

Technical Report on Kings Canyon Property

In Millard County, Utah USA

Prepared for

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BY

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1. Summary

Infield Minerals Corp. ('Infield'), through ownership and control of 1468289 B.C. Ltd., on February 29th, 2024, entered into an option agreement (the 'Option Agreement') with Geomark Minerals USA Inc. ('Geomark') to acquire interests in the Kings Canyon property ('Kings Canyon' or the 'Property') in Millard County, Utah. The Property consists of approximately 2,500 acres comprising 129 unpatented lode mining claims and one (1) 640-acre State of Utah metalliferous minerals lease. Pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement, in order to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Property, subject to pre-existing royalties ranging two to five percent, Infield must pay to Geomark a total of C\$1,200,000 over a period of thirty (30) months. Further details on the Option Agreement terms are available elsewhere in this report. It is Infield's intent to further evaluate and explore Kings Canyon for its demonstrated gold potential.

The target at Kings Canyon is a Devonian carbonate hosted, Carlin-type gold deposit (CTD). These CTDs are well documented throughout northern and central Nevada, and several have now been identified in western Utah. Gold mineralization is contained within these Devonian dolomites and limestones are dissected by a series of N-trending and WNW-trending faults of varying apparent offset. Jasperoid formation is common along the higher angle structures, especially within and near gold mineralization. The style of alteration, mineralization and structure all suggest a genesis and relation to CTDs as discovered in the Carlin, Nevada region and further south. These similarities include anomalous trace metals (arsenic, barium, antimony), Devonian Carbonate host rocks, and the intersecting N-S and WNE structures.

Historical exploration on the Property was sparse until the 1980s, when the general area was explored by Crown Resources and Battle Mountain for disseminated gold deposits. From 1990 to 1992, Crown Resources conducted a large program to investigate numerous jasperoid occurrences within a radius of several miles of the Property. Exploration drilling efforts led to the discovery of a disseminated oxide gold deposit underlying the core claims in the west-central portion of the Property (the 'Crown Zone'). Past exploration on the Project suggests a historical mineral resource estimate exceeding 200,000 ounces of gold at a potential grade of over 1.0 grams per tonne (g/t) or 0.030 troy ounces per ton (oz/ton)* has previously been outlined at the Crown Zone. The historical estimate is based on historical data and drilling. Currently there are no NI 43-101 compliant resource estimates for the property.

** The Crown Zone reportedly contains an unclassified historical resource of 6.8 million tons grading 0.030 oz/ton (1.02 g/t) gold using a cut-off grade of 0.013 oz/ton (0.44 g/t). The historical estimate does not comply with CIM definition standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves as required by NI 43-101 and is not relevant to NI 43-101. The historical estimate was reported by Crown Resources Corporation in its 10-K annual report filed on April 1, 2002, with the SEC. The historical estimate was prepared prior to enactment of NI 43-101 and details of estimation methodology are not provided. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the historical estimate is not considered reliable. Infield is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Historical data available to Infield indicates drilling was completed on the Property subsequent to the historical estimate. Infield has not determined the full extent of work required to verify or upgrade the historical estimate as a current mineral resource, however, initial steps could involve a review of the historical assay quality assurance/quality control ('QA/QC') methods, inspection of available assay certificates and logs, and additional drilling and assaying.*

Subsequent drilling campaigns by Maestro Ventures Ltd. (2007-2008) and Geomark (2012-2013) outlined a second oxide gold deposit (the 'Royal Zone') with a similar mineralized footprint as the Crown Zone. The Royal Zone is located approximately one kilometer south of the Crown Zone.

Records exist for 285 drill holes totaling over 132,000 feet in the project area.

It is significant to note that early explorers apparently failed to recognize important controls of the gold mineralization. CTDs are controlled by a combination of structure and stratigraphy. Faults, commonly very steeply dipping, guide ore-bearing fluids which react with favourable stratigraphy to form ore-bodies. The feeder faults themselves and their intersections with cross-faults commonly host higher grade gold mineralization. The Property host stratigraphy is a 100-foot (30.5-m) thick section of the Simonson Dolomite, the top of which is 100 feet (30.5 m) below the contact with the overlying Guilmette Limestone.

Additional work on the property should involve attempts at recognizing and evaluating potential feeder and controlling structures. These efforts should utilize field mapping and drill interpretation from existing drill products. It is further recommended that magnetic surveys be employed to identify potential feeder structure and delineate existing mineral structures along strike beyond their currently known limits.

A Phase 1 exploration program is recommended at an estimated budget of \$205,000 USD. The primary work recommended in this phase includes additional geological mapping and rock chip sampling, a ground or drone based magnetic survey to find concealed structures, updating the 3D geologic model, and preparation of required permits for subsequent phases of exploration. Assuming the Phase 1 work identifies additional targets or areas of interest, a Phase 2 exploration program is recommended which would consist of additional mapping and sampling along with a RC drilling program of approximately 10,000 feet. The estimated cost for this Phase 2 program is \$427,500 USD.

2. Introduction and Terms of Reference

Evandra Nakano, CEO of Infield Minerals Corp. ('Infield') commissioned this report on the Kings Canyon property ('Kings Canyon' or the 'Property'), Millard County, Utah, U.S.A. This report is written to the requirements and standards of disclosure for mineral projects as stated in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). This report is based on a compilation of published and unpublished geologic and geophysical data, maps and reports compiled from private, academic and government sources by the author.

Unless otherwise specifically stated, the U.S. system of measurements is used in this report. Precious metal values are reported in ounce (oz) per ton, unless stated otherwise. The USD is utilized as the monetary unit except where otherwise indicated. Conversion factors as well as common abbreviations used in this report are as follows:

Linear Measure

1 inch	=	2.54 centimeters
1 foot	=	0.3048 meter
1 yard	=	0.9144 meter
1 mile	=	1.609 kilometers

Area Measure

1 acre	=	0.4047 hectare
1 hectare	=	2.471 acres
1 square mile	=	640 acres or 259 hectares or 2.590 sq km

Units of Weight

1 short ton	=	2,000 pounds or 0.893 long ton
1 long ton	=	2,240 pounds or 1.12 short tons
1 metric tonne	=	2,204.62 pounds or 1.10 short tons
1 pound (16 oz)	=	0.454 kilograms or 14.5833 troy ounces
1 troy oz	=	31.103486 grams
1 troy oz per short ton	=	34.2857 grams per metric ton
1 troy oz per long ton	=	30.6122 grams per metric ton

Analytical Values	percent	grams per metric tonne	troy oz per short ton
1%	1%	10000	291.667
1 gram/tonne	0.0001%	1	0.0291667
1 troy oz/short ton			
ton	0.003429%	34.2857	1
10 ppb			0.00029
100 ppm			2.917

Temperature Conversion Formulas

Degrees Fahrenheit	=	(°C x 1.8) + 32
Degrees Celsius	=	(°F - 32) x 0.556

Frequently Used Abbreviations

AA	atomic absorption spectrometry
Ag	silver
As	arsenic
Au	gold
°C	degrees Celsius (centigrade)
cm	centimeter
Cu	copper
F	fluorine
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
g	gram(s)
Hg	mercury
kg	kilogram(s)
km	kilometer(s)
m	meter(s)
Mn	manganese
NSR	net smelter return
oz	troy ounce
oz/ton	ounce per short ton
oz/tonne	ounce per metric tonne
Pb	lead
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
sq	square
Sb	antimony
Tl	thallium
Zn	zinc

This technical report was prepared by Paul D. Noland, Bs. Geology, Certified Professional Geologist (CPG) via AIPG certificate number CPG-11293. Mr. Noland has over 45 years of experience in geology and exploration, including senior roles with Barrick, Independence Mining, Noranda and Inspiration. Most of his work included exploration and property evaluation in Nevada and the Great Basin. He most recently held the position of VP Exploration for Fiore Gold and Calibre Mining. Parts of this report rely heavily on sections of previous technical reports 'Technical Report for the Main Area and New Butte Prospect at the Kings Canyon Exploration Property in Millard County, Utah, USA' prepared for Palladon Ventures Ltd. by R. H. Russell and dated March 7, 2005 (Russell, 2005), and 'Technical Report for the Main Area and New Butte Prospect at the Kings Canyon Exploration Property in Millard County, Utah, USA' prepared for Maestro Ventures Ltd. by R. H. Russell and dated August 14, 2006 (Russell, 2006). A later summary report by John Zimmerman titled 'Gold Mineralization at Kings Canyon, Millard County, Utah' (Zimmerman, 2010) was relied upon for details of later exploration and geological interpretations. Portions of this report have been taken from the previous technical reports prepared by Zimmerman (2010), Russell (2005) and Russell (2006). Infield provided copies of reports and summarized drill data from previous operators.

Illustrations for this report were prepared by Andrea Diakow, as a consulting geologist for Infield, and other illustrations were taken from public and cited sources.

Mr. Noland visited the Kings Canyon property on April 18 and 19, 2024. While in the area, Mr. Noland also visited several storage lockers in Delta, Utah, where drilling pulps, coarse rejects, chip trays and miscellaneous other field supplies are stored. It is the author's opinion that the descriptions and accounts of the property which have been made available to him are accurate and reliable.

It was not within the scope of this report to examine in detail or to independently verify the legal status or ownership of the mineral property. Infield has provided information concerning the status of the mineral property. The author reviewed the relevant documents and has no reason to believe that ownership and status are other than as has been represented, but determination of secure mineral title is solely the responsibility of Infield.

3. Reliance on Other Experts

Property ownership and descriptions were provided by Infield. The author has not attempted to verify any of the supplied information but has no reason to doubt its reliability or accuracy.

4. Property Description and Location

The Kings Canyon property is located in Millard County, Utah, within the emerging Kings Canyon mining district, approximately 152 miles (245 km) southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah, and approximately 25 miles (40 km) east of the Nevada/Utah border (Figure 1 inset). The Property consists of approximately 2,500 acres comprising 129 unpatented lode mining claims and one (1) 640-acre State of Utah metalliferous minerals lease (Figure 1). The primary claim block is situated around 270,000 Easting and 4,329,000 Northing of UTM NAD 83 ZONE 12N. The leased property (section 16) lies along U.S. Highway 50 and adjoins the unpatented lode mining claims in Sections 8, 9, 10, 15 and 17, T20S, R16W. A list of mineral claims and tenure details is provided in Appendix I.

Infield entered into a share purchase agreement dated effective May 29, 2024 ('SPA') (Appendix II), pursuant to which it will acquire all of the issued and outstanding share capital of 1468289 B.C. Ltd. ('BC1468289') by issuing to shareholders of BC1468289 an aggregate of 5,422,896 common shares of Infield at a deemed price of \$0.015 per share. The sole asset of BC1468289 is an option agreement dated February 29, 2024 (the 'Option Agreement') (Appendix III), with Geomark Minerals USA Inc. ('Geomark'). Pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement, in order to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Property, subject to pre-existing royalties ranging two (2) to five (5) percent (%), Infield must (through BC1468289 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Infield) pay to Geomark a total of C\$1,200,000 over a period of thirty (30) months in accordance with the following schedule:

1. C\$300,000 within five days of closing of the SPA;
2. C\$300,000 on or before the date, which is six months after closing of the SPA, one-half of which may be paid in common shares of Infield, at its sole option;
3. C\$300,000 on or before the date, which is eighteen months after closing of the SPA, one-half of which may be paid in common shares of Infield, at its sole option; and
4. C\$300,000 on or before the date which is thirty months after closing of the SPA, one-half of which may be paid in common shares of Infield, at its sole option.

The Option Agreement additionally outlines milestone payments to Geomark should the following events occur:

1. C\$1,000,000 upon filing of an NI 43-101 Technical Report describing 400,000 ounces or more of Mineral Product within the Property; and
2. C\$2,000,000 upon achievement of aggregate production of no less than 5,000 ounces of Mineral Product from mining operations on the Property.

The lode mining claims of the Property are held in good standing by making an annual payment of \$165 per claim to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) by September 1st each year, and by filing a Notice of Intent to Hold Mining Claims in Millard County, Utah. These mining claims are located on public domain lands managed by the BLM. While legal access is granted, it is not exclusive. The claim holder's right to develop and extract a discovered, valuable, mineral deposit, subject to regulations administered by the BLM, does not include exclusive surface rights. Records indicate that these lode mining claims are subject to pre-existing royalties ranging from 2-5% in aggregate. More specifically, the series of claims with names beginning with 'ACE', 'DUCE' and 'KING' (the 'Crown Claims') are purportedly subject to a 4% in-kind royalty currently held by Franco-Nevada U.S. Corporation and a 1% NSR royalty held by Genesis Gold Corporation

('Genesis'). The remaining lode mining claims (the 'KC Claims') are subject to a 2% NSR royalty held by Genesis.

The State of Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) manages the metalliferous minerals lease property tenure. Under the terms of the lease agreement dated effective March 1, 2024 (the 'Lease'), an annual rent payment of \$2.50 per acre must be paid to SITLA by the anniversary of the Lease effective date each year. The lease is granted for a primary term of ten years and the leased property is subject to a 4% production royalty payable to SITLA. Legal access and use of the surface estate is permitted under the Lease, subject to SITLA's approval of a Plan of Operations.

There are no exploration requirements under the Option Agreement, however, under the Lease terms, the lessee must complete a regional sampling program and geophysics on the Property within two years of the Lease effective date, and complete a drilling program and a NI 43-101 technical report within three years of the Lease effective date.

There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the property of which the author is aware. The author's site visit determined that previous drill roads and pads have been physically reclaimed to industry standards.

Exploration work on the property will require at a minimum a Notice of Intent (NOI) permit filed with the local BLM office. This permit will allow up to five acres of disturbance with a reclamation bond. The State of Utah requires similar disturbance bonding and permitting procedures for exploration activities on the Lease land.

There are several wilderness study areas in the region. These are areas identified by the BLM as having potential wilderness characteristics for future designation. These wilderness study areas do not impact any proposed activities on the project, nor do they cover any of the claims or leased land, with the exception of the three KING series claims which are separated from and to the south of the main claim package.

There are no other known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

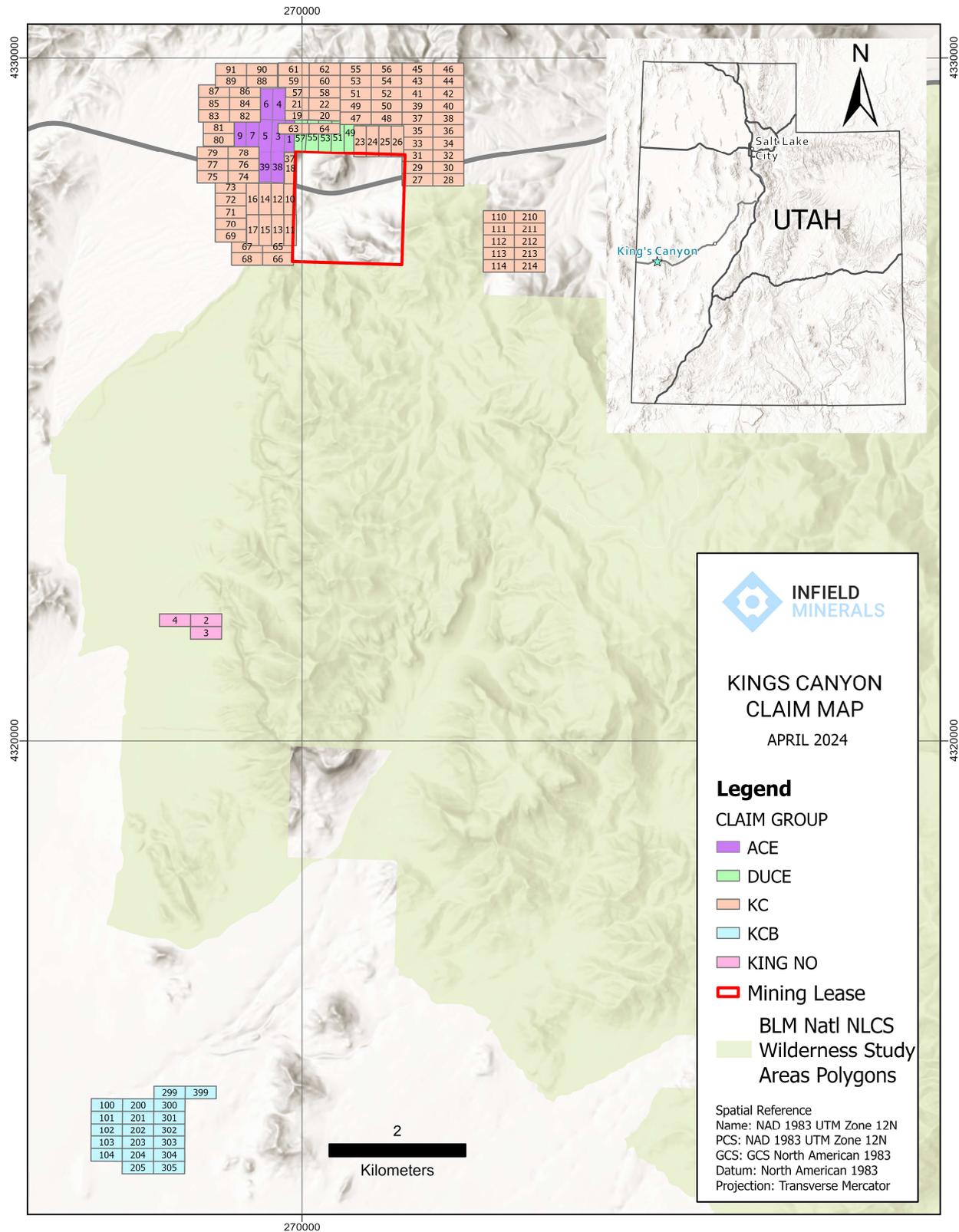


Figure 1: Property location and mineral tenure map. Note: The location of the three KING series claims is approximate and has been inferred from BLM map section data.

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Property is situated in west-central Utah approximately 152 miles (245 km) southwest of Salt Lake City in terrain typical of eastern, high-desert Basin and Range topography. Access to the Property from Salt Lake City is via U.S. highways, approximately two hours drive to the town of Delta, then a one-hour drive west on U.S. Highway 50. The Property has approximately 25% overall bedrock exposure with most hillsides and ridge-tops consisting of 50% to 100% exposure. Vegetation consists of scattered juniper trees, sagebrush, and grasses. Previous drilling indicates the overburden thickness to range from zero to at least 495 feet (150 m) on the west side of the range-bounding fault. Several drainages transect the Property, but are dry under almost all conditions. Elevations on the property range from 5,970 feet (1,820 m) above sea level at the valley bottoms to 6,822 feet (2,080 m) above sea level along the ridgeline spanning the central portion of the property.

The center of the property is approximately 60 miles (100 km) from Delta, Utah, a community of approximately 3,000 people with retail and service suppliers, a small airport, hospital, police and other facilities. Train lines and a network of interstate highways provide excellent transportation infrastructure throughout the state. Grid electrical power is not available on the Property, but modern power transmission lines service is available nearby the Nevada border state line.

The mean annual precipitation ranges from 2 to 8 inches (5 to 20 cm), most of which falls in the form of snow between December and March, or rain from summer thunderstorms. The seasonal temperatures range from 10°F to 50°F (-12°C to 10°C) in winter months and from 50°F to 100°F (10°C to 38°C) in summer months. Exploration and mining can be conducted in the region on a year-round basis.

There are several operating ranches in the area. The town of Delta is an agricultural center. Irrigation water is supplied from wells. Water for exploration or operation would be sourced from wells or purchased from local ranches.

6. History

Early land holdings in the Project area (Section 16) was previously held by a Utah family of prospectors, the Steele family. Centurion Mines Corporation located the Crown Claims in 1988 and transferred the claims to Crown Resources Corporation ('Crown Resources') in 1992. The KC Claims were located during the 2000s. All or part of the KC Claims were previously optioned by Palladon Ventures Ltd. and later by Maestro Ventures Ltd. ('Maestro') who consolidated the Property with an additional option on the Crown Claims in 2006. In 2012, Geomark purchased the KC Claims and assumed Maestro's interest in the Crown Claims option. In 2013, Geomark exercised its option to purchase the Crown Claims, assuming 100% ownership of the Property, subject to various royalties.

Known exploration in the Kings Canyon district began in 1983 when Noranda explored an area of jasperoids in the Confusion Range several miles south of the Property's primary claim block. Records of exploration work on and around the Property date back to 1989 when Battle Mountain Gold leased the state section and several surrounding unpatented claims from the Steele family. Battle Mountain Gold completed 18 holes for 7,700 feet (2,347 m) of drilling, collected rock and soil samples, and conducted IP/Resistivity, VLF/Resistivity, and VLF/EM geophysical surveys.

During 1990 to 1992, Crown Resources conducted a much larger program over a much larger area, collecting more than 3,000 rock, soil and stream sediment samples and drilling 156 reverse circulation (RC) holes for a total of 81,640 feet (24,890 m) of drilling. Geophysical surveys, including magnetometer, VLF and Controlled Source Audio-Frequency Magneto-Telluric (CSAMT) were conducted, totaling approximately 131,600 linear feet (40 line km) of survey work. Special studies that have been conducted include extensive petrography, geochemical studies, orientation surveys, topographic fracture analyses and preliminary metallurgical leach tests (Shannon and Drinkard, 1992). It is unknown how much of this previous work has been conducted within the Property boundaries. Additionally, Crown Resources enlisted Western Services Engineering, Inc. in 1991 to produce an unclassified polygonal resource estimate on the mineralization underlying the main Crown Claims (the 'Crown Zone'). This historical estimate was conducted prior to NI 43-101.

Crown Resources reported in its 10-K annual report filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2002, an unclassified historical resource at the Crown Zone of 6.8 million tons grading 0.030 oz/ton (1.02 g/t) gold using a 0.013 oz/ton (0.44 g/t) cut-off grade. This historical estimate does not comply with CIM definition standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves as required by NI 43-101 and is not relevant to NI 43-101. The historical estimate was prepared prior to enactment of NI 43-101 and details of estimation methodology are not provided. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the historical estimate is not considered reliable. Infield is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Historical data indicates drilling was completed on the Property subsequent to the historical estimate. Infield has not determined the full extent of work required to verify or upgrade the historical estimate as a current mineral resource, however, initial steps could involve a review of the historical assay quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) methods, inspection of available assay certificates and logs, and additional drilling and assaying.

Maestro drilled 5 core holes for 1,518 feet (463 m) in 2007 and 10 RC holes for 3,195 feet (974 m) in 2008. Geomark drilled 46 RC holes for 20,820 feet (6,346 m) in 2012 and 45 RC holes for 17,120 feet (5,218 m). These later drilling campaigns served to outline a second gold deposit on the Property (the 'Royal Zone'),

located approximately one kilometer south of the Crown Zone. Data is available for most of the assays and drill logs completed by Maestro and Geomark, as well as pulps from the drilling samples. Highlights of results from Geomark's drilling within the Royal Zone include 1.1 g/t gold over 33.5 m in hole KC12-17, 1.0 g/t gold over 27.4 m in hole KC12-19, 1.54 g/t gold over 30.5 m in hole KC12-22, 1.27 g/t gold over 21.3 m in hole KC12-23, and 1.15 g/t gold over 27.4 m in hole KC12-24, as reported by Pine Cliff Energy Ltd. in its AIF dated January 25, 2013 and its AIF dated March 21, 2013, which are available on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca).

Since 2013, the Kings Canyon project has remained dormant until BC1468289 entered into the Option Agreement on February 29, 2024. In early 2024, Infield prepared a 3D Leapfrog model utilizing available drill logs and assay data. The model assisted in verifying the spatial distribution of gold mineralization within the two deposit areas. Most of the historical drill holes were vertically oriented, targeted disseminated mineralization and did not adequately test for potential high-grade feeder systems at depth.

There is no history of mineral production from the property.

7. Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Geologic Setting

All of western Millard County, in which the Kings Canyon property is located, is within the Great Basin subdivision of the Basin and Range physiographic province of the western United States, as defined by Fenneman in 1946 (Hintze and Davis, 2003). Up to approximately 200 million years ago, Millard County was located on a continental shelf upon which a pile of predominately Paleozoic, fossil-bearing, shallow marine sediments more than 6 miles (10 km) thick had slowly accumulated. During Jurassic time, tectonic forces in western Nevada, centered along the juncture of the North American continental plate and the Pacific Ocean basin plates, started a series of major geologic events that produced much of Millard County's present landscape. The area was successively covered by Jurassic sand dunes, subsequently locally intruded by Jurassic granite, folded and faulted into a now-vanished Cretaceous mountain belt (Sevier Orogeny of Armstrong, 1968), covered by lava and ash from Eocene and Oligocene eruptive centers in eastern Nevada and western Utah, and then dissected by Basin and Range faults, beginning approximately 17 million years ago, that created present valleys and mountains. Finally, between 20,000 and 12,500 years ago, the area was mostly covered by the freshwater Lake Bonneville, which left shorelines and the remnant Sevier Lake (Hintze and Davis, 2003).

The Basin and Range Province is a descriptive title for the alternating valleys and north-trending mountain ranges that typify the topography between central Utah, across most of Nevada, and up to the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the western boundary of the province. Because the block-faulting that created the present Basin and Range topography did not begin until about 17 million years ago, the basins are now mostly filled with sedimentary and volcanic deposits that are all geologically quite young as compared to the older rocks which they cover. Prior to block-faulting the older bedrock had been folded and thrust-faulted, creating an uneven topography that is now concealed at the bottom of the basins. Some basins subsided more than others and accumulated thicker deposits (Hintze and Davis, 2003).

The name Confusion Range first appeared on the Wheeler Survey topographic maps of 1872 and 1873. Confusion probably comes from the sprawling gray ridges of folded middle and upper Paleozoic rocks that erosion has formed into many look-alike vistas readily confused with one another (Hintze and Davis, 2003). The general structure is synclinorial, with the oldest rocks exposed on the east and west flanks; the highest part of the Confusion Range is around King Top (8,350 feet or 2,545 meters) where resistant Upper Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian strata form high cliff lines. The axis of the synclinorium contains rocks as young as early Triassic. Overturned folds and thrust faults abound in the thick Permian stratigraphic section, and the Mississippian Chainman Shale is commonly structurally attenuated (Hose, 1977). Many normal faults of small displacement and indeterminate age offset many of the folds in the range. However, the Confusion Range shows no major normal faults of typically large Basin and Range-type displacement except in its southeastern sector between Kings Canyon and Crystal Peak (Hintze and Davis, 2003).

7.2 Regional Geology

Kings Canyon lies in the central part of the Confusion Range (Table 1). Immediately to the west is the Snake Range Metamorphic Core Complex, which has received much attention in literature and related studies, particularly concerning structural features relating to formation of the core complex. The Confusion Range lies on the eastern hanging wall of the Snake Range metamorphic core complex, resulting in a profound structural difference when compared to that of surrounding ranges (Hose, 1977). This difference is

manifested by the north-south trending Confusion Range structural trough, or synclinorium noted by Hose (1966), which is nearly 60 miles long and up to eight miles wide. This difference is also likely related to the effects of the Kings Canyon Thrust as defined by Hintze and Davis (2003).

Approximately 36,000 feet of generally conformable Upper Precambrian (not exposed) through Lower Triassic elastic and carbonate rocks underlie the Confusion Range. Brittle deformation typical in the upper plates of metamorphic core complexes has affected rocks underlying the Confusion Range; however, little or no attenuation has occurred, leaving the section reasonably intact (Hose, 1977). Rocks of the Precambrian McCoy Creek Group, dated at approximately 1.4 billion years, crop out at 13,063 feet on the top of Wheeler Peak in the Snake Range. McCoy Creek Group rocks are more than 30,000 feet beneath the present surface (Hose, 1977). To the east, rocks underlying the House Range are mainly Lower to Middle Cambrian in age and relatively unaffected by structural deformation related to the Snake Range metamorphic core complex.

Prior to Crown Resources' work in the area, no intrusive rocks were known to exist in the Confusion Range, although nearly all ranges in the surrounding vicinity do contain sizable areas underlain by intrusive rocks of varying ages. On the west side of the Confusion Range, two small dikes and breccias containing clasts of altered intrusive rock, along with a large, weak magnetic anomaly in the eastern Ferguson Desert a little farther to the west, indicate the possibility of a deeply buried intrusive, possibly the source of mineralization on at least some parts of the Kings Canyon property. A correlation between gold and fluorite has been noted in mineralization associated with Mesozoic equigranular granodiorites present in the central Snake Range in lower plate rocks of the core complex. A similar empirical correlation is noted in mineralized areas of the Kings Canyon property (Zimmerman, 2003).

Decollement style, younger-over-older, detachment faults are common in some parts of the Confusion Range. Although related to formation of the Snake Range metamorphic core complex in a broad regional sense, Hose (1977) details their origin from related isoclinal and recumbent folds as resulting from large blocks sliding into the center of the Confusion Range structural trough. Some mapped thrust faults are of the older-over-younger type, and related to east-directed thrusting during the Laramide and Sevier Orogenies. The Confusion Range is in the foreland of the Sevier thrust system and, as a result, many imbrications are present. An exploratory oil and gas well drilled near King Top in the south-central portion of the range to a depth of 12,125 feet encountered a probable duplication of the Silurian-Devonian part of the section in the upper 3,500 feet of the drill hole (Shannon and Drinkard, 1992).

Transition from a predominantly compressional structural regime to a predominantly extensional regime, Basin and Range Orogeny, occurred sometime after the Early Oligocene. Gently dipping tuffs of the Needles Range Group (36 to 29 million years), erupted from the Indian Peak/White Rock caldera complex to the southwest, unconformably overlie Paleozoic and Mesozoic carbonate rocks. These volcanic units are then cut by Basin and Range normal faults in parts of the Confusion Range and surrounding areas (Shannon and Drinkard, 1992).

Jasperoid-hosted gold mineralization in the vicinity of Kings Canyon is found over a relatively large area. Crown Resources located and sampled anomalous jasperoid in an approximately 60 square-mile area (Shannon and Drinkard, 1992). The age of this mineralization can be estimated as likely older or syntectonic with Basin and Range faulting, as clasts of jasperoid and altered intrusive rock are contained in a north-south trending range front fault. The Notch Peak intrusive in the central House Range to the east has been dated as Jurassic in age, and aeromagnetic data indicate that it may extend to the southwest beneath Tule

Valley, toward Kings Canyon. Mineralization on the eastern and northeastern parts of the property may be related to this event or other as yet undetected, deeply buried intrusives (Shannon and Drinkard, 1992; Zimmerman, 2003).

7.3 Stratigraphy

The primary host for the gold mineralization at Kings Canyon is the Devonian Simonson Dolomite, a gray to brown dolomite, up to 700 feet thick (213 m) in the Confusion Range (Hintze and Davis, 2003) (Figure 2). Gold mineralization occurs in the overlying Guilmette Formation, and jasperoids with anomalous gold occur in the underlying Sevy Dolomite (Shannon and Drinkard, 1992). There may be other stratigraphic units, specifically the Mississippian/Devonian section, which may have unrealized economic potential.

The Sevy Dolomite was named in 1935 by T.B. Nolan in the Deep Creek Range of western Utah in western Juab County. Osmond (1954, 1962) described its extent throughout 100,000 square miles (259,000 sq km) in Nevada, Utah, California, and Idaho, where it apparently unconformably overlies Silurian dolomite and is overlain by middle Devonian dolomite (Hintze and Davis, 2003). The Sevy Dolomite is easily recognized in Millard County by its uniform light-gray color, regular bedding in beds up to approximately 2.0 feet (0.6 m) thick, and the fine-grained faintly laminated texture of the unit. In its uppermost part it includes scattered thin horizons of rusty-weathered, frosted quartz sand grains of wind-blown origin that commonly float as thin seams or individual grains in the dolomite matrix (Hintze and Davis, 2003).

Osmond (1954) described a 1,600-foot (488-m) thick measured section of Sevy Dolomite near U.S. Highway 50 at the head of Kings Canyon, and this has become the standard reference section (type section) for the Sevy Dolomite in western Millard County. Here, the formation appears to be nearly un-faulted. However, detecting faults within the unit is difficult because the formation is so homogeneous that faults within the unit may go unnoticed. Hose (1966) summarized the lithologic content of the Sevy Dolomite in the southern and central Confusion Range and gave 1,300 feet (396 m) as a representative thickness there (Hintze and Davis, 2003).

The Simonson Dolomite was also named by T.B. Nolan in 1935 for exposures in the Deep Creek Range. Again, Osmond (1954) detailed lithologic aspects and petroleum potential of the Simonson from a score of measured sections in western Utah and eastern Nevada. Osmond's description of the Simonson at the head of Kings Canyon near U.S. Highway 50 has become the type section for the Simonson Dolomite in western Millard County. Osmond recognized four informal members of regional extent within the Simonson Dolomite: (1) a basal, tan, coarsely crystalline, cliff-forming dolomite, 59 feet (18 m) thick at Kings Canyon; (2) a lower alternating gray- and brown-striped, heterogeneous dolomite 582 feet (177 m) thick at Kings Canyon; (3) a brown, cliff-forming, biostromal dolomite, 49 feet (15 m) thick at Kings Canyon; and (4) an upper alternating gray- and brown-striped, heterogeneous member, 239 feet (73 m) thick at Kings Canyon (Hintze and Davis, 2003).

Hose (1966) summarized Simonson stratigraphy in the Confusion Range in Millard County and noted that the Simonson thins northward averaging about 660 feet (200 m) thick. Hose (1966) noted that the brown cliff-forming member averages about 40 feet (12 m) thick and contains abundant gastropods, cephalopods, stromatoporoids, and sparse brachiopods in its upper part. The upper alternating member averages about 200 feet (61 m) thick in the northern Confusion Range. The Simonson Dolomite is about 660 feet (200 m) thick in the Burbank Hills, 540 to 700 feet (165 to 213 m) thick in the Confusion Range, and 185 feet (56 m) thick in the southern Pahvant Range (Hintze and Davis, 2003).

Table 1: Northern Confusion Range stratigraphic section

Northern Confusion Range									
AGE	MAP SYMBOL	ROCK UNIT	THICKNESS		SCHEMATIC COLUMN	FOSSILS, ISOTOPIC AGES, AND OTHER INFORMATION	REFERENCES		
			FEET	METERS					
TERTIARY	various	Alluvial, eolian, and lacustrine deposits	0-200±	0-60±		Lake Bonneville deposits	Sack, 1990		
	Tct	Conglomerate and tuff	0-2,000+	0-600+		Tilted	Hose, 1965b; Hose and Repenning, 1963; Anderson, 1983; this bulletin		
	Tnu	Wah Wah Springs Tuff, Needles Range Group	100-400	30-120		30.5 my crystal-rich tuff			
	Tsr	Skull Rock Pass Conglomerate	0-120	0-40		Eureka Quartzite boulders			
	Tl	Lacustrine limestone	200	60		Mile-and-A-Half Canyon			
	Twb	Windous Butte Tuff	<20	<6		31.4 my Ar/Ar			
	Tt	Tunnel Spring Tuff	0-20	0-6		35.4 my quartz crystals			
TRI.	Tt	Thaynes Formation	1,935	590		ANGULAR UNCONFORMITY Platy claystone, thin limestone Conodonts <i>Meekoceras</i> (cephalopod)	Hose and Repenning, 1959; Hose, 1965b		
PERMIAN	Pg	Gerster Limestone	1,100	335		Siliceous nodules <i>Punctospirifer</i> (brachiopod)			
	Pp	Plympton Formation	690	210		Gypsiferous			
	Pk	Kaibab Limestone	480-600	146-180		Chert nodules abundant			
	Pa	Arcturus Formation	2,700+	820+	Yellow sandstone Gypsum Limy dolomite				
MISSISSIPPIAN	PIPMe	Ely Limestone	1,850-2,000	560-610		Fusulinids common Chert & silicified fossils common Basal beds chertless Marine fossils abundant Thins to north		Sadlick, 1965; Webster and others, 1984; Sandberg and others, 1980	
	Mc	Chainman Formation	Jensen Member	100-190		30-58	Thins to north <i>Goniatites</i> (cephalopod)		
			Willow Gap Ls Member	352		107	Phosphatic beds at base		
			Camp Canyon Member	1,050±		320±	Thins to north		
			Skunk Spring Ls Member	5-16		2-5	Thins to north		
	Mj	Joana Limestone	200-390	60-118		Conodonts common	Goebel, 1991		
DEVONIAN	MDp	Pilot Shale	830	250		Conodonts common	Sandberg and others, 1988		
	Dg	Guilmette Formation	2,600	793		Brachiopods and conodonts at top "Spaghetti" and "cauliflower" stromatoporoids common Basal massive solution breccia	Hose, 1966; Hintze, 1974b		
	Ds	Simonson Dolomite	660±	200±		Dark gray with relic fossils			
	Dsy	Sevy Dolomite	1,300-1,600	400-488		Barren light-gray dolomite with floating brown quartz sand grains in upper part			
ORDOVICIAN	SIL.	Sou	Sl	Laketown Dolomite	920-1,100	280-335		Pentamerus (brachiopod) <i>Streptelasma</i> (coral)	Budge and Sheehan, 1980a-b; this bulletin
		Oes	Ely Springs Dolomite	552-620	168-189				
	Oew	Pogonip Group	Eureka Quartzite	450	137		Eofletcheria (coral)	Hintze, 1973a, 1974b, d; Hintze and others, 1988; Ross and others, 1997; Fortey and Droser, 1996	
			Crystal Peak Dolomite	90	27				
			Watson Ranch Quartzite	200	60				
			Lehman Formation	200	60				
			Kanosh Shale	550	167				
			Juab Limestone	160	49				
			Wah Wah Limestone	250	76				
			Of	Fillmore Formation	1,800				550
Oh	House Limestone	500	152						
CAMB.	OCn	Notch Peak Fm	Lava Dam Member	350	107		Mississquoia (trilobite) Stromatolites <i>Mattheria</i> (gastropod)		
		Red Tops Member	120	37					
		Hellnmaria Member	1,200	366					

(after Russell, 2006; adapted from Hintze and Davis, 2003)

Note: Schematic diagram; not to scale.

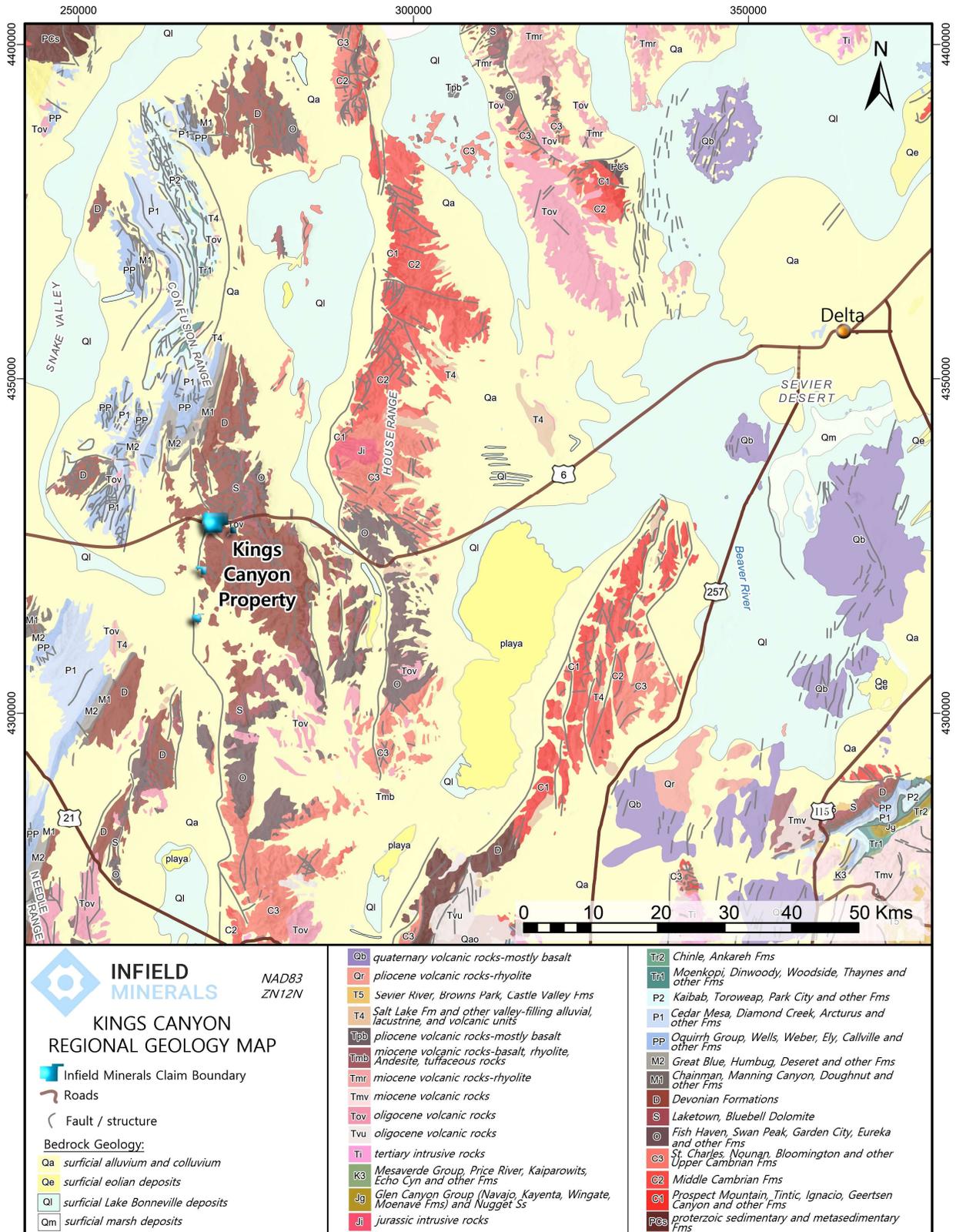


Figure 2: Regional geology map

The Guilmette Formation was named by Nolan in 1935 in the course of his stratigraphic studies of the Deep Creek Range, and the name has since been widely applied to 2,000 to 3,000 feet (600 to 900 m) of dolomite, limestone, and, in its upper part, sandstone, in western Utah and eastern Nevada. Geologic mappers have subdivided the Guilmette locally into informal members. In the Confusion Range Hose (1966) recognized four un-mapped units within the Guilmette near Little Mile-and-a-Half Canyon, in ascending order: (1) a basal 650 feet (198 m) of dark-gray, fine-grained limestone that is locally a breccia formed by solution collapse at some point before or during the deposition of the overlying Guilmette units; a 700-foot (213-m) thick, dark-gray, locally mottled and argillaceous, thin-to-medium-bedded limestone that includes some dolomite beds; (3) an 800-foot (244-m) thick sequence of fine- to medium-grained, medium to dark-gray dolomite that weathers light olive gray to brownish black and includes a few beds of light-gray coarse-grained dolomite; and (4) 450 feet (137 m) of mostly thin-bedded, medium-gray limestone that includes beds of dolomite and several beds of brown-weathering quartzite as much as 3 feet (1 m) thick.

7.4 Property Geology

The Simonson Dolomite is widely distributed in the project area and underlies most of the Kings Canyon property at varying depths (Figure 3). Mapped exposures of the Simonson Dolomite within the Project area are dominantly of the upper alternating member. This unit consists of medium bedded, gray or brown or brown dolomite with local light-gray, thin-bedded to laminated units a few feet thick. In some areas near the overlying Guilmette Formation, coarse blocks of Simonson Dolomite are included in solution breccia with a gray limestone matrix.

The Guilmette Formation is very widely exposed in the Kings Canyon area, forming prominent limestone cliffs and plateaus. The Guilmette Formation was generally unreceptive to hydrothermal fluids and forms a cap rock on top of the Simonson Dolomite, although it does show weak alteration and mineralization. Only the lowermost Guilmette Formation has been mapped in the main project area where it forms massive gray limestone cliffs and benches. Bedding is commonly difficult to discern. Portions of the lower Guilmette consist of a coarse solution breccia, presumably the result of karst development during periodic high stand exposures during the Devonian period.

In one highway road cut on the west side of the Property, at least 3 separate karst events are indicated by speleothem (cave fill) development with intervening coarse breccias. Development of these karst breccias has also locally affected the underlying Simonson Dolomite and has greatly affected the contact between the two units, making it impossible to define a precise boundary between the two units that is consistent throughout the Kings Canyon area. An intermediate tuffaceous volcanic unit is exposed in a lower lying area in the east-central part of the Property. This unit is shown as the Needles Range Group by Hintze and Davis (2002) and likely belongs to either the 31 million-year-old Cottonwood Wash Tuff or the 30.5 million-year-old Wah Wah Springs Formation (Hintze and Davis, 2003). The thickness is not known but it is likely a thin, flat-lying remnant only a few tens of feet overlying the Devonian carbonate units.

Recent sediments cover the low-lying valleys. These are generally thin units a few tens to one hundred feet thick in most areas. On the far western side of the Property, these units thicken across a basin bounding fault. One drill hole about 700 feet west of the last Paleozoic outcrop bottomed in alluvium at 500 feet.

Kings Canyon is situated in a zone of significant structural complexity at the regional scale. The Kings Canyon Thrust outcrops in two or more sheets about 3 to 4 miles east of the Property, dipping westward

and almost certainly underlying the Property. The Confusion Range synclinorium or structural trough is exposed about 8 miles west of the Property where the Paleozoic section is folded into tight and locally overturned folds of late Mesozoic to early Cenozoic age.

Despite these regional complexities, the structural geology within the project area is relatively simple. The Paleozoic units are fairly flat-lying and only slightly warped into very gentle folds. Bedding generally dips less than 30° and averages less than 15°, typically to the west. Near-vertical faults and fractures with minor offsets are very common within the carbonate rocks. One vertical fault trending about N 20° E to N 20° W with a few hundred feet of off-set cuts off the east end of the Crown Zone, with the western block down-dropped. Another significant northerly trending normal fault must exist under alluvium just west of the range front, to account for the thick alluvium drilled in that area.

Faults trending N 50° W to N 70° W are important controls for gold mineralization. One occurring within the Crown fault zone forms the southwest side of the Crown Zone. This fault dips steeply to both the south and the north, and locally shows horizontal slickensides. Apparent offset is minor with the north side down-dropped a few tens of feet. This fault has been traced through the project area for over 12,000 feet. A similar fault zone, the Royal fault zone, cuts through the south side of the Royal Zone and has been traced for over 7,000 feet. The offset on the Royal fault zone has not been determined and no slickensides have been observed on fault surfaces.

7.5 Mineralization

Within the project area, gold mineralization is commonly spatially related to jasperoid occurrences (Figure 3). These are typically orange-brown, dark brown, or dark gray silicified bodies of Paleozoic carbonates up to several feet wide. Locally they contain coarse blades of white barite and finer-grained purple fluorite. They are commonly controlled by steep to vertical faults and by receptive bedding units. Much less conspicuous, due to its susceptibility to erosion, are areas of decalcification or sanding of the carbonate units, resulting in a light tan to brown friable material.

Two major controls on gold mineralization are readily evident at Kings Canyon: faults and stratigraphy. The Crown Zone is developed along the northeast side of a N 50° to 70° W-trending set of faults that generally dip steeply to the southwest suggesting that this fault set guided the hydrothermal fluids responsible for the gold mineralization. A similar set of faults also trending N 50° to 70° W are present at the Royal Zone and likely control gold mineralization there.

Gold mineralization in both the Crown Zone and the Royal Zone is preferentially hosted by the Simonson Dolomite about 100 to 200 feet below its top. A solution breccia, apparently visible in some drill core, may have resulted from the karst development that typifies much of the lower Guilmette Formation only 100 to 200 feet above the main gold zones. Local Paleozoic karst breccias in the Simonson Dolomite might therefore represent a third significant control on gold mineralization at Kings Canyon. In addition, gold mineralization is strongly associated with iron oxides which could have initially developed during the karst event. Similar control of gold mineralization by karst breccias has been described by Cook (2005) at several Carlin deposits in north-central Nevada and the Pequop gold deposits (Long Canyon and West Pequop) in northeast Nevada.

The surface alteration expression of gold mineralization at depth is the development of silica replacement (jasperoid) of the Simonson Dolomite and Guilmette Formation. The jasperoid shows a wide variety of sizes, textures, and colors and is localized by both bedding and faults or fractures. Some of the jasperoid

contains white, coarse barite blades and finer-grained purple fluorite. A second type of gold-related alteration, decalcification of the carbonate units is evident in only a very few outcrop locations where it forms recessive-weathering tan to yellow friable 'sanded' carbonate material. Iron oxides and manganese oxide are inconspicuous to absent in surface outcrops except locally in the decalcified areas.

The only significant alteration at the surface above the Crown Zone is a small area of brown to white jasperoid developed at the Simonson/Guilmette contact. The remainder of the surface carbonate exposures above the mineralized zone is remarkably devoid of alteration. Surface exposures at the Royal Zone show much stronger alteration with a relatively large zone of black weathering massive to crusty jasperoid. In addition, the largest zone of decalcified rock is exposed there.

The Kings Canyon property is host to two known oxide gold deposits. The Crown Zone, underlying the original Crown Claims, has been explored since at least the late 1980s. Mineralization in the Crown Zone has a strike length of approximately 800 meters (Figure 4). The Royal Zone is situated approximately one kilometer south of the Crown Zone and is comparable in size to the Crown Zone (Figure 5). Historical drill results highlights for the Royal Zone have been noted in the History section of this report. Most of the historical drill holes on the Property were vertically oriented and completed via RC drilling that targeted disseminated mineralization and did not adequately test for potential high-grade feeder systems at depth.

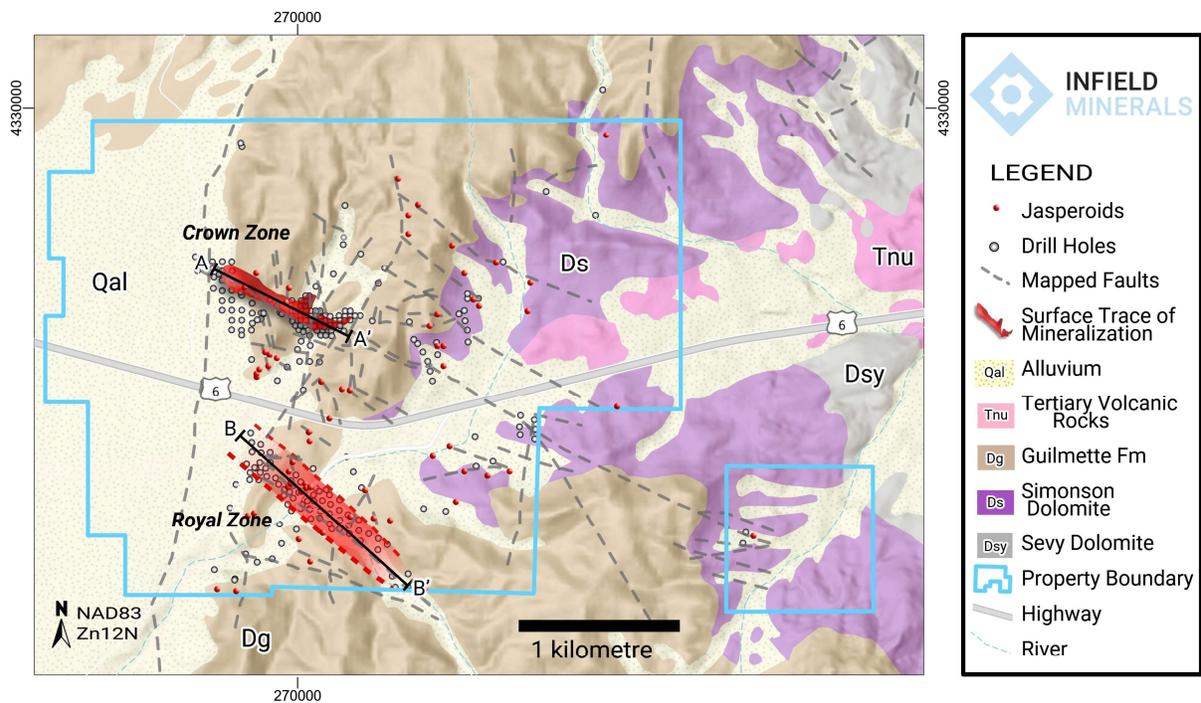


Figure 3: Kings Canyon property geology map showing jasperoids, drill collar locations, mapped faults, and surface trace of mineralization.

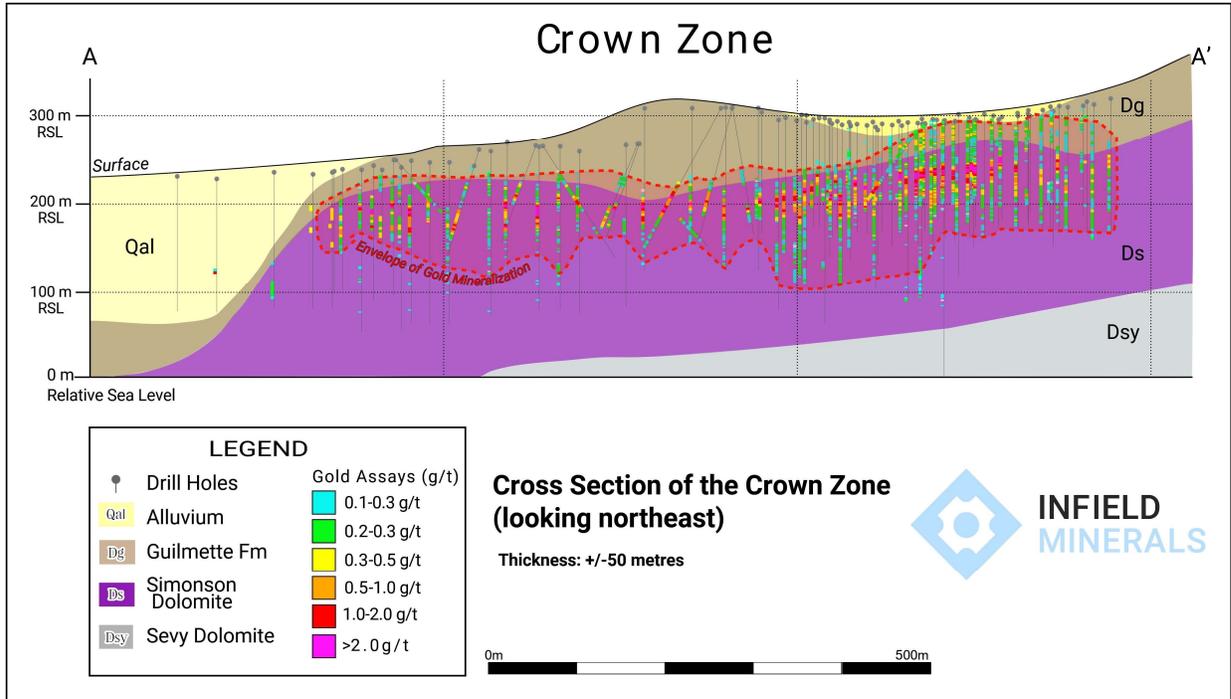


Figure 4: Cross-section of the Crown Zone showing gold assays from historical drilling. Note: see Figure 3 for A-A' cross-section line location.

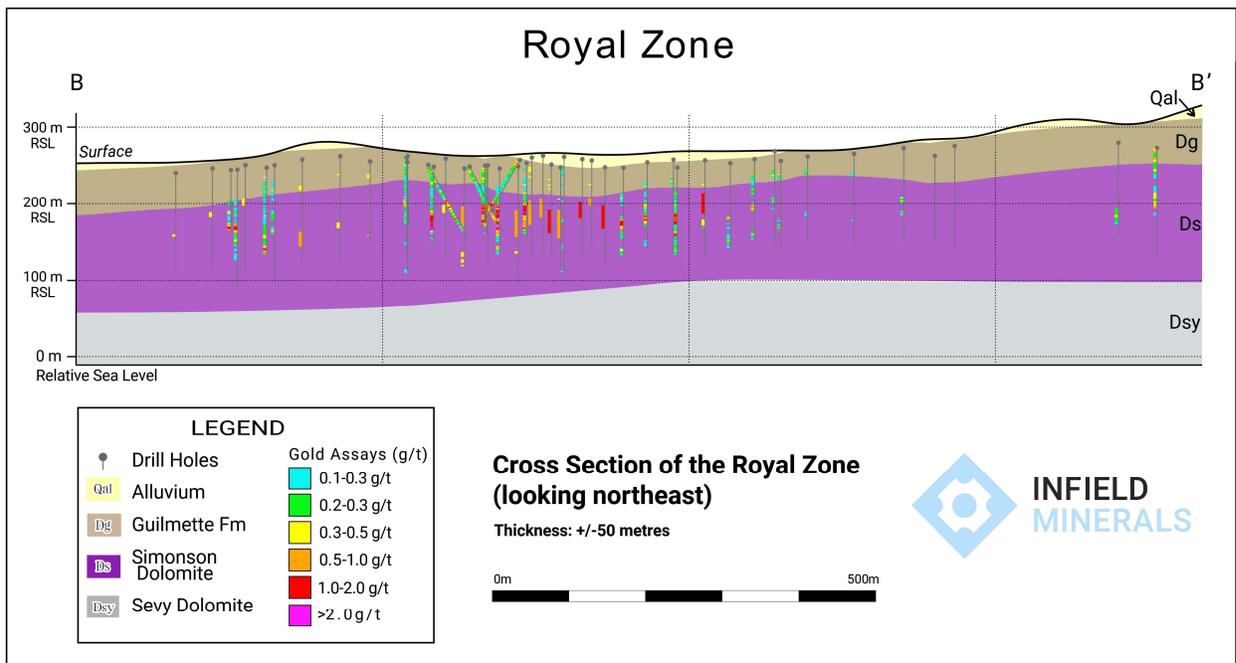


Figure 5: Cross-section of the Royal Zone showing gold assays from historical drilling. Note: see Figure 3 for B-B' cross-section line location.

8. Deposit Types

Gold at the Property occurs as disseminated, Devonian carbonate-hosted mineralization, analogous to the 'Carlin-type' deposits, that are well documented throughout northern and central Nevada, as well as western Utah. Characteristics of mineralization at Kings Canyon consistent with the Carlin model include: (1) very fine-grained, disseminated gold (no known visible or coarse gold); (2) Paleozoic carbonate host rocks; (3) ore controlled by both structure and stratigraphy; (4) alteration that includes silicification and decalcification; (5) associated anomalies of arsenic, mercury, antimony, and barium (including coarse barite in outcrop); and (6) weak to nil base metals and silver. Some features of the gold mineralization at Kings Canyon that are unusual for Carlin-type systems include common fluorite and manganese oxides as well as the ore being hosted by a unit of relatively massive dolomite.

Carlin-type deposits typically contain several hundred thousand ounces to over one million ounces of gold. As has been the case in north-central Nevada, several separate deposits can occur along favorable stratigraphic and structural zones at various depths.

9. Exploration

Infield has not conducted any exploration on the Kings Canyon property.

10. Drilling

Infield has not completed any drilling on the Kings Canyon project. However, Infield has access to drilling records from nine different campaigns from previous operators ranging from 1980 through 2013. The bulk of the drilling was completed by Crown Resources and Geomark. In total, records exist for 285 drill holes totaling 132,063 feet (40,253 m) of drilling in the project area.

Infield has compiled all available drill data and created a 3D Leapfrog model to assist in interpretation and targeting. Infield has access to numerous pulps and coarse rejects from the historical drilling campaigns. In addition, a significant number of the holes are represented by 'chip trays' so that additional detail for modeling may be gleaned from a relogging program in the future.

Drill hole location maps are provided in Figures 6 and 7.

Drill collar locations, sorted by year, are provided in Table 2.

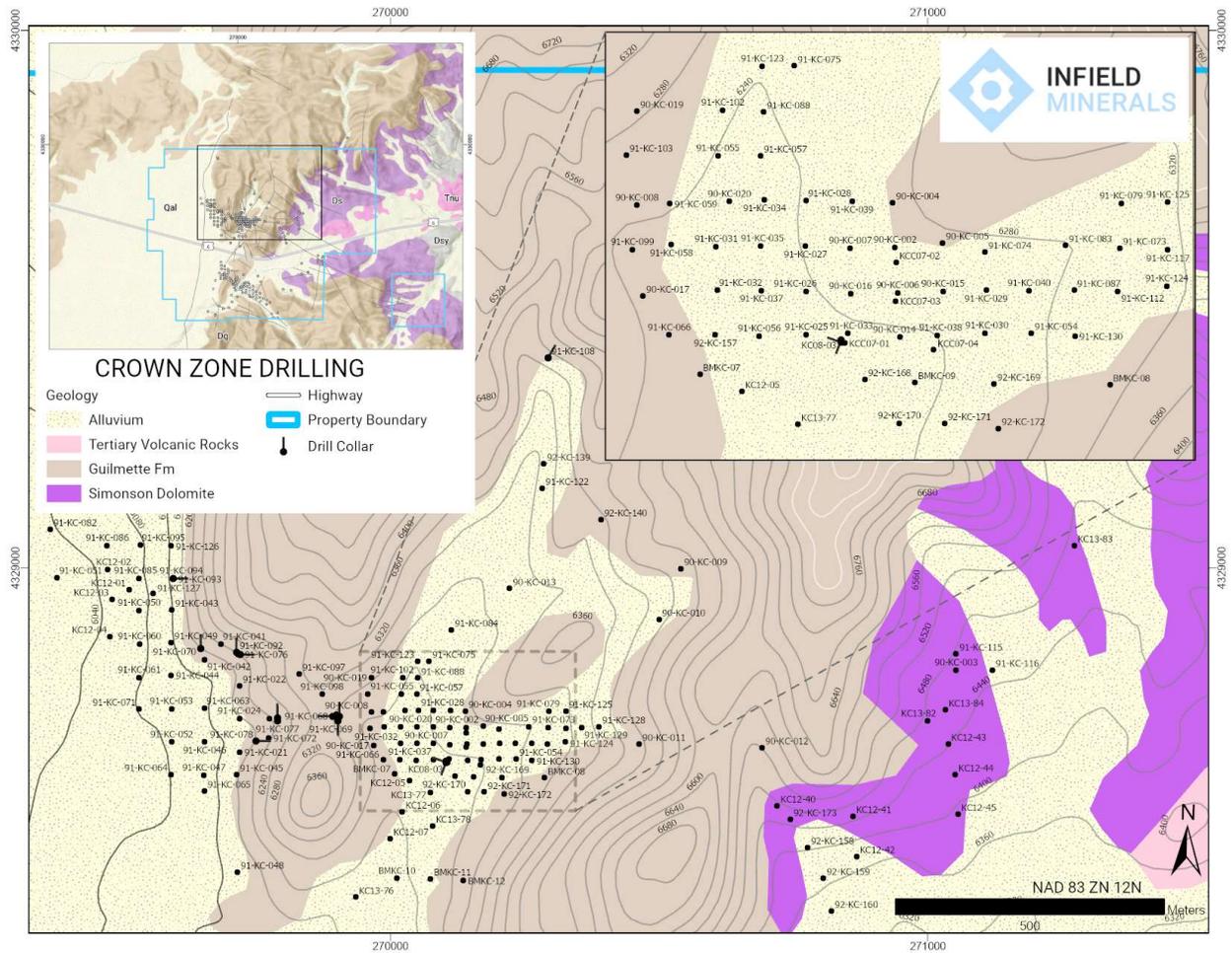


Figure 6: Crown Zone drilling

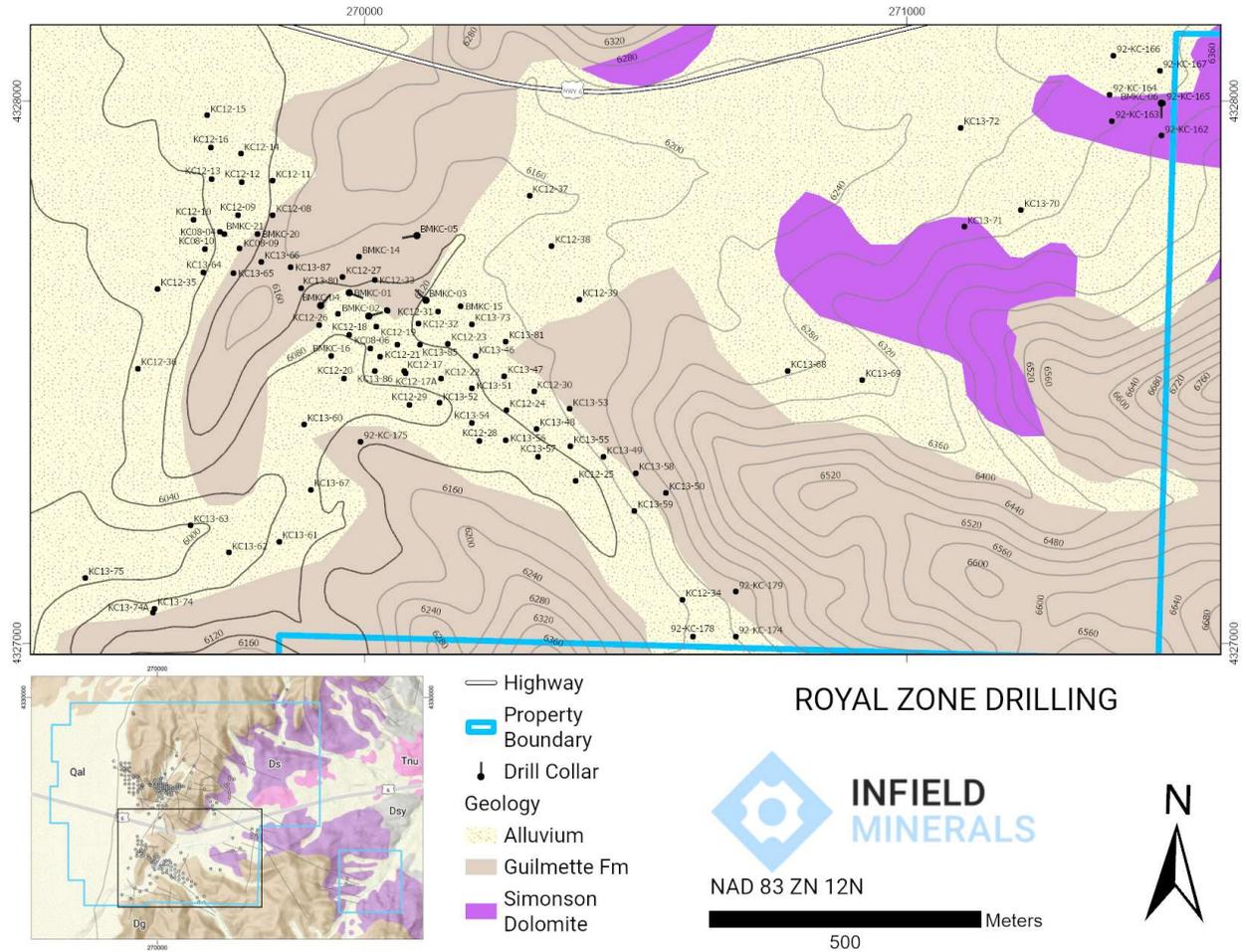


Figure 7: Royal Zone drilling

Table 2: Drill collar locations

1980 Drilling						
Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elev ft	Azimuth	Dip	Depth ft
BMKC-1	269971.8	4327646.2	6,107	110	-60	350
BMKC-2	270007.2	4327603.7	6,081	75	-50	370
BMKC-3	270112.8	4327633.1	6,098	315	-60	340
BMKC-4	269919.1	4327622.8	6,140	40	-60	310
BMKC-5	270096.3	4327752.5	6,143	260	-70	280
BMKC-6	271469.7	4327995.8	6,307	180	-60	315
BMKC-7	270007.5	4328616.6	6,281	0	-90	500
BMKC-8	270286.9	4328609.3	6,255	0	-90	410
BMKC-9	270154.2	4328611.0	6,216	0	-90	465
BMKC-10	270012.5	4328422.3	6,183	0	-90	500
BMKC-11	270074.9	4328421.4	6,186	0	-90	500
BMKC-12	270135.6	4328418.6	6,203	0	-90	500
BMKC-13	270035.3	4328244.5	6,153	0	-90	500

BMKC-14	269989.3	4327712.8	6,140	0	-90	500
BMKC-15	270176.6	4327621.2	6,117	0	-90	500
BMKC-16	269939.0	4327529.7	6,075	0	-90	360
BMKC-20	269802.1	4327754.7	6,061	0	-90	500
BMKC-21	269741.5	4327755.4	6,052	0	-90	500
Total Drilling 1980						7,700

1989 Drilling

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elev ft	Azimuth	Dip	Depth ft
RC-1-89	272086.4	4321376.7	6,570	0	-90	540
RC-2-89	272088.7	4321452.3	6,662	0	-90	500
RC-3-89	272086.6	4321415.5	6,609	0	-90	500
RC-4-89	272622.0	4321247.6	6,570	0	-90	500
RC-5-89	272403.8	4321278.8	6,544	0	-90	500
RC-6-89	271372.4	4320889.4	6,498	0	-90	500
RC-7-89	271589.7	4320959.8	6,517	0	-90	500
RC-8-89	271527.3	4320953.2	6,491	0	-90	500
RC-9-89	271296.4	4320488.2	6,442	0	-90	490
RC-10-89	271330.9	4320453.4	6,422	0	-90	500
Total Drilling 1989						5,030

1990 Drilling

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elev ft	Azimuth	Dip	Depth ft
KC-2	270140.5	4328703.0	6,229	0	-90	500
KC-3	271052.7	4328809.7	6,491	0	-90	300
KC-4	270139.0	4328733.4	6,232	0	-90	665
KC-5	270172.8	4328706.1	6,242	0	-90	600
KC-6	270142.3	4328672.0	6,225	0	-90	1000
KC-7	270110.0	4328702.5	6,222	0	-90	665
KC-8	269964.6	4328731.7	6,275	0	-90	705
KC-9	270540.2	4328998.9	6,416	0	-90	600
KC-10	270499.5	4328903.8	6,357	0	-90	600
KC-11	270462.7	4328672.0	6,347	0	-90	600
KC-12	270692.1	4328665.5	6,583	0	-90	600
KC-13	270221.8	4328961.7	6,271	0	-90	600
KC-14	270143.8	4328641.7	6,222	0	-90	450
KC-15	270173.2	4328673.0	6,235	0	-90	450
KC-16	270110.1	4328671.3	6,216	0	-90	450
KC-17	269968.7	4328669.8	6,307	0	-90	600
KC-18	269899.0	4328727.6	6,239	0	-90	600
KC-19	269964.6	4328795.7	6,307	0	-90	600
KC-20	270027.6	4328734.2	6,235	0	-90	500
Total Drilling 1990						11,085

1991 Drilling

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elev ft	Azimuth	Dip	Depth ft
KC-21	269719.6	4328657.5	6,094	0	-90	605
KC-22	269718.7	4328780.6	6,107	0	-90	605
KC-23	269715.9	4328839.4	6,127	0	-90	605
KC-24	269718.5	4328719.5	6,104	0	-90	600
KC-25	270080.1	4328643.6	6,209	0	-90	400
KC-26	270079.8	4328673.1	6,216	0	-90	380
KC-27	270079.4	4328703.8	6,222	0	-90	400
KC-28	270080.1	4328734.8	6,229	0	-90	400
KC-29	270202.6	4328673.7	6,242	0	-90	400
KC-30	270201.8	4328644.7	6,229	0	-90	380
KC-31	270018.5	4328703.6	6,235	0	-90	420
KC-32	270019.3	4328673.9	6,245	0	-90	400
KC-33	270108.3	4328644.2	6,206	0	-90	400
KC-34	270051.5	4328735.3	6,235	0	-90	420
KC-35	270048.9	4328703.8	6,225	0	-90	400
KC-37	270049.4	4328673.6	6,225	0	-90	400
KC-38	270169.2	4328643.0	6,225	0	-90	400
KC-39	270111.2	4328734.4	6,225	0	-90	400
KC-40	270231.8	4328673.4	6,242	0	-90	420
KC-41	269684.6	4328858.4	6,127	0	-90	460
KC-42	269653.3	4328828.9	6,091	0	-90	600
KC-43	269592.8	4328922.2	6,055	0	-90	600
KC-44	269592.0	4328800.0	6,068	0	-90	600
KC-45	269714.0	4328615.1	6,094	0	-90	400
KC-46	269653.9	4328676.4	6,075	0	-90	600
KC-47	269652.5	4328613.8	6,071	0	-90	600
KC-48	269714.9	4328433.6	6,104	0	-90	600
KC-49	269591.6	4328860.8	6,058	0	-90	600
KC-50	269532.1	4328921.0	6,032	0	-90	600
KC-51	269379.7	4328981.2	6,002	0	-90	495
KC-52	269592.8	4328676.0	6,061	0	-90	600
KC-53	269592.4	4328738.0	6,068	0	-90	450
KC-54	270233.3	4328644.7	6,232	0	-90	400
KC-55	270019.8	4328765.3	6,255	0	-90	400
KC-56	270048.0	4328642.5	6,229	0	-90	600
KC-57	270048.7	4328765.3	6,248	0	-90	400
KC-58	269988.0	4328704.9	6,258	0	-90	600
KC-59	269986.8	4328732.6	6,258	0	-90	625
KC-60	269532.9	4328858.4	6,039	0	-90	320
KC-61	269532.2	4328796.4	6,045	0	-90	600
KC-62	269775.0	4328719.5	6,130	0	-90	600

KC-63	269654.3	4328738.3	6,081	0	-90	400
KC-64	269591.1	4328616.1	6,061	0	-90	400
KC-65	269653.4	4328584.4	6,071	0	-90	340
KC-66	269986.6	4328643.2	6,304	0	-90	765
KC-67	269904.9	4328723.3	6,252	0	-55	600
KC-68	269891.9	4328724.2	6,225	270	-60	600
KC-69	269902.4	4328715.2	6,242	180	-65	600
KC-70	269646.9	4328849.3	6,091	0	-50	600
KC-71	269532.1	4328737.9	6,045	0	-90	340
KC-72	269773.7	4328683.0	6,117	0	-90	340
KC-73	270293.6	4328702.6	6,265	0	-90	450
KC-74	270201.7	4328699.7	6,248	0	-90	450
KC-75	270071.8	4328826.6	6,268	0	-90	320
KC-76	269720.1	4328838.7	6,127	90	-55	500
KC-77	269789.7	4328715.5	6,134	0	-45	500
KC-78	269750.2	4328678.1	6,111	90	-45	500
KC-79	270294.6	4328732.8	6,285	0	-90	450
KC-80	264733.9	4327435.0	5,409	0	-90	600
KC-81	265911.6	4324622.3	5,471	0	-90	600
KC-82	269366.7	4329071.9	6,012	0	-90	500
KC-83	270256.8	4328704.2	6,262	0	-90	450
KC-84	270113.8	4328884.5	6,255	0	-90	400
KC-85	269532.0	4328981.0	6,035	0	-90	450
KC-86	269472.5	4329041.8	6,032	0	-90	500
KC-87	270262.5	4328673.8	6,242	0	-90	450
KC-88	270050.9	4328795.2	6,265	0	-90	360
KC-89	271914.4	4331557.4	6,816	0	-90	600
KC-90	272057.8	4331595.2	6,836	0	-90	190
KC-91	269789.4	4328720.3	6,143	0	-41	480
KC-92	269713.2	4328843.0	6,134	0	-45	500
KC-93	269596.2	4328980.1	6,065	90	-45	500
KC-94	269593.9	4328980.1	6,065	0	-90	500
KC-95	269534.0	4329042.6	6,045	0	-90	500
KC-96	271877.9	4330888.4	6,649	0	-90	600
KC-97	269829.6	4328802.6	6,216	0	-90	600
KC-98	269872.7	4328764.9	6,242	0	-90	500
KC-99	269961.5	4328701.6	6,285	0	-90	500
KC-102	270023.2	4328796.5	6,281	0	-90	350
KC-103	269957.3	4328765.9	6,294	0	-90	450
KC-108	270293.5	4329391.2	6,416	30	-60	505
KC-112	270292.4	4328672.8	6,255	0	-90	450
KC-113	272080.7	4331239.8	6,717	0	-90	600
KC-114	271831.0	4331400.8	6,826	0	-90	600

KC-115	271052.7	4328839.9	6,521	0	-90	600
KC-116	271120.5	4328810.2	6,465	0	-90	600
KC-117	270326.5	4328701.1	6,275	0	-90	480
KC-118	269655.1	4329757.4	6,153	0	-90	600
KC-119	269647.5	4329778.5	6,150	0	-90	600
KC-120	270479.2	4332830.2	6,373	0	-90	600
KC-121	271643.4	4333581.0	6,399	0	-90	600
KC-122	270282.7	4329148.2	6,324	0	-90	600
KC-123	270050.1	4328826.2	6,288	0	-90	400
KC-124	270325.7	4328676.5	6,278	0	-90	500
KC-125	270326.4	4328733.7	6,281	0	-90	500
KC-126	269592.0	4329041.1	6,061	0	-90	450
KC-127	269558.5	4328951.9	6,042	0	-90	500
KC-128	270388.1	4328704.6	6,298	0	-90	600
KC-129	270356.3	4328703.4	6,281	0	-90	500
KC-130	270263.1	4328642.3	6,239	0	-90	500
KCB-100	269292.6	4323394.3	6,111	0	-90	600
KCB-101	268557.6	4322561.7	5,888	0	-90	600
KCB-109	268546.6	4322253.3	5,799	0	-90	505
KCB-110	268493.6	4322310.0	5,825	0	-90	505
KCB-111	268447.7	4322389.3	5,838	0	-90	510
Total Drilling 1991						52,425

1992 Drilling

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elev ft	Azimuth	Dip	Depth ft
KC-139	270285.4	4329193.5	6,344	0	-90	410
KC-140	270391.4	4329089.9	6,363	0	-90	440
KC-148	271850.3	4330328.1	6,599	0	-90	600
KC-149	271890.4	4330113.1	6,553	0	-90	590
KC-157	270018.0	4328643.3	6,265	0	-90	450
KC-158	270776.0	4328480.0	6,403	0	-90	600
KC-159	270805.9	4328422.2	6,373	0	-90	540
KC-160	270820.6	4328361.3	6,360	0	-90	600
KC-161	270835.4	4328300.5	6,334	0	-90	600
KC-162	271469.7	4327936.0	6,327	0	-90	520
KC-163	271378.9	4327963.1	6,294	0	-90	500
KC-164	271374.7	4328012.1	6,281	0	-90	500
KC-165	271473.1	4327996.7	6,307	0	-90	500
KC-166	271381.3	4328084.0	6,278	0	-90	500
KC-167	271466.6	4328056.3	6,294	0	-90	500
KC-168	270119.8	4328613.1	6,206	0	-90	420
KC-169	270207.9	4328609.9	6,225	0	-90	420
KC-170	270143.4	4328583.2	6,209	0	-90	420

KC-171	270174.2	4328583.0	6,219	0	-90	400
KC-172	270211.0	4328579.6	6,229	0	-90	360
KC-173	270743.8	4328532.0	6,442	0	-90	600
KC-174	270684.2	4327012.4	6,163	0	-90	460
KC-175	269992.8	4327371.5	6,075	0	-90	500
KC-176	272776.9	4327352.7	6,419	0	-90	420
KC-177	272759.2	4327285.1	6,412	0	-90	420
KC-178	270604.9	4327012.8	6,150	0	-90	500
KC-179	270684.6	4327095.4	6,170	0	-90	400
Total Drilling 1992						13,170

2007 Drilling

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elev ft	Azimuth	Dip	Depth ft
KCC07-01	270106.1	4328637.6	6,206	0	-90	282
KCC07-02	270141.3	4328692.8	6,229	0	-90	361
KCC07-03	270140.8	4328666.3	6,225	0	-90	300
KCC07-04	270166.9	4328633.5	6,225	0	-90	282
KCC07-05	270042.3	4327612.9	6,076	0	-90	293
Total 2007 Drilling						1,518

2008 Drilling

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elev ft	Azimuth	Dip	Depth ft
KC08-01	270103.7	4328640.3	6,232	0	-90	300
KC08-02	270103.7	4328639.8	6,232	200	-75	320
KC08-03	270103.7	4328638.2	6,229	290	-55	350
KC08-04	269733.7	4327759.3	6,078	0	-90	260
KC08-05	270040.7	4327614.2	6,094	0	-90	250
KC08-06	270010.7	4327544.2	6,081	0	-90	370
KC08-07	269950.7	4327607.2	6,084	0	-90	340
KC08-08	270060.7	4327551.2	6,104	0	-90	345
KC08-09	269768.7	4327728.3	6,098	0	-90	375
KC08-10	269705.7	4327727.2	6,045	0	-90	285
Total 2008 Drilling						3,195

2012 Drilling

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elev ft	Azimuth	Dip	Depth ft
KC12-01	269513.7	4328959.5	6026	0	-90	450
KC12-02	269474.1	4328996.5	6034	0	-90	500
KC12-03	269481.3	4328942.0	6015	0	-90	500
KC12-04	269478.0	4328872.7	6022	0	-90	500
KC12-05	270036.0	4328604.7	6181	0	-90	500
KC12-06	270022.1	4328546.3	6177	0	-90	450
KC12-07	269999.5	4328496.1	6160	0	-90	450

KC12-08	269830.7	4327789.6	6074	0	-90	450
KC12-09	269766.0	4327789.6	6049	0	-90	450
KC12-10	269683.8	4327781.6	6031	0	-90	430
KC12-11	269830.0	4327853.0	6073	0	-90	450
KC12-12	269773.9	4327850.7	6058	0	-90	425
KC12-13	269717.7	4327856.3	6039	0	-90	425
KC12-14	269771.3	4327902.9	6060	0	-90	425
KC12-15	269709.4	4327973.4	6062	0	-90	425
KC12-16	269715.9	4327914.5	6069	0	-90	400
KC12-17	270072.4	4327502.2	6073	0	-90	290
KC12-17A	270076.2	4327498.6	6063	0	-90	425
KC12-18	269972.2	4327569.3	6058	0	-90	425
KC12-19	270021.7	4327583.7	6072	0	-90	425
KC12-20	269961.7	4327489.1	6050	0	-90	425
KC12-21	270029.1	4327528.2	6067	0	-90	500
KC12-22	270141.3	4327488.1	6063	0	-90	425
KC12-23	270153.9	4327553.0	6098	0	-90	425
KC12-24	270261.9	4327430.7	6093	0	-90	425
KC12-25	270388.7	4327299.7	6084	0	-90	425
KC12-26	269915.9	4327586.6	6080	0	-90	425
KC12-27	269959.6	4327676.0	6105	0	-90	400
KC12-28	270212.2	4327373.8	6080	0	-90	425
KC12-29	270082.6	4327440.7	6062	0	-90	425
KC12-30	270312.2	4327464.6	6104	0	-90	425
KC12-31	270134.7	4327612.0	6113	0	-90	425
KC12-32	270098.8	4327589.3	6105	0	-90	425
KC12-33	270018.8	4327669.7	6100	0	-90	425
KC12-34	270586.1	4327081.1	6117	0	-90	425
KC12-35	269618.2	4327653.6	6016	0	-90	525
KC12-36	269581.9	4327507.3	6013	0	-90	550
KC12-37	270303.9	4327825.9	6122	0	-90	425
KC12-38	270345.4	4327733.1	6151	0	-90	425
KC12-39	270396.0	4327634.2	6135	0	-90	425
KC12-40	270720.0	4328557.4	6433	0	-90	600
KC12-41	270860.9	4328538.0	6414	0	-90	600
KC12-42	270867.5	4328463.3	6340	0	-90	550
KC12-43	271037.7	4328672.2	6427	0	-90	500
KC12-44	271051.3	4328615.1	6390	0	-90	500
KC12-45	271056.0	4328541.7	6370	0	-90	500
Total Drilling 2012						20,820

2013 Drilling

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elev ft	Azimuth	Dip	Depth ft
KC13-46	270204.1	4327530.1	6091	0	-90	400
KC13-47	270258.0	4327493.1	6095	0	-90	400
KC13-48	270316.7	4327395.9	6098	0	-90	350
KC13-49	270440.8	4327344.0	6121	0	-90	400
KC13-50	270555.7	4327278.0	6154	0	-90	450
KC13-51	270197.8	4327471.0	6084	0	-90	375
KC13-52	270137.4	4327443.6	6061	0	-90	375
KC13-53	270378.4	4327432.5	6132	0	-90	400
KC13-54	270197.3	4327406.3	6062	0	-90	375
KC13-55	270379.5	4327363.9	6109	0	-90	375
KC13-56	270260.2	4327374.5	6081	0	-90	375
KC13-57	270320.2	4327344.4	6090	0	-90	375
KC13-58	270499.7	4327314.3	6144	0	-90	400
KC13-59	270497.3	4327244.8	6112	0	-90	375
KC13-60	269888.3	4327404.1	6035	0	-90	425
KC13-61	269842.3	4327188.1	6012	0	-90	425
KC13-62	269749.3	4327167.5	6005	0	-90	400
KC13-63	269678.4	4327217.8	5997	0	-90	400
KC13-64	269703.1	4327683.8	6039	0	-90	425
KC13-65	269758.6	4327682.9	6066	0	-90	425
KC13-66	269808.8	4327704.0	6096	0	-90	445
KC13-67	269900.5	4327283.9	6023	0	-90	400
KC13-68	270780.6	4327502.4	6251	0	-90	400
KC13-69	270917.8	4327486.2	6278	0	-90	400
KC13-70	271210.4	4327799.0	6282	0	-90	350
KC13-71	271105.8	4327768.2	6269	0	-90	350
KC13-72	271099.5	4327950.5	6235	0	-90	350
KC13-73	270197.4	4327589.0	6092	0	-90	375
KC13-74	269612.0	4327064.6	6010	0	-90	185
KC13-74A	269609.7	4327057.4	6024	0	-90	440
KC13-75	269484.5	4327121.0	5975	0	-90	400
KC13-76	269935.1	4328387.4	6149	0	-90	400
KC13-77	270074.4	4328582.3	6174	0	-90	340
KC13-78	270078.4	4328520.1	6179	0	-90	360
KC13-79	269874.6	4328302.6	6140	0	-90	360
KC13-80	269882.8	4327655.0	6088	0	-90	360
KC13-81	270260.0	4327557.0	6116	0	-90	340
KC13-82	270999.1	4328714.8	6464	0	-90	340
KC13-83	271273.1	4329041.2	6451	0	-90	350
KC13-84	271033.0	4328735.8	6438	0	-90	325
KC13-85	270101.4	4327551.0	6075	0	-90	400

KC13-86	270019.2	4327503.0	6062	0	-90	400
KC13-87	269863.4	4327693.7	6110	0	-90	450
KC13-88	271539.8	4329477.7	6471	0	-90	350
KC13-89	271846.0	4329330.7	6368	0	-90	325
Total 2013 Drilling						17,120

Total All Drilling						132,063
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11. Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

Infield has not yet collected or analyzed any samples on the property. It is the belief of the author that previous operators on the property utilized security and QA/QC standards which were at least as stringent as industry standards at the time.

12. Data Verification

The data collected by companies that have previously explored in the Kings Canyon property are assumed to be accurate and reliable, based on the author's knowledge of the data sources provided. Data for this report have been compiled by Infield and provided to the author. A site visit to the property and to the storage units holding past drill products indicated to the author that the data packets utilized here are accurate and reliable. Much of the data in this report is taken from previous technical reports by R.H. Russell (2005 and 2006) and a summary report by John Zimmerman (2010).

Figures for this report were prepared at the author's request by Andrea Diakow, a consultant to Infield.

It is the conclusion of the author that the data utilized in the preparation of this report pertaining to the Kings Canyon property are accurate and reliable.

13. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There are no available data on any metallurgical testing at the Kings Canyon property.

14. Mineral Resource Estimates

Infield has not completed a NI 43-101 mineral resource on the Kings Canyon property. The historical resource estimates quoted elsewhere in this report were made by other operators and did not attempt to meet NI 43-101 resource estimate guidelines.

15. Adjacent Properties

The author is unaware of any significant exploration or impact from any adjacent properties.

16. Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is not aware of any additional relevant data or information which could impact the Kings Canyon property.

17. Interpretations and Conclusions

The Kings Canyon property contains numerous similarities to the Carlin-type deposits of Nevada and western Utah. These similarities include Devonian carbonate host rocks, N-S and WNW controlling structures, alteration of host rocks consisting of argillization, decalcification and silicification, geochemical signatures of enhanced antimony, arsenic and barium.

Past work has been minimal in defining the extent of mineralization at Kings Canyon, both laterally along structures and at depth. In particular, the controlling structures appear to have been 'under explored', perhaps due to earlier workers' lack of understanding of the nature of CTDs.

It is the author's opinion that a well-designed exploration program, with emphasis on greater understanding of structural and stratigraphic controls, has a potential to lead to discovery of significantly greater mineralization. The early phases of exploration should be concentrated on identifying and extending controlling structures along strike beyond known mineralization. A phased exploration program should consist of detailed mapping, some ground or drone-based geophysics such as magnetic grid surveys, some limited geochemical vectoring, followed by phased drilling.

Kings Canyon has the potential to contain significant resources within the known, already identified mineralized zones as well as discovery of additional, perhaps larger mineral deposits within favorable areas of the property.

The existing drill database is of sufficient quality that with supplemental drilling and verification through checking of retained drilling products, it could be utilized in a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate.

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. Utah state and federal regulations for mining and mineral exploration are well established and include a well-defined permitting process.

18. Recommendations

The author believes that continued work on the Kings Canyon Project can lead to the discovery of gold mineralization beyond the historical resource area previously identified.

A two-phase exploration approach is suggested, with Phase 2 being largely driven in scope and focus by the results and findings of Phase 1 and ongoing evaluation of historical drill products. The exploration efforts should be focused on identifying the extent of known favorable structures and stratigraphic horizons within the already-identified target areas, then expanding these favorable structures and stratigraphic zones along strike and/or at depth.

A Phase 1 program of estimated cost of \$205,000 is recommended. A Phase 2 program which includes 10,000 feet of RC drilling is proposed at an estimated cost of \$427,500. A breakdown of the estimated costs are provided in the tables below.

An initial Phase 1 program could consist of detailed geologic mapping with a focus on favorable structures. This mapping could be complimented by selective geochemical sampling (preferably rock chip) to assist with 'vectoring' toward strong geochemical signatures of CTDs. Once some confidence is gained in identifying the most favorable structures or sets of structures, a ground-based or drone based magnetic grid survey is recommended as part of the initial exploration phase.

A magnetic survey is suggested as part of the Phase 1 program. Detailed magnetic surveys (50 to 100 meter grid spacing) can be effective in finding and defining high angle structures which act as mineral conduits. This is especially true since one or more of these structures has already been identified on the property and can provide a geophysical 'signature' of similar structures.

The initial exploration effort should be completed with the creation of a 3D geological and structural model from drill logs and drill core available from previous campaigns. This model should be updated with subsequent drilling programs and become an integral part of any NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate.

During the initial phase of exploration activity, a Notice of Intent (NOI) to commence exploration causing surface disturbance should be prepared for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) which allows for subsequent road building, trenching and drilling activities.

Assuming the geophysical surveys and geologic interpretations provide additional areas of interest or potential mineralization, a Phase 2 program should consist of a drilling program, complimented by continuing detailed mapping and geologic interpretation.

In order to minimize costs, the Phase 2 program should utilize RC drilling. Targets for this phase should include a mix of 'confirmation' drilling within the known deposit areas and testing newly projected targets from initial mapping and geophysics. An early drill program should consist of approximately 10,000 feet of RC drilling. The holes will be primarily angle holes that average 300 to 600 feet in depth.

Subsequent drilling programs would likely include some limited diamond core to supplement the early RC programs. This diamond drilling is not included in the attached budgets and recommendations, however.

Cost estimates for the recommended exploration phases are provided in the tables below.

Table 3: Recommended Budget

Phase 1

Geologic mapping and supervision	\$ 50,000
Selective Rock Chip geochemistry	\$ 25,000
Ground based magnetic survey	\$ 65,000
3d Geologic model (examination of drill products)	\$ 25,000
Professional preparation of NOI and required surveys	\$ 25,000
Notice of Intent permit with BLM	\$ 15,000
Phase 1 total recommended budget	\$ 205,000

Phase 2

Geologic Mapping and supervision	\$ 30,000
RC Drilling 10,000 feet at \$25/ft (includes mud and fuel)	\$ 250,000
Earthwork and water delivery	\$ 60,000
Assays	\$ 77,500
Revise 3D model	\$ 10,000
Phase 2 total recommended budget	\$ 427,500

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20. Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Paul D Noland, 118 Spring Creek Parkway, Spring Creek, NV 89815, 775 388-1412, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently retained as an independent consulting geologist by Infield Minerals Corp.
2. I graduated from Lamar University in Beaumont, Texas, with a B.S. Degree in Geology in 1971.
3. I am a certified professional geologist (CPG) by way of certification number CPG-11293 from American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG).
4. I have worked as a professional geologist for over 45 years. I have practiced my profession for a variety of mining and exploration companies in the United States. I have held senior positions with major mining companies, and have directed exploration activities at a variety of levels for precious and base metals.
5. I have read the definition of 'qualified person' set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, work experience and professional certification I fulfill the requirements to be a 'qualified person' for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for all items of the technical report titled 'Technical Report for the Kings Canyon Property In Millard County, Utah, prepared for Infield Minerals Corp.' with effective date June 3, 2024. (Technical Report).
7. The date of my most recent visit to the Kings Canyon site is April 18, 2024 and April 19, 2024.
8. At the effective date of this technical report, 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.
9. I am independent of the issuer, Infield Minerals Corp., and independent of the vendor, Geomark Minerals USA Inc., by all applicable tests and definitions in NI 43-101. I do not have, nor do I expect to receive, directly or indirectly, any interest in the subject property of the technical report or any securities of Infield or their affiliates.
10. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this technical report.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form, as well as accepted Canadian mining industry practices.

[SIGNED AND SEALED]

[Paul Noland]

Paul D Noland

June 17, 2024

Paul D Noland
118 Spring Creek Parkway
Spring Creek, NV 89815
USA

June 17, 2024

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To: **BC Securities Commission and Alberta Securities Commission**

I, Paul Noland, do hereby consent to the public filing of technical report entitled "**Technical Report on Kings Canyon Property in Millard County, Utah USA**" and dated effective June 3, 2024 (the "**Technical Report**") by Infield Minerals Corp. (the "**Issuer**"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with the Share Purchase Agreement between the Issuer and 1468289 B.C. Ltd., dated and entered into by the parties on May 29, 2024, as outlined in the Issuer's news release dated May 30, 2024, and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

[SIGNED AND SEALED]

(Paul Noland)

¹
Paul D Noland

June 17, 2024