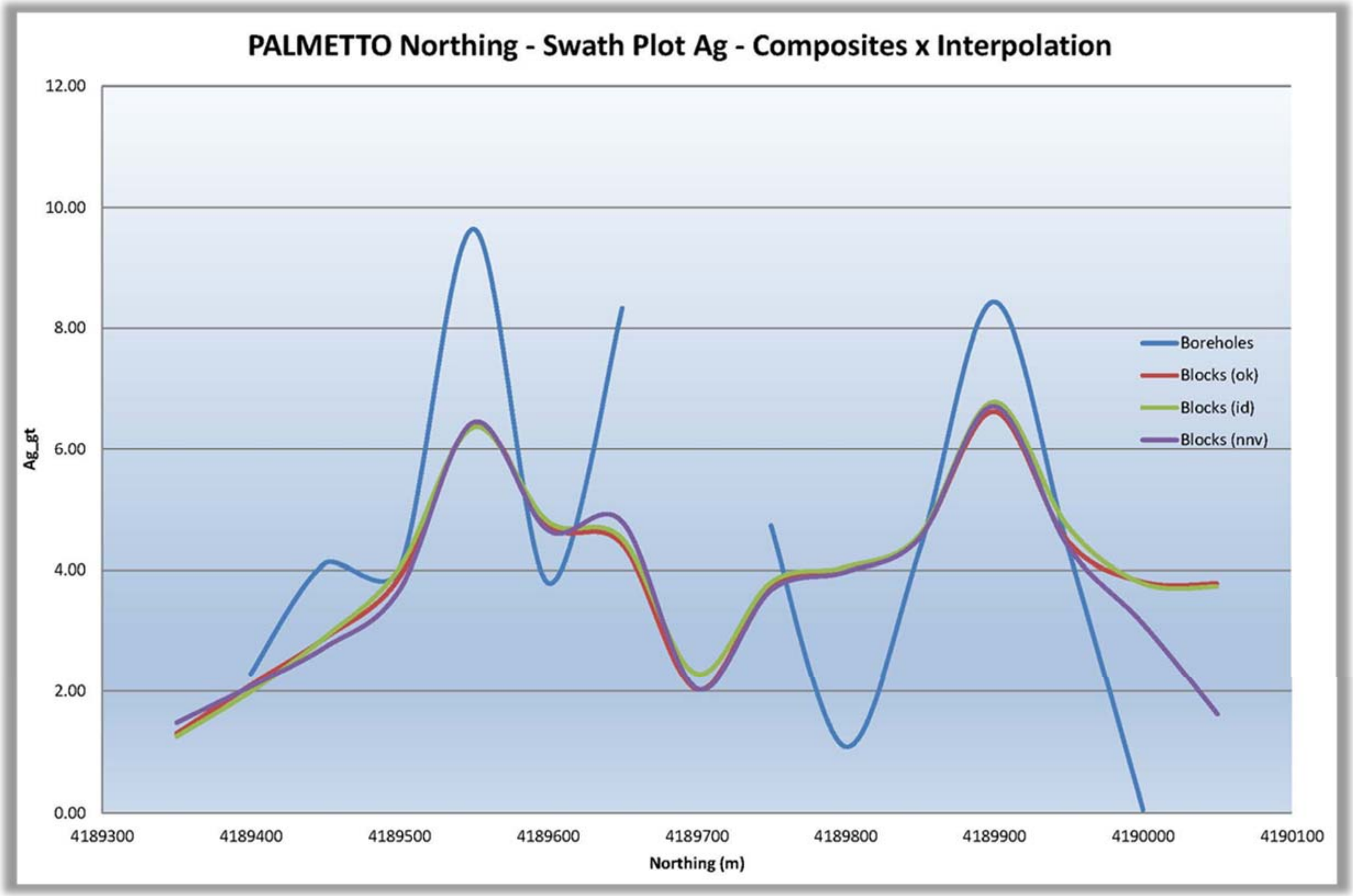
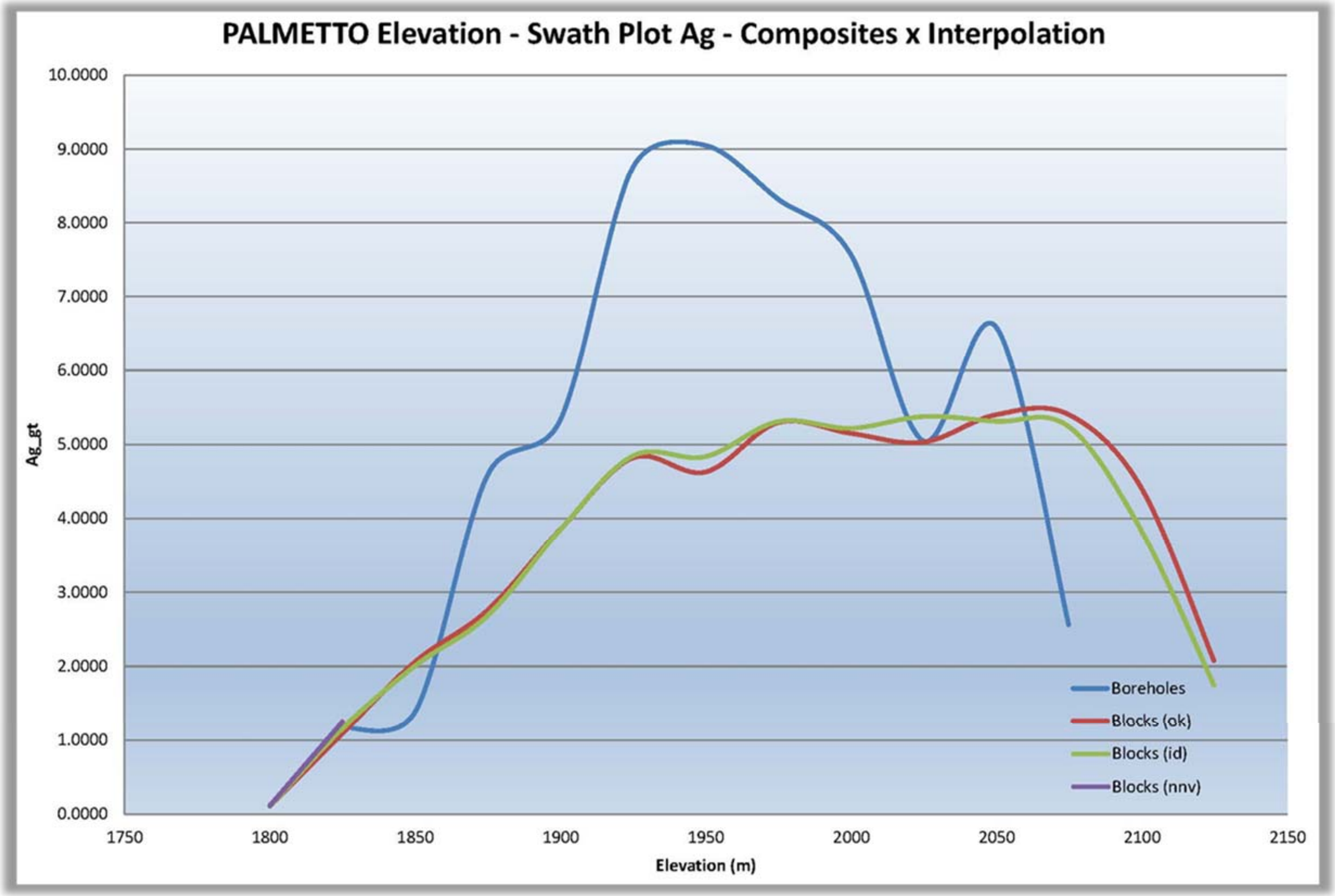


Figure 14.16 Palmetto Silver Elevation Swath Plot



14.11 PREVIOUS ESTIMATES

There are no previous resource estimations completed on the Project.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties to the Project.

16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The current resource block model on the Project is limited by the Property boundary. The pit shell used to constrain the surface resource is not limited by the Property boundary.

There is no other relevant data or information that is material to the Project.

17 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the review of the available information and observations made during the site visit, WSP concludes the following, in no particular order of perceived importance.

— The Property is currently held or controlled 100% by ML Gold.

— The claims, which this report addresses are not subject to any current option agreements with any other company.

— The Project is analogous to a low-sulphidation epithermal gold deposit and likely associated with the epithermal systems typical for the region.

— The presence of the history Red Rock mercury mine is indicative of the top of an epithermal system.

— The Project has no historical production.

— Significant drilling has been completed on the project by the previous owners.

— ML Gold has all the drill logs and assay certificates for the work completed by previous owners. There are no detailed reports available from previous owners.

— Drilling and sampling procedures, sample preparation and assay protocols are generally conducted in agreement with best practices at the time the work was completed.

— Verification of the drillhole collars, surveys, assays, core, and drillhole logs indicates the ML Gold data is reliable.

— Based on the QA/QC program, the data is sufficiently reliable to support the resource estimation generated for the Project.

— The mineral models have been constructed in conformance to industry standard practices.

— The geological understanding is sufficient to support the resource estimation and the resource classification assigned.

— The specific gravity values used to determine the tonnages at the Project was derived from samples collected during the drilling program and assigned into the model.

— The deposit remains open at depth and along strike in both directions.

— The Project hosts a inferred pit constrained resource of 10.1 million tonnes at 0.95 g/ t gold and 7.29 g/ silver for 310, 000 ounces of gold and 2,4 million ounces of silver using a 0.14 g/t Aueq cutoff.

— The project hosts an additional underground inferred resource of 98,000 tonnes at 3.6 g/t gold and 10.8 g/t silver for 11,000 ounces of gold and 34,000 ounces of silver using a 2.0 / Aueq cutoff.

18 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is WSP's opinion that additional exploration expenditures are warranted. Two separate exploration programs are proposed. Phase 2 is dependent on the results of Phase 1 and should be completed or adjusted upon the completion of Phase 1.

18.1 PHASE 1 – RESOURCE EXPANSION

The Phase 1 program is designed to expand the current resource by drilling around the existing mineral solids and at depth targeting the high-grade feeder chutes. The program would involve a combination of RC and diamond drilling. At the completion of the drilling program, the resource would be updated.

The estimated cost to complete Phase 1 is CAN$1.29 million. Table 18.1 summarizes the costs associated with the Phase 1 program.

Table 18.1 Phase 1 Budget

Item	Note	Amount (CAN$)
Diamond Drilling	2,500 m @ 250x/m	625,000.
RC Drilling	3,000 m @ $150/m	450,000.
Assays	2,000 samples @ $28/sample	56,000.
Salaries / Technical Support	Supervisor / Core logger / Sampler	70,000.
Metallurgical Testing	200 (10%)	10,000.
Surveying		10,000.
Resource Update		50,000.
Consumable Supplies and Camp Costs		20,000.
	TOTAL	**$1,291,000.**

18.2 PHASE 2 – RESOURCE DELENIATION

Phase 2 program is designed to infill the resource and provide the engineering studies to support the completion of a preliminary economic assessment (PEA). The program would involves increase RC drilling to infill the resource. Metallurgical and geotechnical test work would be incorporated into program.

The estimated cost to complete Phase 2 is CAN$2.19 million. Table 18.2 summarizes the costs associated with the Phase 2 program.

Table 18.2 Phase 2 Budget

Item	Note	Amount (CAN$)
Diamond Drilling	2,000 m @ 250x/m	500,000.
RC Drilling	7,500 m @ $150/m	1,125,000.
Assays	3,500 samples @ $28/sample	98,000.
Salaries / Technical Support	Supervisor / Core logger / Sampler	100,000.
Metallurgical Testing		100,000.
Surveying		25,000.
Consumable Supplies and Camp Costs		30,000.
Engineering Studies (geotechnical)		35,000.
Preliminary Economic Assessment		180,000.
	TOTAL	**$2,193,000.**

18.3 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are to enhance the Project and are procedural in nature.

— For future drilling programs, continue to collect specific gravity measurement for the various rock types and alteration styles. Approximately 4 to 5% of the database should have a specific gravity measurement. This will allow for a more accurate calculation of the tonnage in the subsequent resource estimation.

— On selected drillholes, conduct an optical televiewer survey to assist with structural orientation of the breccia and veining. The selection of holes should be distributed across the Project to allow for interpretation of the geology and structural orientations.

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20 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

TODD MCCRACKEN, P.GEO.

I, Todd McCracken, P.Geo., of Sudbury, Ontario do hereby certify:

- I am a Manager – Mining with WSP Canada Inc. with a business address at 93 Cedar Street, Suite 300, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 1A7.
- This certificate applies to the technical report entitled *Palmetto Resource Estimation and Technical Report* (the 'Technical Report').
- I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo (B.Sc. Honours, 1992). I am a member in good standing of Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License #0631). My relevant experience includes 27 years of experience in exploration and operations, including several years working in epithermal deposits. I am a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument").
- My most recent personal inspection of the Property was April 10 to 11, 2017 inclusive.
- I am responsible for all Sections of the Technical Report.
- I am independent of ML Gold Corporation as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
- I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- I have read the Instrument and the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
- As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and dated this 26th day of April, 2018 at Sudbury, Ontario.

"Original document signed and stamped
by Todd McCracken, P.Geo.

Todd McCracken, P.Geo.
Manager - Mining
WSP Canada Inc.

ABOUT US

WSP is one of the world's leading professional services consulting firms. We are dedicated to our local communities and propelled by international brainpower. We are technical experts and strategic advisors including engineers, technicians, scientists, planners, surveyors and environmental specialists, as well as other design, program and construction management professionals. We design lasting solutions in the Buildings, Transportation, Infrastructure, Oil & Gas, Environment, Geomatics, Mining, Power and Industrial sectors as well as project delivery and strategic consulting services. With over 8,000 talented people across Canada and 42,000 people globally we engineer projects that will help societies grow for generations to come.

HEAD OFFICE
WSP GLOBAL INC.
1600 RENÉ-LÉVESQUE BLVD WEST, FLOOR 16
MONTRÉAL, QC H3H 1P9
CANADA

T +1 514-340-0046
F +1 514-340-1337
wsp.com