

Technical Report for the Mercury One Property, Nevada

**State of Nevada, USA
Schell Creek Range, White Pine County
Latitude: 39°50'45"N: Longitude:114°39'15"W**

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Effective Date: February 5, 2021
Signature Date: February 17, 2021

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This report was prepared for both Infield Minerals Corp. and ECC Ventures 2 Corp. collectively referred to as “Infield” by Brodie A. Sutherland, P.Ge. for the Mercury One Property (“Mercury One” or the “Property”) located in the State of Nevada, USA. This report was prepared following the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101.

The quality of information and conclusions contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in the Consultant’s services, based on:

- i) information available at the time of preparation,
- ii) data supplied by outside sources, and
- iii) assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report.

This report is intended for use by Infield to file as a Technical Report with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Companion Policy 43-101CP and form 43-101F1 (collectively, “NI 43-101”). Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party’s sole risk. The responsibility for this disclosure remains with Infield. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent Technical Report for the property as it is not valid if a new Technical Report has been issued.

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1 SUMMARY

Brodie A. Sutherland, P.Geo. was contracted on April 29, 2019 to prepare a Technical Report, in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”), on the gold and silver mineralization for the Mercury One Property (“Property”) that is located in the White Pine County of eastern Nevada, USA.

The Property, which is in the Schell Creek Range, is bounded by the Becky Peak Wilderness area to the north and the Humboldt National Forest to the south. The Property is mountainous: elevations range from approximately 2,225m in the valley south of White Pine County Secondary Highway 893, to a high of 2,941m at North Lovell Peak. Vegetation consists primarily of desert brush and grass at lower elevations, and scattered Pinyon pine and juniper stands on the upper slopes and hillsides.

The Property consists of 250 contiguous unpatented mining claims, which have a length of approximately 9.8 km from just south of Shellbourne Pass to Spring Gulch to the north.

The city of Ely, which as of 2019 had a population of 4,255 people, is located 75 km south of the Property at the intersections of US Highways 93, 50, and 6. The Northern Nevada Railway, which is a well-maintained, short-track system that was historically used to transport coal, is based in Ely. In addition, Ely has a private all-weather airstrip that can accommodate a Boeing 737 aircraft.

Surface infrastructure near the Property includes all-season US Highway 93 and US White Pine County Secondary Highway 893. There are 69kV transmission lines paralleling US Highway 93, six km west of the Property. According to the California Independent Operator Corporation, a 500kV AC transmission line is targeted to be in service by 2022, thereby creating “additional development of renewable power generation resources throughout the western United States.”

The Property was explored for silver in the 1870s once the Pony Express Trail was developed through the Shellbourne Pass. Mining occurred between 1871 and 1874 with development of the McMahon Mine, the Woodburn Mine, the Summit Mine, and the Schell Creek Mine. Aside from the silver rush in the 1870s, there is little to no documented systematic exploration on the Property until 1988. At that time, Freeport Exploration, Inc., part of Freeport McMoran Copper & Gold, Inc. (“Freeport”), staked the area north of White Pine County Secondary Highway 893 to explore for shallow Carlin disseminated gold deposits. Between 1988 and 1989, Freeport drilled 16 reverse circulation drill holes. In 1989, following the completion of the drill program, Freeport relinquished their claims and Coeur Explorations Inc., part of Coeur Mining, Inc. (“Coeur”), acquired the area. Between 1990 and 1991, Coeur drilled 13 drill pads, on which six HQ core holes and 10 reverse circulation holes were drilled. In 1992, Coeur refocused their priorities and underwent restructuring that essentially stopped all exploration activities outside of their mines; as such the Property was dropped from their portfolio (pers. comm. R. Carraher, 2018).

The Freeport and Coeur exploration campaigns resulted in 32 holes being drilled on the Property. The holes drilled during these campaigns intersected carbonate and shale units that had undergone multiple fluid events that caused extensive brecciation, silicification, and iron oxidation of the host rock. Rock with the highest concentration of precious metals underwent the most intense brecciation, iron oxidation and silicification as is the case with core hole GC-20 and RC hole GC-14. The silicified and brecciated interval in GC-14 has an average gold grade of 0.55 g/t over 15m, with a 1.5m interval of 2.39 g/t gold from 18.3 to 19.8m. The entire hole, which ended 30.4m, contained anomalous gold values; silver was not assayed. Hole GC-20 collared into intensely silicified and brecciated gold and silver-bearing carbonate at a depth of 5.5m and returned an average grade of 0.52 g/t gold and 37 g/t silver over 8m (Carragher, 1994). Relogging of the core from GC-20 in 2019 identified that the hole, which ended at 24.3m, was terminated in rock that is intensely silicification, brecciated, and had an iron oxidized matrix. Quartz veins that have colloform textures and open centres with late quartz crystal growth were also identified in this hole. These quartz textures were documented in the mid-1990s to be diagnostic of epithermal vein deposits (Dong et al., 1995). Although epithermal textures were present, this was not the deposit type that Freeport and Coeur were exploring for at that time (pers. comm. R. Carragher, 2018).

On June 30, 2020, Infield Minerals Corp. ("Infield") entered into an agreement to acquire 100% ownership of the Mercury One Property that is currently owned by Mercury Exploration Nevada Inc. ("MExN"). Details of the agreement are outlined in Section 4.3 of this report.

On December 4, 2020, ECC Ventures 2 Corp. ("ECC2") and Infield entered into a definitive amalgamation agreement, as amended January 20, 2021, whereby ECC2 will acquire (the "Acquisition"), through its newly formed subsidiary, all the issued and outstanding share capital of Infield. The Acquisition will constitute a reverse take-over and ECC2's qualifying transaction ("QT") under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV"). Upon closing the QT, the resulting issuer will be engaged in the existing business of Infield and will become a Tier 2 Mining Issuer under the policies of the TSXV.

Work completed in 2018 and 2019 by MExN on the Property included: detailed linear interpretation for aerial photographs, collection of 1,654 XRF spectrometer analyses from drill core and cuttings, relogging of core from six HQ holes, geological field mapping, and the collection of surface rock and soil samples. A total of 362 rock samples, not including 22 certified reference material control samples ("standards"), 12 blanks, and 11 duplicates, were analysed during the 2018, 2019 and 2020 field programs. All rock samples were analysed by fire assay and inductively coupled plasma by American Assay Laboratory. In addition, 262 soil samples that were collected during the 2019 program and analysed by ALS Limited. Both American Assay Laboratory and ALS Limited have facilities in Reno Nevada and are ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited.

Several structurally complex precious metal-bearing prospects were identified on the Property as a result of the work completed in the 2018 and 2019 programs. Based on these discoveries, the Property was divided into three main zones that from north to south include: the North Zone, which spans from Spring

Gulch to North Lovell Peak; the Central Zone that covers from Lovell Peak to north of Garrett Canyon; and South Zone that spans from Garrett Canyon to just south of Schellbourne Pass.

The North Zone contains elevated concentrations of gold and silver in jasperoids that are spatially associated with complex faulting. Mapping and rock and soil sampling in 2018 and 2019 identified a 900m long brecciated, silicified, iron oxidized lithological contact zone, which lead to the discovery and delineation of the North Star Prospect. Surface collected samples from this Prospect of silicified and brecciated samples with gold values ranging from 0.25 ppm to 1.97 g/t , and silver values ranging from 2 g/t to 204 g/t.

The Central Zone contains mine workings dating back to 1871 that are historically documented to have been high-grade silver producers. The most northerly area contains surface jasperoids with silver values to 118 g/t and gold values to 0.73 g/t. Approximately two km to the south, one sample from a rock float of jasperoid that was found along a NE-SW inferred fault, returned 1.61 g/t gold and 1,927 g/t silver; indications of a the potential for a silver-gold epithermal system.

The South Zone contains two prospects, which are named the South Star Prospect and the Barrett Prospect. The South Star Prospect, which is approximately 160m in length by 120m wide, is located 300m to the north of White Pine County Secondary Highway 893. This area has old historic workings including pits, trenches, and adits. Rock samples from this area returned up to 1.99 g/t gold, and, in a separate sample, 155 g/t silver. In addition, east-west oriented soil sampling was completed, which returned gold values to a high of 525 ppb with 15 samples over 50 ppb. The anomalous gold values are interpreted to be associated with a northeast trending silicified fault structure, proximal to a massive limestone to silty bedded limestone contact.

The Barrett Prospect is approximately 600m to the NW of the South Star Prospect. The Barrett Prospect was identified by a rock grab sample during a 2019 exploration program. A follow up program in late June of 2019 completed chip sampling across exposed outcrop. The results of a 1.4m of chip sampling across the Barrett Prospect Main area returned a weighted average of 1.51 g/t gold and 79 g/t silver, while the results of 1.5m of continuous chip sampling across the Barrett Prospect NE area returned a weighted average of 2.69 g/t gold and 79 g/t silver. The field work completed on this prospect are preliminary and therefore additional chip sampling and talus sampling is warranted. The Barrett Prospect is interpreted to be associated with a NE-SW fault zone.

Overall, the Property is structurally complex as it is cut by numerous large-scale normal faults with both east-west and north-south strikes. Where gold and silver are discovered, this mineralization is typically associated with highly silicified iron-stained breccias (jasperoids) that are spatially associated with faults. The breccia styles that are commonly observed on the Property include: silicified crackle-breccia that contain both altered and unaltered limestone clasts, and silicified polymictic breccia that contain limonite

and clay altered clasts. The polymictic breccia often contain finely disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite. The gold mineralization is fine- to micron-sized. Later stage epithermal-style silica veins with open-fill textures commonly follow the same faults that are associated with the jasperoids. These late stage epithermal veins appear to host the high silver concentrations that occur on the Property.

The abundance of mineralized monomictic and polymictic breccias observed on the Property separate it from the traditional Carlin-style deposits in Central Nevada and from the Long Canyon Deposit in Eastern Nevada. As such, a search for deposits in Nevada that showed analogous breccia-hosted mineralization was undertaken. Similar breccia-hosted mineralization styles are observed at Barrick's recently discovered Fourmile Deposit in the Goldrush Camp of the Battle Mountain-Eureka Gold Trend. The Fourmile Deposit contains a deep high-grade gold breccia-hosted body that is associated with faulting.

The similarity in the appearance of the breccia textures between the Mercury One Property and the Fourmile Deposit, as well as the direct association of the breccia bodies to large-scale faults, support the potential for deeper precious metal-bearing breccias along faults on the Mercury One Property.

Exploration continued in 2020 with Infield commissioning Geofisica TMC to conduct an Induced Polarization ("IP") survey on the Project from October 7th through to November 9th. Two separate survey grids were completed referred to as the North and South Grids, totaling 39.4 line kilometers covering the North Zone and South Zone prospects respectively. Analysis and interpretation completed by Joel Simard, PGeol. identified anomalies for follow-up work and to assist with drill targeting.

Based on the encouraging exploration results from the 2018, 2019 and 2020 programs, the Author recommends continued exploration mapping, sampling and ground based IP and magnetic geophysical surveys. Work is to include a drill program to test multiple targets including the North Star and South Star prospects to assess if the gold and silver-bearing breccia bodies observed in the field are surface expressions of much larger breccia bodies that are associated with faults at depth. Drilling at the South Star Prospect can be completed in the spring of 2021 and is proposed to include six RC drill holes totaling 2,150m. Drilling at the North Star Prospect can be completed by the fall of 2021 and is proposed to include five RC drill holes totalling 1,800m. Surface exploration and geophysics (IP and magnetics) is proposed for the Central Zone to determine if future drilling is warranted. The budget for the recommended work plan is provided in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Proposed Budget for Work Plan

Budget Items	Unit Cost	Total (CND)
Reconnaissance Geologist with helper; 20 days	\$1,500	\$30,000
RC Drilling (incl. water, surveys, mob-demob); 4,000 meters	\$260	\$1,040,000
Drill pads and access roads		\$50,000
Reclaim + Repair drill sites: 8 sites	\$5,000	\$40,000
Permitting		\$20,000
Assays + transport chips and rocks; 2,400 samples	\$45	\$108,000
Drill Geologist (incl. lodging and transport); 60 days	\$1,200	\$72,000
Logging shack / storage rental; 12 months	\$650	\$7,800
Geop. IP + MAG (Central grid): Mob , Survey 20 I-km, Report-3D interp.	\$3,000	\$60,000
Data processing + software licences		\$15,000
Report + 3D modelling; 20 days	\$1,000	\$20,000
Consultant QP; 8 days	\$1,000	\$8,000
Misc. (Tools, Equipment, Sampling Supplies)		\$4,200
Estimated Subtotal		\$1,475,000
Contingency		\$225,000
Estimated Total		\$1,700,000

2 INTRODUCTION

Brodie A. Sutherland, P.Geo. was contracted on April 29, 2019 to prepare a Technical Report, in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”), on the gold and silver mineralization for the Mercury One Property (“Property”) that is located in the White Pine County of eastern Nevada, USA.

This Technical Report includes a review of the regional and local geology, mineralization types and grades, exploration history and results, overall mineral potential, and recommendations for further work. The report does not include any estimate of mineral resources nor reserves. The Author relied on unpublished reports obtained from the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology (“NBMG”), in Reno, Nevada. Field work completed in 2018 and 2019 involved mapping and sampling of the Property, with focus in the northern and southern areas of the Property. Rock sample testing was completed by American Assay Laboratories (“AAL”) and soil samples were completed by ALS Limited (“ALS”); both laboratories are ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited laboratories and are based in Reno, Nevada.

Site visits were completed by the Qualified Person, Brodie A. Sutherland, to the Property between May 16 and May 19, 2019 and between June 3 and June 6, 2019, respectively. These visits focussed on reviewing the locations of previously drilled reverse circulation and diamond drill holes, as well as completing mapping and sampling.

The “Effective Date” of this Technical Report is February 5, 2021.

2.1 Units & Currency

All historic work at the Property has been done in Imperial units. Table 2.1 contains units and a conversion table.

Table 2.1 Unit and Conversion Table

Measurement Type	Unit	Acronym	Si Conversion
Area	acre	acre	4,046.86 m ²
Area	hectare	ha	10,000 m ²
Area	square kilometre	km ²	100 ha
Area	square mile	mi ²	259.00 ha
Concentration	grams per metric tonne	g/t	1 part per million
Concentration	parts per million	ppm	Si base unit
Concentration	parts per billion	ppb	Si base unit
Concentration	thousand	K	Si base unit
Concentration	troy ounces per short ton	oz/ton	34.2855 g/t
Length	micrometre	µm	Si base unit
Length	centimetre	cm	Si base unit
Length	metre	m	Si base unit
Length	kilometre	km	Si base unit
Length	mile	mi	1,609.34 m
Length	foot	ft	0.3048 m
Length	yard	yd	0.9144 m
Mass	gram	g	Si base unit
Mass	kilogram	kg	Si base unit
Mass	metric ton	t, tonne	1,000 kg

Table 2.1 Unit and Conversion Table – cont'd

Measurement Type	Unit	Acronym	Si Conversion
Mass	pound	lb	0.453592 kg
Mass	troy ounce	oz	31.10348 g
Temperature	degrees Celsius	°C	Degrees Celsius
Temperature	degrees Fahrenheit	°F	$^{\circ}\text{F} = ^{\circ}\text{C} \times 9/5 + 32$
Time	Million years old	Ma	Si base unit
Volume	cubic yard	cu yd	0.7646 m ³

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

The Qualified Person did not rely on a report, opinion, or statement of another expert who is not a Qualified Person, or on information provided by the issuer, concerning legal, political, environmental, or tax matters.

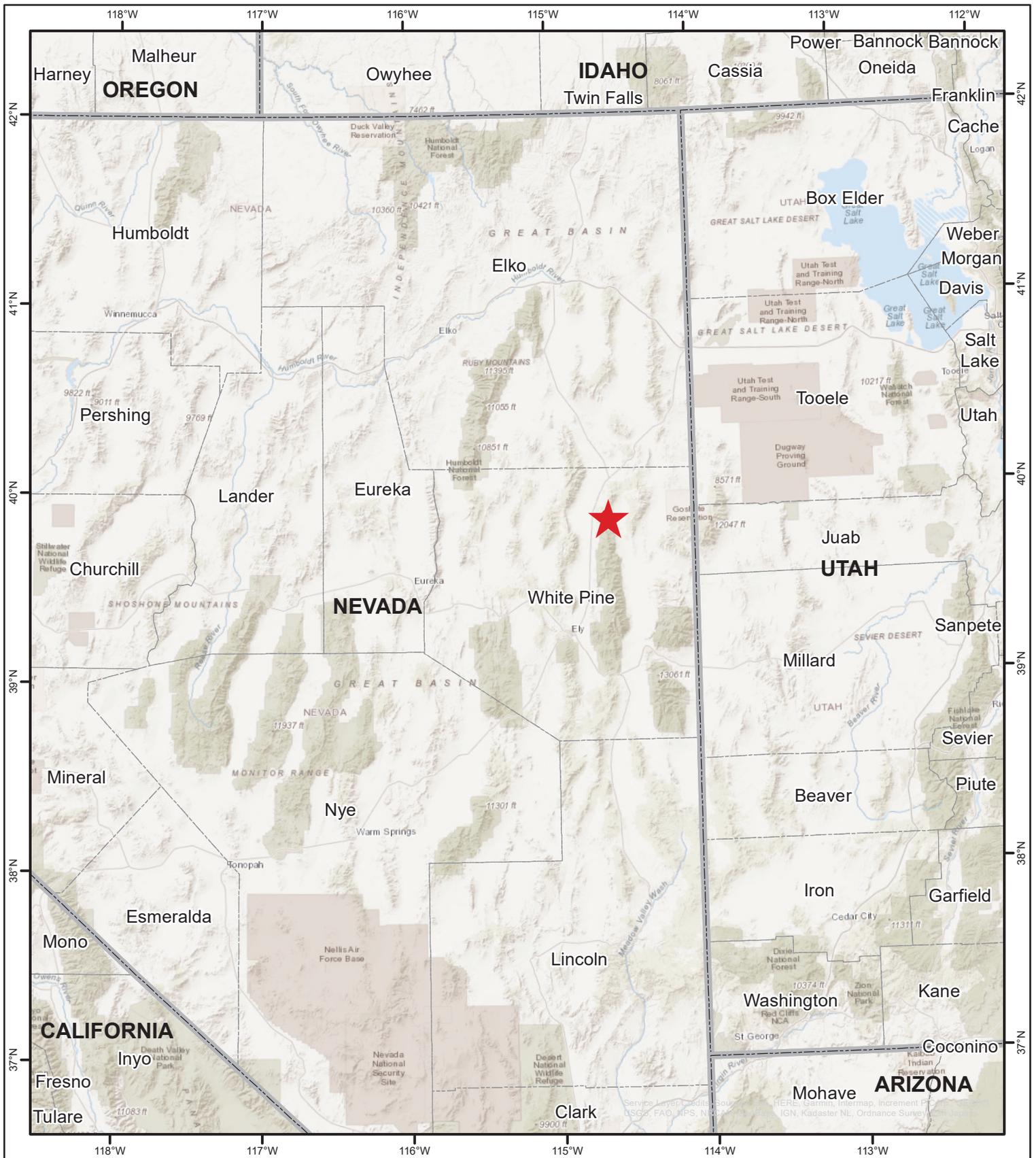
4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Description and Location

The Property centre is located approximately 75 km northeast of the city of Ely, Nevada in the White Pine County. Access to the southern portion of the Property from Ely is north on US Highway 93 (Lincoln Highway) for 61 km and 8 km east on Schellbourne Pass Road (White Pine County Road 18) and White Pine County Secondary Highway 893. To access the northern section of the Property, 19 km must be travelled along Schellbourne Pass Road, bearing left at the fork onto County Road 3 until accessing an east-west dirt road that is along Spring Gulch. The Property encompasses 5,165.3 acres. The corner coordinates for the Property are shown in Table 4.1. The centre of the Property is at 4,412,900N and 700,750E. The general Property location is shown on Figure 4-1.

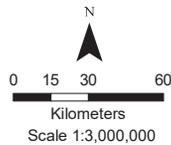
Table 4.1 Property Claim Corner Coordinates

Corner	Northing NAD 83, Zn 11	Easting NAD 83, Zn 11
NE	4,417,370	703,220
NW	4,417,560	700,580
SE	4,407,810	701,800
SW	4,407,810	699,525



Legend

-  Property Location
-  County Boundary
-  State Boundary



Property Location Map

Figure 4-1

Drawn by: MB
 Chk'd by: BAS
 Date: 20/10/20

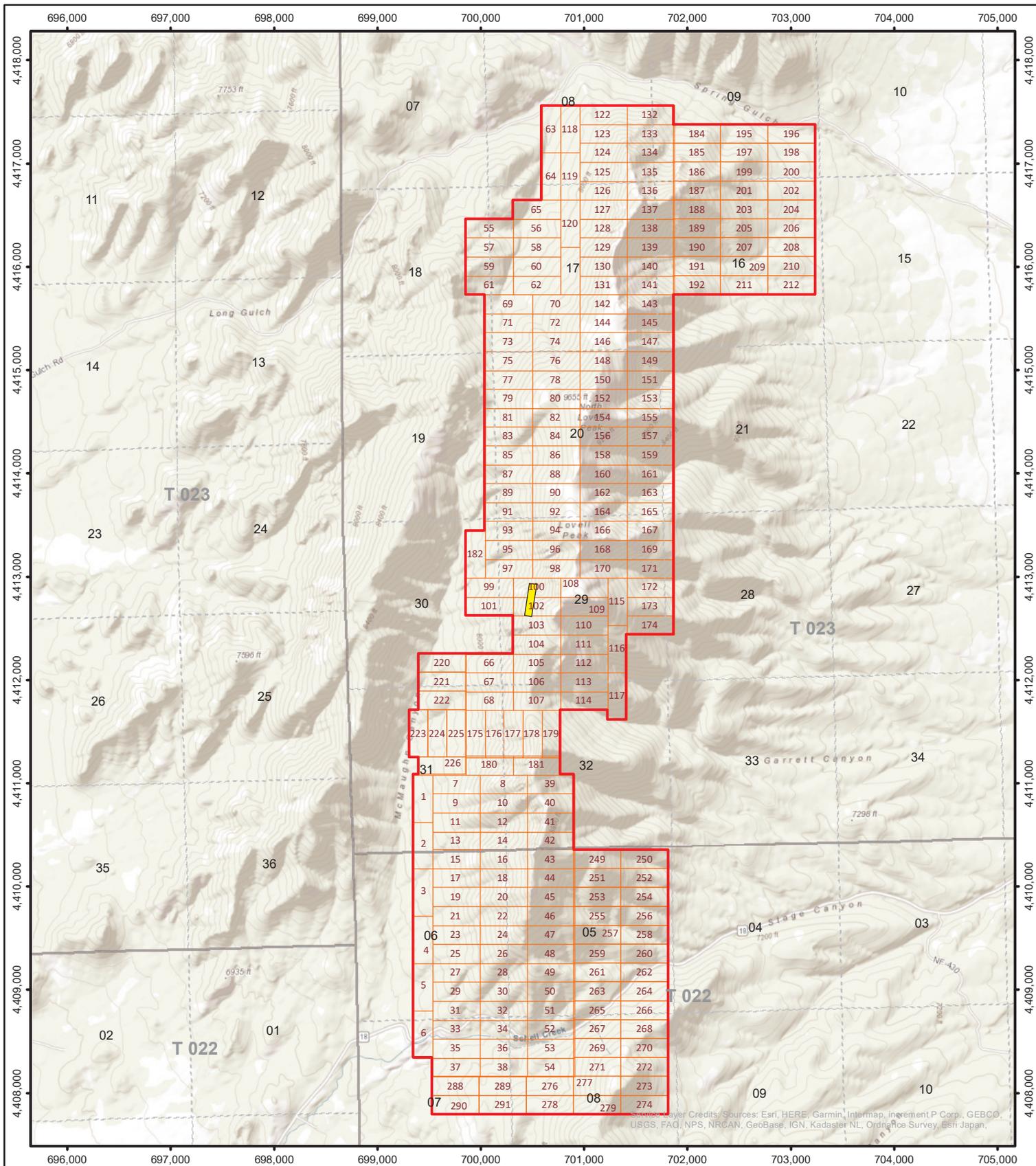
File: Fig_4_1_General_Location_NV1.mxd
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Note - Background Sources: ESRI - ArcGIS Online Topographic basemap
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

4.2 Mining Claims

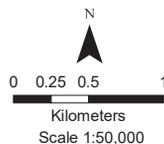
The Mercury One Property is held by Mercury Exploration Nevada Inc. (“MExN”) and was recorded both with the Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) and White Pine County on December 20, 2018, recently the the property was expanded by Infield with additional claims filed on October 28, 2020. The Property consists of 250 contiguous unpatented mining claims, which are summarized in Table 4.2. All claims are standard size (600 ft by 1500 ft) with the exception of claims BC 100 and BC 102 which encompass a small inlier patented claim. All claims are 100% owned by MExN, Infield has the rights to acquire 100% ownership by completing the three year option agreement outlined in Section 4.3.2. The Property has a length of approximately 9.8 km from just south of Shellbourne Pass to Spring Gulch to the north. Figure 4-2 shows the lease tenure and Table 4.1 lists the claim names and anniversary dates. A comprehensive list of all the claims is provided in Table 4.2. Claims BC 59 (NMC1183286), BC 61 (NMC1183288), and BC 69-74 (NMC1183296-1183301) are only open to exploration under the mining laws for metalliferous minerals; nonmetalliferous minerals including water cannot be extracted from these claims.

To maintain the claims in good standing, a payment of US\$165/claim to the BLM, totalling US\$30,030, and US\$12/claim to the White Pine County, totalling US\$2,184, was made on July 29, 2020 for 182 claims. Additionally, a payment of US\$15,300 to the BLM and US\$3,208 to the White Pine County, was made on October 28, 2020 for initial filing fees for 68 claims. The total annual expenditure to maintain the 250 claims is US\$44,250.



Legend

- Mineral Claims Boundary
- 3rd Party Patent Claim
- Township
- Section



Infield Minerals Corp.

Mineral Claims Map

Figure 4-2

Note - Data Sources: Twp/Sec from Bureau of Land Management NV
 Background: ESRI - ArcGIS Online Topographic basemap
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

Drawn by: MB
 Chk'd by: BAS
 Date: 19/07/23

File: Fig_4_2_Mineral_Claims1.mxd
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Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 1	NMC1183228	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	31	SW,SE	10/29/2018
BC 2	NMC1183229	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	6	NE,NW	10/29/2018
				23N	65E	31	SW,SE	10/29/2018
BC 3	NMC1183230	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	6	NE,NW	10/29/2018
BC 4	NMC1183231	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	6	NE,NW,SW,SE	10/29/2018
BC 5	NMC1183232	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	6	SW,SE	10/10/2018
BC 6	NMC1183233	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	6	SW,SE	10/10/2018
BC 7	NMC1183234	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	31	SE	10/29/2018
BC 8	NMC1183235	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	31	SE	10/29/2018
						32	SW	10/29/2018
BC 9	NMC1183236	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	31	SE	10/29/2018
BC 10	NMC1183237	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	31	SE	10/29/2018
						32	SW	10/29/2018
BC 11	NMC1183238	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	31	SE	10/29/2018
BC 12	NMC1183239	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	31	SE	10/29/2018
						32	SW	10/29/2018
BC 13	NMC1183240	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	31	SE	10/10/2018
BC 14	NMC1183241	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	NW	10/10/2018
			Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	31	SE	10/10/2018
						32	SW	10/10/2018
BC 15	NMC1183242	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	6	NE	10/10/2018
			Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	31	SE	10/10/2018

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 16	NMC1183243	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	NW	10/10/2018
						6	NE	10/10/2018
			Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	31	SE	10/10/2018
						32	SW	10/10/2018
BC 17	NMC1183244	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	6	NE	10/10/2018
BC 18	NMC1183245	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	NW	10/10/2018
						6	NE	10/10/2018
BC 19	NMC1183246	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	6	NE	10/10/2018
BC 20	NMC1183247	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	NW	10/10/2018
						6	NE	10/10/2018
BC 21	NMC1183248	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	6	NE	10/10/2018
BC 22	NMC1183249	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	NW	10/10/2018
						6	NE	10/10/2018
BC 23	NMC1183250	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	6	NE,SE	10/30/2018
BC 24	NMC1183251	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	NW,SW	10/30/2018
						6	NE,SE	10/30/2018
BC 25	NMC1183252	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	6	SE	11/11/2018
BC 26	NMC1183253	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	SW	11/11/2018
						6	SE	11/11/2018
BC 27	NMC1183254	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	6	SE	10/30/2018
BC 28	NMC1183255	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	SW	10/30/2018
						6	SE	10/30/2018

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 29	NMC1183256	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	6	SW,SE	10/30/2018
BC 30	NMC1183257	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	SW	10/30/2018
						6	SE	10/30/2018
BC 31	NMC1183258	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	6	SW,SE	10/10/2018
						7	NE,NW	10/10/2018
BC 32	NMC1183259	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	SW	10/10/2018
						6	SE	10/10/2018
						7	NE	10/10/2018
						8	NW	10/10/2018
BC 33	NMC1183260	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	7	NE,NW	10/10/2018
BC 34	NMC1183261	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	7	NE	10/10/2018
						8	NW	10/10/2018
BC 35	NMC1183262	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	7	NE,NW	10/10/2018
BC 36	NMC1183263	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	7	NE	10/10/2018
						8	NW	10/10/2018
BC 37	NMC1183264	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	7	NE,NW	10/10/2018
BC 38	NMC1183265	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	7	NE	10/10/2018
						8	NW	10/10/2018
BC 39	NMC1183266	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	32	SW	10/30/2018
BC 40	NMC1183267	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	32	SW	10/30/2018
BC 41	NMC1183268	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	32	SW	10/30/2018

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 42	NMC1183269	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	NW	10/30/2018
				23N	65E	32	SW	10/30/2018
BC 43	NMC1183270	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	NW	10/30/2018
BC 44	NMC1183271	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	NW	10/30/2018
BC 45	NMC1183272	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	NW	10/11/2018
BC 46	NMC1183273	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	NW	10/11/2018
BC 47	NMC1183274	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	NW,SW	10/11/2018
BC 48	NMC1183275	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	SW	10/11/2018
BC 49	NMC1183276	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	SW	10/11/2018
BC 50	NMC1183277	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	SW	10/11/2018
BC 51	NMC1183278	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	5	SW	10/30/2018
						8	NW	10/30/2018
BC 52	NMC1183279	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	8	NW	11/18/2018
BC 53	NMC1183280	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	8	NW	10/30/2018
BC 54	NMC1183281	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	22N	65E	8	NW	10/30/2018
BC 55	NMC1183282	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	NW	11/01/2018
						18	NE	11/01/2018
BC 56	NMC1183283	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	NW	11/01/2018
BC 57	NMC1183284	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	NW	11/01/2018
						18	NE	11/01/2018
BC 58	NMC1183285	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	NW	11/01/2018

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 59	NMC1183286	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	NW,SW	11/01/2018
						18	NE,SE	11/01/2018
BC 60	NMC1183287	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	NW,SW	11/01/2018
BC 61	NMC1183288	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	SW	11/01/2018
						18	SE	11/01/2018
BC 62	NMC1183289	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	SW	11/01/2018
BC 63	NMC1183290	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	8	SW	11/01/2018
BC 64	NMC1183291	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	8	SW	11/01/2018
						17	NW	11/01/2018
BC 65	NMC1183292	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	NW	11/01/2018
BC 66	NMC1183293	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	SW	10/31/2018
						30	SE	10/31/2018
BC 67	NMC1183294	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	SW	10/31/2018
						30	SE	10/31/2018
						31	NE	10/31/2018
						32	NW	10/31/2018
BC 68	NMC1183295	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	31	NE	10/31/2018
						32	NW	10/31/2018
BC 69	NMC1183296	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	SW	11/02/2018
						18	SE	11/02/2018
BC 70	NMC1183297	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	SW,SE	11/02/2018

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 71	NMC1183298	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	SW	11/02/2018
						18	SE	11/02/2018
BC 72	NMC1183299	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	SW,SE	11/02/2018
BC 73	NMC1183300	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	SW	11/02/2018
						18	SE	11/02/2018
BC 74	NMC1183301	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	SW,SE	11/02/2018
						20	NE,NW	11/02/2018
BC 75	NMC1183302	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	SW	11/12/2018
						18	SE	11/12/2018
						19	NE	11/12/2018
						20	NW	11/12/2018
BC 76	NMC1183303	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	SW	11/12/2018
						20	NE,NW	11/12/2018
BC 77	NMC1183304	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	19	NE	11/02/2018
						20	NW	11/02/2018
BC 78	NMC1183305	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	NE,NW	11/02/2018
BC 79	NMC1183306	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	19	NE	11/02/2018
						20	NW	11/02/2018
BC 80	NMC1183307	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	NE,NW	11/02/2018
BC 81	NMC1183308	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	19	NE	11/02/2018
						20	NW	11/02/2018
BC 82	NMC1183309	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	NE,NW	11/02/2018

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 83	NMC1183310	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	19	NE,SE	11/12/2018
						20	NW,SW	11/12/2018
BC 84	NMC1183311	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	NE,NW,SW,SE	11/12/2018
BC 85	NMC1183312	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	19	SE	11/01/2018
						20	SW	11/01/2018
BC 86	NMC1183313	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	SW,SE	11/01/2018
BC 87	NMC1183314	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	19	SE	11/01/2018
						20	SW	11/01/2018
BC 88	NMC1183315	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	SW,SE	11/01/2018
BC 89	NMC1183316	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	19	SE	11/01/2018
						20	SW	11/01/2018
BC 90	NMC1183317	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	SW,SE	11/01/2018
BC 91	NMC1183318	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	19	SE	10/31/2018
						20	SW	10/31/2018
						29	NW	10/31/2018
						30	NE	10/31/2018
BC 92	NMC1183319	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	SW	10/31/2018
						29	NW	10/31/2018
BC 93	NMC1183320	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NW	10/31/2018
						30	NE	10/31/2018
BC 94	NMC1183321	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NW	10/31/2018
BC 95	NMC1183322	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NW	10/31/2018
						30	NE	10/31/2018

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 96	NMC1183323	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NW	10/31/2018
BC 97	NMC1183324	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NW	10/31/2018
						30	NE	10/31/2018
BC 98	NMC1183325	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NW	10/31/2018
BC 99	NMC1183326	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NW	10/31/2018
						30	NE	10/31/2018
BC 100	NMC1183327	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NW	10/12/2018
BC 101	NMC1183328	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NW,SW	10/31/2018
						30	NE,SE	10/31/2018
BC 102	NMC1183329	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NW,SW	10/12/2018
BC 103	NMC1183330	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	SW	10/12/2018
BC 104	NMC1183331	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	SW	10/12/2018
BC 105	NMC1183332	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	SW	10/12/2018
BC 106	NMC1183333	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	SW	10/12/2018
						32	NW	10/12/2018
BC 107	NMC1183334	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	32	NW	10/12/2018
BC 108	NMC1183335	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NE,NW	11/05/2018
BC 109	NMC1183336	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NE,NW,SW,SE	11/05/2018
BC 110	NMC1183337	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	SW,SE	11/05/2018
BC 111	NMC1183338	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	SW,SE	11/05/2018
BC 112	NMC1183339	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	SW,SE	11/05/2018
BC 113	NMC1183340	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	SW,SE	11/05/2018
						32	NE,NW	11/05/2018

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 114	NMC1183341	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	32	NE,NW	11/05/2018
BC 115	NMC1183342	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NE,SE	11/05/2018
BC 116	NMC1183343	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	SE	11/05/2018
BC 117	NMC1183344	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	SE	11/05/2018
						32	NE	11/05/2018
BC 118	NMC1183345	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	8	SW,SE	11/01/2018
BC 119	NMC1183346	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	8	SW,SE	11/01/2018
						17	NE,NW	11/01/2018
BC 120	NMC1183347	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	NE,NW	11/02/2018
BC 121	NMC1183348	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	NE,NW,SW,SE	11/02/2018
BC 122	NMC1183349	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	8	SE	11/01/2018
BC 123	NMC1183350	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	8	SE	11/01/2018
BC 124	NMC1183351	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	8	SE	11/01/2018
BC 125	NMC1183352	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	8	SE	11/01/2018
BC 126	NMC1183353	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	8	SE	11/02/2018
						17	NE	11/02/2018
BC 127	NMC1183354	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	NE	11/02/2018
BC 128	NMC1183355	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	NE	11/02/2018
BC 129	NMC1183356	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	NE	11/02/2018
BC 130	NMC1183357	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	NE,SE	11/02/2018

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 131	NMC1183358	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	SE	11/02/2018
BC 132	NMC1183359	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	8	SE	11/03/2018
						9	SW	11/03/2018
BC 133	NMC1183360	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	8	SE	11/03/2018
						9	SW	11/03/2018
BC 134	NMC1183361	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	8	SE	11/03/2018
						9	SW	11/03/2018
BC 135	NMC1183362	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	8	SE	11/03/2018
						9	SW	11/03/2018
BC 136	NMC1183363	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	8	SE	11/03/2018
						9	SW	11/03/2018
						16	NW	11/03/2018
						17	NE	11/03/2018
BC 137	NMC1183364	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	16	NW	11/03/2018
						17	NE	11/03/2018
BC 138	NMC1183365	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	16	NW	11/03/2018
						17	NE	11/03/2018
BC 139	NMC1183366	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	16	NW	11/03/2018
						17	NE	11/03/2018
BC 140	NMC1183367	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	16	NW,SW	11/03/2018
						17	NE,SE	11/03/2018
BC 141	NMC1183368	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	16	SW	11/03/2018
						17	SE	11/03/2018

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 142	NMC1183369	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	SE	11/03/2018
BC 143	NMC1183370	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	16	SW	11/03/2018
						17	SE	11/03/2018
BC 144	NMC1183371	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	SE	11/03/2018
BC 145	NMC1183372	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	16	SW	11/03/2018
						17	SE	11/03/2018
BC 146	NMC1183373	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	17	SE	11/04/2018
						20	NE	11/04/2018
BC 147	NMC1183374	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	16	SW	11/04/2018
						17	SE	11/04/2018
						20	NE	11/04/2018
						21	NW	11/04/2018
BC 148	NMC1183375	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	NE	11/04/2018
BC 149	NMC1183376	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	NE	11/04/2018
						21	NW	11/04/2018
BC 150	NMC1183377	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	NE	11/04/2018
BC 151	NMC1183378	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	NE	11/04/2018
BC 152	NMC1183379	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	NE	11/04/2018
BC 153	NMC1183380	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	NE	11/04/2018
						21	NW	11/04/2018
BC 154	NMC1183381	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	NE	11/04/2018
BC 155	NMC1183382	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	NE	11/04/2018
						21	NW	11/04/2018

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 156	NMC1183383	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	NE,SE	11/04/2018
BC 157	NMC1183384	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	NE,SE	11/04/2018
						21	NW,SW	11/04/2018
BC 158	NMC1183385	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	SE	11/04/2018
BC 159	NMC1183386	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	SE	11/04/2018
						21	SW	11/04/2018
BC 160	NMC1183387	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	SE	11/04/2018
BC 161	NMC1183388	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	SE	11/04/2018
						21	SW	11/04/2018
BC 162	NMC1183389	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	SE	11/04/2018
BC 163	NMC1183390	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	SE	11/04/2018
						21	SW	11/04/2018
BC 164	NMC1183391	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	SW,SE	11/04/2018
						29	NE,NW	11/04/2018
BC 165	NMC1183392	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	20	SE	11/04/2018
						21	SW	11/04/2018
						28	NW	11/04/2018
						29	NE	11/04/2018
BC 166	NMC1183393	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NE,NW	11/04/2018
BC 167	NMC1183394	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	28	NW	11/04/2018
						29	NE	11/04/2018
BC 168	NMC1183395	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NE,NW	11/04/2018
BC 169	NMC1183396	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	28	NW	11/04/2018
						29	NE	11/04/2018

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 170	NMC1183397	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	29	NE,NW	11/04/2018
BC 171	NMC1183398	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	28	NW	11/04/2018
						29	NE	11/04/2018
BC 172	NMC1183399	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	28	NW	11/05/2018
						29	NE	11/05/2018
BC 173	NMC1183400	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	28	NW,SW	11/05/2018
						29	NE,SE	11/05/2018
BC 174	NMC1183401	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	28	SW	11/05/2018
						29	SE	11/05/2018
BC 175	NMC1183402	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	31	NE	10/31/2018
BC 176	NMC1183403	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	31	NE	10/31/2018
						32	NW	10/31/2018
BC 177	NMC1183404	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	32	NW	10/31/2018
BC 178	NMC1183405	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	32	NW	10/31/2018
BC 179	NMC1183406	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	32	NW	10/31/2018
BC 180	NMC1183407	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	31	NE,SE	10/31/2018
						32	NW,SW	10/31/2018
BC 181	NMC1183408	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	32	NW,SW	10/30/2018
BC 182	NMC1183409	9/01/2021	Mt. Diablo	23N	65E	30	NE	11/18/2018
BC 184	NMC1210285	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	9	SW	2020-10-07
BC 185	NMC1210286	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	9	SW	2020-10-07
BC 186	NMC1210287	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	9	SW	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NW	
BC 187	NMC1210288	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NW	2020-10-07
BC 188	NMC1210289	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NW	2020-10-07

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 189	NMC1210290	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NW	2020-10-07
BC 190	NMC1210291	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NW	2020-10-07
BC 191	NMC1210292	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	SW	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NW	
BC 192	NMC1210293	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	SW	2020-10-07
BC 195	NMC1210294	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	9	SE	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	9	SW	
BC 196	NMC1210295	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	9	SE	2020-10-07
BC 197	NMC1210296	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	9	SE	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	9	SW	
BC 198	NMC1210297	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	9	SE	2020-10-07
BC 199	NMC1210298	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	9	SE	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NE	
				T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NW	
				T 23 N	R 65 E	9	SW	
BC 200	NMC1210299	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	9	SE	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NE	
BC 201	NMC1210300	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NE	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NW	
BC 202	NMC1210301	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NE	2020-10-07
BC 203	NMC1210302	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NE	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NW	
BC 204	NMC1210303	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NE	2020-10-07
BC 205	NMC1210304	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NE	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NW	
BC 206	NMC1210305	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NE	2020-10-07
BC 207	NMC1210306	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NE	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NW	
BC 208	NMC1210307	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NE	2020-10-07

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 209	NMC1210308	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	SE	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	16	SW	
				T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NW	
				T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NE	
BC 210	NMC1210309	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	SE	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	16	NE	
BC 211	NMC1210310	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	SE	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	16	SW	
BC 212	NMC1210311	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	16	SE	2020-10-07
BC 220	NMC1210312	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	30	SE	2020-10-07
BC 221	NMC1210313	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	30	SE	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	31	NE	
BC 222	NMC1210314	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	31	NE	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	31	NW	
BC 223	NMC1210315	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	31	NW	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	31	NE	
BC 224	NMC1210316	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	31	NE	2020-10-07
BC 225	NMC1210317	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	31	NE	2020-10-07
BC 226	NMC1210318	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 23 N	R 65 E	31	NW	2020-10-07
				T 23 N	R 65 E	31	NE	
				T 23 N	R 65 E	31	SE	
				T 23 N	R 65 E	31	SW	
BC 249	NMC1210319	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	Lot 2	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	Lot 3	
BC 250	NMC1210320	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	Lot 2	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	Lot 1	
BC 251	NMC1210321	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	Lot 2	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	Lot 3	
BC 252	NMC1210322	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	Lot 2	2020-10-07

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 253	NMC1210323	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	NE	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	NW	
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	Lot 3	
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	Lot 2	
BC 254	NMC1210324	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	NE	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	Lot 2	
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	Lot 1	
BC 255	NMC1210325	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	NE	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	NW	
BC 256	NMC1210326	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	NE	2020-10-07
BC 257	NMC1210327	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	SE	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	SW	
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	NW	
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	NE	
BC 258	NMC1210328	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	SE	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	NE	
BC 259	NMC1210329	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	SE	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	SW	
BC 260	NMC1210330	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	SE	2020-10-07
BC 261	NMC1210331	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	SE	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	SW	
BC 262	NMC1210332	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	SE	2020-10-07
BC 263	NMC1210333	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	SE	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	SW	
BC 264	NMC1210334	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	SE	2020-10-07
BC 265	NMC1210335	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	SE	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NE	
				T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NW	
				T 22 N	R 65 E	5	SW	
BC 266	NMC1210336	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	5	SE	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NE	
BC 267	NMC1210337	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NE	2020-10-07

Table 4.2 Mercury One Property Lode Claims – cont'd

Claim Name	Serial Number	Anniversary Date	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Staking Date
BC 268	NMC1210338	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NE	2020-10-07
BC 269	NMC1210339	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NE	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NW	
BC 270	NMC1210340	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NE	2020-10-07
BC 271	NMC1210341	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NE	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NW	
BC 272	NMC1210342	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NE	2020-10-07
BC 273	NMC1210343	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NE	2020-10-07
BC 274	NMC1210344	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	8	SE	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NE	
BC 276	NMC1210345	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NW	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	8	Lot 1	
BC 277	NMC1210346	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NW	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NE	
BC 278	NMC1210347	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	8	SW	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	8	Lot 1	
				T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NW	
BC 279	NMC1210348	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	8	SW	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NW	
				T 22 N	R 65 E	8	NE	
				T 22 N	R 65 E	8	SE	
BC 288	NMC1210349	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	7	Lot 4	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	7	NE	
BC 289	NMC1210350	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	7	Lot 4	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	8	Lot 1	
BC 290	NMC1210351	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	7	SE	2020-10-07
				T 22 N	R 65 E	7	NE	
				T 22 N	R 65 E	7	Lot 4	
BC 291	NMC1210352	9/01/2021	Mount Diablo	T 22 N	R 65 E	7	SE	2020-10-07

4.3 Underlying Agreements, Royalties, and Encumbrances

4.3.1 Nevada State Tax

Production from the Property is subject to the State of Nevada Net Proceeds of Mining Tax. This tax is limited to 5% of the production net proceeds.

4.3.2 Infield – MExN Option Agreement

On June 30, 2020, Infield Minerals Corp. ("Infield") entered into an agreement (the "Option Agreement") to acquire 100% ownership of the Mercury One Property that is currently owned by MExN. The payment terms of the option agreement are outlined in Table 4.3. As part of this option agreement, expenditures on the Property of not less than C\$200,000 are to be made by September 30, 2021.

Table 4.3 Payment Terms of the Mercury One Option Agreement

Payment Date	Payment
June 30, 2020 (Agreement Date)	US\$12,500 and 75,000 Infield Shares
On or before the one (1) year anniversary of the Agreement Date	US\$35,000 and 80,000 Infield Shares
On or before the second (2) year anniversary of the Agreement Date	US\$65,000 and 90,000 Infield Shares
On or before the second (3) year anniversary of the Agreement Date	US\$95,000 and 100,000 Infield Shares
Total	US\$207,500 and 345,000 Infield Shares

4.3.3 ECC Ventures 2 – Infield Amalgamation Agreement

On December 4, 2020, ECC Ventures 2 Corp. ("ECC2") and Infield Minerals Corp. ("Infield") entered into a definitive amalgamation agreement, as amended January 20, 2021, whereby ECC2 will acquire (the "Acquisition"), through its newly formed subsidiary, all the issued and outstanding share capital of Infield. The Acquisition will be completed by way of an amalgamation pursuant to which, inter alia, (i) ECC2 will complete a share consolidation on a 2.25 to 1 basis, and (ii) shareholders of Infield will be issued an aggregate of 35,437,725 post-consolidation common shares of ECC2 as consideration in exchange for their shares of Infield.

The Acquisition will constitute a reverse take-over and ECC2's qualifying transaction ("QT") under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV"). Upon closing the QT, the resulting issuer will be engaged in the existing business of Infield and will become a Tier 2 Mining Issuer under the policies of the TSXV. Infield is a party to the Option Agreement. Following completion of the Acquisition, a wholly owned subsidiary of the resulting issuer will hold all the rights and obligations of Infield pursuant to the Option Agreement.

The Author reviewed the option terms agreement between Infield and MExN; however, the Author did not have third-party legal opinion as to the validity of the agreement.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities

To the best of the Author's knowledge, there are no known environmental liabilities that will affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

4.5 Required Permits

All land is public and is under control of the BLM. Two Notice of Intent ("NOI") were granted by the BLM on February 5, 2021 for the completion of a drill program at the North and South prospects. The combined reclamation cost estimate ("RCE") for the two NOI is US\$45,298. An RCE bond in the amount of the RCE must be filed and in place with the BLM Adjudication office in Reno, Nevada, before ground disturbance activities occur. The NOI is valid for two years from the decision date, February 5, 2021.

4.6 Other Significant Factors and Risks

The Author is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Topography, Elevation, and Vegetation

The Property is in the Schellbourne Subdistrict, Aurum Mining District, White Pine County, Nevada (Tingley and Castor, 1991, p. 15).

The Property, which is in the Schell Creek Range, is bounded by the Becky Peak Wilderness area to the north and the Humboldt National Forest to the south. The Property is mountainous: elevations range from approximately 2,225m in the valley south of White Pine County Secondary Highway 893, to a high of 2,941m at North Lovell Peak (Google Earth, n.d.). Vegetation consists primarily of desert brush and grass at lower elevations, and scattered Pinyon pine and juniper stands on the upper slopes and hillsides. The area is a sage-grouse habitat, (United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, n.d.{b}), and the primary land use during the summer months is by shepherds for grazing cattle and sheep (United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, n.d.{a}). Wildlife including rattlesnakes, elk, mule deer, and antelope are observed in the area.

5.2 Property Access and Proximity to Population Centres

The Property is located about 75 km north of the city of Ely, and 60 km north of the village of McGill. Directly to the west is the hamlet of Cherry Creek. Ely is the closest centre to the Property that has the infrastructure and a workforce that could be utilized for the project. Salt Lake City, Utah is approximately 330 km from the Property.

5.3 Climate

Cherry Creek, Nevada, is the closest community to the Property. National Weather Service states that the closest Forecast Office for Cherry Creek is Elko, Nevada, which receives its weather data from the Ely, Nevada airport (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2019). According to the Köppen Climate Classification system, this area of Nevada is classified “BSk (Tropical and Subtropical Steppe Climate)” (Weatherbase, n.d., para. 2). The average temperatures range from -2.2°C in January to 22.6°C in July; low and high temperatures can far exceed these monthly averages. The annual precipitation, on average, ranges from 15.2mm in November to 25.4mm of rain in May. (paras. 3-4). Exploration on the Property can be conducted unimpeded from March through to November. During the winter months (December to February) exploration work can still be conducted albeit restricted to serviceable roads and trails.

5.4 Infrastructure

The Salt Lake City metropolitan area is the largest major city near the Property, with an estimated population of 1.14 million, as of 2019. (World Population Review, 2019, para. 2). Salt Lake City is intersected by two Interstate highways, the I-15 and I-80 (Geoscience News and Information, 2019b). The Salt Lake City International Airport is located on the west side of the city and has direct access to the east-west US I-80 Highway that services eastern Nevada. Salt Lake City is a rail transportation hub that is serviced by such companies as Union Pacific, Salt Lake Garfield & Western Railway Company, and Burlington Northern.

As of 2019, the city of Ely reported a population of 4,255 people. It is located 75 km south of the Property and is intersected by US Highways 93, 50, and 6 (Geoscience News and Information, 2019a). The Northern Nevada Railway is a well-maintained, short-track system that was historically used to transport coal. It is currently used in a tourism capacity (Northern Nevada Railway, n.d., para. 7). Ely also has a private, all-weather airstrip that can accommodate a Boeing 737 aircraft (para. 5).

Surface infrastructure is developed near the Property with direct all-season access to the southern portion via US Highway 93 and US White Pine County Secondary Highway 893. Historically, this was a section of the Pony Express Trail. There are 69kV transmission lines paralleling US Highway 93, six km west of the Property. According to the California Independent Operator Corporation, a 500kV AC transmission line is targeted to be in service by 2022 (California ISO, 2019, p. 92), thereby creating “additional development of renewable power generation resources throughout the western United States.” (p. 91). Water for drilling activities can be obtained from local ranchers or purchases from White Pine County from McGill, Nevada.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Historic Mining

The Property and the adjacent areas were heavily explored for silver in the 1870s once the Pony Express Trail was put through the Shellbourne Pass. Mining dominantly occurred between 1871 and 1874 with development of the McMahon Mine (adjacent claims), the Woodburn Mine, the Summit Mine (patent claim inlier), and the Schell Creek Mine. Each of these operations are reviewed in the following subsections.

McMahon Mine

A high-grade vein-hosted silver deposit was identified in 1871 on the east side of McMahon Canyon along the McMahon Ledge. The McMahon Ledge is situated low down, near the base of the range. The croppings are approximately 1,000 feet in length and 14 feet in thickness, and are almost entirely composed of dolomite (Raymond, 1873, p. 200). The ledge was opened by a surface cut, exposing a face of ore that was 20 feet long by 8 inches wide. The value of the silver ore in 1871 was assessed to average about \$75/ton; however, values as high as \$360/ton were obtained (p. 200). The gangue from this vein is principally quartz, intermixed with a small amount of calcite. The ore is mostly stromeyerite (copper and silver sulphide), but black sulphurets, horn-silver, and some native silver also occur (p. 200). Production commenced along the McMahon Ledge in 1871, and the operation, which continued until 1873, was called the McMahon Mine. The mine shaft is 130 feet deep where it followed the high-grade silver vein for 70 feet. A tunnel was driven to 150-foot depth, where it intersected the vein that ranged from six to eight feet in width. A five-stamp mill, using the Washoe process to produce custom ore, liberated between 70 and 75% of the silver assay value (Raymond, 1875, p. 277).

Woodburn Mine

The Woodburn area is situated about 900 feet above the McMahon Mine, near the summit of the range. The Woodburn vein was eight feet thick and was exposed on the surface for 200 feet. The orientation of the Woodburn vein is similar to those observed in the McMahon Mine (Raymond, 1873, p. 200). The hanging wall of the workings is in shale and the foot wall is in carbonates. The vein is composed of quartz impregnated with fahlore (copper arsenic to copper antimony sulfosalt series) or stetefeldtite (silver-antimony oxide). Metallic silver was observed sporadically as thin coatings on the faces of the quartz. Filiform was also sometimes observed with solid horn silver. The average value of the ore in 1873 was \$80/ton (Raymond, 1875, p. 277).

Schell Creek Mine

The Schell Creek Mine is located east of the historic Schellbourne townsite, proximal to White Pine County Secondary Highway 893. A tunnel, which is driven into the Schell Creek Mine, is 340 feet in length and passes through black slate and limestone (Raymond, 1875, p. 277).

6.2 Historic Exploration

Aside from the silver rush in the 1870s, there is little to no documented systematic exploration on the Property. In 1988, Freeport Exploration, Inc., part of Freeport McMoran Copper & Gold, Inc. (“Freeport”), staked the area north of White Pine County Secondary Highway 893 to explore for high-grade shallow Carlin-style disseminated gold deposits. Freeport named their project area Garrett Canyon. Between 1988 and 1989, Freeport completed 16 reverse circulation drill holes. In 1989, following the completion of the drill program, Freeport relinquished their claims and Coeur Explorations Inc., part of Coeur Mining, Inc. (“Coeur”), acquired the area. Between 1990 and 1991, Coeur drilled 13 drill pads. In total, six HQ core holes were drilled on four pads that included three drill holes on Pad 17. An additional 10 reverse circulation (“RC”) holes were completed on pad numbers 21 to 29. In 1992, Coeur refocused their priorities and underwent restructuring that essentially stopped all exploration activities outside of their mines; as such the Property was dropped from their portfolio (pers. comm. R. Carraher, 2018).

The Freeport and Coeur exploration campaigns resulted in 32 holes being drilled on the Property. Table 6.1 lists the locations, drill hole type, and final drill hole depths of these holes. Figure 6-1 shows the location of the historic drill holes completed on the Property. Core and chip samples from the Freeport and Coeur drilling campaigns are stored at the NBMG office in Reno, Nevada.

The Author is not aware of ownership or of any exploration work conducted on the Property between 1992 and 2018.

Table 6.1 Property Drill Hole Summary

Hole Name	Type	Operator	Year	Zone	Northing (NAD 83)	Easting (NAD 83)	Elevation (MASL)*	Hole Depth (ft)	Hole Depth (m)	Collar Inclination	Azimuth Quadrant	Azimuth (360°)
GC-01	RC	Freeport	1988	11	4,409,598	699,776	2,253	300	91.4	-90	n/a	0
GC-02	RC	Freeport	1988	11	4,409,497	699,830	2,259	300	91.4	-90	n/a	0
GC-03	RC	Freeport	1988	11	4,409,446	699,672	2,222	300	91.4	-90	n/a	0
GC-04	RC	Freeport	1988	11	4,411,027	699,765	2,345	345	105.2	-90	n/a	0
GC-05	RC	Freeport	1988	11	4,411,230	699,759	2,348	435	132.6	-90	n/a	0
GC-06	RC	Freeport	1988	11	4,411,362	699,813	2,351	300	91.4	-90	n/a	0
GC-07	RC	Freeport	1988	11	4,411,470	699,861	2,369	600	182.9	-90	n/a	0
GC-08	RC	Freeport	1988	11	4,411,671	699,724	2,331	300	91.4	-90	n/a	0
GC-09	RC	Freeport	1989	11	4,415,800	700,593	2,490	340	103.6	-90	n/a	0
GC-10	RC	Freeport	1989	11	4,416,004	700,815	2,517	400	121.9	-90	n/a	0
GC-11	RC	Freeport	1989	11	4,415,724	700,792	2,558	340	103.6	-90	n/a	0
GC-12	RC	Freeport	1989	11	4,415,682	700,852	2,582	400	121.9	-90	n/a	0
GC-13	RC	Freeport	1989	11	4,415,431	700,930	2,675	340	103.6	-90	n/a	0
GC-14	RC	Freeport	1989	11	4,415,551	700,998	2,683	100	30.5	-90	n/a	0
GC-15	RC	Freeport	1989	11	4,415,209	700,927	2,715	100	30.5	-90	n/a	0
GC-16	RC	Freeport	1989	11	4,415,406	701,201	2,767	600	182.9	-90	n/a	0
GC-17	Core	Coeur	1990	11	4,415,704	700,859	2,583	81	24.7	-60	S65°E	115
GC-17A	Core	Coeur	1990	11	4,415,706	700,861	2,583	77	23.5	-60	S65°E	115
GC-17C	Core	Coeur	1990	11	4,415,705	700,860	2,583	165	50.3	-60	S65°E	115
GC-18	Core	Coeur	1990	11	4,415,460	700,830	2,628	135	41.1	-60	S70°E	110
GC-19	Core	Coeur	1990	11	4,415,221	700,797	2,652	156	47.5	-60	S60°E	120
GC-20	Core	Coeur	1990	11	4,415,457	700,961	2,684	80	24.4	-45	S65°E	115

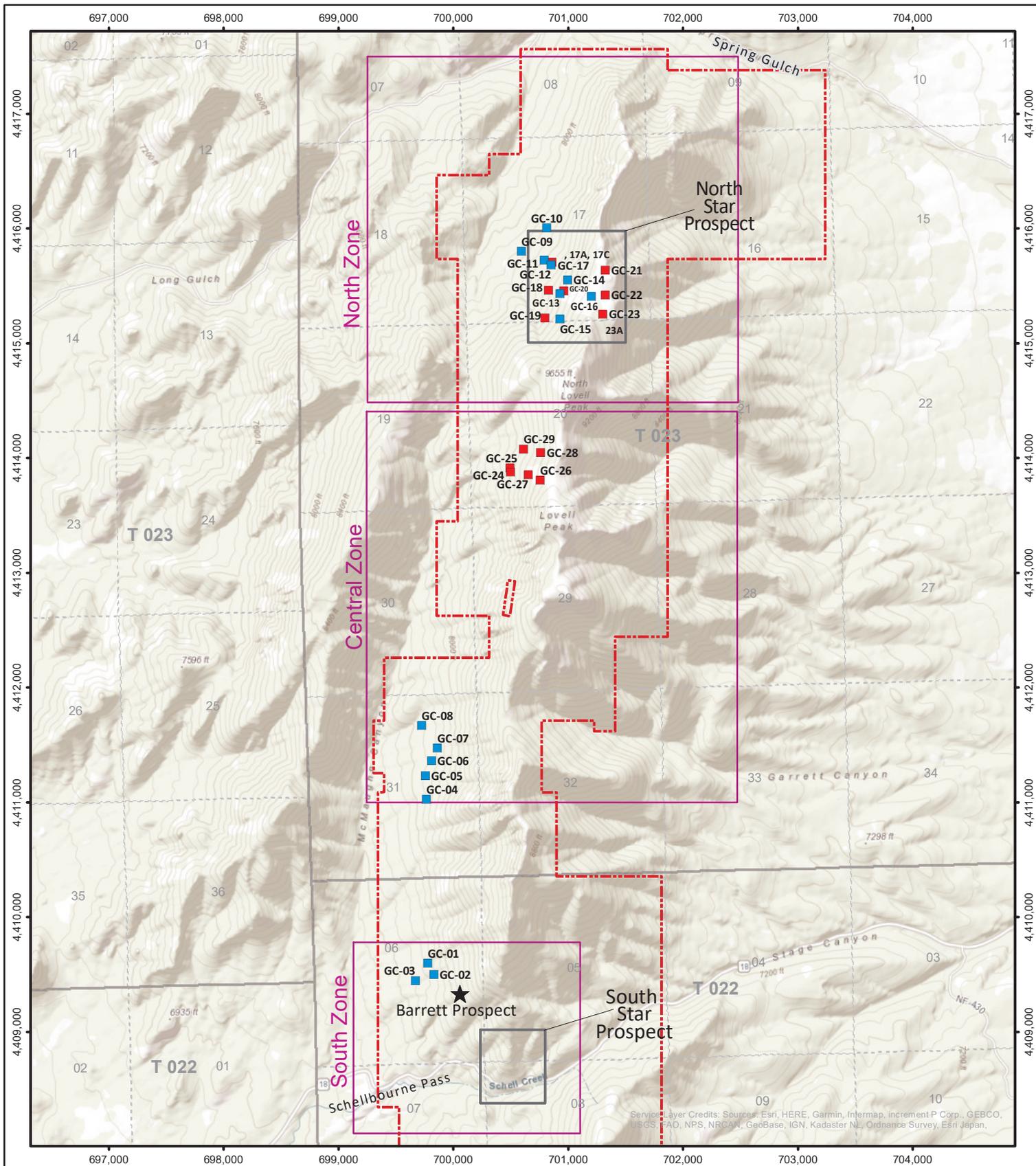
Table 6.1 Property Drill Hole Summary – cont'd

Hole Name	Type	Operator	Year	Zone	Northing (NAD 83)	Easting (NAD 83)	Elevation (MASL)*	Hole Depth (ft)	Hole Depth (m)	Collar Inclination	Azimuth Quadrant	Azimuth (360°)
GC-21	RC	Coeur	1991	11	4,415,637	701,325	2,783	200	61.0	-90	n/a	0
GC-22	RC	Coeur	1991	11	4,415,417	701,325	2,766	200	61.0	-60	S6°W	186
GC-23	RC	Coeur	1991	11	4,415,252	701,302	2,778	95	29.0	-90	n/a	0
GC-23A	RC	Coeur	1991	11	4,415,253	701,303	2,778	180	54.9	-90	n/a	0
GC-24	RC	Coeur	1991	11	4,413,874	700,496	2,691	145	44.2	-60	S3°W	183
GC-25	RC	Coeur	1991	11	4,413,912	700,493	2,692	205	62.5	-60	S3°E	177
GC-26	RC	Coeur	1991	11	4,413,807	700,758	2,818	345	105.2	-75	S19°W	199
GC-27	RC	Coeur	1991	11	4,413,853	700,653	2,773	285	86.9	-75	S30°W	210
GC-28	RC	Coeur	1991	11	4,414,047	700,762	2,792	645	196.6	-59	S6°W	186
GC-29	RC	Coeur	1991	11	4,414,079	700,611	2,713	425	129.5	-60	S6°W	186

*Note: MASL=Metres above sea level; elevation data assigned from digital elevation model

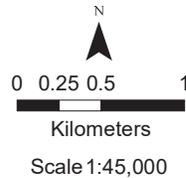
In addition to the core and chip repository, the NBMG has copies of the laboratory assay certificates from drill holes 1 to 20 but does not have assay results for holes 21 to 29 (Carragher, 1994). This information was scanned by NBMG in 2013 and made public. From the available assay data, it appears that Cone Geochemical Inc., which was based in Lakewood, Colorado, completed all geochemical analyses. The completed sample analyses was restricted to gold for Freeport, while Coeur completed assays on both gold and silver. The assay highlights from these drill programs are shown in Table 6.2.

Analytical methodologies were modified during the 1988 and 1989 programs. Gold analyses by aqua regia digestion were completed on samples from holes GC-01 to GC-08, while fire assay on 20 g samples was completed for holes GC-09 to GC-20. Silver was analysed on samples from holes GC-17 to GC-20 by four-acid digestion (Carragher, 1994).



Legend

- Mineral Claims Boundary
- Drill Hole 1988-1989 (Freeport)
- Drill Hole 1990-1991 (Coeur)
- Map Zone
- Prospect Area
- Barrett Prospect



Infield Minerals Corp.

**Zone, Prospect & Historical
Drill Hole Location Map
Figure 6-1**

Drawn by: MB
Chk'd by: BAS
Date: 20/10/21

File:
Fig_6_1_Zone_Prospect_Location_dh

Note - Data Sources: Background: ESRI - ArcGIS Online Topographic basemap
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

Table 6.2 Mercury One Highlights of Historic Assay Results

Hole ID	Sample Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Description	
GC-4	chips	68.58	70.10	1.52	0.11	no assay	Marble, proximal to intrusion	
GC-4	chips	70.10	71.62	1.52	0.07	no assay		
GC-4	chips	88.39	89.91	1.52	0.05	no assay	Marble, minor leaching	
GC-4	chips	91.44	92.96	1.52	0.14	no assay		
GC-12	chips	21.33	24.38	3.05	0.06	no assay	Carbonate, minor iron-stained and silicified	
GC-12	chips	24.38	27.43	3.05	0.06	no assay		
GC-14	chips	4.57	6.10	1.52	0.04	no assay	Shale, silicified in areas (pervasive to veins), jasperoids and iron oxides through interval. Entire hole contains anomalous gold.	
GC-14	chips	6.10	7.62	1.52	0.04	no assay		
GC-14	chips	7.62	9.14	1.52	0.49	no assay		
GC-14	chips	9.14	10.67	1.52	0.24	no assay		
GC-14	chips	10.67	12.19	1.52	0.07	no assay		
GC-14	chips	12.19	13.72	1.52	0.26	no assay		
GC-14	chips	13.72	15.24	1.52	0.09	no assay		
GC-14	chips	15.24	16.76	1.52	0.35	no assay		
GC-14	chips	16.76	18.29	1.52	0.83	no assay		
GC-14	chips	18.29	19.81	1.52	2.39	no assay		
GC-14	chips	19.81	21.33	1.52	0.69	no assay		
GC-14	chips	21.33	22.86	1.52	0.11	no assay		
GC-14	chips	22.86	24.38	1.52	0.06	no assay		
GC-14	chips	24.38	25.91	1.52	0.04	no assay		
GC-14	chips	25.91	27.43	1.52	0.05	no assay		Carbonate, light to medium gray colouration. Hole ended in anomalous gold.
GC-14	chips	27.43	28.95	1.52	0.06	no assay		
GC-14	chips	28.95	30.45	1.52	0.03	no assay		
GC-15	chips	1.52	3.05	1.52	0.09	no assay		
GC-15	chips	3.05	4.57	1.52	0.17	no assay	Shale and carbonate, shale is weakly calcareous, possibly brecciated and iron oxidized.	
GC-15	chips	4.57	6.10	1.52	0.23	no assay		
GC-15	chips	6.10	7.62	1.52	0.23	no assay		
GC-15	chips	7.62	9.14	1.52	0.05	no assay		
GC-16	chips	19.81	21.33	1.52	0.05	no assay	Limestone, silty, locally silicified	
GC-17	core	18.29	19.81	1.52	0.03	6	Carbonate, stockwork quartz veins	
GC-17A	core	4.57	6.10	1.52	0.08	8	Carbonate, silicified, brecciated, highest gold and silver in iron oxide filled fractures. Faulted between 17.5 and 18.3m. End of hole at 23.5m (brecciated silicified zone).	
GC-17A	core	6.10	7.62	1.52	0.05	6		
GC-17A	core	7.62	9.14	1.52	0.12	102		
GC-17A	core	9.14	10.67	1.52	0.07	27		
GC-17A	core	16.76	18.29	1.52	0.14	202		

Table 6.2 Mercury One Highlights of Historic Assay Results – cont'd

Hole ID	Sample Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Description
GC-19	core	22.86	24.38	1.52	0.08	6	Carbonate, intensely brecciated and silicified, leached textures, quartz veins, matrix supported.
GC-19	core	24.38	25.91	1.52	0.09	12	
GC-19	core	25.91	27.43	1.52	0.08	124	
GC-20	core	5.49	7.62	2.13	0.52	44	Carbonate, intensely brecciated and silicified by multiple fluid events, abundant ≤ 1" wide quartz veins with open spaces, oxidized sulphides disseminated and in fractures. Stopped at 23m in intensely silicified breccia with iron oxidized matrix.
GC-20	core	7.62	9.14	1.52	0.76	41	
GC-20	core	9.14	10.67	1.52	0.47	20	
GC-20	core	10.67	12.19	1.52	0.64	60	
GC-20	core	12.19	13.72	1.52	0.19	19	
GC-20	core	13.72	15.24	1.52	0.06	-	
GC-20	core	15.24	16.76	1.52	0.05	-	

*Note: Lengths reported are drilled lengths as true thickness cannot be determined at this time.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geologic History

The following is quoted from the *Updated Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate, Kinsley Project, Nevada, U.S.A*, as it is a relevant description of the Mercury One Property.

Most of northeastern Nevada is underlain by carbonate and siliciclastic marine sedimentary rocks that record a passive continental margin setting throughout most of Early Paleozoic time. From Late Proterozoic through Late Devonian time, a dozen eustatic sea level cycles occurred, corresponding with easterly retrograding and westerly prograding of the carbonate platform (Cook and Corboy, 2004). During sea level lowstands, debris flows and turbidites accumulated in slope and basinal environments west of the shelf edge. These lowstands resulted in karst formation in platform interior shelf lagoons and supratidal flats. During much of this time, the shelf edge was located near the Carlin gold trend.

At the end of the Devonian Period, the continental margin was affected by the Antler Orogeny, during which deeper-water siliciclastic rocks of the Roberts Mountains allochthon were emplaced over coeval slope-facies rocks along the Roberts Mountains thrust fault. To the east of the allochthon, the Antler Orogeny is manifested by thick accumulations of foreland-basin sediments of latest Devonian through Mississippian age that were shed eastward off the Roberts Mountains allochthon. Pennsylvanian and Permian strata in the eastern Great Basin reflect the formation of several shallow basins between the Antler highland to the west and the continental margin to the east in Utah.

In Jurassic time, rocks throughout northeastern Nevada and westernmost Utah were affected by the Elko Orogeny (Thorman, 1970; Thorman *et al.*, 1991). The Elko Orogeny resulted in metamorphism and plastic deformation of primarily Lower Paleozoic strata over a large area. Manifestations include weak to strong, near-bedding-parallel foliation, northeast-trending folds, east-southeast-trending stretching lineations, and older-over-younger and younger-over-older layer-parallel faults (attenuation faults). The Elko Orogeny is presumed to be approximately coeval with Jurassic plutonism in eastern Nevada (Thorman *et al.*, 1991). Some of the ductile contractional deformation described above may be attributable to the Cretaceous Sevier orogeny (Camilleri and Chamberlain, 1997) and/or the Late Cretaceous-Paleocene Laramide orogeny.

A number of episodes of extension and magmatic activity took place in the Great Basin during the Cenozoic Era, including Eocene volcanism and normal faulting and mid-Cenozoic low-angle listric normal faulting. The latter includes periods of “hyperextension” from approximately 33 to 14 Ma, including the formation and unroofing of the Ruby Mountains core complex, located approximately 110 kilometres to the west-northwest of Kinsley (Colgan, 2006). Rocks as young as 7 Ma in the eastern Great Basin are tilted up to 50° to the east, suggesting that low-angle normal faulting continued until fairly recently (Mueller *et al.*, 1999). High-angle basin and range faulting, resulting in the familiar pattern of alternating mountain ranges and valleys, has continued to the present. Most ranges, including the Kinsley Mountains, are bounded by steep faults on one or both sides.

...The mineralizing events took place approximately 30 to 40 million years ago throughout the region, with ages progressively younger to the south, and more or less coeval with several pulses of felsic to intermediate volcanism. Gold is also associated with mid-Jurassic intrusions in the region, including some or all of the mineralization at Bald Mountain, located approximately 100 kilometres west of Kinsley. (Gustin, Smith, and Simmons, 2015, pp. 38-39).

7.2 Local Structural Geology

The following is quoted from C. P. Dechert's doctoral dissertation, *Bedrock Geology of the Northern Schell Creek Range, White Pine County, Nevada*. It is a relevant description of the structural geology present in the Property area:

The dominant structures in the northern Schell Creek Range, in terms of displacement and geographic extent, are large thrust faults. One of the thrusts, called the Becky Peak thrust in this report, extends over the entire map area. Two other large-scale thrusts and numerous smaller ones all contribute to a complex pattern of shear. The thrusts are restricted to the Paleozoic rocks and are considered to represent Mesozoic orogeny...

The thrust faults, like those in surrounding areas, are characterized by flat movement planes, commonly parallel to bedding. Although they appear to have been essentially horizontal, many of them now have steep dips as a result of Tertiary block faulting and tilting. The thrusts tend to occur along thin, incompetent shale and siltstone layers, the massive carbonates forming competent structural units which sheared over each other in a manner somewhat analogous to a deck of cards.

Younger rocks have characteristically moved over older strata, a phenomenon which prevails not only in the present area but in a number of adjacent areas as well. Local repetition by imbrication, however, occurs near the north end of the Schell Creek Range in the vicinity of Becky Peak... Mesozoic folds are very subordinate in the thesis area and generally are in the form of small-scale drag folds and crumplings in the more incompetent layers.

High-angle faults are abundant in the northern Schell Creek Range, particularly in the southern part of the map area. Most of them postdate the Tertiary volcanics and are considered to be late Tertiary or younger. Several high-angle faults, however, are Mesozoic in age, as they are truncated by thrust faults. A few of the faults displace thrusts but are unconformably covered by the volcanics; their age may be late Mesozoic or early Tertiary.

Although the faults themselves are rarely exposed, their map patterns suggest that most of them are steep normal faults. Displacements reach several thousand feet along some of the faults, and the Water Canyon fault, near the north end of the range, may have a vertical displacement of 12,000 feet or more. Most of the larger faults trend essentially parallel to the present range; a few large faults which cut across the range may be strike-slip in character. Most of the faults in the interior of the range have little or no topographic expression.

Most of the present range is a fault block steeply tilted to the west. The Cenozoic structure in the northernmost part of the range is not clear, although it seems that the Tertiary volcanics north of the Water Canyon fault form a large, northwest-tilted fault block similar to that characterizing most of the range to the south. (pp.142-144)

Dechert continues to describe the folding and faulting of the area:

...during the Mesozoic orogeny folding was very subordinate to thrusting in the northern Schell Creek Range. Small drag folds and other minor folds, closely associated with thrusts, constitute

the only known folds of Mesozoic age. Several broad, large-scale flexures occur in the map area, but they generally follow the trend of the present range and appear to be related to Cenozoic block faulting.

The Mesozoic folds in the thesis area clearly reflect differences in competence among the Paleozoic sediments. Shales and thin-bedded limestones show strong minor folding in many places, particularly near thrust planes. The Cambrian "Secret Canyon Shale" and Windfall Formation, because of their distinct bedding, display such folds very strikingly; much of the Windfall Just north of Spring Gulch is Intensely folded and sheared...The thick-bedded carbonates, in contrast, have undergone very little folding, even where they are directly adjacent to major thrusts...(pp.144-145)

Although most of the high-angle faults in the map area are Cenozoic in age, some Mesozoic high-angle faulting is demonstrated by faults which are cut by thrusts. A few high-angle faults postdate the thrusts but predate the Tertiary volcanics; their age may be either late Mesozoic or early Tertiary.

Large displacements, indicated by stratigraphic offset, are not uncommon among the Mesozoic high-angle faults. In the upper plate of the Becky Peak thrust north of Becky Peak a high angle fault with about 1500 feet of displacement has brought the Pennsylvanian Ely Limestone against Permian strata of the Arcturus Formation to the south. The relative amounts of vertical to possible strike-slip displacement could not be determined for any of these faults.

The relation of the Mesozoic high-angle faults to the thrusts is not clear. There may have been some block faulting prior to thrusting, although map patterns in a few places suggest that these two fault types generally are contemporaneous. (p.147)

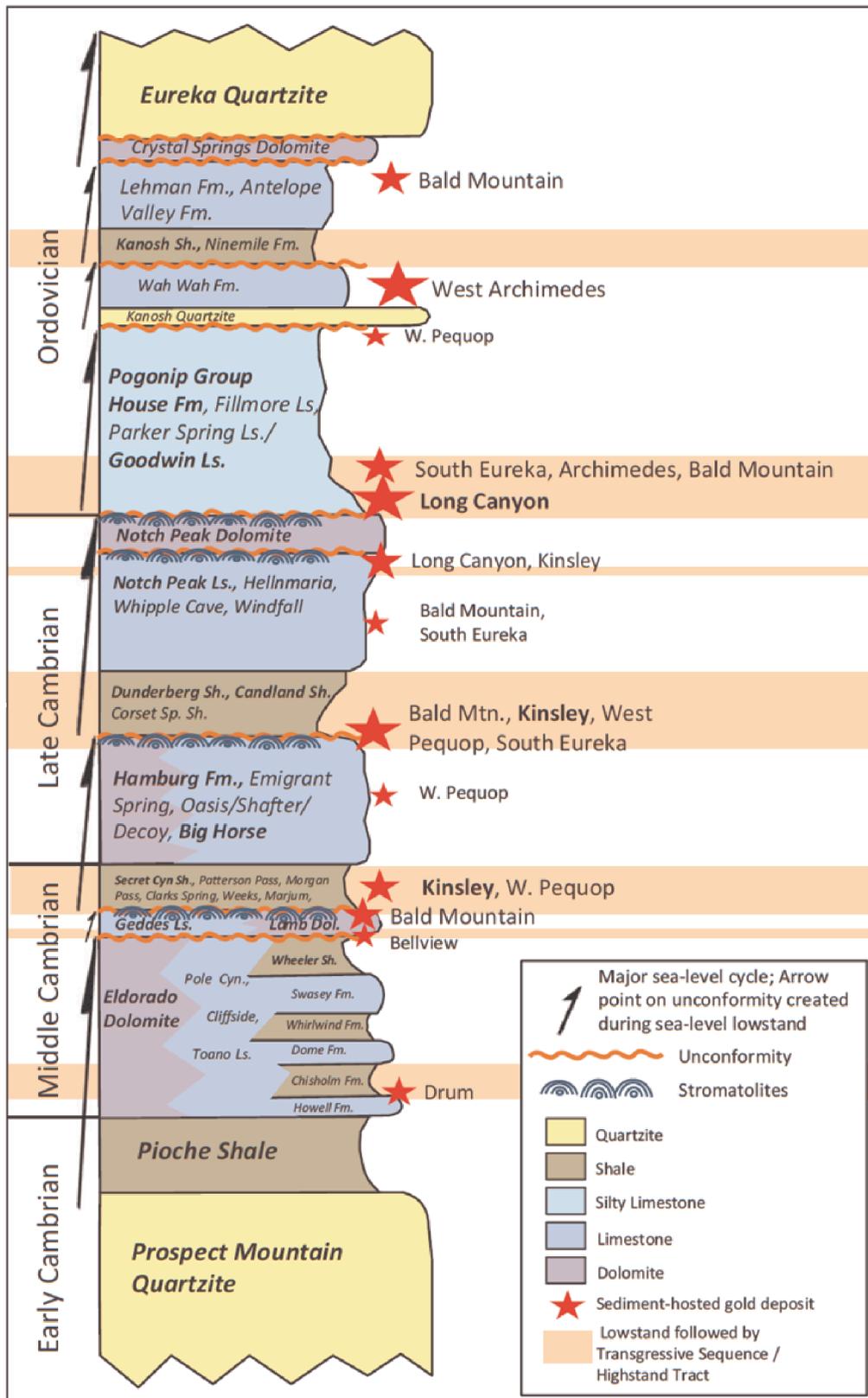
As briefly discussed in a preceding section, the thrust faults in the northern Schell Creek Range are flat features which are localized along incompetent strata, and which bring younger rocks over older. They appear to have been essentially horizontal before Tertiary block faulting and tilting.

The original dips of the fault planes can be determined in a few instances in which Tertiary volcanics, which presumably accumulated as nearly horizontal sheets, overlie sheared Paleozoic sections. (pp.148-149).

The Joana Limestone forms discontinuous tectonic slices; although it persists uninterrupted over much of the southern part of the map area, it usually is absent in the northern part. In the vicinity of Becky Peak, however, the Joana displays a striking imbrication, forming discontinuous slices which are repeated three times. The Chainman Shale generally is present, but its thickness is extremely variable. It undoubtedly has undergone intense internal shearing, as interbedded quartzite lenses, which probably were confined to the upper part of the Chainman, now crop out in various stratigraphic positions within the unit and locally are the only rocks of the Chainman Shale that remain. (pp.155-156).

7.3 Regional and Local Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy in the Schellbourne area is based on Dechert's M.Sc. thesis that was published in 1963, and doctoral thesis published in 1967. From oldest to youngest, the stratigraphic units include: Cambrian Hamburg Limestone; Cambrian Dunderberg Shale; Cambrian Windfall Formation; Mississippian Chainman Shale; Pennsylvanian Ely Limestone; Permian Arcturus Formation; Permian Phosphoria Formation; and Tertiary conglomerates and volcanics. Figure 7-1 is a stratigraphic column of the Cambrian to Ordovician units in eastern Nevada, and Figure 7-2 shows the regional geology of a section of the North Schell Creek Range.



Summary of Early Cambrian through early Late Ordovician stratigraphy on the Western North American platform



Early Cambrian-Late Ordovician Stratigraphy

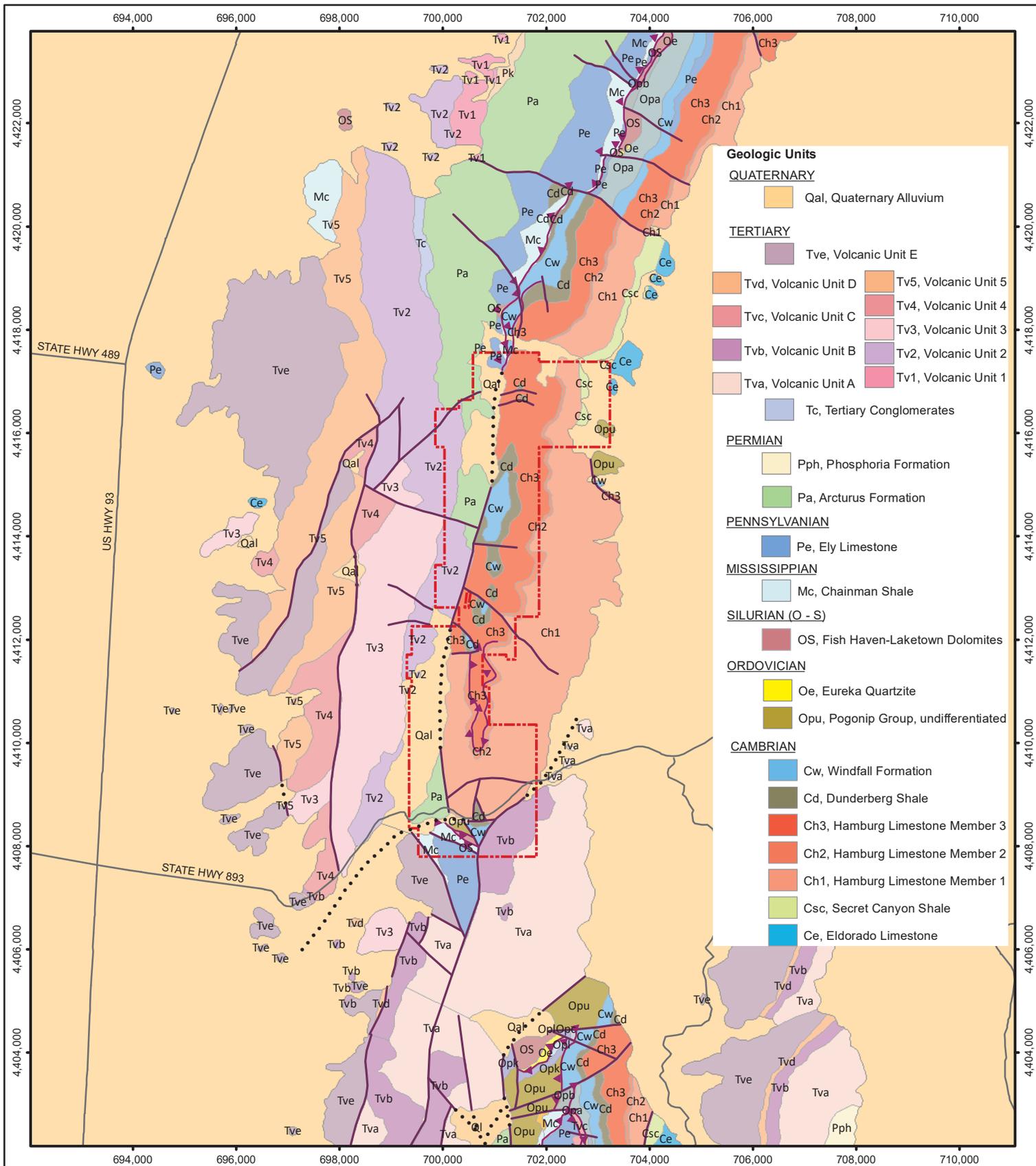
Figure 7-1

Note: Vertical scale highly variable by location but is on the order of 2,000 to 4,000m.

References: Smith, M.T., and Cook, H.E., 2018. Carlin on the Shelf? A Review of Sedimentary Rock-Hosted Gold Deposits and Their Setting in the Eastern Great Basin, USA in Reviews in Economic Geology, v. 20, pp. 1-5.

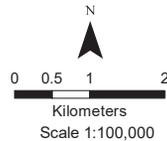
Drawn by: MB
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Legend

- Mineral Claims Boundary
- Road
- Formation contact
- Fault
- Concealed fault
- Thrust fault



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Regional Geology Map

Figure 7-2

Source: Dechert, PhD Thesis, Univ. of Washington 1967
Plate1 Geologic Map of Northern Schell Creek Range

Note - Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

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Chk'd by: BAS
Date: 19/08/06

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Cambrian

Hamburg Formation

The Hamburg Limestone is predominantly thick-bedded to massive, gray to black, fine-medium grained limestone. It is one of the thickest units in the section and tends to form prominent cliffs along the Shelbourne range. The Hamburg Limestone has been subdivided into three members, two thick unfossiliferous limestone units separated by a thin middle member of interbedded limestone and siltstone (Dechert, 1967, p.40). Where silicified and altered to jasperoid, the Hamburg Limestone is an important host of mineralization on the Property.

Dunderberg Shale

The Dunderberg Shale is identified in the North Lovell Peak area. The shale consists of thin-bedded dark gray limestone with brownish to reddish shaly partings; the float indicates a little interbedded shale. "The shale is olive-green to brownish and is highly fissile." (p.47) The contact with the overlying limestones of the Windfall Formation is sharp but concordant and evidently conformable (p.47).

Windfall Formation

The Windfall formation is moderately resistant and caps some of the peaks north of Schellbourne Pass. "The limestone is light gray and fine-grained, and it weathers light bluish gray...The Windfall limestones above the basal portion are thin-bedded and form smooth plates which usually are coated with yellowish to tan and purplish to pinkish silt." (p.49)

Mississippian

Chainman Shale

Dechert describes the Chainman Shale:

Because of thrusting, its thickness is extremely variable; some sections as much as 1500 feet thick probably represent tectonic accumulation, but more commonly the Chainman has undergone considerable reduction in thickness...Aside from intercalated lenses of quartzite, exposures of Chainman Shale are practically nonexistent...The float, together with dark soil, indicates that the Chainman is predominantly a dark fissile shale...Quartzite crops out in numerous places within the Chainman Shale. The exposures are discontinuous and vary in thickness, implying that they represent lenticular bodies intercalated in the shale, but they could be merely tectonic silvers of a more widespread quartzite unit...The quartzite is medium to light brownish, yellowish, and greenish gray; it weathers about the same, except for some darker rust-colored surfaces, and it breaks into angular fragments and blocks. (p.82-83).

Pennsylvanian

Ely Limestone

According to Dechert:

The Ely consists essentially of alternating units of thick-bedded, cherty limestone and thin-bedded, silty limestone and calcareous siltstone...The rest of the lower third of the formation consists mostly of medium- to thick-bedded, gray to brownish gray limestones containing rather abundant gray chert nodules and lenses usually weathering brown to tan. (p.91)

Permian

Arcturus Formation

Dechert describes the Arcturus formation:

The unit is 3290 feet thick...farther south, its distribution is quite irregular due to high-angle faulting. Smooth slopes with abundant float but few outcrops are most typical of the Arcturus, but parts of the formation are locally well exposed. The lower 800 feet of the Arcturus consists of intercalated thin- to medium-bedded silty limestones, calcareous siltstones, and fine-grained sandstones. Fresh surfaces range from dark to light gray and brownish gray. The siltstones and sandstones weather brown, tan, and reddish, but the limestones are characterized by very light gray weathered surfaces. (p.95)

Phosphoria Formation

The Kaibab Limestone is a 250-foot unit that is part of the Phosphoria Formation:

[T]he Phosphoria Formation is largely conglomeratic. The exposures in the northernmost part of the range display lithologies which are more like those usually developed in the surrounding region...The thickest section occurs west of Water Canyon, where the Phosphoria measures 2320 feet. Approximately the lower 900 feet of the measured section consists mostly of cherty carbonates with intercalations of bedded chert. The lower 175 feet consist of light brownish gray, slightly sandy limestones resembling those of the Kaibab, but they are medium- to thick-bedded rather than massive, and they contain abundant irregular nodules of light gray chert... About 400 feet above the base of the formation is a distinctive 40-foot zone of red and pink bedded chert. Where well exposed, the chert can be seen to contain lenses of light gray-weathering dolomite. (p.100-102)

Tertiary

Conglomerates

According to Dechert:

Tertiary conglomerates unconformably overlie the Phosphoria and older units in many places within the map area, Intervening between the Paleozoic sediments and the overlying Tertiary volcanics. The Tertiary conglomerates strongly resemble many of those In the Phosphoria...and it might be suggested that the fossil bearing conglomerates represent Phosphoria beds which were reworked In Tertiary time. (p.105)

Volcanics

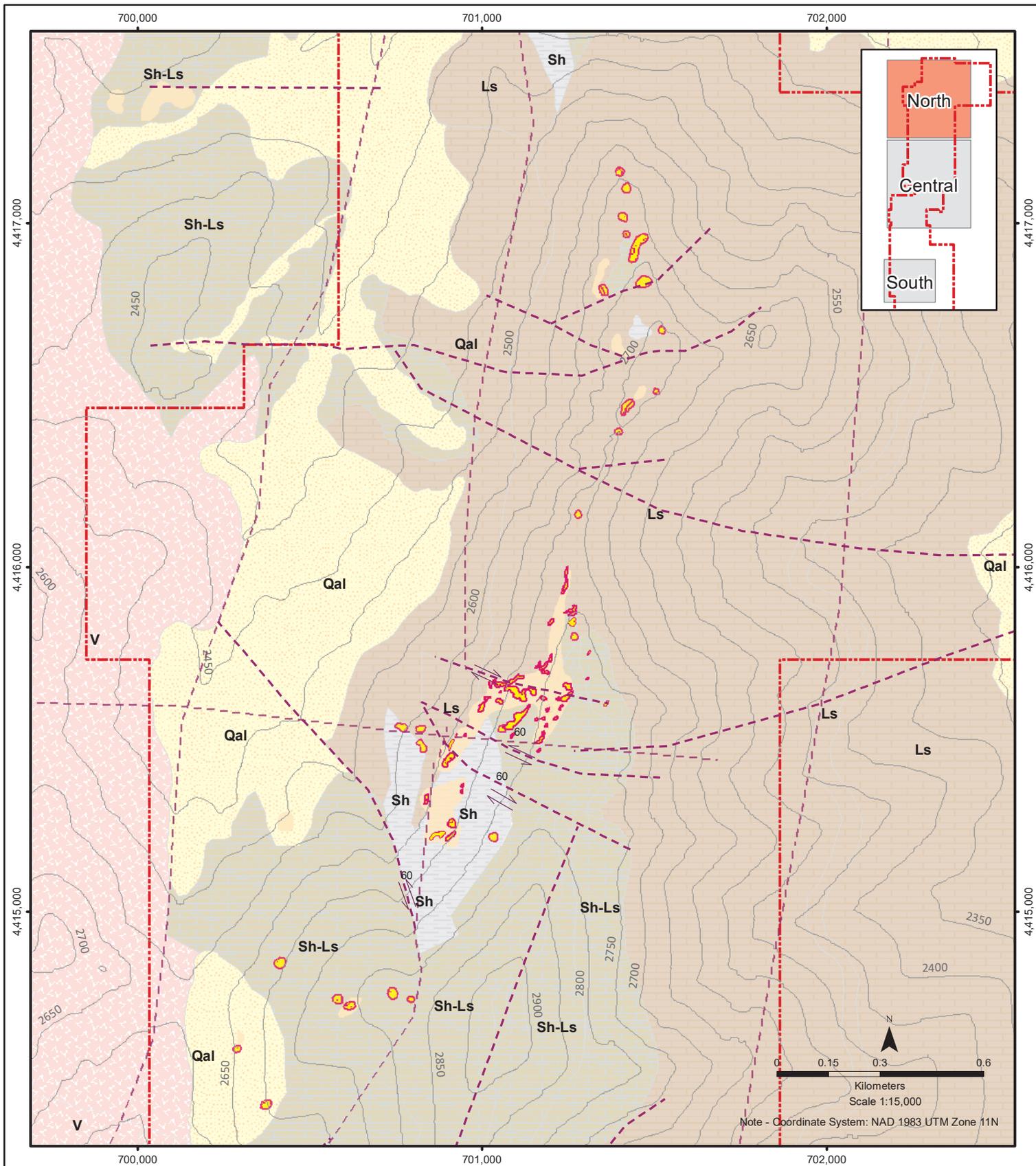
Dechert describes the Tertiary volcanics as follows:

The Paleozoic sediments in the northern Schell Creek Range are unconformably overlain by a sequence of local conglomerates, which are overlain in turn by Tertiary volcanics. As the conglomerates are roughly concordant with the volcanics, they also are presumed to be Tertiary. They generally are thin but may reach 1,000 feet west of Water Canyon, in the northwestern part of the map area.

The conglomerates are very poorly exposed in most places. They consist of rounded pebbles of chert, limestone, siltstone, and sandstone in a matrix of ferruginous and calcareous sandstone and more local gray and pinkish limestone (p.16). The pebbles generally correspond to the underlying Paleozoic sediments and appear to be locally derived. Non-conglomeratic sandstone and limestone layers are interbedded very locally in the conglomerates. This unit characteristically forms a deep red soil. (p.108)

7.4 Property Geology

The Property is divided into three main zones that from north to south include: North Zone, which spans from host lithology is carbonate that has undergone decarbonatization; Central Zone that covers from Lovell Peak to north of Garrett Canyon; and South Zone that spans from Garrett Canyon to just south of Schellbourne Pass. The North Zone hosts the North Star Prospect, and the South Zone hosts the South Star Prospect and the Barrett Prospect. Below are geological maps of the North Zone (Figure 7-3), the North Star Prospect (Figure 7-4), the Central Zone (Figure 7-5), the South Zone (Figure 7-6), and the South Star Prospect (Figure 7-7).



Legend

- Mineral Claims Boundary
- Inferred Fault
- Strike Slip Fault
- Geologic Contact
- Iron Oxidation
- Topography Contours 50m

Lithology

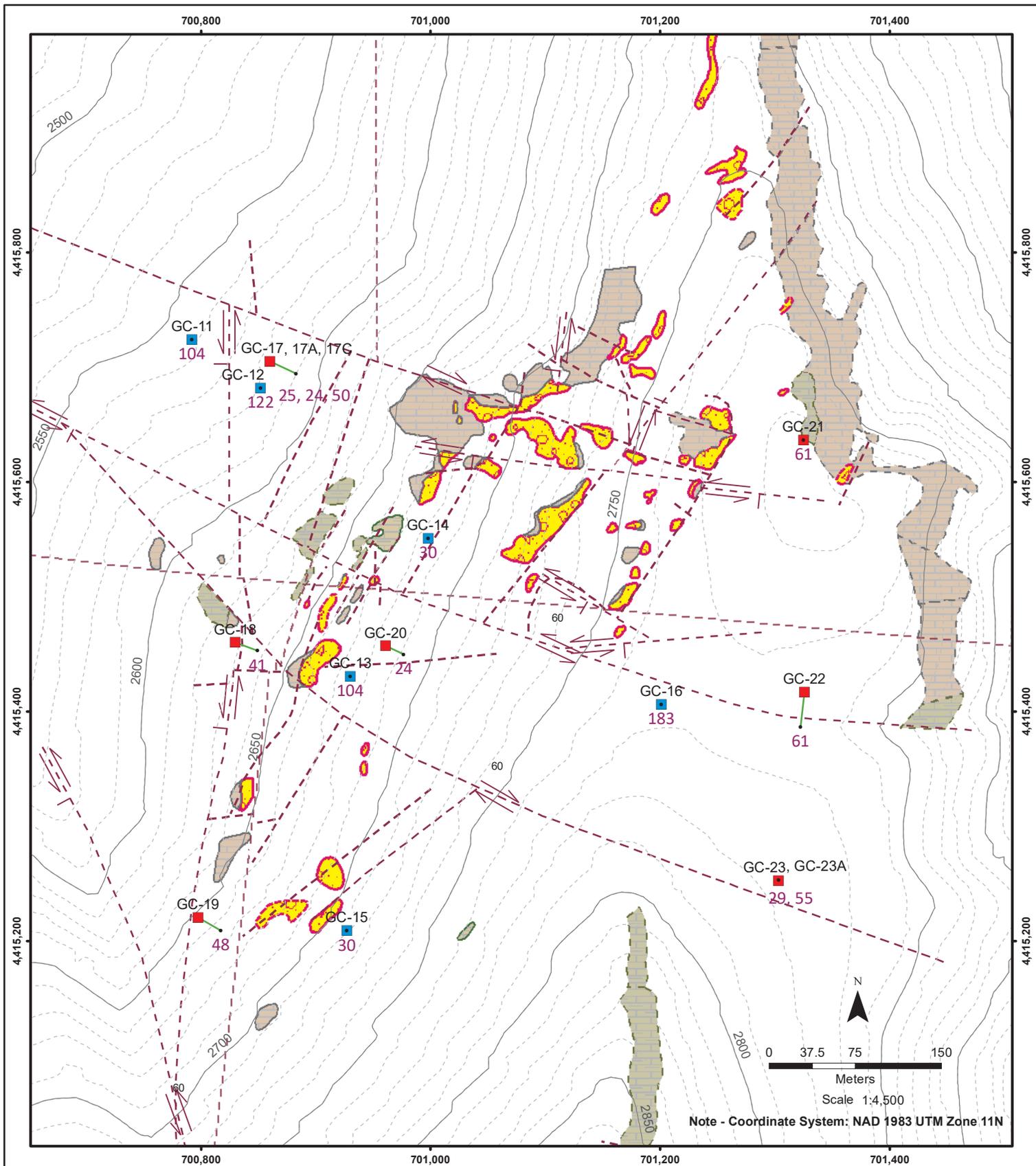
- Qal Alluvium
- Breccia
- Ls Limestone
- Sh Shale
- Sh-Ls Shale/Bedded Limestone
- V Felsic Volcanics



**North Zone
Geology Map
Figure 7-3**

Drawn by: MB
Chk'd by: BAS
Date: 20/10/21

File: Fig_7_3_N_Zone_Geology1.mxd
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Legend

- Drill Hole 1988-1989 (Freeport)
- Drill Hole 1990-1991 (Coeur)
- GC-11 Drill Hole Name
- 104 End of Hole Depth (m)
- Deviated Hole: Downhole Trace
- - - Inferred Fault
- ↔ Fault, Arrows indicate movement
- ▬ Bar showing downthrown block
- Topography Contours 50m
- Breccia/Silicification, Definite
- Breccia/Silicification, Inferred
- Limestone, Definite
- Limestone, Inferred
- Shale - Bedded Limestone, Definite
- Shale - Bedded Limestone, Inferred
- Cover



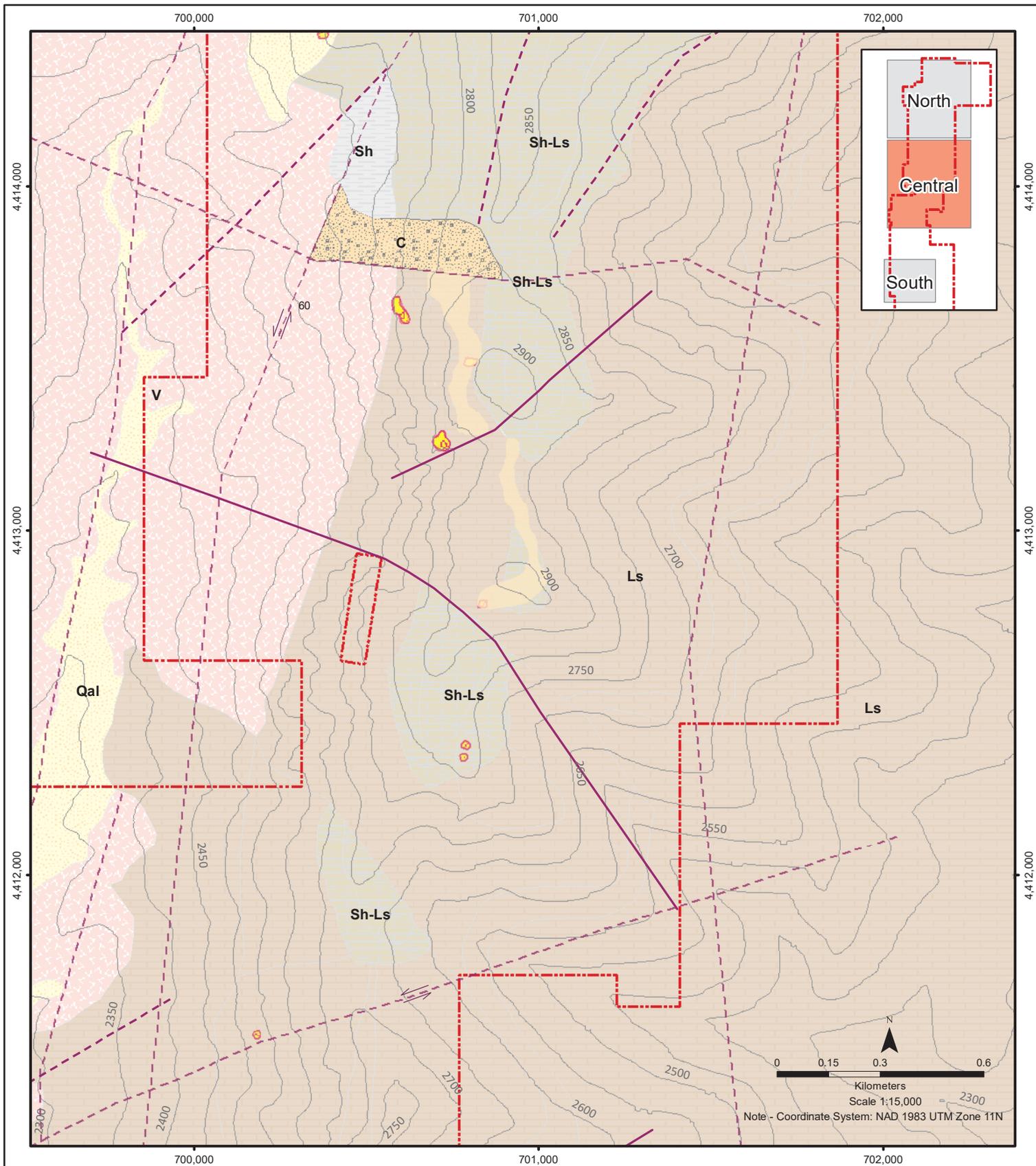
Infield Minerals Corp.

**North Star Prospect
Geology Map**

Figure 7-4

Drawn by: MB
Chk'd by: BAS
Date: 20/10/20

File: Fig_7_4_N_Star_Prospect_Geology.mxd



Legend

- Mineral Claims Boundary
- Known Fault
- Inferred Fault
- Strike Slip Fault
- Geologic Contact
- Iron Oxidation
- Topography Contours 50m

Lithology

- Alluvium
- Breccia
- Limestone
- Polymictic conglomerate
- Shale
- Shale/Bedded Limestone
- Felsic Volcanics



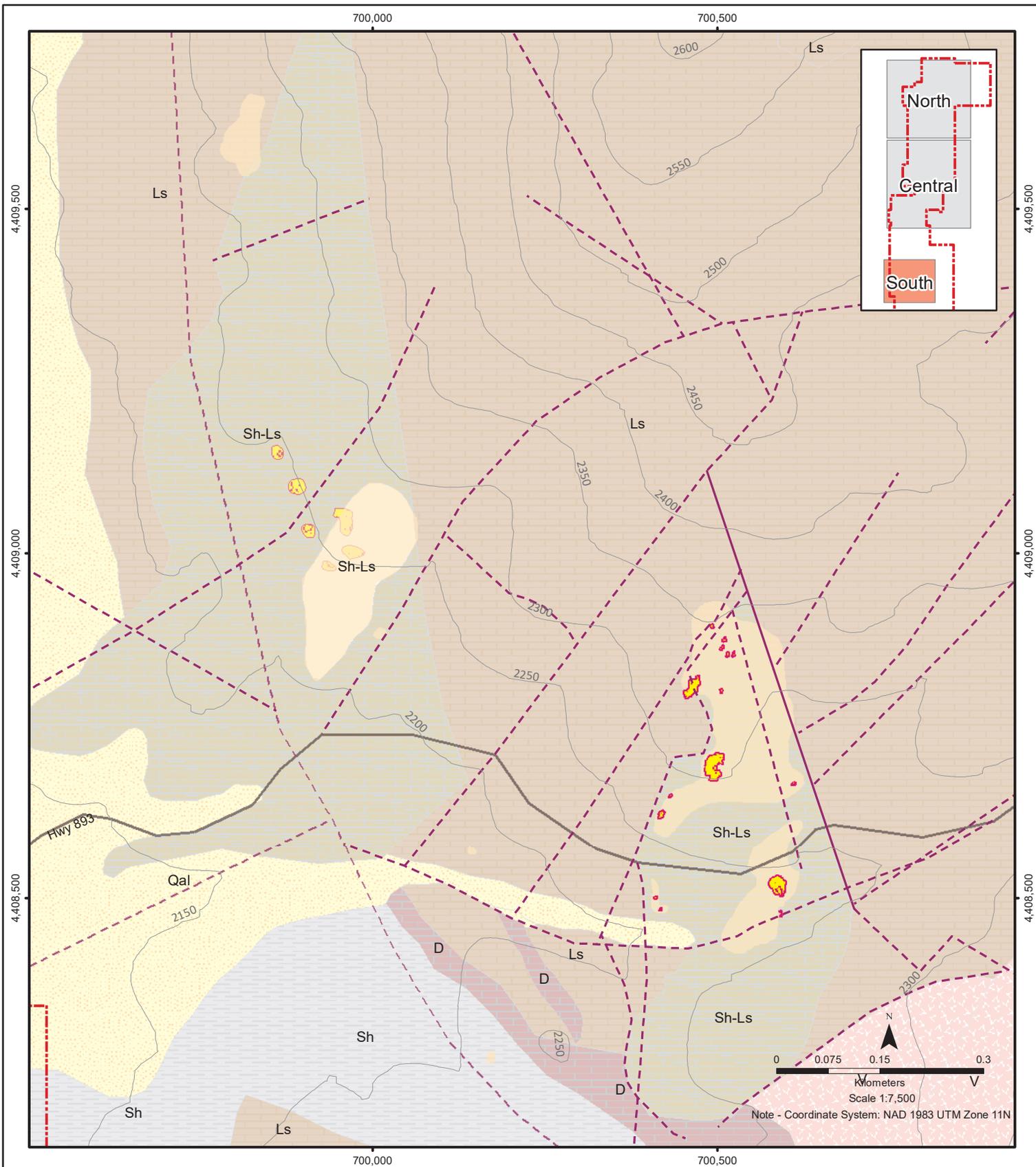
Infield Minerals Corp.

**Central Zone
Geology Map**

Figure 7-5

Drawn by: MB
Chk'd by: BAS
Date: 20/10/31

File: Fig_7_5_Central_Zone_Geology1.mxd
D:_ME\N\Report\



Legend

- Mineral Claims Boundary
- Known Fault
- Inferred Fault
- Geologic Contact
- Iron Oxidation
- Topography Contours 50m

Lithology

- Qal Alluvium
- Breccia
- D Dolomite
- Ls Limestone
- Sh Shale
- Sh-Ls Shale/Bedded Limestone
- V Felsic Volcanics



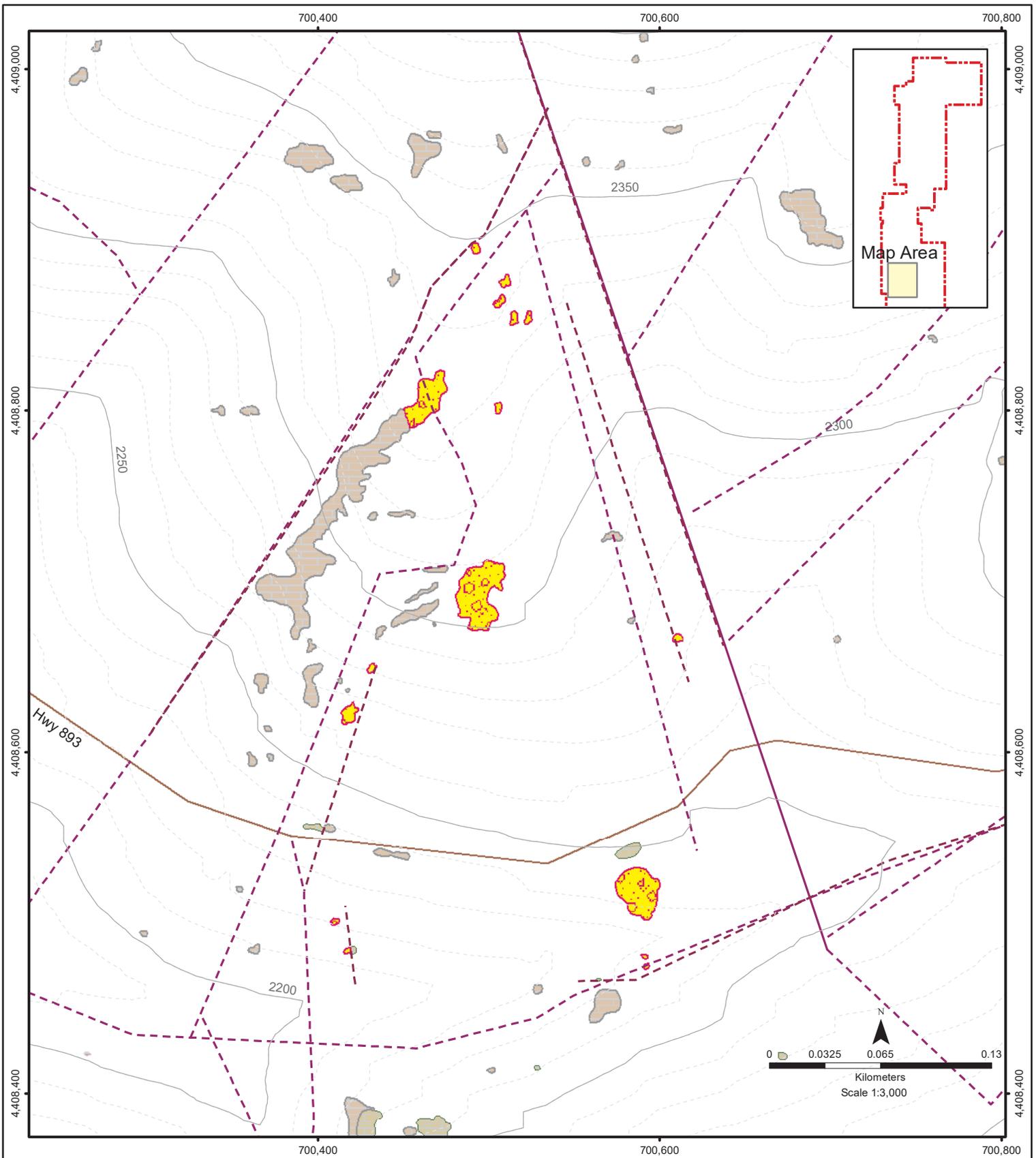
Infield Minerals Corp.

**South Zone
Geology Map**

Figure 7-6

Drawn by: MB
 Chk'd by: BAS
 Date: 19/08/06

File: Fig_7_6_S_Zone_Geology1.mxd
 D:_ME\N\Report\



Legend

-  Mineral Claims Boundary
-  Topography Contours 50m
-  Known Fault
-  Inferred Fault

-  Breccia/Silicification, Definite
-  Dolostone, Definite
-  Limestone, Definite
-  Shale - Bedded Limestone, Definite
-  Cover



Infield Minerals Corp.

**South Star Prospect
Geology Map**

Figure 7-7

Drawn by: MB
Chk'd by: BAS
Date: 20/10/20

File: Fig_7_7_South_Star_Prospect1.mxd
D:_MExN\Report\

Note - Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

7.5 Mineralization

The Property is structurally complex, as it is cut by numerous large-scale normal faults with both east-west and north-south strikes. Where gold and silver mineralization is discovered, it is typically associated with iron-stained highly silicified breccias (jasperoids), that are spatially associated with faults. The dominant host rock on the Property that contains gold and silver are carbonates. Where mineralization is most intense, the calcite has been stripped out of the carbonate by hydrothermal fluids and silica has been precipitated into the rock. Commonly, the hydrothermal fluids circulated many times through the same faults that cut the Property, causing the host rocks to be extensively brecciated, and for silica to precipitate multiple times. The breccia styles that are commonly observed on the Property include silicified crackle-breccia that contain both altered and unaltered limestone clasts and silicified polymictic breccia that contain limonite and clay altered clasts. The polymictic breccia often contain finely disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite in the breccia matrix: where gold mineralization is present, it is typically fine- to micron-sized. Later stage epithermal-style silica veins with open-fill textures commonly follow the same faults that are associated with the jasperoids. These late stage epithermal veins appear to host the high silver concentrations that occur on the Property.

The core and cuttings from the Freeport and Coeur drilling campaigns that were completed between 1988 and 1991 intersected in several holes carbonate and shale units that were brecciated, silicified, and iron oxidized through multiple fluid events. The rock that contains the highest gold and silver concentration have undergone the most intense brecciation, iron oxidation and silicification as is the case with core hole GC-20 and RC hole GC-14, which are both located in the North Star Prospect area. Hole GC-14 that was logged from cuttings, contained the highest gold and silver concentrations in silicified and brecciated shales, and contained silica and carbonate veins. This brecciated and silicified interval contained an average gold grade of 0.55 g/t over 15m, with a 1.5m interval of 2.39 g/t gold from 18.3 to 19.8m (Table 6.2). The entire hole, which ended 30.4m, contained anomalous gold values. Freeport did not assay for silver during their drilling campaign, and therefore silver was not assessed for this hole.

Hole GC-20 collared into intensely silicified and brecciated gold and silver-bearing carbonate at a depth of 5.5m and returned an average grade of 0.52 g/t gold and 37 g/t silver over 8m (Carraher, 1994). Relogging of the core from GC-20 in 2019 identified that the hole, which ended at 24.3m, was terminated in rock that is intensely silicified, brecciated, and had an iron oxidized matrix. In addition, this relog program identified quartz veins that have colloform textures and open centres with late quartz crystal growth. These quartz textures were documented in the mid-1990s to be diagnostic of epithermal vein deposits (Dong et al., 1995).

The purpose of the drilling campaigns completed by Freeport and Coeur focused on constraining a traditional Carlin-type surface mineable disseminated gold deposit (pers. comm. R. Carraher). It is possible that even if the epithermal textures had been identified by Freeport and Coeur, the association of the

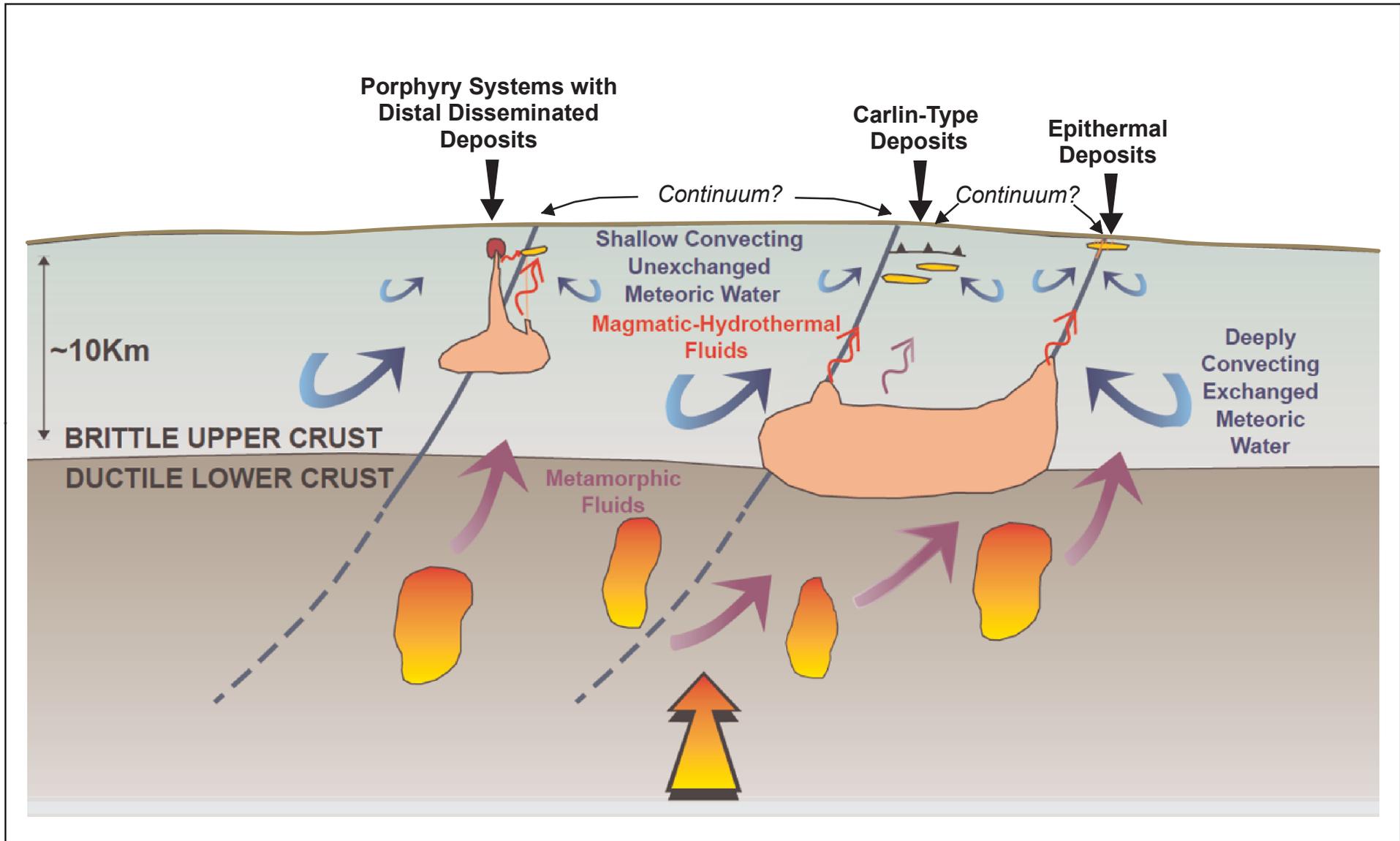
gold and silver mineralization tied to silicified breccias in faults may not have been advanced in the late 1980s and early 1990s, as this association was not their targeted deposit type.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Carlin-Style to Epithermal Transition - Breccia-Hosted Mineralization

Eastern Nevada has been deemed as a low potential area for large traditional Carlin-style deposits, based on the carbonate being deposited on the shelf. This results in the carbonates being texturally more massive and relatively clean of silts and clay. As such, exploration focussed on the carbonate sequences that were deposited on the slope and were “dirtier”, thus containing more silts and clays. Large-scale traditional Carlin-style deposit discoveries have not been made in Eastern Nevada; rather, in the last two decades, structurally hosted gold and silver deposits have been discovered, as is the case with the Long Canyon and the Kinsley deposits in Eastern Nevada.

Deposits in eastern Nevada show characteristics of Carlin-style, through decarbonatization and extensive development of breccia bodies, and the subsequent continuum towards epithermal gold and silver deposition in silica veins along the same fluid conduits. The potential development of epithermal and Carlin-style deposits in the same environment is shown Figure 8-1. This figure shows the possible interrelationships between various sources of ore fluids and types of Carlin-style gold deposits, shown in yellow, that highlight the potential continua on features and processes between Carlin-type deposits and distal disseminated deposits that are associated with epithermal systems and porphyry systems. Figure 8-1 is modified after Muntean and Cline, 2018.



Schematic crustal cross-section showing the possible interrelationships between various sources of ore fluids and types of Carlin-style gold deposits (yellow), highlighting the possible continua in features and processes between Carlin-type deposits and distal disseminated deposits associated with porphyry systems and epithermal systems.

Note: Vertical scale highly variable by location but is on the order of 2,000 to 4,000m.

References: Muntean J.L. and Cline, J.S., 2018. Diversity of Carlin-Style Gold Deposits in Reviews in Economic Geology, v. 20, pp. 1-5.



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Schematic Carlin-Epithermal-Porphyry Section

Figure 8-1

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Chk'd by: BAS
Date: 20/10/20

File: Fig_8_1_Schematic_CrossSection.mxd
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Similarities and differences between traditional Carlin deposits that are observed in the Carlin area relative to mineralized areas observed in eastern Nevada are shown in Table 8.1. This table is modified after Smith et al., 2013.

Table 8.1 Traditional Carlin Trend versus Eastern Nevada Mineralization

Characteristics	Carlin Trend - North Central Nevada	Long Canyon - Eastern Nevada	Mercury One - Eastern Nevada
Orientation	Northwest	Northeast	Northeast
Host rocks	Thin-bedded silty limestone, limey siltstone, debris flows	Thin bedded to massive silty limestone, mafic dikes, dolomitized limestone	Massive to silty limestone, dolomitized limestone, shales, mafic volcanics and dikes
Age of host rocks	Primarily Devonian	Late Cambrian-Early Ordovician	Middle to late Cambrian
Depositional environment	Slope, shelf edge sequence	Inner to outer shelf	Carbonate shelf sequence
Metamorphism of host rocks	No?	Low greenschist facies	Metamorphosed limestone (marble) and skarn minerals
Dominant Commodity	Gold	Gold	Gold, Silver
Associated elements	As, Sb, Tl, Hg, Ba	As, Sb, Tl, Hg, Ba	As, Sb, Tl, Hg
Associated alteration	Decarbonatization, illite, dickite, kaolinite, sericite, silicification	Decarbonatization, illite, dickite, kaolinite, sericite, silicification	Decarbonatization, kaolinite, silicification, possible illite
Gangue minerals	silica, calcite, barite	silica, calcite	silica, calcite
Jasperoid abundance	common	rare	common
Principal sulphides	Pyrite, arsenical pyrite, stibnite	Pyrite, arsenical pyrite	Pyrite, arsenical pyrite
Principal oxides	Limonite, goethite, hematite, orpiment, realgar, arsenates	Hematite, goethite, limonite, arsenates	Iron oxides (hematite, limonite, goethite), possible arsenates
Style of gold mineralization	"Micron" gold in the lattice of arsenical pyrite on rims	"Micron" gold in the lattice of arsenical pyrite on rims	"Micron" gold
Sulphide Association	Pyrite grains; locally 1- to 5- μ m grains free gold	Pyrite grains; 1- to 5- μ m grains free gold	unknown
Structural controls	High-angle faults, solution collapse breccias, fold hinges	High- to moderate-angle faults, boudin necks	High to moderate angle faults, low angle unit contacts, mono to polyphase breccias
Age	39Ma	Early Tertiary	No geochronology completed

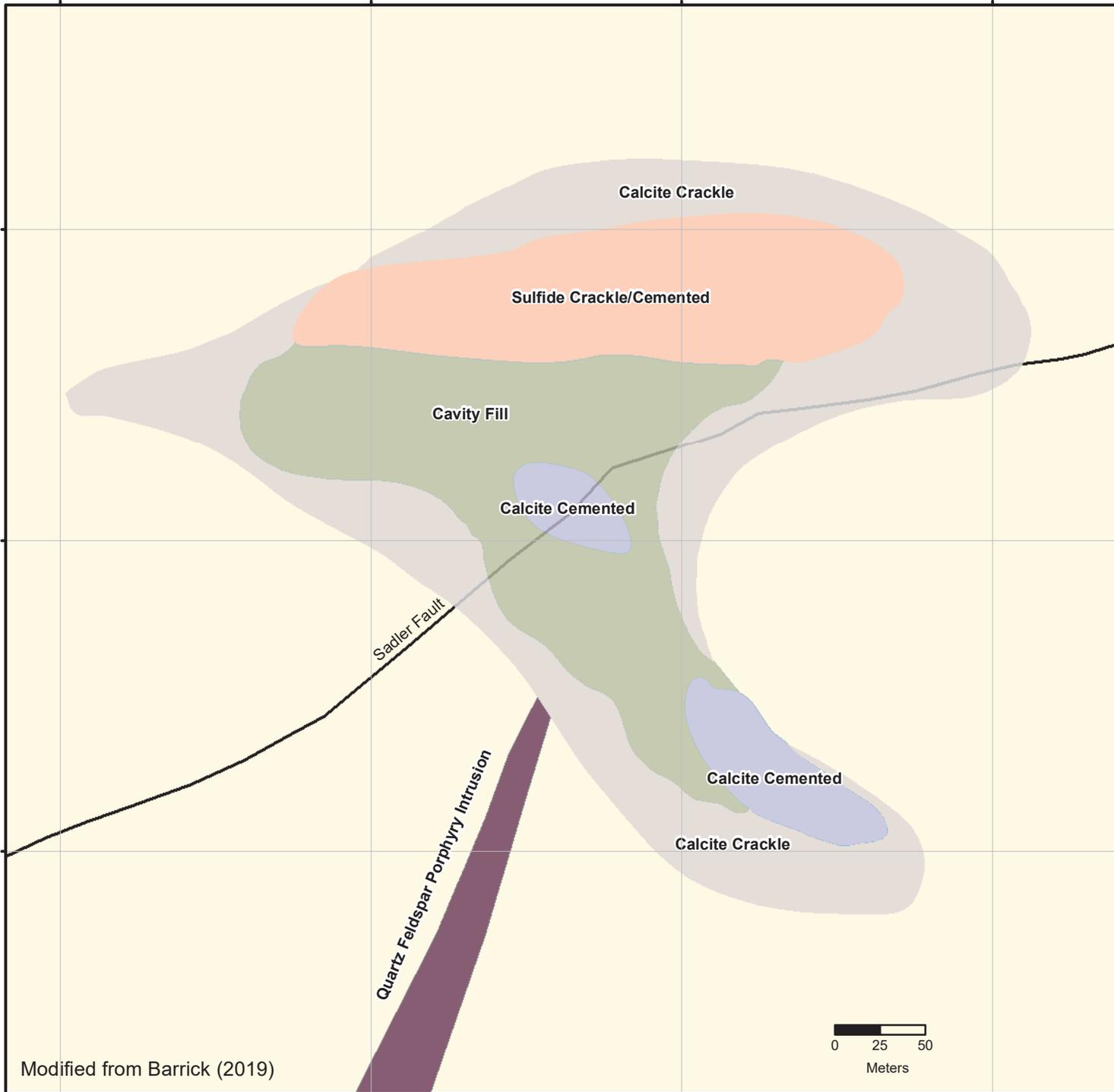
The abundance of mineralized monomictic and polymictic breccias observed on the Mercury One Property separate it from the traditional Carlin-style deposits in Central Nevada and the Long Canyon Deposit in Eastern Nevada. As such, a search for deposits in Nevada that showed analogous breccia-hosted mineralization was undertaken. Similar breccia-hosted mineralization styles are observed at Barrick's recently discovered Fourmile Deposit in the Goldrush Camp of the Battle Mountain-Eureka Gold Trend. The characteristics of the Fourmile Deposit are reviewed in the following section.

8.2 Fourmile Discovery - Breccia-Hosted Mineralization

In 2015, Barrick commenced an exploration program to search for deeper gold mineralization in the Fourmile area that is adjacent to the Goldrush mine. The Fourmile area showed very encouraging surface expressions, with silicified iron-oxidized breccia bodies observed in outcrop. To test for potential gold mineralization at greater depths, Barrick undertook an 11-hole drill program that drilled holes to approximately 900m. Although the first 10 holes were not encouraging, Hole 427 cored an area that was brecciated, silicified, and contained abundant sulphides. An interval from this zone contained a 5.8m intercept ran 49.7 g/t gold. Subsequent drill programs undertaken in 2016, 2017, and 2018 expanded the corridor of mineralization to 600m by 200m (Barrick, 2018, paras 1-10). On September 17, 2019, Barrick announced in a press release that detailed geological modeling and diligent exploration had led to the intercept of FM19-11DW14 that is a new orebody a kilometre north of Fourmile. This recent discovery “increases the strike length of the mineralized Goldrush-Fourmile trend to greater than 6 kilometres.” (Barrick, 2019, para. 2).

The Fourmile discovery confirms the importance of exploring deeper in structurally complex areas to target deep-seated breccia bodies with associated sulphides and silicification (paras. 11-17). The breccia was determined to contain 1-2 ounces of gold over tens of metres (Krcmarov, 2018, p. 21). The Fourmile breccia body formed where a large-scale reverse fault intersected a lithological contact between a sandstone/mudstone and limestone units (p. 13). Distinct breccia phases are observed in the Fourmile breccia body, which include calcite crackle breccia; calcite cemented breccia; sulfide crackle and cemented breccia; and cavity fill and rotated breccia fill; as well as fault breccia (Barrick, 2019). Nevada Gold Mines showed an Inferred resource for Fourmile of 0.7 Moz at 18.6 g/t gold in their September 19, 2019 Analyst Presentation (Nevada Gold Mines 2019). Figure 8-2 shows the breccia body of the Fourmile Deposit and its association with faulting.

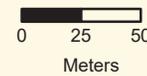
The similarity in the appearance of the breccia textures between the Mercury One Property and the Fourmile Deposit, as well as the direct association to large-scale faults, support the potential for much deeper precious metal-bearing breccias along faults on the Mercury One Property.



Legend

- Sadler Fault
 - Quartz Feldspar Porphyry Intrusion
- Zonation of Breccia Body:**
- Sulfide Crackle/Cemented
 - Cavity Fill
 - Calcite Cemented
 - Calcite Crackle

Modified from Barrick (2019)



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**Fourmile Schematic
Cross Section
Looking NW
Figure 8-2**

Drawn by: MB
 Chk'd by: BAS
 Date: 20/10/20

File: Fig_8_2_Conceptual_Breccia_Model1.mxd
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9 EXPLORATION

9.1 2018 Studies

The 2018 field reconnaissance program conducted by MExN included preliminary mapping and rock sampling in the North, Central, and South Zones to constrain the extent of gold and silver mineralization. The programs were completed between July and November, during which time 172 rock grab, composite, and chip samples were collected. Samples were collected over non-systematic spacing across the Property: many old workings were examined and sampled during these campaigns. Field observations during this program identified that gold and silver mineralization is focussed on areas that are brecciated by faulting. The conclusion of the field studies was that a systematic approach in assessing the structural history in the Project area is critical to locate optimal locations to test for deep zones of gold and silver mineralization.

In October, a detailed air photograph linear interpretation commenced to identify large and medium-sized faults across the entire Property. This interpretation was completed by Ruth A. Carraher, who is a Nevada-based senior consulting geologist with C&M Consultants. All identified linears from the air photographs were incorporated into a Geographic Information System (“GIS”) platform, along with other sources of available geological information obtained from historical mapping projects.

In mid-December, a handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (“XRF”) Spectrometer program started on the core and drill cuttings from the Property at the NBMG office in Reno. During this study, a suite of 45 elements were collected from the Freeport and Coeur core and drill cuttings from approximately 600 samples. The addition of this information significantly enhanced the dataset, as previous analytical results only included gold ± silver. This program highlighted that gold and silver mineralization, along with other associated elements, are concentrated at faulted intervals and at contacts between different lithologies.

9.2 2019 Studies

The initial studies on the core and chip samples by the handheld XRF spectrometer were further advanced by MExN in January 2019 to complete the suite of available samples; an additional ~1,000 XRF analyses were collected. In total, 1,654 XRF spectrometer analyses were collected in 2018 and 2019 that included spectrographic analyses of silver from the Freeport chip samples. The purpose of the spectral study was three fold: 1) estimation of host rock protoliths using positive and negative correlations of the elements Al, Si, Ca, K, Nb, Cr, V, Ti, Zr, Mn, Fe, and Zn; 2) determination of alteration assemblages; and 3) estimation of silver content for those holes that did not have assay data available from the NBMG.

In conjunction with the XRF spectrometer analyses, Ruth A. Carraher logged the available core drilled by Coeur that is housed in the NBMG Reno core facility. The core logging further highlighted the connection between the faults and brecciated zones that contain gold and silver.

Using all available information, a field-based program was planned and commenced on May 16, and continued intermittently through to July 12. The primary objective of the field program was to advance the geological understanding in the highest prospective areas of the North and South zones so that a drill program could be planned. Deliverables from the North and South Zones included detailed lithology, structure, and alteration maps at 1:2,500 scale; completion of a UAV-drone survey over these mapped zones that generated digital elevation models; and high-density rock and soil sample collection over areas of interest. In total, 198 rock samples were collected in 2019 that included chip, grab, and float material. Three soil sample grids were completed to cover areas of interest with limited outcrop exposure. In addition, regional mapping and sampling was completed across the entire Property.

Table 9.1 shows a summary of historic drilling and recent surface sampling that was completed on the Property by area.

Table 9.1 Drilling and Surface Sampling by Area

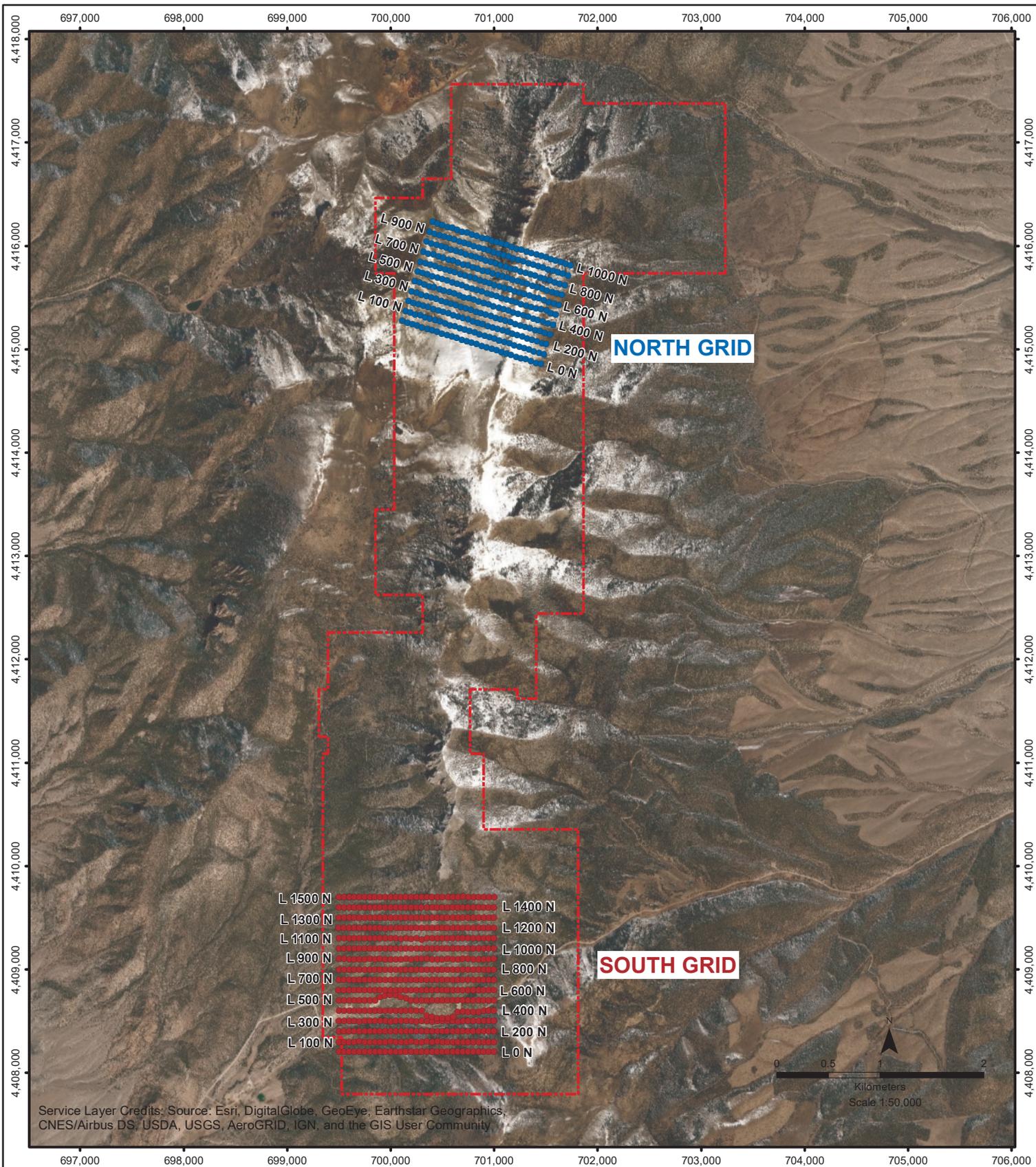
Property Area	1998 to 1991 Drilling		2018 and 2019 Surface Sampling	
	Reverse Circulation Holes (total meterage)	HQ Core Holes (total meterage)	Rock Samples	Soil Samples
North Zone	12 (1,005m)	6 (211m)	90	47
Central Zone	11 (1,229m)	-	79	-
South Zone	3 (274m)	-	103	215
Total	26 (2,508m)	6 (211m)	362	262

The following subsections outline the work and analyses completed in the North, Central, and South Zones.

9.3 2020 Studies

Exploration continued in 2020 with Infield commissioning Geofisica TMC to conduct an Induced Polarization (“IP”) survey on the Project from October 7th through to November 9th. Two separate survey grids were completed referred to as the North and South Grids, totaling 39.4 line kilometers (Figure 9-1). The North Grid consists of 11 survey lines spaced 100m apart and orientated at a bearing of 108°. The South Grid consists of 16 survey lines spaced 100m apart and oriented at a bearing of 90°. For both grids, station markers were surveyed along each profile at 50m spacing. Survey results are presented in Figures 9-2 and 9-3.

Analysis and interpretation completed by Joel Simard , PGeol. identified anomalies for follow-up work and to assist with drill targeting. On the North Grid, three (3) north-northeast trending corridors of interest were identified (Figure 9-2). On the South Grid, six (6) elliptical shaped anomalies were identified (Figure 9-3) (Simard, 2021)



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- Mineral Claims Boundary
- North Grid Survey Point
- South Grid Survey Point



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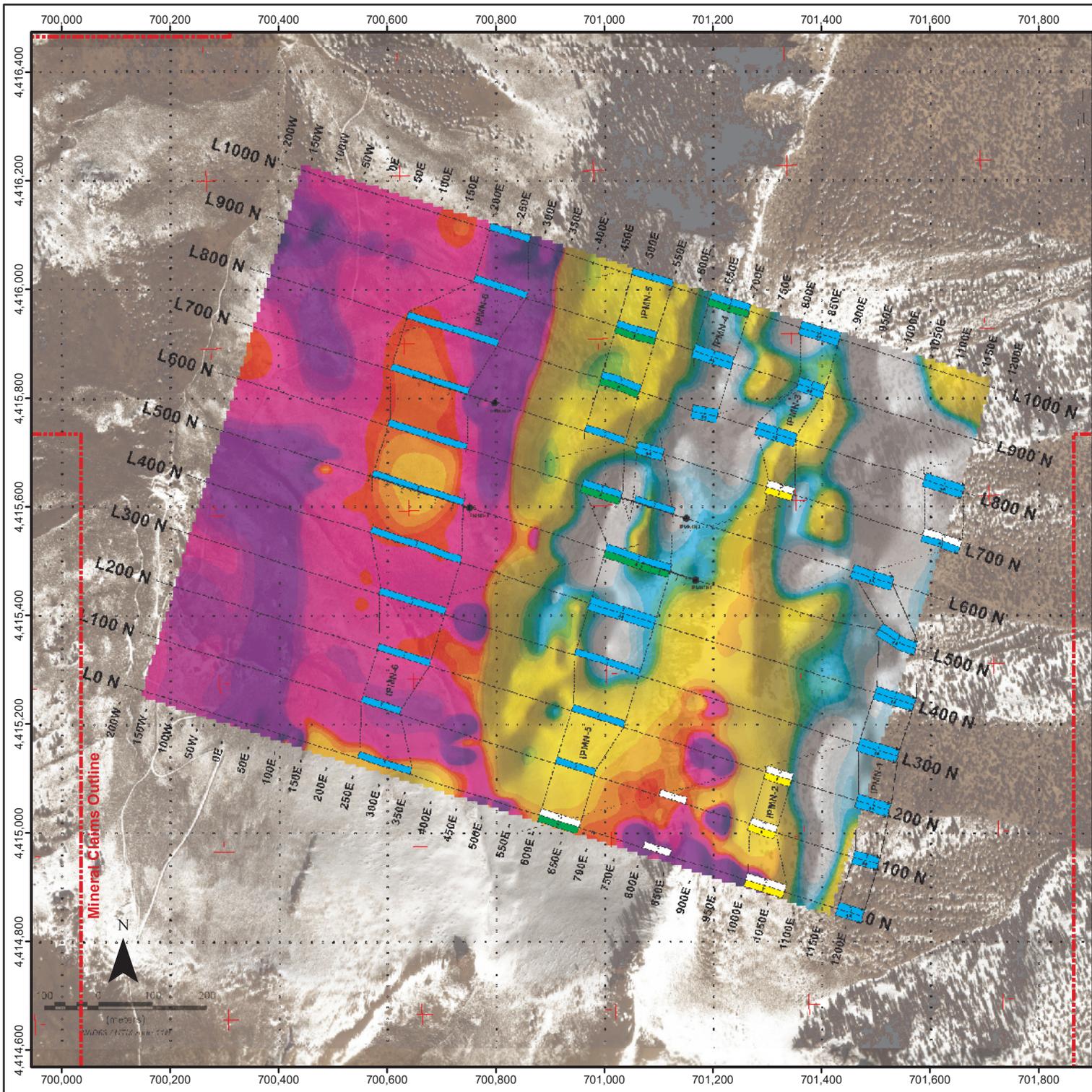
Location of Induced Polarization Survey Grids

Figure 9-1

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 Date: 21/01/16

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Note - Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N



INTERPRETATION LEGEND

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY (Pole-Dipole, a=50 m, n= 1 to 12)

RESISTIVITY	CHARGEABILITY
Highly conductive	Very High 4
Conductive	High 3
Resistive	Moderate 2
Very resistive	Weak 1
	Very weak ?

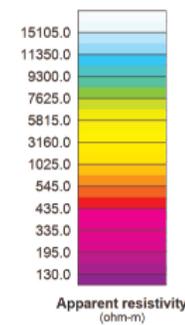
INTERPRETED IP AXIS: IPMN-1

Other Symbols

Inferred Fault:

Proposed DDH:

RELATIVE CONTRAST OF APPARENT RESISTIVITY

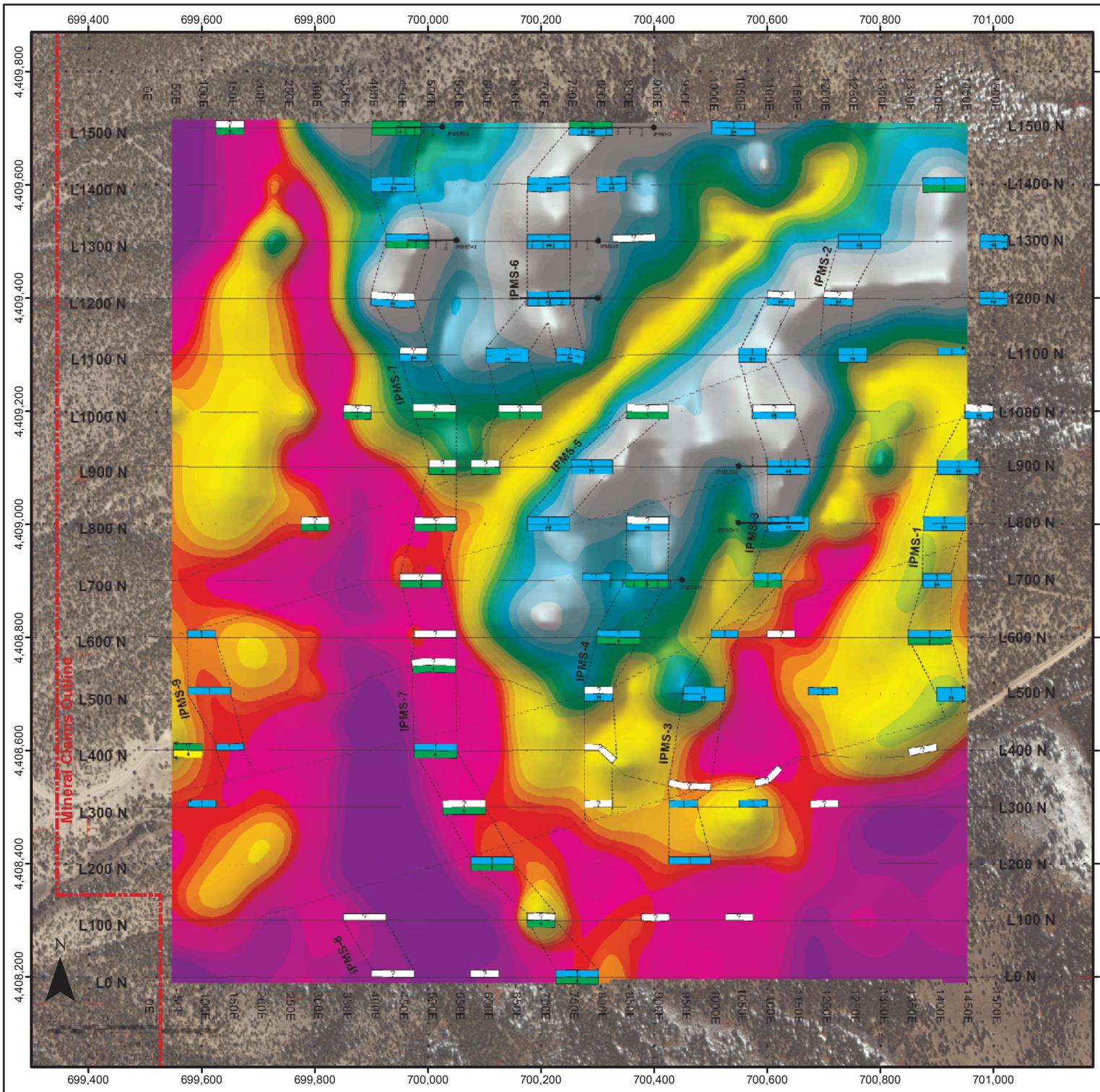


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North Grid Induced Polarization Results Map Figure 9-2

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Chk'd by: BAS
Date: 21/01/16

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INTERPRETATION LEGEND

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY (Pole-Dipole, a=50 m, n= 1 to 12)

RESISTIVITY		CHARGEABILITY	
	Highly conductive		Very High 4
	Conductive		High 3
	Resistive		Moderate 2
	Very resistive		Weak 1
			Very weak ?

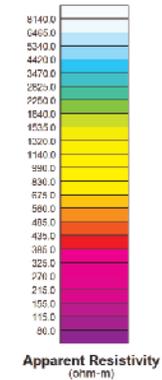
INTERPRETED IP AXIS:

Other Symbols

Inferred Fault:

Proposed DDH:

RELATIVE CONTRAST OF APPARENT RESISTIVITY



Infield Minerals Corp.

South Grid Induced Polarization Results Map Figure 9-3

Drawn by: MB
Chk'd by: BAS
Date: 21/01/16

File: Fig_9_3_S_Induced_Polarization_Results
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9.4 Expenditure Summary

Total exploration costs for the 2018 ,2019 and 2020 programs is \$298,105.67 CAD and is summarized in Table 9.2. 2018 and 2019 expenses were incurred by MExN. 2020 expenses were incurred by Infield.

Table 9.2 Expenditures for Analytical and Field Work

Expenditure	Total (CDN)
Field Program (July – November 2018) ⁽¹⁾ – including reconnaissance, preliminary mapping, sampling, and analyses	\$ 28,432.74
Core logging program (December 2018-February 2019) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,308.31
2019 Field Program (May – October, 2019) ⁽¹⁾ – including mapping, sampling, analyses, and field expenses	\$ 132,425.83
2020 Field Program (September – November 2020) ⁽²⁾ – including: Prospecting & sampling – \$20,809.80 Field expenses – \$3,368.60 Sample analyses – \$1,074.59 Geophysical survey – \$105,685.80	\$ 130,938.79
Total	\$ 298,105.67

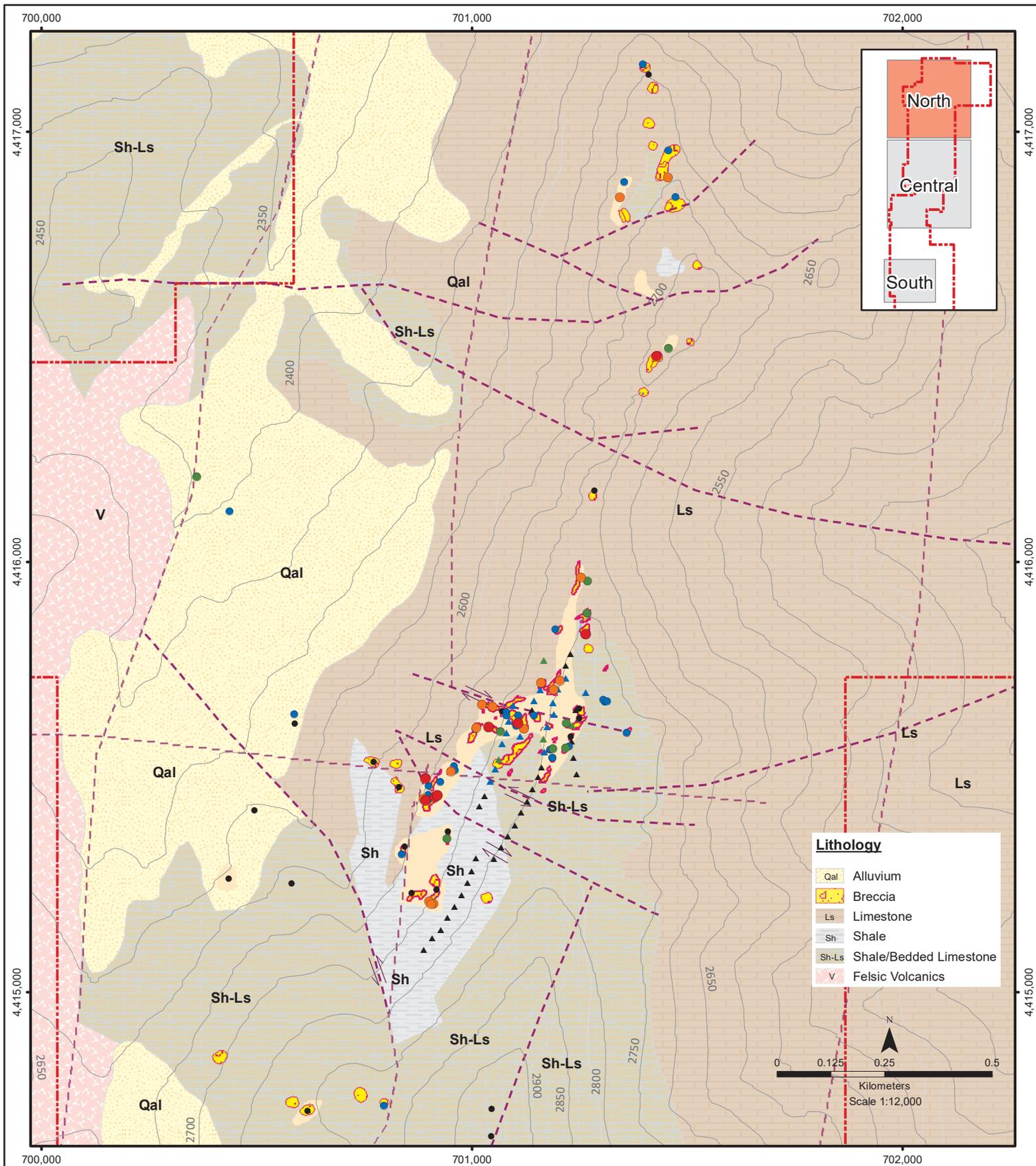
⁽¹⁾Expenditures incurred by MExN

⁽²⁾Expenditures incurred by Infield

9.5 Target Summaries

9.5.1 North Zone

The main area of interest in the North Zone is the North Star Prospect, a 900-meter-long northeast oriented zone of jasperoids that are located north of North Lovell Peak. In the North Zone, this area was the focus of all historic drilling, which includes eight reverse circulation holes (GC 9 to GC 16) that were drilled by Freeport, and four reverse circulation holes (GC 21 - 23A) and six core holes (GC 17 to GC 20) that were drilled by Coeur. Observations from the XRF, core relogging, detailed surface mapping and sampling studies are presented in Table 9.3. The North Zone geology and gold values are shown on Figure 9-4, while Figure 9-5 shows the silver values.



Legend

- Mineral Claims Boundary
- Inferred Fault
- Strike Slip Fault
- Geologic Contact
- Iron Oxidation
- Topography Contours 50m

Rock Sample Gold (ppm)

- 0.00 - 0.010
- 0.011 - 0.050
- 0.051 - 0.100
- 0.101 - 0.525
- 0.526 - 6.000

Soil Sample Gold (ppm)

- 0.00 - 0.010
- 0.011 - 0.050
- 0.051 - 0.100
- 0.101 - 0.525



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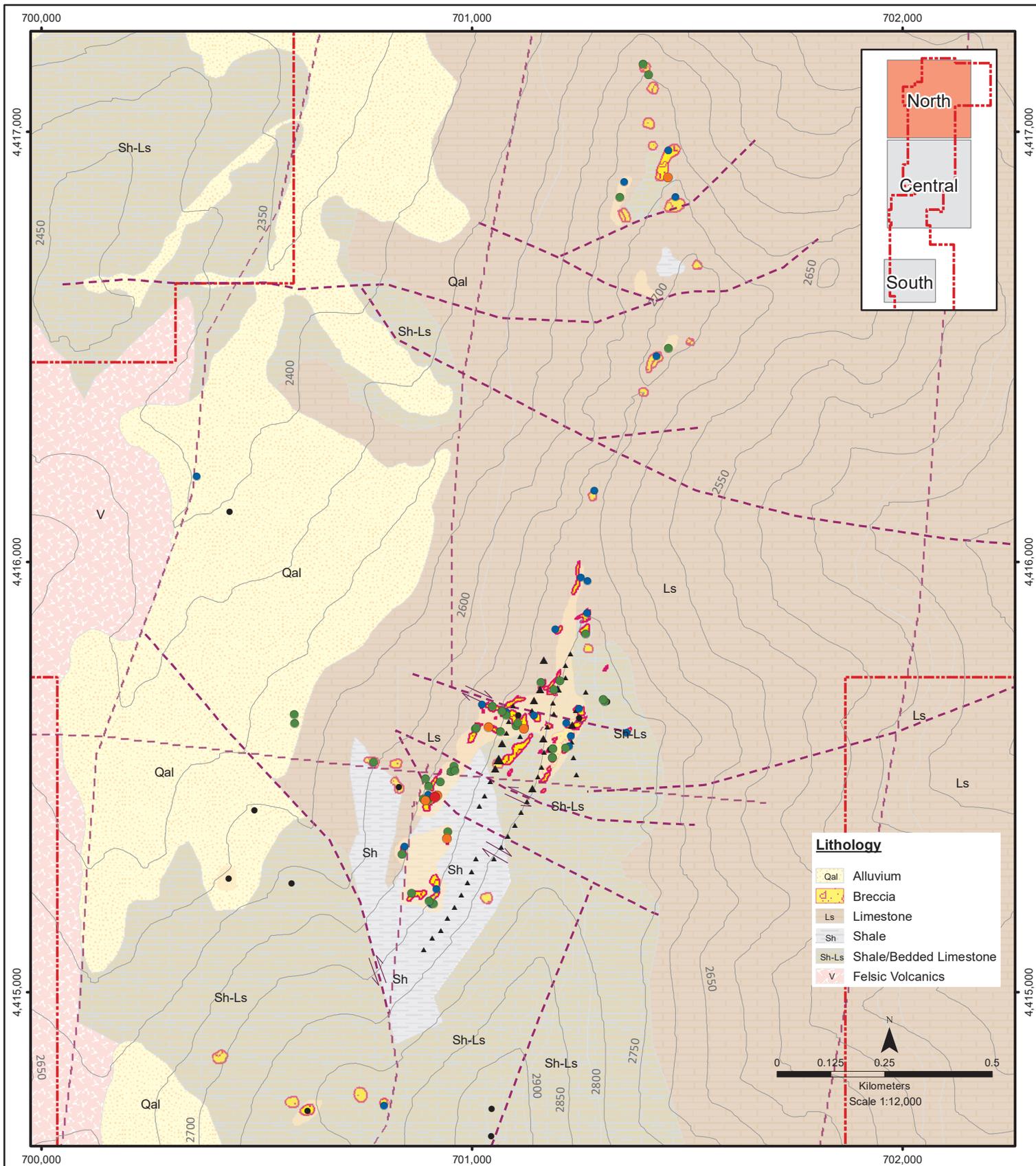
**North Zone
Gold Results Map**

Figure 9-4

Drawn by: MB
Chk'd by: BAS
Date: 21/01/15

File: Fig_9_4_Au_Prospect_N_Samp1.mxd
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Note - Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N



Legend

- Mineral Claims Boundary
- Inferred Fault
- Strike Slip Fault
- Geologic Contact
- Iron Oxidation
- Topography Contours 50m

Rock Sample Silver (ppm)

- 0 - 0.50
- 0.51 - 2.50
- 2.51 - 25.00
- 25.01 - 100.00
- 100.01 - 500.00
- > 500.00

Soil Sample Silver (ppm)

- 0.03 - 0.50
- 0.51 - 1.00
- 1.01 - 2.50
- 2.51 - 5.00

Lithology

- Qal Alluvium
- Breccia
- Ls Limestone
- Sh Shale
- Sh-Ls Shale/Bedded Limestone
- V Felsic Volcanics



Infield Minerals Corp.

**North Zone
Silver Results Map**

Figure 9-5

Drawn by: MB
Chk'd by: BAS
Date: 21/01/16

File: Fig_9_5_Ag_Prospect_N_Samp.mxd
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Note - Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

Table 9.3 Characteristics of Mineralized Units

Host Rock Unit	Dominant Alteration Type	Structure	Select Element Distribution		
			Sulfur	Arsenic	Iron
Carbonate	Silicification	Silica breccia fill and veins	low	low	low
Shale	Silicification	Silica breccia fill and veins	low	low - moderate	low
Carbonate	Calcification	Calcite breccia fill and veins	low	trace - low	low
Carbonate or shale	Silicification / Calcification	Brecciated faults	mod - very high	mod - very high	moderate

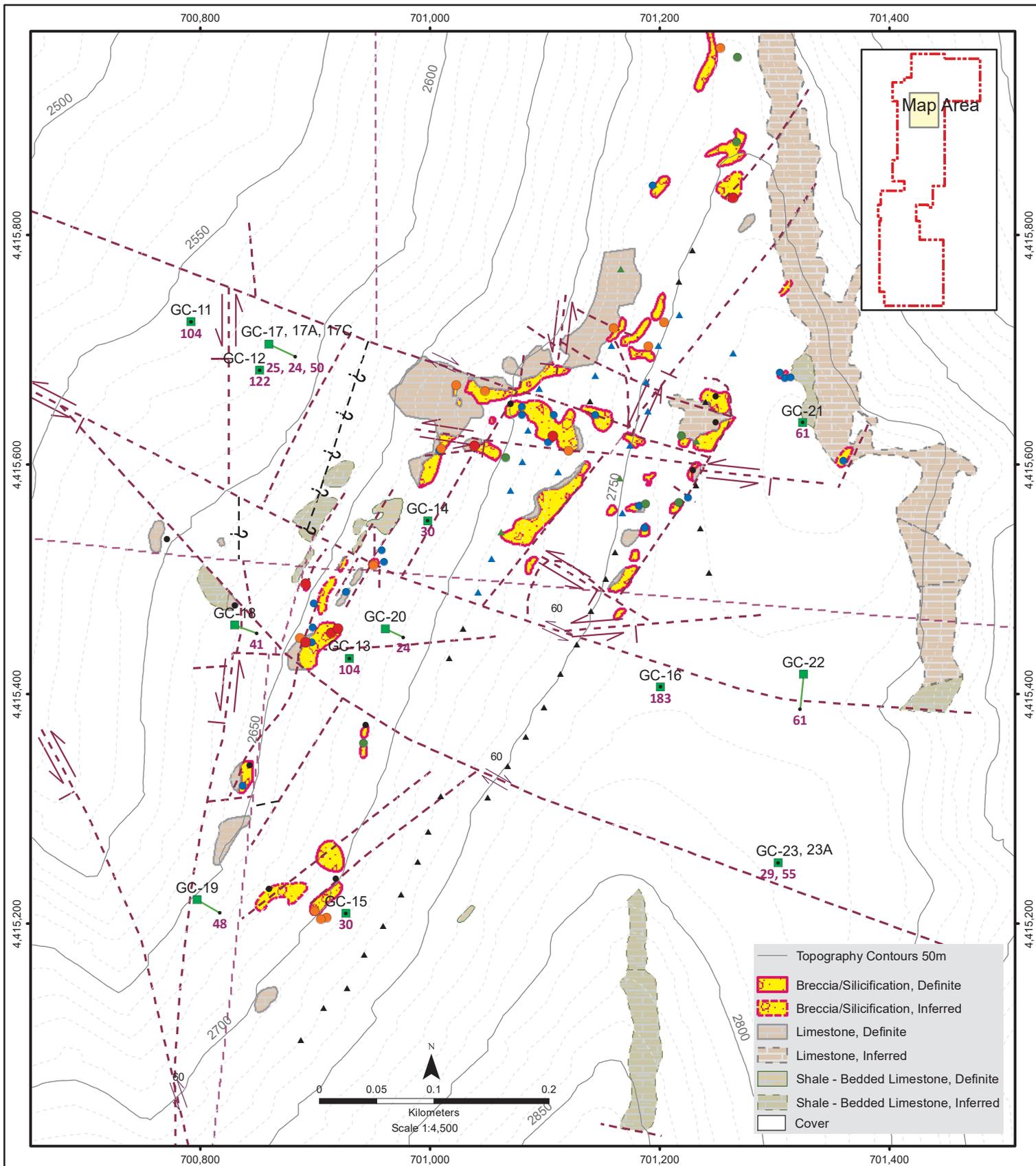
9.5.2 North Star Prospect Mapping and Sampling

The North Star Prospect is located at 4,415,700N/701,000E, Zone 11 (NAD 83). Detailed mapping was completed in the North Star Prospect at 1:2,500-scale, and 86 rock samples were collected from jasperoid outcrops. The jasperoids from this area, which varied in the extent of decarbonatization, are spatially associated with complex faulting. The jasperoid breccia styles observed during mapping include silicified crackle-breccia that contain both altered and unaltered limestone clasts, and intensely silicified polymictic breccia that contain limonite and clay altered clasts. Finely disseminated sulphides, interpreted to be pyrite and arsenopyrite, were observed in some of the polymictic breccias.

Jasperoid samples commonly contained anomalous gold and silver, with values being up to 1.97 g/t gold and 204 g/t silver. Fifteen gold-bearing samples with a range of 0.25 ppm to 1.97 g/t (avg. 0.71 pm) were associated with elevated silver (2 g/t to 204 g/t; avg. 44 g/t). These 15 samples contained elevated arsenic that ranged from 12 ppm to 237 ppm (avg. 758 ppm) and iron that ranged from 5,146 ppm to 19,913 ppm (avg. 9,132 ppm); however, sulfur was low, ranging from below detection for five samples up to 1,162 ppm. Mercury and thallium are both at sub-ppm levels.

A 200m by 400m orientated soil survey with 20m contour line spacing was also completed in the North Star Prospect. Results from this study included gold values to 87 ppb gold and silver values to 5 ppm. The anomalous soil values correlate with the area that had jasperoids on surface: anomalous soil samples declined sharply to the south across the east-west faults into the upper silty limestone beds.

The North Star Prospect gold values are shown on Figure 9-6, while Figure 9-7 shows the silver values.



Legend

- Drill Hole 1988-1991
- GC-11 Drill Hole Name
- 104 End of Hole Depth (m)
- Deviated Hole: Downhole Trace
- - - Inferred Fault
- ↔ Fault, Arrows indicate movement
Bar showing downthrown block

Rock Sample Gold ppm

- 0.00 - 0.010
- 0.011 - 0.050
- 0.051 - 0.100
- 0.101 - 0.525
- 0.526 - 6.000

Soil Sample Gold ppm

- ▲ 0.00 - 0.010
- ▲ 0.011 - 0.050
- ▲ 0.051 - 0.100
- ▲ 0.101 - 0.525



Infield Minerals Corp.

**North Star Prospect
Gold Results Map**

Figure 9-6

Drawn by: MB
Chk'd by: BAS
Date: 21/01/16

File: Fig_9_6_N_Star_Prospect_Au.mxd
D:_MExN\Report\

Note - Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

9.5.3 North Star Prospect Core Relogging Study

Detailed relogging of the six GC series core holes showed episodic silicification and brecciation. In sections of the core these episodic events showed leached, silicified, breccia clasts that are further brecciated and crosscut by silica veins, being surrounded by matrix supported breccia of clear to grey white silica (Figure 9-8a). Quartz veins with colloform textures and open centers showing late quartz crystal growth were also noted. These quartz textures are diagnostic of epithermal vein deposits (Dong et al., 1995). Epithermal deposits were not what Freeport and Coeur were exploring for (pers. comm. R. Carraher, 2018).

Iron oxides are observed along fractures as well as along silica and calcite vein selvages. In hole 18 at a depth of 117', a relic clast with iron oxides following sulphides is evident in the core (Figure 9-8b). This observation, in conjunction with the evidence of iron oxides in the fractures and vein selvages supports the idea that the area underwent a late stage oxidation event.

Sections of the core that were faulted are typically matrix supported, display fluid flow textures, and may have milled clasts. The matrix, which is commonly composed of white silica, contains 1-2% sulphides that occur as black blebs. This observation of the sulphides in the fault align with the XRF spectral study that shows elevated arsenic, sulfur, and iron in the faults relative to the host rock lithologies.

Mineralization in the North Star Prospect was highest in drill holes GC-14 (30.4m TD) and GC-20 (24.3m TD). Hole GC-14 averaged 0.55 g/t gold over 15m, with a 1.5m interval between 18.3m and 19.8m that assayed at 2.39 g/t gold; this interval is dominantly hosted by a carbonate breccia, as determined by the XRF analyses. GC-20 collared in intensely silicified and brecciated gold and silver-bearing carbonate at a depth of 5.5m and returned an average grade of 0.52 g/t gold and 37 g/t silver over eight meters (Carraher, 1994). Due to limited data true widths cannot be determined, all reported intervals are drilled widths.

9.5.4 North Star Prospect XRF Spectrometer Study

The XRF study, completed on 656 chip samples from the reverse circulation holes, displayed downhole element profiles of the lithological units relative to their associated alteration assemblages, and identified potentially faulted intervals. Table 9.3 shows the dominant alteration styles associated with intervals containing gold and silver relative to host rock, structure, and select elements as determined by the XRF chip samples study.

A



B



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**North Star Prospect
Core Pictures**

Figure 9-8 A&B

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Chk'd by: BAS
Date: 21/01/22

File: Fig_9_8_Core_Photos_a_b.mxd

9.5.5 Central Zone

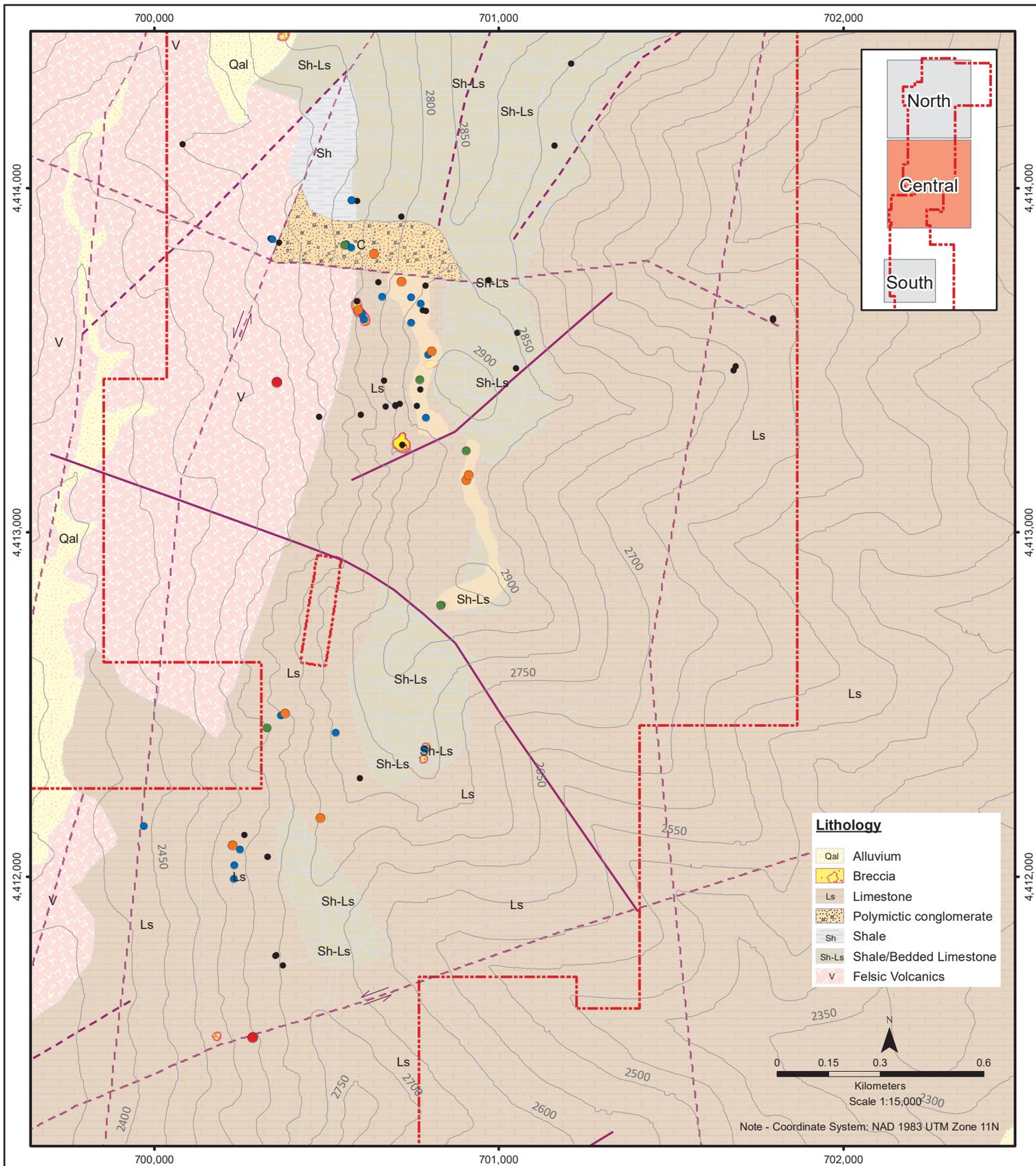
The Central Zone is along the western side and top of the Schell Creek Range and has an approximate location of 4,413,700N/700,700E, Zone 11 (NAD 83), which is approximately 2km to the south of the North Zone. Samples were collected from elevations of 2,550m to 2,900m.

Eleven reverse circulation drill holes were completed in this zone in two areas; holes GC 24 to 29 were drilled by Coeur north of Lovell Peak, while holes GC 4 to 8 were drilled by Freeport in the southern portion of the Central Zone.

XRF analyses on samples from the GC 24 to 29 series included analyses of 416 chip samples. No descriptive logs or gold and silver assays were available for these holes. Interpretation of these results showed the chemical profile of the host rock lithologies, alteration assemblages, and sample intervals that contained elevated (≥ 40 g/t) silver. The interval between 24.4m and 25.9m in GC 26 contained elevated antimony, tin, tellurium, and cadmium: elements associated with skarn deposits (Hammarstrom et al., 1995). The interval contains low sulfur, arsenic, and iron.

XRF analyses on samples from the GC 4 to 8 series included analyses of 386 chip samples. Two mineralized populations are observed: anomalous gold (>0.05 g/t) with negligible silver (< 40 g/t), and elevated silver with negligible gold. The intervals with anomalous gold, which include intervals 68.6 to 71.6m and 88.4 to 93.0m in GC 04, are elevated in arsenic (225 to 784 ppm), sulfur (4,465 ppm to 13,009 ppm), and iron (10,170 ppm to 46,419 ppm). These gold-bearing intervals contain varying concentrations of silica and carbonate, and are interpreted to be faulted. Intervals that contain elevated silver, but negligible gold, occur in the upper portions of GC 04, GC 05, and deeper in GC 08. The host rock for these intervals is marble with select intervals containing minor epidote and garnet. Tin is also elevated in several samples. In GC 08, elevated silver is associated with mafic volcanics.

Surface sampling of jasperoids in the Lovell Peak area returned silver values to 118 g/t. Gold is commonly anomalous in the jasperoids but did not reach 0.5 g/t in any of the sampled material. Arsenic, iron, and sulfur are in samples with elevated gold, while samples with elevated silver commonly are higher in tin. Approximately two km to the south, one sample from a rock float of jasperoid, which was found along a northeast – southwest inferred fault, returned 1.61 g/t gold and 1,927 g/t silver. This sample was also elevated in copper (653 ppm) tin (225 ppm), zinc (53 ppm), as well as iron (5,308 ppm) and arsenic (51 ppm). Sulfur was low (152 ppm) when compared to the abundance of iron; supporting that the iron is dominantly in oxide form. Figures 9-9 and 9-10 show the gold and silver mineralization in this zone.



Lithology

Qal	Alluvium
Breccia	Breccia
Ls	Limestone
Polymictic conglomerate	Polymictic conglomerate
Sh	Shale
Sh-Ls	Shale/Bedded Limestone
V	Felsic Volcanics

Legend

- Mineral Claims Boundary
- Known Fault
- Inferred Fault
- Strike Slip Fault
- Geologic Contact
- Iron Oxidation
- Topography Contours 50m

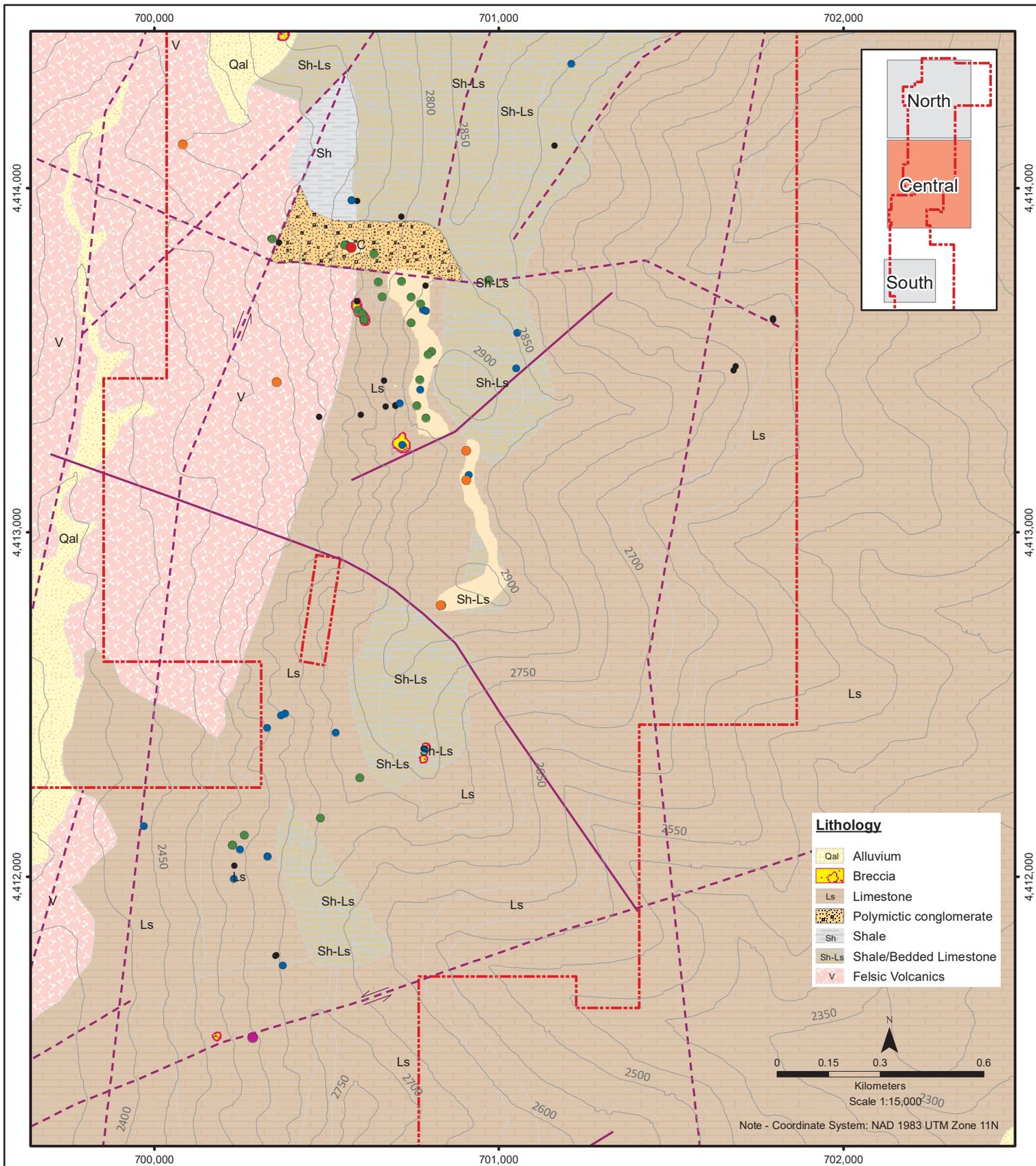
Rock Sample Gold (ppm)

- 0.00 - 0.010
- 0.011 - 0.050
- 0.051 - 0.100
- 0.101 - 0.525
- 0.526 - 6.000



**Central Zone
Gold Results Map
Figure 9-9**

Drawn by: MB
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 Date: 21/01/22
 File: Fig_9_9_Au_Prospect_C_Samp1.mxd
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Central Zone Silver Results Map

Figure 9-10

Drawn by: MB
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 Date: 21/01/22
 File: Fig_9_10_Ag_results_Central_Zone.mxd
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9.5.6 South Zone

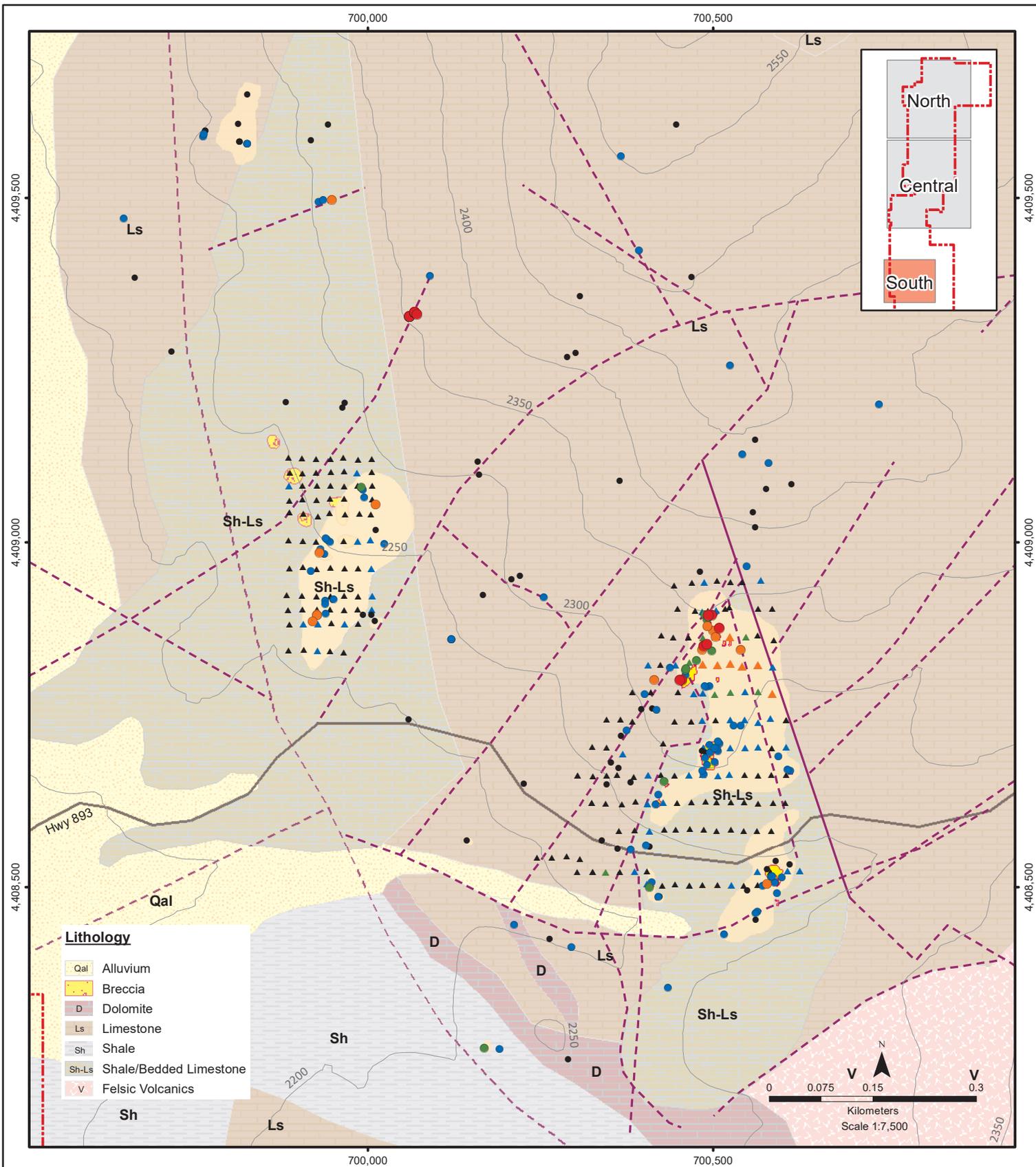
The South Zone is divided in the southern portion by White Pine County Secondary Highway 893. Three reverse circulation holes, GC 01 to 03, were drilled by Freeport in the South Zone in an area that had easy access from the road, and which contained old workings. Assays completed on these holes did not return anomalous gold values. The recently completed XRF study on these three holes returned 25 samples out of 180 samples with ≥ 40 ppm silver. Samples with the highest silver commonly are elevated in antimony and tellurium, and lower in calcium concentration, which supports decarbonatization of the host rock. All XRF analyses were below the detection level of mercury, and thallium concentrations were not measured. This drilled area was not the focus of the recent exploration programs, which included the South Star Prospect and the Barrett Prospect, both of which are reviewed below, are shown in Figures 9-11 and 9-12.

9.5.7 South Star Prospect

The South Star Prospect, which is approximately 160m by 120m, is located 300m to the north of Highway 893 at 4,409,000N/700,000E, Zone 11 (NAD 83). This area has historic workings including pits, trenches, and adits. This prospect is extensively brecciated, silicified, and iron oxidized. The breccias, which are monomictic to polymictic in composition, range from clast supported to matrix supported. Some of the clasts in the matrix supported breccias are subrounded: support that the clasts underwent abrasion during transport. Late stage fractures on the breccia bodies commonly contain iron oxide (limonite and hematite), as well as white clays that are interpreted to be kaolinite.

Nine samples with gold concentrations between 0.51 g/t and 1.99 g/t contain arsenic with concentrations of 192 ppm to 4,135 ppm (avg. 1,947 ppm), and iron concentrations that range from 14,977 ppm to 307,208 ppm (avg. 116,747). Sulfur concentrations for these samples range from below detection to 829 ppm. Samples that are elevated in gold commonly also contain antimony, which ranges from 19 ppm to 183 ppm, mercury that typically spans from 2 ppm to 12 ppm, and low concentrations of thallium (typically between 0.4 ppm to 2.06 ppm). Although these elements are elevated in samples that contain gold, a direct increase in element concentration with increased gold concentration is not always evident. Outcrop sampling showed that elevated silver, up to 155 g/t, at the South Star Prospect does not consistently correlate to elevated gold, or its associated elements. A study is planned to constrain the paragenesis of the mineralization phases.

In addition to outcrop sampling, an east-west oriented soil sampling was completed that returned gold values from negligible to 525 ppb; 15 samples were over 50 ppb. Anomalous gold values are interpreted to be associated with a northeast trending silicified fault structure proximal to a massive limestone to silty bedded limestone contact. Figure 9-13 shows the geology and range in gold grades, while Figure 9-14 shows the range in silver values.



Lithology

Qal	Alluvium
Breccia	Breccia
D	Dolomite
Ls	Limestone
Sh	Shale
Sh-Ls	Shale/Bedded Limestone
V	Felsic Volcanics

Legend

	Mineral Claims Boundary
	Known Fault
	Inferred Fault
	Geologic Contact
	Iron Oxidation
	Topography Contours 50m

Rock Sample Gold (ppm)

●	0.00 - 0.010
●	0.011 - 0.050
●	0.051 - 0.100
●	0.101 - 0.525
●	0.526 - 6.000

Soil Sample Gold (ppm)

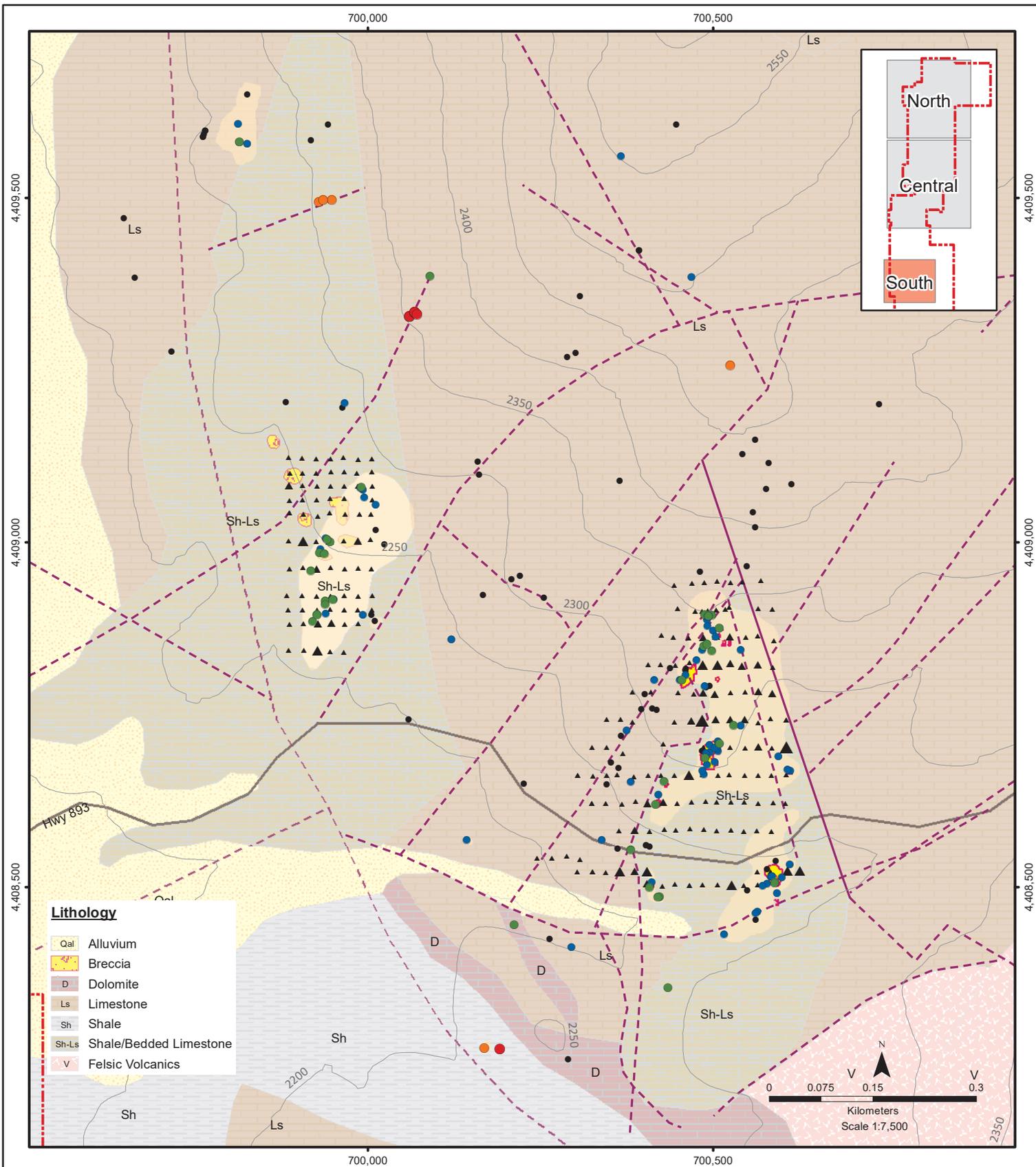
▲	0.00 - 0.010
▲	0.011 - 0.050
▲	0.051 - 0.100
▲	0.101 - 0.525



**South Zone
Gold Results Map**
Figure 9-11

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 Date: 21/01/22
 File: Fig_9_11_Au_Prospect_S_Samples.mxd
 D:_MEXN\Report\

Note - Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N



Lithology

Qal	Alluvium
Breccia	Breccia
D	Dolomite
Ls	Limestone
Sh	Shale
Sh-Ls	Shale/Bedded Limestone
V	Felsic Volcanics

Legend

	Mineral Claims Boundary
	Known Fault
	Inferred Fault
	Geologic Contact
	Iron Oxidation
	Topography Contours 50m

Rock Sample Silver (ppm)

●	0 - 0.50
●	0.51 - 2.50
●	2.51 - 25.00
●	25.01 - 100.00
●	100.01 - 500.00
●	> 500.00

Soil Sample Silver (ppm)

▲	0.03 - 0.50
▲	0.51 - 1.00
▲	1.01 - 2.50
▲	2.51 - 5.00

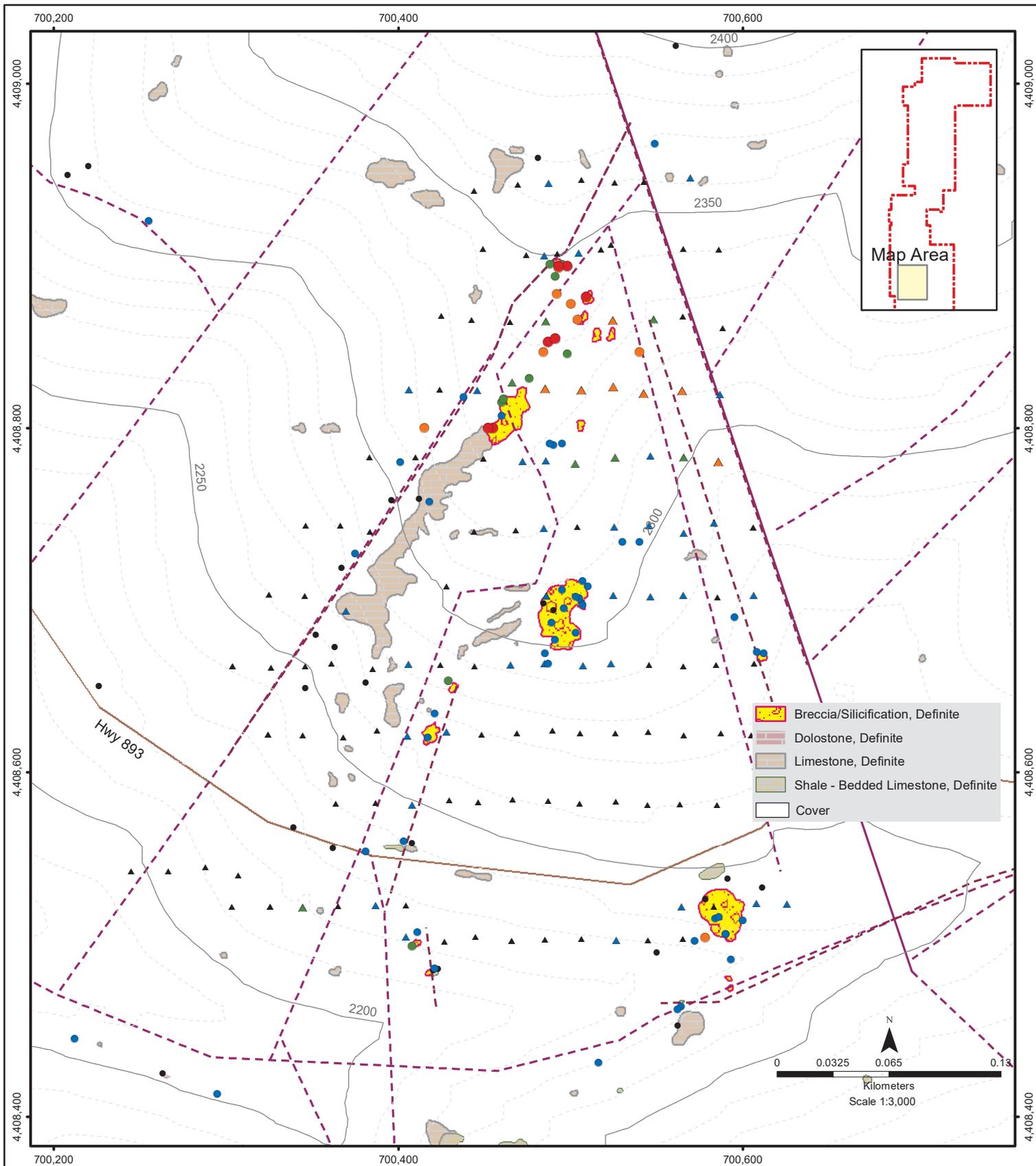


South Zone Silver Results Map

Figure 9-12

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 Date: 19/08/06
 File: Fig_9_12_Ag_Prospect_S_Samp.mxd
 D:_ME\N\Report\

Note - Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N



Legend

- Mineral Claims Boundary
- Topography Contours 50m
- Known Fault
- Inferred Fault

Rock Sample Gold ppm

- 0.00 - 0.010
- 0.011 - 0.050
- 0.051 - 0.100
- 0.101 - 0.525
- 0.526 - 6.000

Soil Sample Gold ppm

- 0.00 - 0.010
- 0.011 - 0.050
- 0.051 - 0.100
- 0.101 - 0.525



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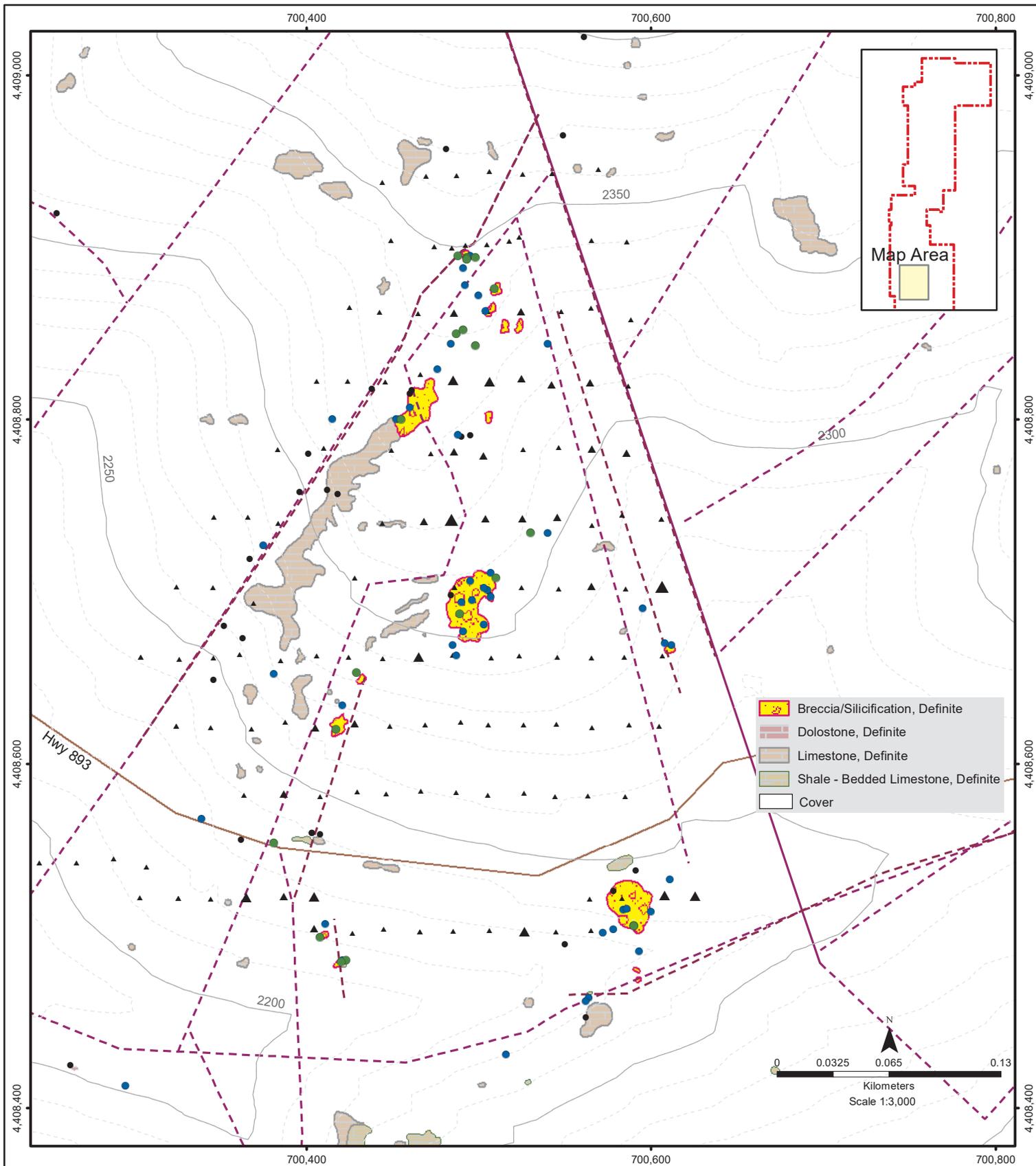
**South Star Prospect
Gold Results Map**

Figure 9-13

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Date: 21/01/22

File: Fig_9_13_S_Star_Prospect_Au.mxd
D:_MExN\Report\

Note - Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N



Legend

- Mineral Claims Boundary
- Topography Contours 50m
- Known Fault
- - - Inferred Fault

Rock Sample Silver ppm

- 0 - 0.50
- 0.51 - 2.50
- 2.51 - 25.00
- 25.01 - 100.00
- 100.01 - 500.00
- > 500.00

Soil Sample Silver ppm

- ▲ 0.03 - 0.50
- ▲ 0.51 - 1.00
- ▲ 1.01 - 2.50
- ▲ 2.51 - 5.00



Infield Minerals Corp.

**South Star Prospect
Silver Results Map**

Figure 9-14

Drawn by: MB
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Date: 21/01/22

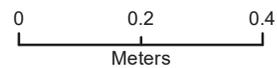
File: Fig_9_14_S_Star_Prospect_Ag.mxd
D:_MExN\Report\

Note - Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

9.5.8 Barrett Prospect

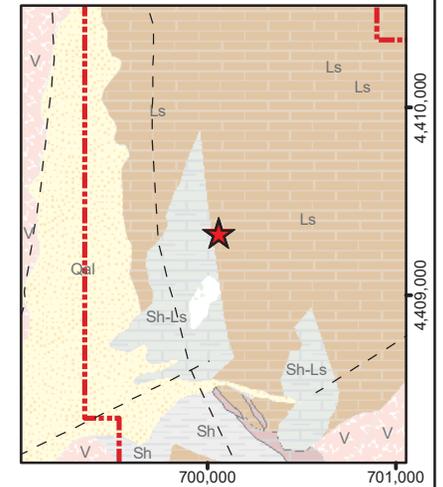
The Barrett Prospect, which is to the NW of the Schell Creek Prospect, located at 4,409,330N/700,060E, Zone 11 (NAD 83) in the South Zone, is approximately 600m to the NW of the South Star Prospect (Figure 6-1). To date, 14 samples were collected from this Prospect. The structural setting at the Barrett Prospect is not yet understood. Detailed mapping and sampling are required to constrain the orientation and extent of the mineralization.

Current sampling of this Prospect extends 10m to the northeast and three meters to the southeast. The mineralized host rock is decarbonatized limestone, with the highest gold and silver grades correlating to the intervals that are most silicified. The southwest portion of this prospect returned 1.4m of 1.51 g/t gold and 79 g/t silver, which included 0.75m of 3.1 g/t and 120 g/t silver. Approximately 7.5m to the northeast, 1.5m of continuous chip sampling returned 2.69 g/t gold and 79 g/t silver, which included 0.6 meters of 5.6 g/t gold and 177 g/t silver. Approximately three meters to the southeast, two grab samples averaged 0.8 g/t gold and 17 g/t silver. Arsenic values range from 11 ppm to 155 ppm, and sulfur spans from below detection to 214 ppm. Only three samples had arsenic values above the analytical detection limits. Iron values were from 3,739 ppm to 19,448 ppm and averaged 13,525 ppm. The elevated iron relative to the very low arsenic and sulfur supports that the iron is in an oxide state. Antimony, which ranges from 1 to 42 (avg. 12 ppm), is typically highest in samples with the highest gold concentrations. Mercury and thallium are both at sub-ppm level and do not correlate to increased concentrations of gold and silver. The results from the chip sampling across the Barrett Prospect Main area are shown in Figure 9-15, while the sample locations and assay results from the Barrett Prospect NE area are presented in Figure 9-16.



Note:
Scale is approximate.

Location Map



Legend

- Samples Location
- Claims_Oct2020_Outline
- Sample Number



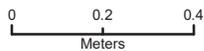
Infield Minerals Corp.

Barrett Prospect Main Area

Figure 9-15

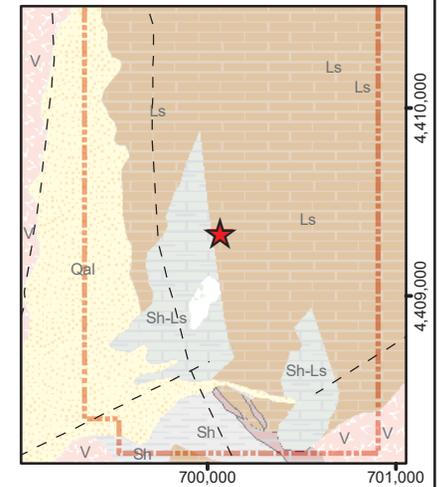
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Date: 19/08/14

File: Fig_9_15_Barrett_Prospect_MainA.mxd
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Note:
Scale is approximate.

Location Map



Legend

- Samples Location
- Mineral Claims Boundary
- Sample Number



Infield Minerals Corp.

Barrett Prospect NE Area

Figure 9-16

Drawn by: MB
Chk'd by: BAS
Date: 19/08/14

File: Fig_9_16_Barrett_Prospect_NE_Area.mxd
D:_MExN\Report\

10 DRILLING

The Property has not been drilled by the current operators.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 Sampling Method

Rock samples were collected of altered and/or brecciated host rocks with varying intensity of silicification. Rock samples were collected as grab or rock chips across exposed structures. Soil samples were collected at 20m to 40m spacing across select areas of interest. B to C soil horizons were sampled where possible. All sample types were placed in hand-labelled canvas sample bags, with locations confirmed by handheld GPS.

11.2

11.3 Analytical Technique

11.3.1 Rock Samples

A total of 362 rock samples, not including 22 certified reference material control samples (“standards”), 12 blanks, and 11 duplicates, were analysed during the 2018 and 2019 field programs. All samples were analysed by Fire Assay (“FA”) and inductively coupled plasma (“ICP”), by American Assay Laboratories (“AAL”), which is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited independent laboratory in Sparks, NV.

The raw samples were crushed in an oscillating steel jaw crusher (>70% of the sample passing through a 2mm screen), a 300 g riffle split was then pulverised to 85% passing through a 75-micron screen.

In 2018, five acid digestion was performed for analyses of 48 elements (ICP-5AM48): silver (“Ag”), aluminum (“Al”), arsenic (“As”), barium (“Ba”), beryllium (“Be”), bismuth (“Bi”), calcium (“Ca”), cadmium (“Cd”), cerium (“Ce”), cobalt (“Co”), chromium (“Cr”), caesium (“Cs”), copper (“Cu”), iron (“Fe”), gallium (“Ga”), germanium (“Ge”), hafnium (“Hf”), indium (“In”), potassium (“K”), lanthanum (“La”), lithium (“Li”), magnesium (“Mg”), manganese (“Mn”), molybdenum (“Mo”), sodium (“Na”), niobium (“Nb”), nickel (“Ni”), phosphorus (“P”), lead (“Pb”), rubidium (“Rb”), rhenium (“Re”), sulfur (“S”), antimony (“Sb”), scandium (“Sc”), selenium (“Se”), tin (“Sn”), strontium (“Sr”), tantalum (“Ta”), tellurium (“Te”), thorium (“Th”), titanium (“Ti”), thallium (“Tl”), uranium (“U”), vanadium (“V”), tungsten (“W”), yttrium (“Y”), zinc (“Zn”), and zirconium (“Zr”). This method utilizes inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (“ICP-MS”) conducted on 0.5g of prepared sample digested in nitric, hydrofluoric, perchloric, boric, and hydrochloric acids. For samples in which silver exceeded the ICP-5AM48 upper detection limits, silver by FA and gravimetric finish (GRAV-Ag30) was used.

In 2019, two acid digestion ICP was performed for analysis of 50 elements (ICP-2AM50): Ag, Al, As, boron (“B”), Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, mercury (“Hg”), In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr. The method utilizes inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry (“ICP-OES”) conducted on 0.5g of prepared sample digested in nitric and hydrochloric acids. For samples in which the silver concentration exceeded the ICP-

2AM50 upper detection limit of 100ppm, the silver concentration was determined by FA and gravimetric finish (“GRAV-Ag30”).

Gold analyses were performed on a 30g sub-sample using a FA fusion with an ICP finish (“FA-Pb30”). For samples that exceeded the upper gold detection limit of 25.5ppm for the FA-Pb30 analytical method, a FA with gravimetric finish (“FA-GRAV”) analytical method was implemented.

11.3.2 Soil Samples

A total of 262 soil samples were analysed during the 2019 field program. All samples were prepared and analysed by ALS, which is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited independent laboratory in Reno, NV.

The raw samples were dried to 60°C and passed through a 180-micron screen.

Aqua regia digestion ICP (ALS method AuME-TL43) was performed for analysis of 51 elements: gold (“Au”), Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr. This method utilizes ICP-MS conducted on 0.25g of prepared sample digested in nitric and hydrochloric acids.

11.3.3 X-ray fluorescence (XRF) Spectrometry

Reverse circulation drill cuttings from the previously drilled 26 holes on the Property were analysed by a Niton XL3t GOLDD+ X-ray fluorescence spectrometer, which collected a 45-element suite of analyses from 1,654 samples. The XRF spectrometer collects real-time data useful for mineral identification. The analysis is non-destructive and collected on a concentrated spot determined by the operator therefore the data is not representative of an entire sample interval. Data collected by a XRF spectrometer is used for guidance only and cannot be compared to conventional laboratory analysis such as FA or ICP. Nor can the data be used in a resource calculation.

All samples were analysed as the NBMG storage facility in Reno, Nevada. The samples are permanently stored at this location, so reanalyses can be completed in the future to verify the results presented in this study. All analyses was completed by the Qualified Person who authored this report.

11.4 Sample Security

Sample preparation was conducted by appropriately trained and qualified personnel, and overseen by the Author – a Qualified Person as defined by NI43-101. Individual sealed cloth sample bags were placed in sealed woven rice bags for shipment to the analytical laboratory. Samples were driven directly from site to Reno under the custody of appropriately trained and qualified personnel for secure delivery into the custody of AAL or ALS Laboratories, respectively. Chain-of-custody documents were completed and signed off by the field crews and laboratories to verify the dates of sample transport and the samples included in the shipment.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The Author performed verification of exploration data relevant to the Property including all information from the historic drill programs summarized in Section 6. In the Author's opinion, the data provided in this Technical Report is adequately reliable for its purposes.

12.1 Drill Hole Database

The drill hole data has been digitized to be integrated into a custom Microsoft Access® database (the "database"). This database is secure, operated by a single database administrator, and contains data checking routines designed to prevent common data entry errors.

The Author randomly selected 5% of the Property drill holes, compared the values in the original assay certificates against the records in the database, and found no significant data entry errors.

An export of the database was provided to the Author for auditing purposes, with emphasis on historical data. This audit consisted of checking the digital data against source documents to ensure proper data entry, as well as data integrity checks. To date, not all the original assay certificates have been found and catalogued for the historic drill holes within the Central Zone.

Historic hole collars have all been reclaimed: only the remnants of old drill pads can be seen on surface. A handheld GPS was used to check the locations, which were determined to be in-line with the historic collar locations provided. No downhole surveys are available for review.

The historic drill logs were reviewed and relogged in 2019. The logs have been digitized and added to the database. The Author randomly selected 5% of the Property drill holes and compared the original drill logs against the records in the database. No significant issues were noted, and the lithology codes in the drill logs matched the records in the database. The Author also reviewed drill core from selected drill holes, compared those against logged lithologies in the database, and concurs with the descriptions.

12.2 Sample Assay Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Assay results for the external quality control samples were evaluated by the Author to verify the reliability and trustworthiness of the Property database. In general, performance of the standard control samples is good, with most assay results falling within three standard deviations from the mean and showing no evidence of bias. Re-assaying was not deemed necessary for any of the sample batches. No contamination issues were detected for gold or silver within the field blanks. A small number of field blanks indicate the possibility of minor gold contamination; however, the levels of potential contamination are low, and will not impact the overall integrity of the database. Review of duplicate assay pairs shows no apparent bias between the original and duplicate assay for all precious metals. The field duplicate data indicates the

mineralization is relatively homogeneous, and can be reproduced reasonably from field duplicate samples.

In the opinion of the Author, the analytical quality control program developed for the Property is well-planned and executed by appropriately qualified geologists. The exploration data was acquired using adequate quality control procedures that meet industry best practices for an exploration project.

12.2.1 Types of QA-QC Data

Quality control data for the Property include both internal and external quality control measures. Both ALS and AAL included internal laboratory quality control measures which consist of blank, certified reference material, and duplicate pulp samples, with each batch of samples submitted for assay. Quality control measures were also implemented by qualified geologists for the 2019 resampling program.

Standards

Standards allow monitoring of the precision and accuracy of laboratory assay data. Three different precious metal standards (CDN-GS-25, CDN-GS-P6C, CDN-GS-P1A) were professionally prepared and supplied by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, British Columbia. Standards were chosen based on the grades of historically reported mineralization.

Precious metal standards were inserted into the sample sequence every 20 samples, for those sample numbers ending in 00, 20, 40, 60, and 80. Certified values are shown in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1 Certified Values for Standards used in the Sampling Program

Standard	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
CDN-GS-25	25.6	99.5
CDN-GS-P6C	0.767	66.0
CDN-GS-P1A	0.143	not present

Blanks

Field blanks are used to monitor contamination introduced during laboratory sample preparation, analytical accuracy of the laboratory, and sample sequencing errors.

Blank material consisted of andesite: a post-mineralization volcanic found one kilometre west of the Property. Material was thoroughly checked to ensure that no base and/or precious metal mineralization was present in the blanks. Field blanks were inserted into the sample sequence every 40 samples, for those sample numbers ending in 10, 50, and 90. Blank assay results were plotted on scatter plots marked with 5x lower limit of detection.

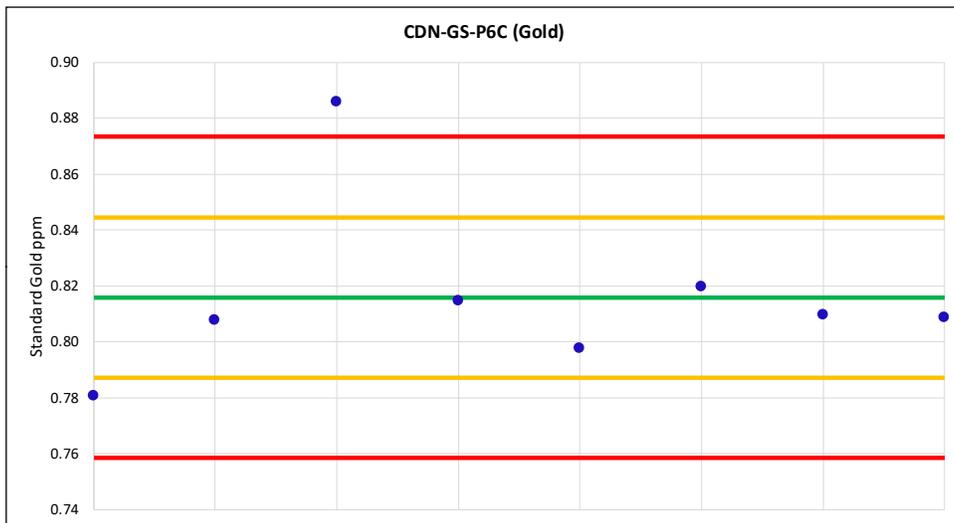
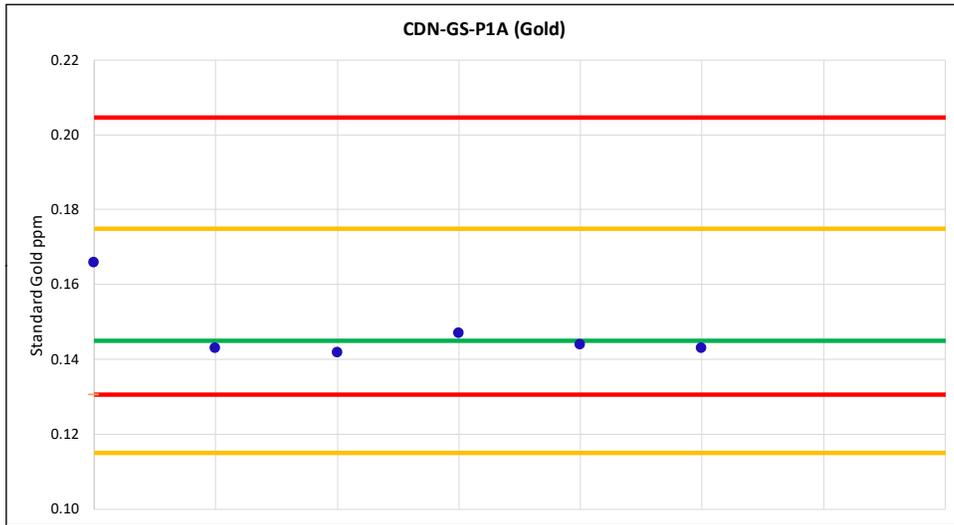
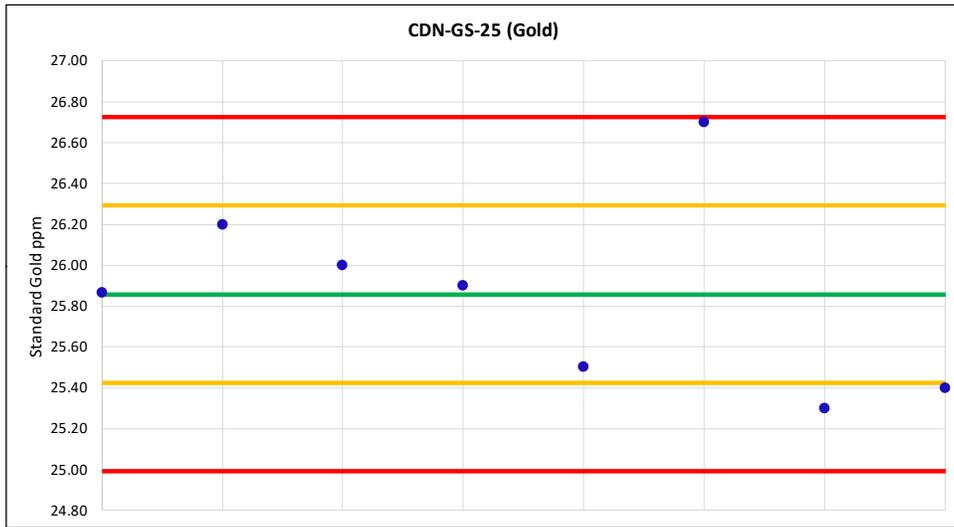
Duplicates

Duplicate samples and/or assays are generally collected to monitor the reproducibility of assay results generated by the laboratory, as well as the homogeneity of samples submitted for assaying. Duplicates were submitted every 33 samples, for those sample numbers ending in 33, 66, and 99. For the 2019 sampling program, duplicate assays were not collected in the field but were instead obtained by repeating the appropriate analyses on a sub-sample of pulp from the preceding crushed sample in the sequence.

Assay results from duplicate pairs were plotted against each other, applying a linear regression and R2 value for reference. Statistical analysis of duplicate pairs comparing historic assay values to 2019 assay values was carried out, with emphasis on the parameters of the 1:1 plots' regression lines and R2 values.

12.2.2 Standards QA-QC Results and Analysis

Of the 22 gold and silver standard reference material samples analysed, values for six low-grade gold standards (CDN-GS-P1A), eight mid-grade gold and silver standards (CDN-GS-P6C), and eight high-grade gold and silver standards were returned from the lab (Figure 12-1 and 12-2). In one instance, the gold assay value exceeded two standard deviations of difference from the certified average. The deviation from certified values among the gold standards is often borderline and infrequent, the data were still found to provide a high level of confidence in the dataset.



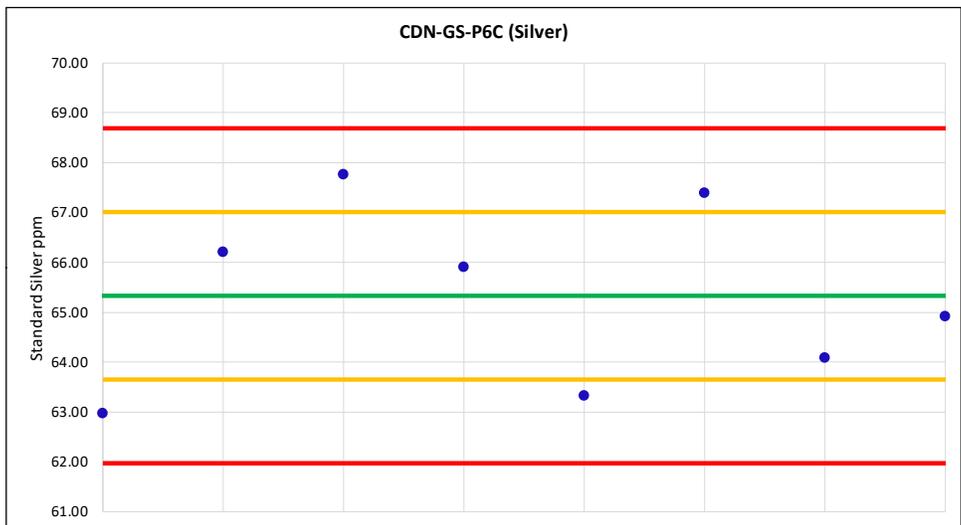
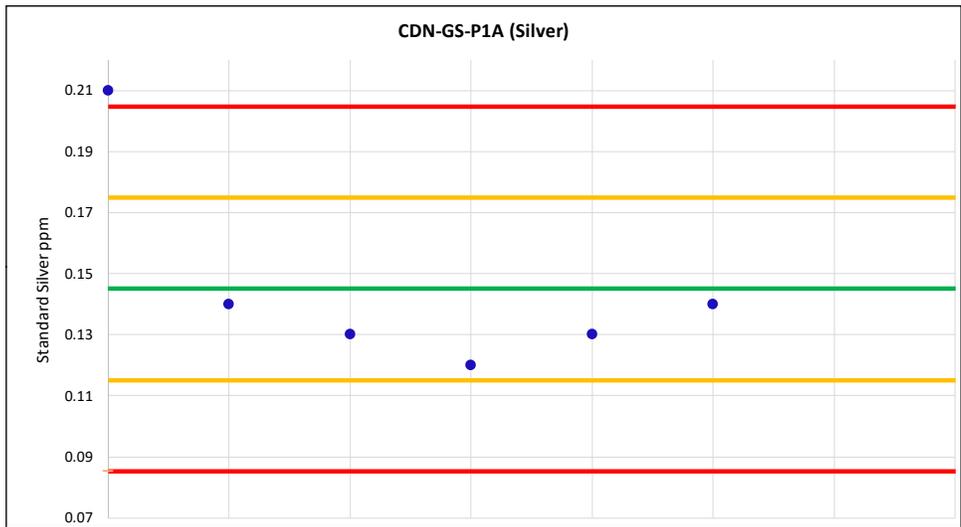
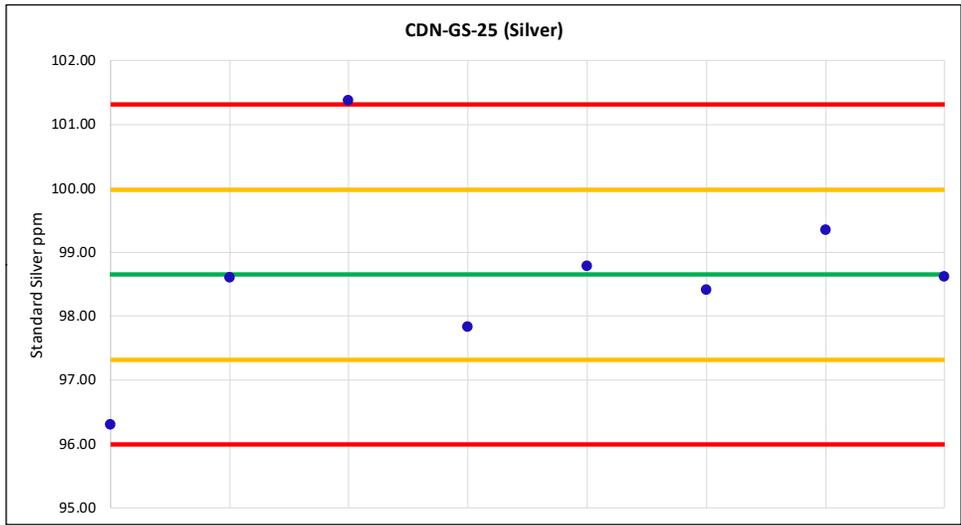
Infield Minerals Corp.

**Control Charts
for Gold Standards**

Figure 12-1

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Infield Minerals Corp.

**Control Charts
for Silver Standards**

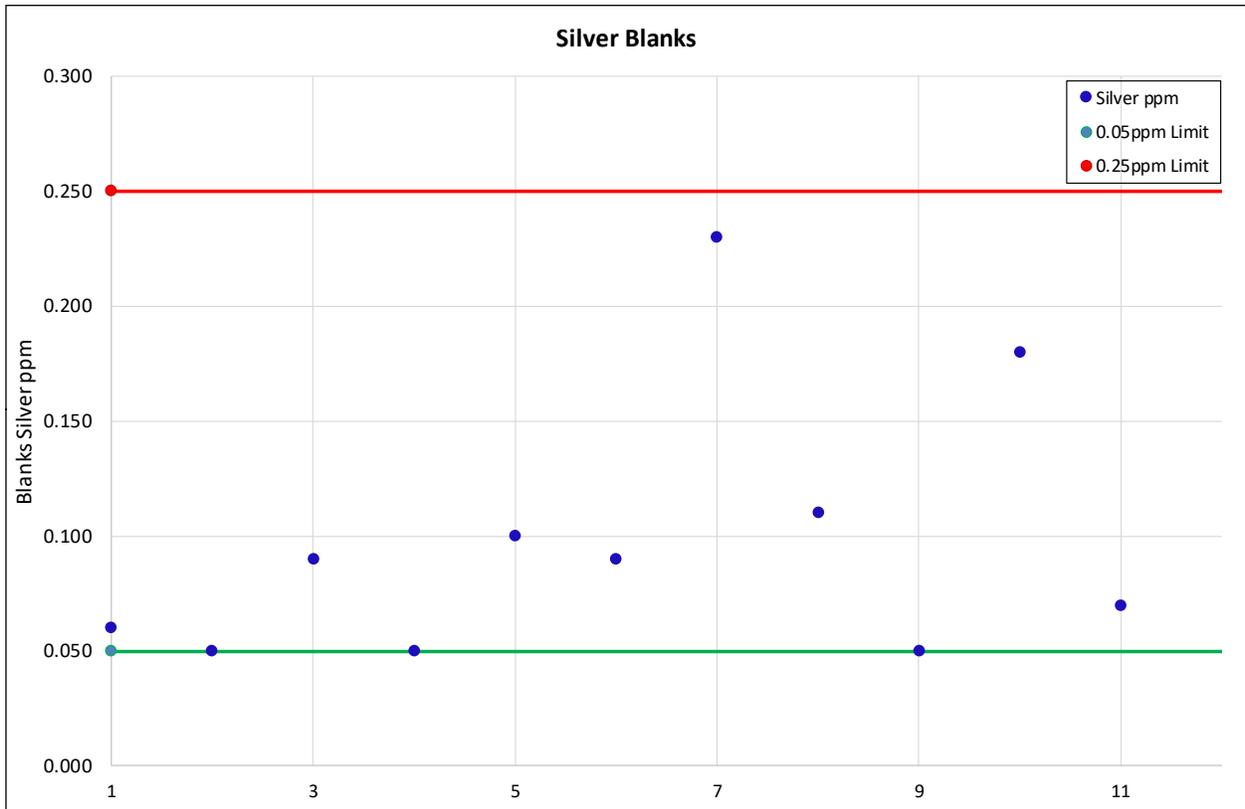
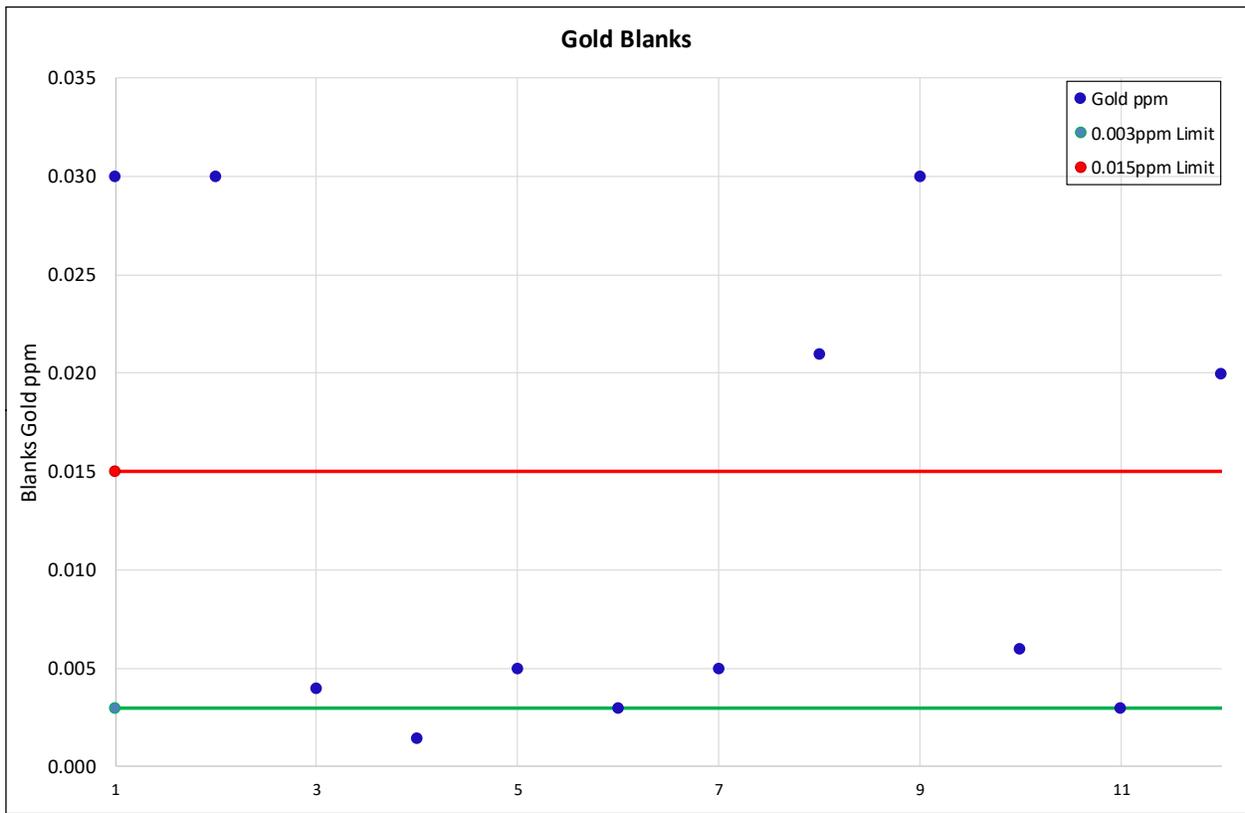
Figure 12-2

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12.2.3 Blanks QA-QC Results and Analysis

Of the 12 blank samples that were assayed during the sampling program, there were two instances where the value returned from the lab exceeded five times the lower detection limit for gold (Figure 12-3). Based on past conversations with certified laboratories, it is understood that up to 10% carryover between samples can occur, and the source of every blank assay with elevated results can be traced back to increased percentages of the metals in preceding samples. The material used as a blank was collected in the field and can contain impurities within causing small fluctuations in results.



Legend

- Detection limit
- 5x the detection limit



Infield Minerals Corp.

**Control Charts
for Blank Detection**

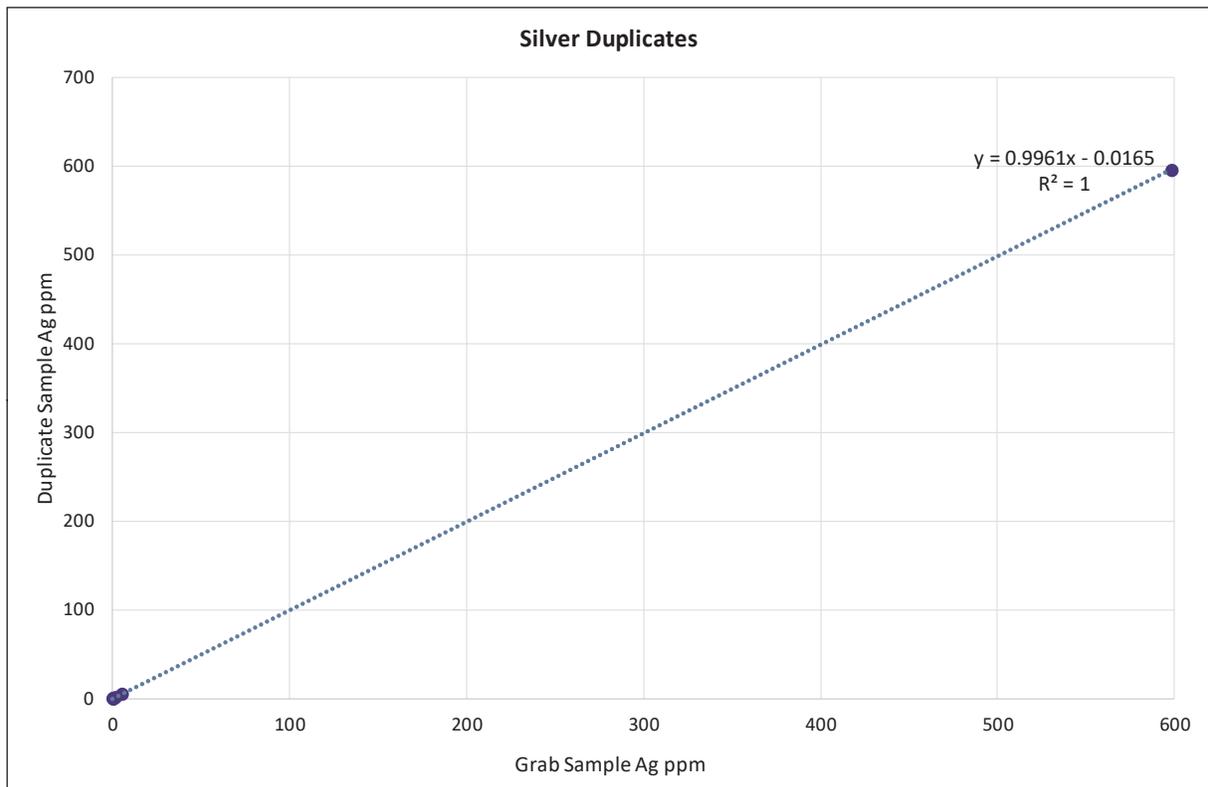
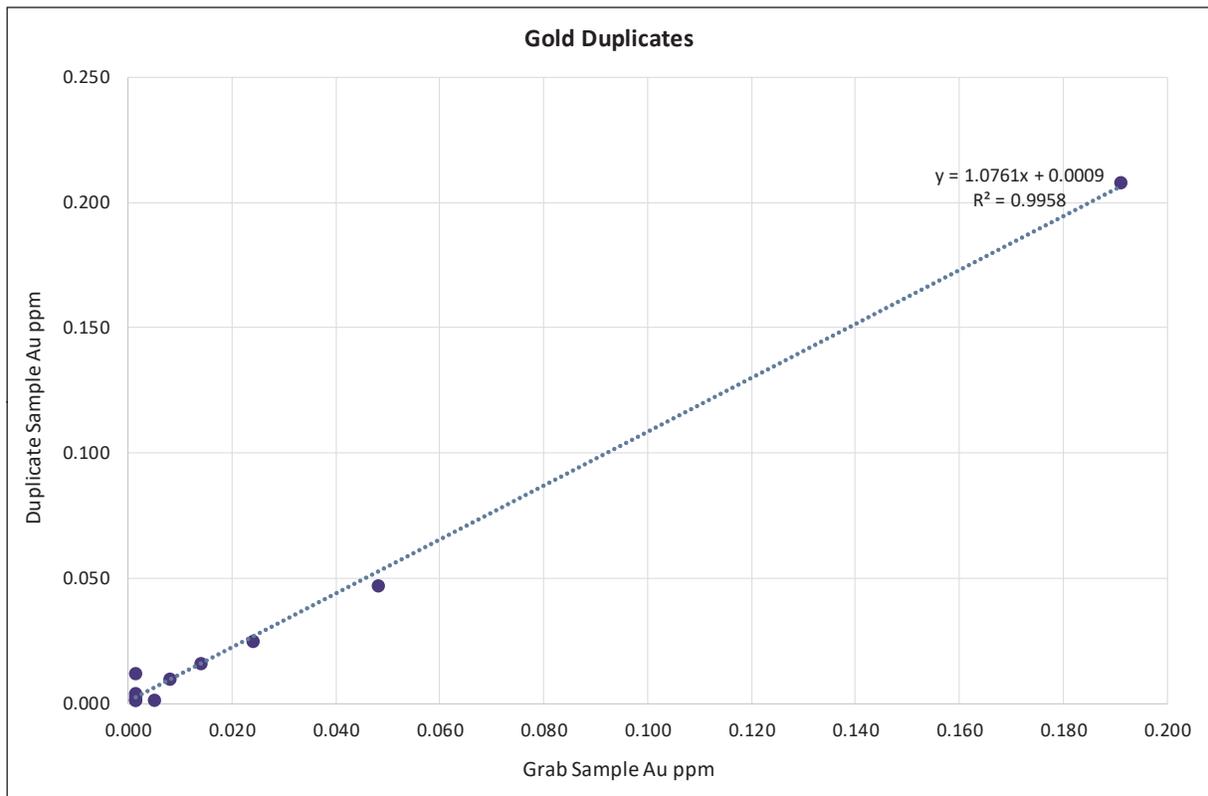
Figure 12-3

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12.2.4 Duplicates QA-QC Results and Analysis

Review of the 11 duplicate pairs that were analysed during the sampling program indicate a strong one-to-one correlation in assay values, based on slopes and R² values of linear regressions being close to 1 (Figure 12-4). Very little skew is observed within analytical results, and differences in values are believed to come from heterogeneity in crusher sub-sampling. Based on the results of duplicate assays, no re-analysis was merited.



Infield Minerals Corp.

**One-to-One Plots
of Duplicate Assay Pairs**

Figure 12-4

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Date: 20/10/20

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13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing have been completed on samples from the Property.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been completed on the Property.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral reserve estimates have been completed on the Property.

16 MINING METHODS

As the Property is in a relatively early exploration stage, no discussion of mining methods is included in this report.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

There is no additional information for this section of the report as the property is not presently in production.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no additional information for this section of the report as the Property is not presently in production.

19 MARKETS AND CONTRACTS

There is no additional information for this section of the report as the Property is not presently in production.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

There is no additional information for this section of the report as the Property is not presently in production.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

There is no additional information for this section of the report as the Property is not presently in production.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

There is no additional information for this section of the report as the Property is not presently in production.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Several properties are located adjacent to the Property. The Author has not been able to confirm the accuracy of information related to these properties. Mineralization recorded on adjacent properties is not indicative of mineralization recorded on the Mercury One Property.

The Durand and White Horse lode claims are adjacent to each other and contiguous with the central portion of the Mercury One claim block. The White Horse lode claim is located at 4,412,560N/700,620E, Zone 11 (NAD 27), and the Durand lode claim is located at 4,412,280N/700,080E, Zone 11 (NAD 27).

The White Horse lode claim contains brecciated, silicified limestone with quartz and calcite veined jasperoid with tetrahedrite, malachite, azurite, and scheelite within calcite veins with a consistent 15° NE trend. The glory hole appears to be pipe-like (Tingley and Bentz, 1981a; 1983a). An NBMG field party collected two samples from surface exposures on this claim. Sample 869, which is located close to the glory hole, contained dark grey silicified and brecciated limestone, coarse calcite, and quartz veins. Assays from this sample returned 2.6 g/t gold and 1,000 g/t silver (Tingley and Bentz, 1981a). Sample 871, located about 100 m to the south of the glory hole, was composed of calcite and quartz brecciated limestone with quartz and calcite veining. Assays from Sample 871 returned 0.8 g/t gold and 7 g/t silver (Tingley and Bentz, 1983b). The White Horse claim was a past producer with four short adits and an open pit (Tingley and Bentz, 1983b; USGS 2019a).

The Durand lode claim contains brecciated gossanous limestone (Tingley and Bentz, 1981b; USGS, n.d.{b}). The NBMG field party in 1981 collected one sample from surface exposures on this claim. Sample 870 returned 70 g/t silver (Tingley and Bentz, 1983b).

The Summit Mine is situated half a mile north of the Woodburn Mine within the patent claim inholdings of the Property. The mineralized trend has the appearance of being a layer or “shut vein”. The foot wall is dolomite, and the hanging wall a thin bed of argillaceous shale underlying quartzite. The dip and strike of the vein aligns with that of the host lithologies. The croppings are 600 feet in length and 50 feet in thickness. The ore is almost entirely black sulphuret, very evenly distributed through a quartzose gangue. Some of the ore is very rich in silver. Overall, the silver in the vein in 1871 did not exceed \$50/ton in value, although values as high as \$395 were returned at the mill (Raymond, 1873, p. 201).

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional information for this section of the report since the property is not presently a producing mine.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Mercury One Property is structurally complex as it is cut by numerous large-scale normal faults that have northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast orientations. This mineralization is typically associated with jasperoids spatially associated with faults. Iron oxide clasts, which are believed to be the relics of sulphide clasts that subsequently were oxidized, are observed at depth in core from the North Star Prospect. This progression to increased sulfidation at depth in the North Star Zone may align with the abundance of iron oxidized breccias that are observed at the South Star Zone. The difference in surface elevation of the North Star Zone relative to that of the South Star Zone may also add support to this proposal.

The breccia styles that are observed across the entire Property include: silicified crackle-breccia that contain both altered and unaltered limestone clasts, and intensely silicified polymictic breccia that contain limonite and clay altered clasts. The polymictic breccia often contain finely disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite. The gold mineralization is fine-to-micron sized. Later stage epithermal-style silica veins with open-fill textures appear to follow the same faults that are associated with the jasperoids. These late stage epithermal veins appear to host the high silver concentrations that occur on the Property; however, additional work is required to fully understand the timing of events.

The abundance of mineralized monomictic and polymictic breccias observed on the Mercury One Property separate it from the traditional Carlin-style deposits in central Nevada, as well as the Long Canyon Deposit in eastern Nevada. Similar breccia-hosted mineralization styles are observed at Barrick's recently discovered Fourmile Deposit in the Goldrush Camp of the Battle Mountain-Eureka Gold Trend. The Fourmile Deposit contains a deep high-grade gold breccia-hosted body that is associated with the Sadler Fault (Barrick, 2018, 2019; Krcmarov, 2018). The similarity in the appearance of the breccia textures between the Mercury One Property and the Fourmile Deposit, as well as the direct association of the breccia bodies to large-scale faults, support the potential for deeper precious metal-bearing breccias along faults on the Mercury One Property. Based on exploration results from the 2018 and 2019 programs, a Notice of Intent (NOI) was filed with the Bureau of Land Management to drill two holes in 2020; permission was granted on September 13, 2019, the Notice of Intent has lapsed and is no longer valid. A new NOI will need to be applied for prior to a drill program.

Previous work completed by Freeport and Coeur pre-dated implementation of NI 43-101 guidelines and reporting standards; however, based on a review of the extensive archive of historic reports and drill logs, it appears that the work was performed by reputable companies and personnel, and followed industry best practices at the time. Validation and verification work included reviewing drill core and drill chips.

The Author has reviewed the Property data, performed audits on the drill hole database, completed quality assessment and quality control ("QA/QC") measures, and physically visited the Property. The collected data is generally of high-quality and believed to be representative of the Property. Additional

checks on the database and completion of new drill holes may be required prior to generating a resource estimate that meets the requirements of NI 43-101.

In the Author's opinion, there are no significant environmental or social impediments to exploration and development of the Project, nor any significant existing environmental liabilities. Nevada state and federal regulations for mining and mineral exploration are well established and include a well-defined permitting process.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

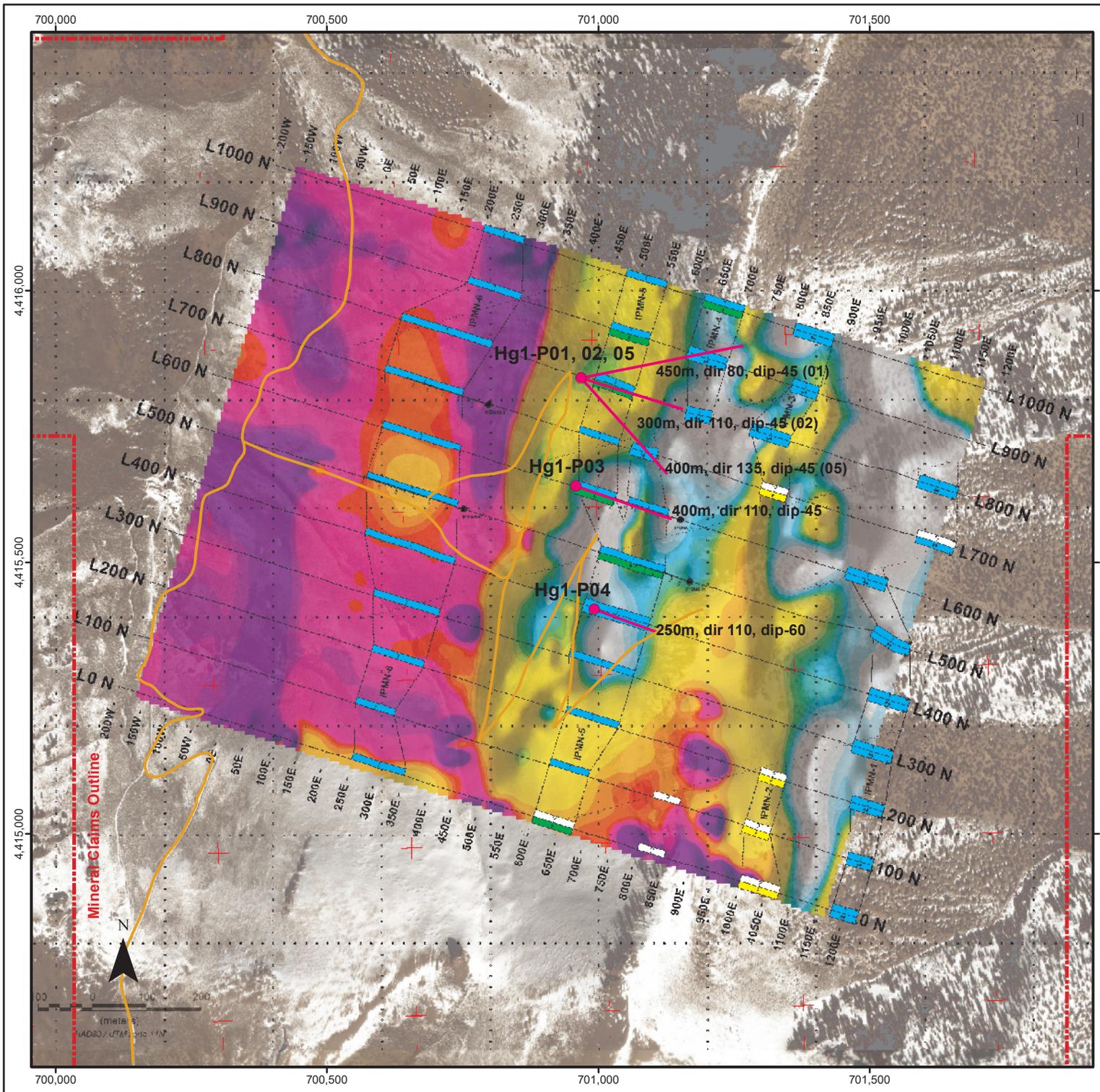
Based on the encouraging exploration results from the 2018, 2019 and 2020 programs, the Author recommends continued exploration mapping, sampling and ground based IP and magnetic geophysical surveys. Work is to include a drill program to test multiple targets including the North Star and South Star prospects to assess if the gold and silver-bearing breccia bodies observed in the field are surface expressions of much larger breccia bodies that are associated with faults at depth. Drilling at the South Star Prospect can be completed in the spring of 2021 and is proposed to include six RC drill holes totaling 2,150m. Drilling at the North Star Prospect can be completed by the fall of 2021 and is proposed to include five RC drill holes totalling 1,800m. Surface exploration and geophysics (IP and magnetics) is proposed for the Central Zone to determine if future drilling is warranted. Drilling proposed at the two prospects are summarized in Table 26.2 and Figures 26-1 and 26-2. The budget for the recommended work plan is provided in Table 26.1.

Table 26.1 Proposed Budget for Work Plan

Budget Items	Unit Cost	Total (CND)
Reconnaissance Geologist with helper; 20 days	\$1,500	\$30,000
RC Drilling (incl. water, surveys, mob-demob); 4,000 meters	\$260	\$1,040,000
Drill pads and access roads		\$50,000
Reclaim + Repair drill sites: 8 sites	\$5,000	\$40,000
Permitting		\$20,000
Assays + transport chips and rocks; 2,400 samples	\$45	\$108,000
Drill Geologist (incl. lodging and transport); 60 days	\$1,200	\$72,000
Logging shack / storage rental; 12 months	\$650	\$7,800
Geop. IP + MAG (Central grid): Mob , Survey 20 l-km, Report-3D interp.	\$3,000	\$60,000
Data processing + software licences		\$15,000
Report + 3D modelling; 20 days	\$1,000	\$20,000
Consultant QP; 8 days	\$1,000	\$8,000
Misc. (Tools, Equipment, Sampling Supplies)		\$4,200
Estimated Subtotal		\$1,475,000
Contingency		\$225,000
Estimated Total		\$1,700,000

Table 26.2 Proposed Drill Hole Locations

Hole ID	Target Zone	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
Hg1-P01	North Star	700970	4415840	080	-45	450
Hg1-P02	North Star	700970	4415840	110	-45	300
Hg1-P03	North Star	700960	4415640	075	-45	400
Hg1-P04	North Star	700990	4415415	110	-60	250
Hg1-P05	North Star	700970	4415840	135	-45	400
SS-P01	South Star	699890	4409500	090	-45	450
SS-P02	South Star	700000	4409300	075	-45	400
SS-P03	South Star	700470	4408900	310	-45	450
SS-P04	South Star	700520	4408700	310	-45	450
SS-P05	South Star	700930	4408900	270	-50	150
SS-P06	South Star	700470	4408900	090	-45	250
Total						3,950



INTERPRETATION LEGEND

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY (Pole-Dipole, a=50 m, n= 1 to 12)

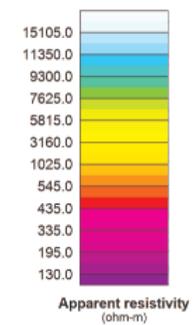
RESISTIVITY	CHARGEABILITY
Highly conductive	Very High 4
Conductive	High 3
Resistive	Moderate 2
Very resistive	Weak 1
	Very weak ?

INTERPRETED IP AXIS: IPMN-1

Other Symbols

- Inferred Fault:
- Proposed DDH:

RELATIVE CONTRAST OF APPARENT RESISTIVITY



- Proposed Drill Hole
- Proposed Drill Hole Trace
- Local Road/ Trail



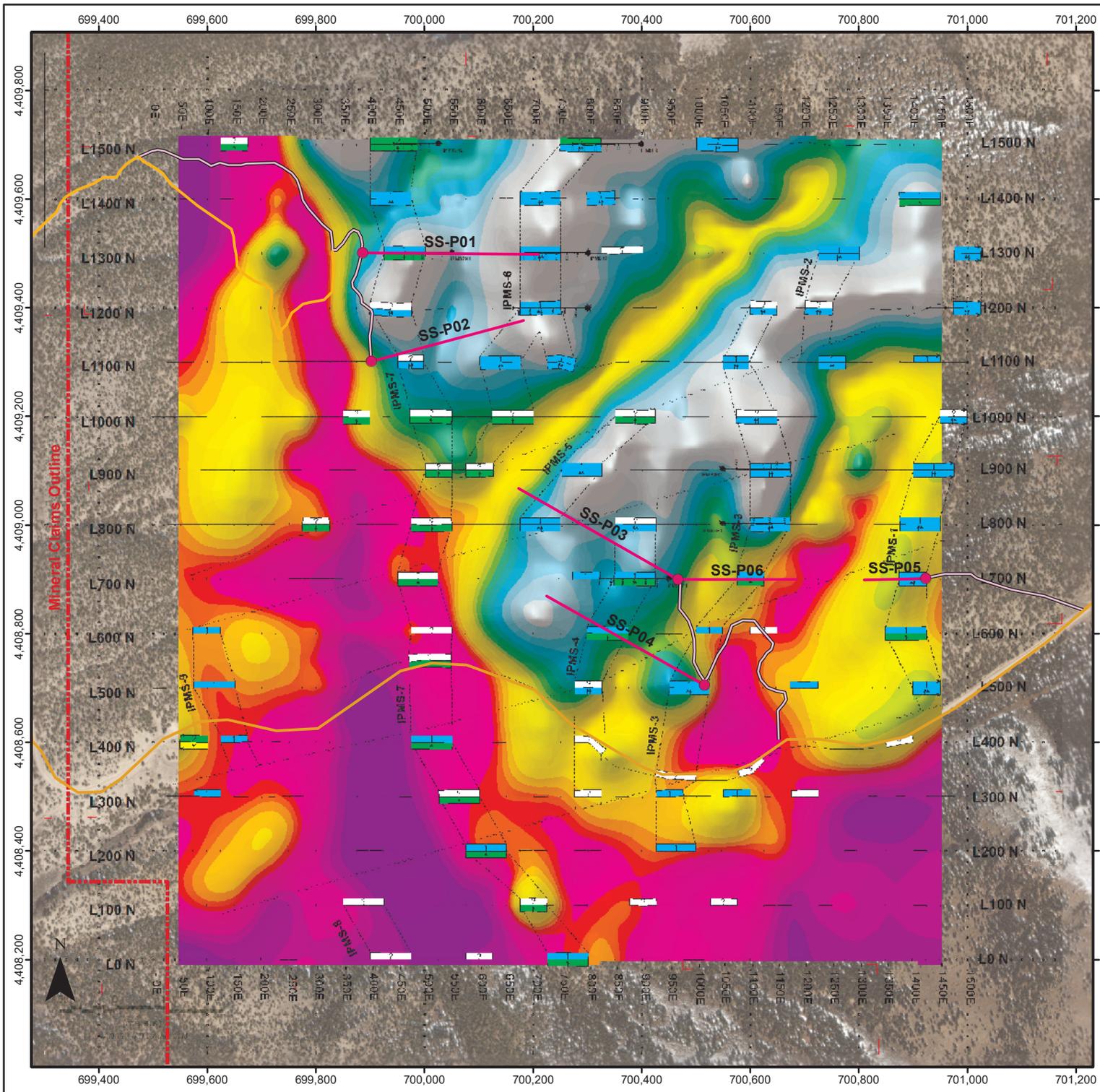
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North Star Prospect Proposed Drill Hole Map

Figure 26-1

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INTERPRETATION LEGEND

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY (Pole-Dipole, a=50 m, n= 1 to 12)

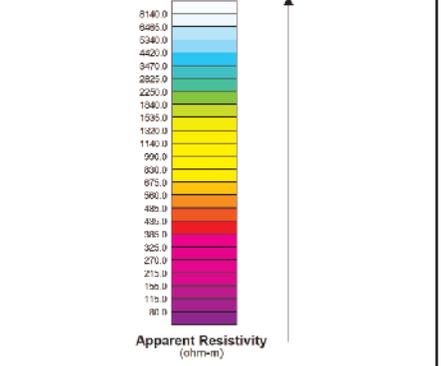
RESISTIVITY		CHARGEABILITY	
	Highly conductive		Very High 4
	Conductive		High 3
	Resistive		Moderate 2
	Very resistive		Weak 1
			Very weak ?

INTERPRETED IP AXIS:

Other Symbols

- Inferred Fault:
- Proposed DDH:

RELATIVE CONTRAST OF APPARENT RESISTIVITY



- Proposed Drill Hole
- Local Road/ Trail
- Proposed Drill Hole Trace
- Permitted Road



South Star Prospect Proposed Drill Hole Map

Figure 26-2

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28 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Brodie Alan Sutherland, certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at 2711, 1121 6 Ave SW, Calgary, Alberta, T5P 5J4.
2. This certificate applies to the "Technical Report for the Mercury One Property, Nevada, USA"; dated January 26, 2021 (the "Technical Report").
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA, member # 82027).
4. I graduated from the University of Alberta with an B.Sc. in Geology in 2007.
5. I have practiced my profession continuously since 2007 in the field of Exploration and Economic Geology; employed in mineral exploration, nationally and internationally.
6. I have specific experience in the exploration for a range of epithermal type deposits including but not limited to the La Guitarra low-sulphidation deposit (Mexico), the Silveria intermediate-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposit (Peru) and the Johnson Tract breccia hosted polymetallic deposit (Alaska).
7. I have relevant experience in mapping and the coordination of exploration programs in Nevada for Carlin-Style mineralization targets.
8. As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI43-101").
9. I have visited the Mercury One Property between May 16 and May 19, 2019 and between June 3 and June 6, 2019.
10. I have supervised the preparation of and edited this report and am responsible for all sections of this report.
11. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
12. I hold no direct interest in the Mercury One Property as a result of any prior involvement with the Mercury One Property.
13. I have read NI43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI43-101.
14. At January 26, 2021, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Respectfully submitted this 26th day of January 2021 in Calgary, Alberta, Canada

"Signed and Sealed"

Brodie A. Sutherland, P.Geo.