TECHNICAL REPORT AND ESTIMATE OF GOLD AND SILVER MINERAL RESOURCES FOR THE ATLANTA PROJECT

LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA, USA

PREPARED FOR

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Suite 1700 Park Place
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JULY 18, 2025

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LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA, USA

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RESPEC

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1.0 SUMMARY

RESPEC has prepared this technical report on the Atlanta Project at the request of Nevada King.

This report and the resource estimates have been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements outlined in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, as well as with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's "CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines" ("CIM Standards") adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014.

The costs are based on first quarter 2025 U.S. dollars.

1.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND OWNERSHIP

The Atlanta property is located in the northern portion of Lincoln County, Nevada, approximately 161 kilometers southeast of Ely. The property is centered at 38°28′00″N, 114°19′00″W, and lies wholly within the historical Atlanta mining district. The property comprises 12,916 hectares, including 15 patented and 1,574 unpatented mineral claims held by Desert Hawk Resources Inc. (Desert Hawk), the US subsidiary of Nevada King Mining Ltd. The unpatented claims are located on United States Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") land. Production from specific claims is subject to royalties to Americas Bullion Royalty Corp., Rutherford Day (Bobcat), and Exxon Minerals Corporation; all claims are subject to a 3% NSR royalty to Palisades Goldcorp Ltd, and where other royalties previously exist, those claims are subject to a lesser royalty to Palisades, at a rate that combined, would total a 3% NSR. There is no active production at present. Surface usage by Nevada King, through Desert Hawk, is permitted by BLM and is sufficient to support foreseeable project activities. Potable water is supplied by contractors and stored in a potable water tank. Processing water is supplied by a well permitted through the State of Nevada. Desert Hawk holds a valid lease right-of-way until 2066. Electricity is provided by Lincoln County Power via a 5.0 megawatt (MW) transformer.

Historical mining operations from 1975 to 1985 (before current ownership of the Atlanta property) resulted in onsite waste storage in a tailings dam and surface impoundment area. Nevada King has not disturbed the tailings dam and impoundment during its onsite activities. The potential environmental impacts from these historical mining operations are not expected to affect Nevada King's ability to conduct exploration activities or evaluate the feasibility of mining. Permits for current exploration operations are in good standing.

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

The project is located in a sparsely populated area characterized by gently rolling topography with ranching and mining activities, approximately 257 kilometers directly northeast of Las Vegas, and 161 road kilometers southeast of Ely, Nevada via road access. Ely, with a population of approximately 4,000, serves as a regional support hub with a major airport and well-developed infrastructure and services that support the surrounding gold and silver mining and processing industry. The nearby towns of Ely and Pioche, along with Las Vegas, can supply sufficient skilled labor for the project.

Access to the Atlanta Project by road from Las Vegas involves: (1) driving 40 kilometers north along Interstate 15, (2) driving 293 kilometers north on Highway 93, (3) driving 38 kilometers east on the gravel-surfaced Atlanta Road. The driving time from Las Vegas, Nevada, is approximately 4.5 hours. Alternatively, the Atlanta Project is a two-hour drive (approximately 160 kilometers) from Ely, Nevada.

The elevation on the property ranges from 1,895 to 2,450 meters above mean sea level in the central Basin and Range physiographic province of eastern Nevada. The climate varies with elevation, but in general, the summers are hot and dry, and the winters are cold, with most precipitation falling during the winter months. Vegetation on the property is typical of the eastern Nevada high elevation desert, which largely consists of sagebrush, rabbit brush, small cacti, and bunch grass communities, consistent with a high-desert climate. Pinyon pine and juniper trees are present in some areas at higher elevations.

1.3 MINING AND EXPLORATION HISTORY

Mining activity began in 1905 or 1906 in the vicinity of the present-day Atlanta open-pit. In 1975 through early 1985, Bobcat and Standard Slag, through a joint venture, mined about 1.361million tonnes grading 3.09 g Au/t and 42.86 g Ag/t. Annual mining and milling throughput averaged 108,900 tonnes. An upgraded ball mill was installed in 1976. In 1985, mining was shut down due to falling gold prices. Approximately 110,000 ounces of gold and 800,000 ounces of silver were produced (Durgin, 2012). Successor owners of the property include Gold Fields Mining Corporation, Golden Chief Mining, Kinross Gold Corporation, Cordilleran Exploration Company, Desert Hawk, Meadow Bay Capital Corp., and Casino Gold Group, who explored the property from 1990 to 2018. In 2019, through a series of transactions, Nevada King acquired 100% ownership of Desert Hawk and the Atlanta property.

The geologic database consists of a combination of historical and post-2021 drillhole data directed by Nevada King. Nevada King's resource definition drilling campaigns have focused on confirmation of the historical drillhole database, along with holes to extend mineralization north, south, and down-dip to the west of the historical pit. Nevada King's drilling has been effective in confirming the historical database, and the author considers the data to be appropriate for the estimation of mineral resources.

1.4 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Situated in the northern part of the Wilson Creek Range in east-central Nevada, the Atlanta Project is principally underlain by Cambrian to Permian marine carbonate and quartzite formations of that age are unconformably overlain by thick sequences of dacite to rhyolite ash-flow tuffs, lavas and breccias that accumulated during eruptions and collapse of the nested and overlapping calderas of the Oligocene Indian Peak caldera complex from about 31 Ma to 29 Ma (Best et al., 2013; Rowley et al., 2017).

The historical Atlanta open-pit is centered on the north-south trending Atlanta Mine Fault Zone ("AMFZ"). The AMFZ includes the East Atlanta Fault, which has been interpreted to be a segment of the Oligocene Indian Peak caldera's eastern margin (LaBerge et al., 1991; LaBerge,1996). This series of subsequent north-south faults strike parallel with the long axis of gold and silver mineralization at Atlanta and continues westward down-dip in the West Atlanta Graben Zone ("WAGZ"). Cumulative normal displacement within the AMFZ and WAGZ resulted in the progressive westward down-drop of the unconformity and gold-silver mineralization, meaning the mineralization rapidly deepens from east to west. A secondary orientation of high-angle east-west faults (perpendicular to the main series) are locally important, including the South fault, which cuts the AMFZ, is strongly mineralized, and appears to have been instrumental in localizing mineralization. Hydrothermal fluids were primarily channeled along the north-south striking, west-dipping Atlanta normal fault corridor and, to a lesser extent, along a northwest-trending high-angle fault with probable right-lateral displacement.

The unconformable contact separating a basal Paleozoic-age carbonate sequence of dolomite and quartzite from an overlying Oligocene-age caldera-related sequence consisting of felsic to intermediate composition tuff and volcaniclastic rocks has been interpreted as a paleokarst surface that served as a major control over the distribution of low-sulfidation epithermal-type gold-silver mineralization at Atlanta. Previous studies have concluded the mineralization at Atlanta is low-sulfidation epithermal-type (Cox, 1981, and LaBerge, 1996), and the bulk of the gold-silver mineralization is hosted within a densely silicified jasperoidal breccia zone that developed along an unconformable contact separating a basal Paleozoic-age carbonate sequence from an overlying Oligocene-age volcanic rocks, within strongly brecciated volcanic rocks, intruded by hypabyssal porphyritic rhyolite to rhyodacite dikes above the unconformity. This unconformity is the most significant control of mineralization at Atlanta. Local zones of sub-vertical high-grade mineralization extending from the unconformity are developed along what are thought to be collapse-breccia zones along a paleokarst surface. The unconformable contact dips 10 to 20 degrees to the northwest and generally ranges in thickness from 10 to 45 meters, although mineralization can be significantly thicker in the collapse-breccia zones.

The highest-grade gold and silver mineralization is associated with strongly silicified collapse brecciated Paleozoic carbonate rocks and Oligocene volcanic tuffs in addition to the high-angle north-south trending faults within the AMFZ and WAGZ that cut and displace the unconformity and served as conduits for felsic dikes and hydrothermal fluids. The zones with the highest-grade gold and silver mineralization are closely associated with strongly silicified, brecciated porphyritic rhyolite to rhyodacite dikes that occur along, and immediately adjacent to, high-angle faults. This association is particularly notable in areas where north-south and east-west structural intersections are present. Additional mineralization is observed within brecciated variably silicified syn-mineral caldera-related sequence tuff and volcaniclastic rocks, which are overlain by ash flow tuffs and volcaniclastic units exhibiting pronounced argillic alteration.

1.5 EXPLORATION

Open-pit mining commenced in 1975 by the Bobcat and Standard Slag joint venture following the completion of an exploratory drilling program that defined the reserve of the Atlanta deposit. Bobcat and Standard Slag collectively drilled 141 drill holes within the Atlanta pit area. From 1990 to 1991, Gold Fields carried out geologic mapping, detailed rock chip and grid soil geochemical surveys over the principal prospect area, conducted geophysical surveys, and completed exploration drilling. From 1997 to 1998, Kinross conducted geologic mapping, rock chip sampling of jasperoid outcrops east of the Atlanta Pit, soil sampling, and drilled 80 reverse circulation ("RC") holes. Cordilleran carried out exploration at the Atlanta property in 2000 – 2001. From 2009 -2020, Desert Hawk, which was subsequently owned by Meadow Bay, Casino Gold, and now Nevada King, focused drilling exploration efforts on geologic mapping, detailed rock chip and grid soil geochemical surveys, geomagnetic surveys, completed 40 drillholes as Desert Hawk, and eight drillholes with Meadow Bay. From 2021 to

2024, Nevada King conducted surface soil and rock chip sampling, surface mapping, several geophysical surveys, and completed a resource definition drilling program, which included metallurgical holes, aimed at expanding and defining the Atlanta resource.

1.6 DRILLING

The Atlanta database contains 838 drill holes totaling 148,547 meters of drilling. Several drilling campaigns and operators span the contents of the database. Based on the author's current knowledge, historical operators of the campaigns include Bobcat/ Standard Slag, Gold Fields, Kinross, Cordilleran Exploration, Desert Hawk, and Meadow Bay which drilled 364 drillholes totaling 59,022 meters. Nevada King drilled 474 drill holes totaling 89,525 meters. Drilling is concentrated in and around the historical open-pit, along strike of the Atlanta fault corridor, and in and around the Silver Park target area.

Table 1-1 is a breakdown of the drilling and operators in the Atlanta Mine area.

Table 1-1. Summary of Atlanta Project Drilling

Drilling Program	Drilling Dates	No. DHs	Length (m)	Length (ft)
Bobcat/Standard Slag	1977-1997	141	9,768	32,047
Gold Fields	1990-1991	82	17,075	56,022
Golden Chief	1996	8	967	3,172
Kinross	1997-1998	80	16,549	54,295
Cordilleran Exploration	2000-2001	5	849	2,785
Desert Hawk	2011-2012	40	11,002	36,096
Meadow Bay	2015	8	2,812	9,225
Nevada King	2020-2024	474	89,525	293,718
Total		838	148,547	487,359

Drilling sampling procedures provided representative samples of sufficient quality for use in the resource estimation discussed in Section 14.0. The QP is unaware of any sampling and recovery factors that will materially impact the mineral resources discussed in Section 14.0.

Historical drillholes generally lack downhole deviation surveys, which is typical of pre- 1990s drilling. The lack of deviation data contributes a level of uncertainty as to the exact locations of drill samples at depth. However, these uncertainties are mitigated to a significant extent by the vertical orientation of nearly all drill holes and the open-pit nature of any potential future mining operation that is based in part on data derived from the historical holes.

1.7 METALLURGICAL TESTING AND MINERAL PROCESSING

In July 2022, Nevada King submitted three bulk surface samples and 19 composite samples from PQ and HQ diameter drill core to KCA. Each of the 19 samples were prepared individually and utilized for head analyses, head screen analyses with assays by size fraction, HPGR test work, comminution test work, bottle roll leach tests work, agglomeration test work, column leach test work, and compacted permeability test work on column tailings (KCA, 2024).

Mineralization at Atlanta can be broadly assigned to two major host-rock domains: 1) silicified breccias found within and below the pre-Oligocene unconformity, and 2) volcanic rocks located above the unconformity. The 2022 samples consisted of rock types and gold and silver grades representative of the current Atlanta mineral resources. The author has reviewed the spatial, lithological, and grade distributions of these samples with respect to the current estimated mineral resources and considers them representative of the main mineralized geologic units at Atlanta. Extraction rate results from the bottle roll and column leach tests are presented in for gold and Table 13-3 for silver.

1.8 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Atlanta mineral resource estimate was completed in accordance with NI 43-101 disclosure requirements, with an Effective Date of September 06, 2024. The Atlanta mineral resources are classified in order of increasing geological and quantitative confidence into Inferred, Indicated, and Measured categories in accordance with the "CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" (2014). All mineral resources in this estimate are classified as Measured, Indicated, or Inferred by following CIM Standards. A full description of the Atlanta Mineral Resource estimation methodology is presented in Section 14.0. The Atlanta gold and silver resources were modeled and estimated using information provided by Nevada King and select historical drill holes based on the author's verification of data.

Mineral domains were modeled by the QP and adhered to the lithologic and structural interpretations of the deposit. Following the statistical evaluation of the drillhole data, mineral domains were modeled on cross sections for gold and silver. Low, mid, and high-grade domains were modeled for gold and silver and were numbered 100, 200, and 300, respectively. Grade domains were interpreted based on gold and silver grades corresponding to controlling geology. The grade domain ranges are shown in Table 1-2 below:

Table 1-2. Atlanta Grade Domain Ranges

Domain	Gold	Silver
100	~0.1 to ~0.7	~20 to ~76
200	~0.7 to ~2.9	~76 to ~158
300	>~ 2.9	>~ 158

Mineral resources were estimated for gold and silver. Once the final estimate was complete, a pit optimization using the inputs described in Section 14.11 was applied to the resource to evaluate if it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The contained resources within the cutoff grade defined by the pit optimization are given in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3. Pit Constrained Mineral Resources for Atlanta deposit

(variable AuEq cutoff)

Classification	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	g AuEq/t	oz AuEq
M&I	**27,710,300**	**1.14**	**1,019,600**	**9.75**	**8,687,400**	**1.20**	**1,069,700**
Inferred – In Situ	1,134,300	1.98	72,300	2.44	89,000	1.99	72,600
Inferred – Pad/Dump	2,504,100	0.33	26,200	2.61	210,500	0.34	27,200
Inferred	3,638,400	0.84	98,500	2.56	299,500	0.85	99,800

1. The estimate of mineral resources was done by the QP and reported herein, constrained within an optimized pit are block diluted tabulations.
2. The project mineral resources are shown in bold and are comprised of all model blocks above a variable AuEq cutoff grade that lie within optimized resource pits.
3. The project mineral resources are estimated using a variable gold equivalent (AuEq) cutoff grade, which varies for run-of-mine and mill material. Gold Equivalent (AuEq) equation: AuEq = (US$2,200/oz Au / US$25/oz Ag) * (Gold Recovery / Silver Recovery). Gold and Silver Recoveries were variable based on grade and material type (See Table 14-15 for recovery equations).
4. The project mineral resources are estimated using a variable cutoff grade based on material type. Heap leach material cutoff grade of 0.14 g AuEq/t, heap leach dump/pad material cutoff grade of 0.14 g AuEq/t mill material crossover grade of 2.34 g AuEq/t, and mill breccia material cutoff grade of 0.33 g AuEq/t within an optimized pit.
5. The Effective Date of the mineral resources is September 06, 2024.
6. The estimate of mineral resources was done by the author in metric tonnes.
7. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
8. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.
9. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent discrepancies between tonnes, grade, and contained metal content.

Nevada King's resource definition drilling campaigns from 2021 to 2024 improved the total gold ounces categorized within the higher confidence of Measured and Indicated to 91%, with just 9% in the Inferred category. Resource definition should continue focusing on extending the spatial extents of the deposit, particularly the western, southern, and northern extents of mineralization, which have not been closed off with drilling. Future drilling at the Atlanta Project should also focus on refining the geologic understanding of the structural relationships of the deposit and exploration of other mineralized areas across the property.

1.9 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the current pit shell, the current mineral resources for the Atlanta Project total 27,710,300 tonnes in the Measured and Indicated category with an average gold grade of 1.14 g Au/t for 1,019,600 ounces of contained gold, and an average silver grade of 9.75 g Ag/t for 8,687,400 ounces of contained silver. Inferred resources total 3,638,400 tonnes at an average gold grade of 0.84 g Au/t for 98,500 ounces of contained gold and an average silver grade of 2.56 g Ag/t for 299,500 ounces of contained silver.

The Measured and Indicated mineral resource consists of a total of 27.7 million tonnes at an average gold grade of 1.14g Au/t for 1,019,600 ounces of contained gold, more than doubling (122% increase) of M&I resources when compared to the 2020 resource estimate, highlighting the success of Nevada King's resource definition drilling campaigns (Table 1-4 and Table 25-1). The classification of the project resources has been upgraded significantly from the prior estimates. This reflects enhanced geological inputs into Mineral Resource modeling and the addition of Nevada King's drill data. Approximately 91% of the total gold ounces are categorized within the higher confidence M&I categories, with just 9% in the Inferred category, which reflects very thorough and tightly spaced drilling campaigns by Nevada King.

Table 1-4. Mineral Resource Estimate Changes from 2020 to 2025

2025	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	g AuEq/t	oz AuEq
M&I	27,710,300	1.14	1,019,600	9.75	8,687,400	1.20	1,069,700
Inferred	3,638,400	0.84	98,500	2.56	299,500	0.85	99,800
2020	**Tonnes**	**g Au/t**	**oz Au**	**g Ag/t**	**oz Ag**	**g AuEq/t**	**oz AuEq**
M&I	11,040,000	1.30	460,000	11.89	4,220,000	1.43	505,864
Inferred	5,310,000	0.83	142,000	7.30	1,240,000	0.91	155,477
% change	**Tonnes**	**g Au/t**	**oz Au**	**g Ag/t**	**oz Ag**	**g AuEq/**	**oz AuEq**
M&I	151%	-12%	122%	-18%	106%	-16%	111%
Inferred	-31%	1%	-31%	-65%	-76%	-6%	-36%

The exploration potential for additional bulk tonnage mineralization at the Atlanta Project remains significant. Most of the modeled mineralization in the Atlanta resource area is open in several directions, which creates the opportunity to expand the presently defined resources that are potentially minable by open-pit methods.

1.10 RECOMMENDATIONS

The total cost of recommendations is expected to reach $5.37 million for a multi-faceted program including exploration, development, and permitting. The cost breakdown for the work is presented in Table 1-5.

Table 1-5. Nevada King's Cost Estimate for the Recommended Program

Tasks	Cost	Sub-total
Exploration and Development		
Mapping and Sampling	$97,000	
Geophysics	$100,000	
Drilling	$4,702,000	$4,899,000
Permitting		$468,000
Grand Total (rounded to x,000s)		$5,367,000

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

RESPEC Company LLC ("RESPEC") has prepared this technical report on the Atlanta Gold-Silver Project, located in Lincoln County, Nevada, at the request of Nevada King Gold Corp. ("Nevada King"), a Canadian company based in British Columbia that is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V: NKG) and trading over-the-counter (OTCQX: NKGFF). Nevada King holds and operates the Atlanta property through its 100%-owned subsidiary Desert Hawk Resources Inc. ("Desert Hawk"). Desert Hawk was incorporated in 2009 as a private entity and operated the Atlanta property through a series of ownership transitions, culminating in its acquisition by Nevada King in 2019. This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements outlined in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, as amended.

2.1 PROJECT SCOPE AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The purpose of this report is to provide a technical summary of the Atlanta Gold Mine Project, including an updated, current estimate of the gold and silver mineral resources, in support of securities regulatory reporting requirements. The Atlanta property lies within the historical Atlanta mining district of east-central Nevada. Exploration work, data, and results from 2009 through 2020 are attributed to Desert Hawk in this report. Exploration work, data, and results from 2021 through the Effective Date of this report are attributed to Nevada King. For all other matters, including land tenure, legal obligations, and environmental permitting, the term "Nevada King" refers collectively to both entities.

The most recent production, from 1975 through 1985, involved open-pit mining followed by milling and agitated cyanide leach for gold and silver recovery. After 1985, various operators completed 59,021.9 meters of diamond-core drilling and reverse circulation ("RC") drilling. Nevada King acquired the property in 2019 and carried out geophysical and geochemical surveys and further drilling of 89,525.09 meters. This report updates and replaces the prior Technical Report by Francis et al. (2020), which is now considered historical.

The current mineral resources of this report were estimated and classified under the supervision of Mr. Jeffrey Bickel, Principal Geologist and C.P.G. for RESPEC. Mr. Bickel is a Qualified Person ("QP") as defined by NI 43-101 and has no affiliations with Nevada King except that of an independent consultant/client relationship. The mineral resources reported herein have been estimated to the standards and requirements stipulated in NI 43-101.

The scope of this study included a review of pertinent technical reports and data provided to the QP by Nevada King relative to the general setting, geology, project history, exploration activities and results, methodology, quality assurance, interpretations, drilling programs, and metallurgy. This report is based on data and information derived from work done by historical operators and Nevada King. Mr. Bickel has reviewed much of the available data, visited the project site, and has made judgments about the general reliability of the underlying data. Where data was deemed inadequate or unreliable, it was excluded or addressed through appropriate adjustments. Mr. Bickel has made such independent investigations as deemed necessary in his professional judgment to be able to reasonably present the conclusions, interpretations, and recommendations of this report.

Jeff Bickel visited the Atlanta Project on October 23 through October 25, 2023. This site visit included the inspection of sampling procedures at an active reverse circulation and core drill site, reviewed logging, and QAQC insertion procedures. Samples and core are trucked to Winnemucca to be cut and submitted to American Assay. Mr. Bickel also reviewed geological cross sections, mineralized drill core, RC chips, and inspected representative exposures in the Atlanta open-pit.

The Effective Date of this technical report is September 06, 2024.

2.2 FREQUENTLY USED ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS, AND UNITS OF MEASURE

In this report, measurements are generally reported in metric units. Where information was originally reported in Imperial units, the author has made the conversions as shown below.

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

Linear Measure		
1 centimeter	= 0.3937 inch	
1 meter	= 3.2808 feet	= 1.0936 yard
1 kilometer	= 0.6214 mile	
Area Measure		
1 hectare	= 2.471 acres	= 0.0039 square mile
Capacity Measure (liquid)		
1 liter	= 0.2642 US gallons	
Weight		
1 tonne	= 1.1023 short tons	= 2,205 pounds
1 kilogram	= 2.205 pounds	

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

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations

%	percent
AA	atomic absorption spectrometry
AES	atomic emission spectroscopy
Ag	silver
ASL	above sea level
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalent
BLM	US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
cm	centimeters
CoG	cutoff grade

core	diamond-core drilling method
°C	degrees Centigrade
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
FA	fire assay
ft	foot or feet
g/t	grams per tonne
g Ag/t	grams silver per tonne
g Au/t	grams gold per tonne
ICP	inductively coupled plasma analytical method
in.	inch or inches
keV	kilo-electron volt
kg	kilograms
km	kilometers
kW	kilowatt
l	liter
lbs	pounds
µm	micron or microns, micrometer, or micrometers
m	meters
Ma	million years old
Max.	maximum
mGal	milligal
mi	mile or miles
Min.	minimum
mm	millimeters
MW	megawatt
NSR	net smelter return
opt	ounce per ton
oz	ounce
PoO	Plan of Operation
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
RC	reverse circulation drilling method
RQD	rock quality designation
t	metric tonne or tonnes
ton	Imperial short ton
tpd	tonnes per day
US	United States

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Mr. Bickel is not an expert in legal matters, such as the assessment of the validity of mining claims, mineral rights, royalties, and property agreements in the United States or elsewhere. Furthermore, the author did not conduct any investigations of the environmental, social, or political issues associated with the Atlanta Project, and is not an expert with respect to these matters. The author has therefore relied upon information and opinions provided by Nevada King, with regard to the following:

- Section 4.2 pertains to land tenure; The author has relied on a mineral title opinion and additional documentation provided by Nevada King to confirm the legal ownership status of patented and unpatented claims within the Property. The opinion, Mineral Title Opinion – Nevada King Atlanta Project, dated December 15, 2023, was prepared by James P. Allen of the law firm Shell & Wilmer and provided to the author by Nevada King. Additional claims provided by Nevada King, which were not listed in the Mineral Title Opinion – Nevada King Atlanta Project, are explained in Section 4.2.
- Section 4.3 pertains to legal agreements, royalties, and encumbrances;
- Section 4.4 pertains to environmental liabilities, and
- Section 4.5 pertains to environmental permitting.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The author is not an expert regarding land, legal, environmental, social, and permitting matters. Mr. Bickel is not aware of any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property, beyond what is described in this report.

4.1 LOCATION

The Atlanta property is located in the northern portion of Lincoln County, Nevada, approximately 161 kilometers southeast of Ely, Nevada, within the historical Atlanta mining district. Figure 4-1 provides a general location map of the Atlanta Project east of US Highway 93 (US93), the green polygon indicates the claims boundary, the blue polygon outlines the Plan of Operations boundary, and the red line shows the Atlanta 2025 mineral resource area.

4.2 LAND AREA

The Atlanta property comprises of 15 patented and 1574 unpatented lode mining claims totaling approximately 12,916 hectares held by Desert Hawk, summarized in Table 4-1, and shown in Figure 4-2. From the claims listed in Mineral Title Opinion – Nevada King Atlanta Project, an additional three patented claims, and an additional 1189 unpatented lode mining claims (AT Claim Group) were added to the Atlanta property. Property taxes to Lincoln County for the patented mining claims are paid through the end of the fiscal year of 2025. A complete list of the individual claims is provided in Appendix A. Net smelter return royalty and payment terms for the NBI claim group, and the 15 Atlanta patents and 48 Bobcat unpatented claim group (known as the Bobcat Claims) are described in greater detail below. A 3.0% Net Smelter Return applies to all other claims on the property also described in greater detail below.

Ownership of the unpatented mining claims is in the name of the holder (locator), subject to the paramount title of the United States of America, under the administration of the BLM. Under the Mining Law of 1872, which governs the location of unpatented mining claims on federal lands, the locator has the right to explore, develop, and mine minerals on unpatented mining claims without payments of production royalties to the U.S. government, subject to the surface management regulation of the BLM. Currently, annual claim maintenance fees are the only federal payments related to unpatented mining claims. The BLM has no restrictions that would prevent mining operations on unpatented land beyond the applicable state and federal regulations for permitting, bonding, and reclamation. Surface rights appear to be adequate for foreseeable activities.

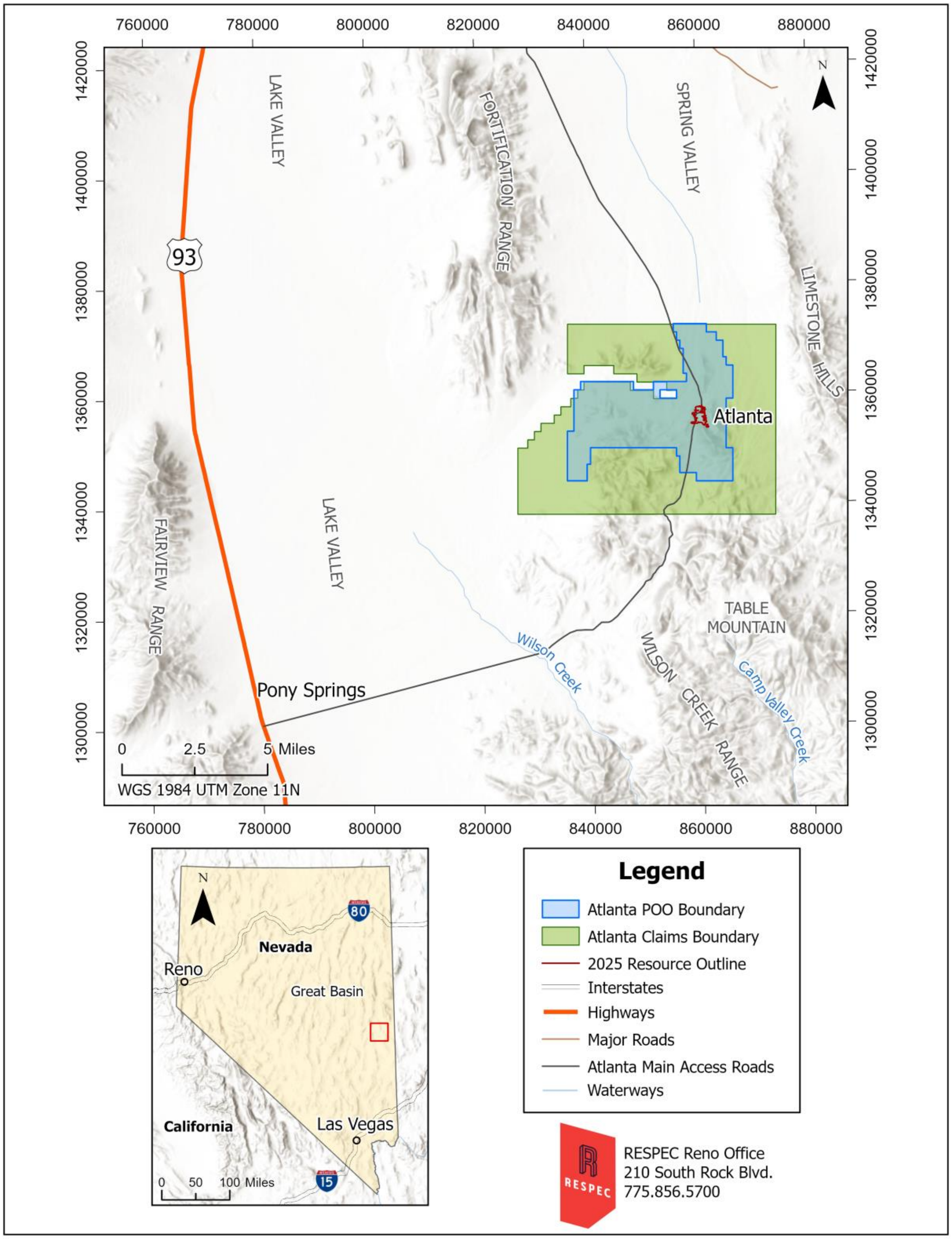


Figure 4-1. Property Location Map of the Atlanta Project

Table 4-1. Summary of Mineral Claim Blocks

Claim Block	No. of Claims
Patented Claims	
Atlanta Patented Claims	15
Unpatented Claims	
Bobcat Claim Group	48
Lily Claim Group	120
Bluebird Claim Group	4
NFL Claim Group	5
PEG Claim Group	19
NBI Claim Group	135
SNO Claim Group	13
C & B Claim Group	27
Lauren Claim Group	10
Julie Claim Group	3
AT Claim Group	1189
Lake Valley #2 Relocated	1
Total Unpatented Claims	1574

4.3 AGREEMENTS AND ENCUMBRANCES

4.3.1 NET SMELTER ROYALTY TO AMERICAS BULLION ROYALTY CORP

For production from the NBI claims, Desert Hawk is obligated to pay a 3.0% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty to Americas Bullion Royalty Corp.

4.3.2 NET SMELTER ROYALTY TO BOBCAT

For production from the Bobcat Claims, Desert Hawk is obligated to pay Bobcat a 3.0% NSR royalty for up to 4,000 ounces of gold.

4.3.3 NET SMELTER ROYALTY TO EXXON MINERALS CORPORATION

For production from four of the Bobcat Claims ATL-122, 124, 126, and 156, Desert Hawk is obligated to pay a 3.0% NSR royalty to Exxon Minerals Corporation (Durgin, 2012).

4.3.4 NET SMELTER ROYALTY TO PALISADES

For production from all other claims, Nevada King is obligated to pay Palisades Goldcorp Ltd., held by the subsidiary Made in America Gold Corp (MIAG), a 3.0% NSR royalty on all claims without a preceding royalty. On all claims with less than a 3.0% NSR royalty, MIAG receives the difference up to the 3.0% NSR royalty. There is also a 3.0% NSR royalty on the Bobcat claims, which will take effect upon fulfilling the existing royalty as described above.

4.3.5 OPTION AGREEMENT WITH OFOR SILVER LLC

Nevada King entered into an option for purchase and sale dated July 30, 2024, with Ofor Silver LLC. The option agreement provides that Nevada King may purchase a 100% undivided legal interest in the three contiguous patented land parcels Summit lode mining claim, Sam Tilden lode mining claim, and the Roadside lode mining claim, known collectively as the Silver Park property by paying Ofor Silver the sum of $75,000 (USD) before July 30, 2034.

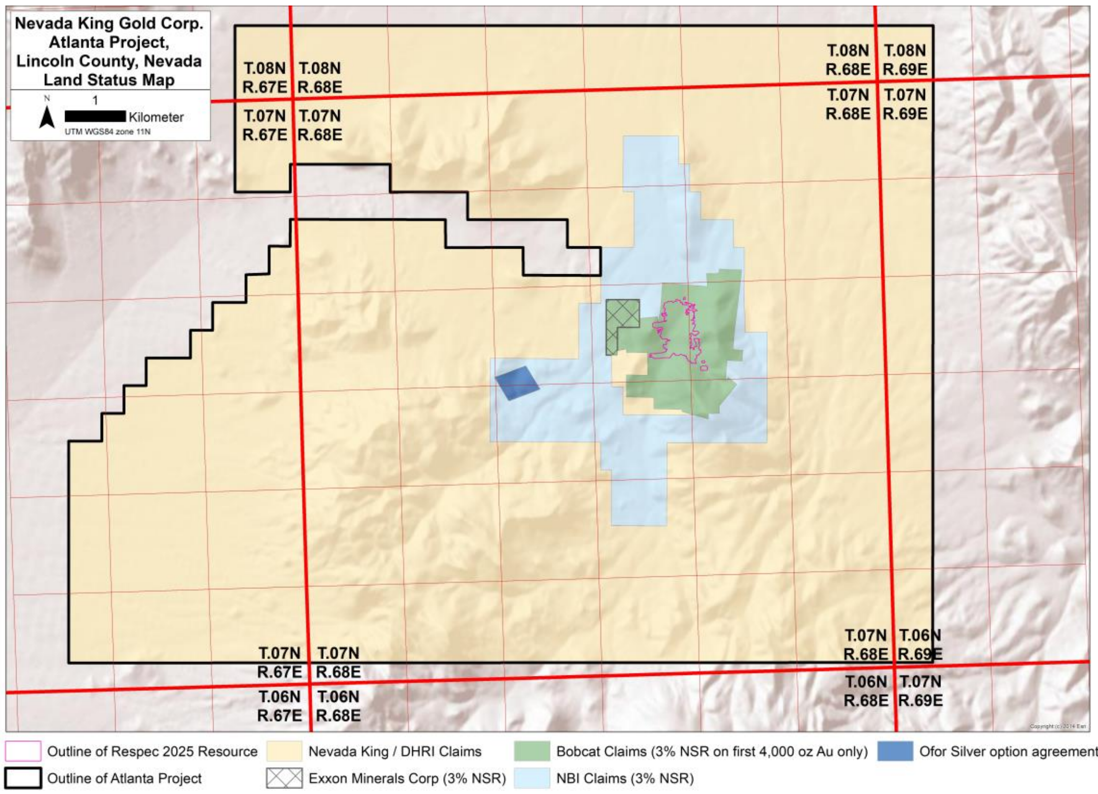


Figure 4-2. Mineral Claims for the Atlanta Property

(from Nevada King, 2025)

The author is not aware of any other existing royalties over the property as of the date of this technical report.

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

Environmental impact from historical mining operations was assessed by Entrix Inc. (2007) on behalf of Hemis Corporation. Entrix identified various fuel tanks, transformers, and associated stained soil. All unused fuel tanks and transformers have been removed from the site. An impoundment area containing tailings and an estimated 76.5 cubic meters of solid waste (slag, drums, and debris) was identified about 100 meters south of the historical mill and process area (Figure 4-3). The mill was removed in 2013.

As reported in Prochnau (1992), 1.575 million tons of tailings were generated during historical mining operations between 1975 and 1985. The tailings from historical mining and milling operations were stored on site in the dry tailings pond and impoundment areas shown in Figure 4-3. Although the tailings dam and pond are reportedly unlined (Desert Hawk, 2010), groundwater lies at depths exceeding 305 meters below the surface.

Nevada King has not disturbed the tailings dam and impoundment during its onsite activities. The potential environmental impacts from these historical mining operations are not expected to affect Nevada King's ability to conduct exploration activities or evaluate the feasibility of mining.

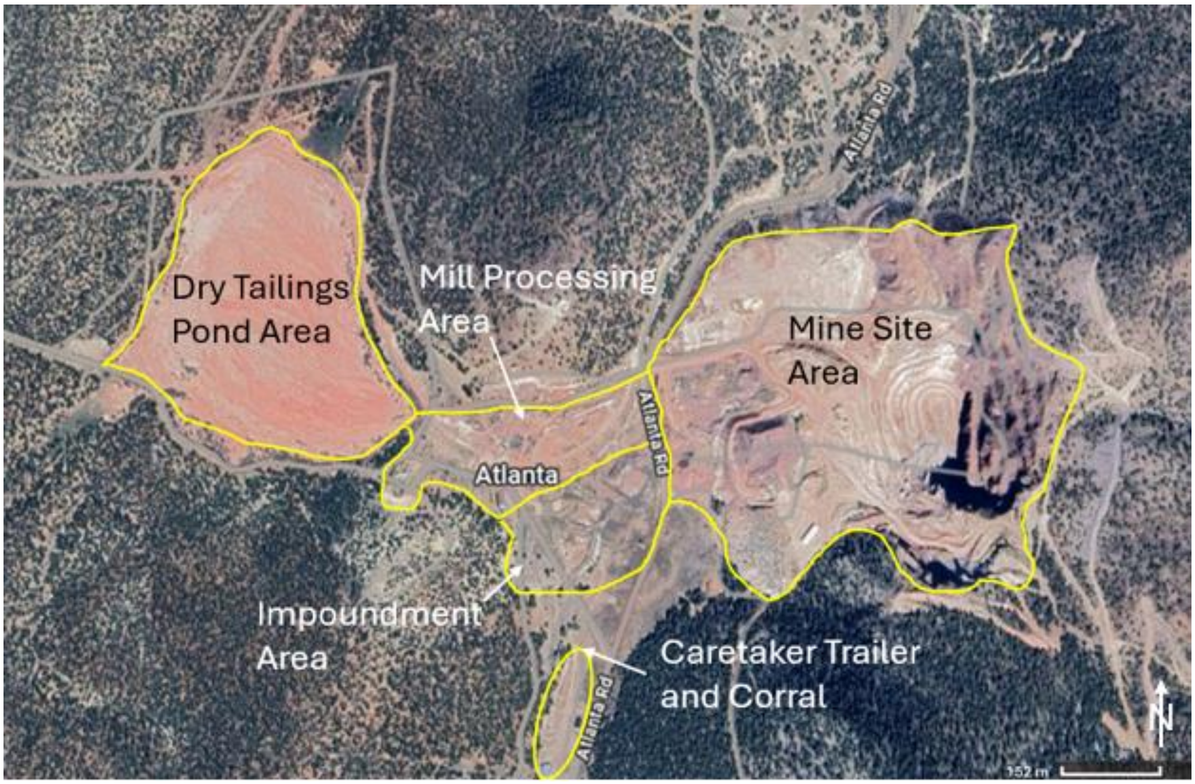


Figure 4-3. Historical Mine Site, Mill Site, Dry Tailings Pond, and Impoundment Area

4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING

Nevada King's onsite activities are permitted by the BLM. Desert Hawk is the operator holding the BLM Plan of Operation ("PoO") number NVN 091367 for the project, originally approved by the BLM in 2014 for Meadow Bay. Permitted on site activities are described in this PoO, with subsequent modifications approved in 2023, 2024, and 2025 (BLM case file #NVNV105877939, legacy #NVN091367). Through Desert Hawk, Nevada King's permitted on site activities, including exploratory drilling, followed by reclamation of the disturbed areas. Nevada King's reclamation bond filed with the BLM in the amount of $462,713 (USD) is sufficient to cover reclamation of all permitted disturbance under the PoO. The BLM has no restrictions that would prevent mining or exploration operations on unpatented land beyond the typical requirements of permitting, bonding, and reclamation.

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

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

5.1 ACCESS TO PROPERTY

The Atlanta property is located in a sparsely populated area approximately 257 direct kilometers northeast of Las Vegas, Nevada, and 160 kilometers southeast from Ely, Nevada. To travel to the Atlanta Project by road from Las Vegas: (1) drive north along Interstate 15 for 40 kilometers, (2) drive north on Highway 93 for 293 kilometers (approximately 47 kilometers north of Pioche, Nevada) (3) drive east on the gravel-surfaced Atlanta Road for 38 kilometers. The driving time from Las Vegas, Nevada, is approximately 4.5 hours. Alternatively, the Atlanta Project is a two-hour drive from Ely, Nevada (population of about 4,000 people), which is an alternate source of labor and basic supplies. Las Vegas, Nevada, can provide most supplies and heavy equipment that are not available at Ely and Pioche.

Surface rights held by Nevada King appear to be sufficient for foreseeable activities. The surface rights described in Section 4.0 are sufficient for the mining and exploration activities proposed in this report.

5.2 CLIMATE

The Atlanta project area experiences a high semi-arid desert climate, characterized by hot summers, cold winters, and the majority of precipitation occurring during the winter months. The nearest National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration weather stations are at Pioche (elevation of 1865 meters above sea level ASL) and Ursine (elevation of 1756 meters ASL) (WRCC, 2024). The average monthly maximum temperature in the summer, reported in Fahrenheit, is in the 80s. The average monthly minimum temperatures in the winter, reported in Fahrenheit, are in the 20s at Pioche and Ursine.

The average annual precipitation recorded at Pioche and Ursine is 35 and 29 centimeters, respectively. Precipitation can vary dramatically with changes in elevation and season. Moist airflow from the south brings summer thunderstorms from July through September. A small number of these storms may carry heavy rains that can cause localized flooding in creeks and drainages. Winter snow and spring runoff may temporarily limit local access with respect to drilling and other geological fieldwork activities between November and April each year but are not considered significant issues. Much of the annual precipitation occurs as snowfall during the winter months. Historical mining and milling operations at the Atlanta Mine were conducted year-round with adequate snow removal and maintenance of access roads.

5.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Central Nevada is within the Basin and Range physiographic province, an area characterized as gently sloping valleys bounded by generally north-south trending mountain ranges. The Atlanta Project area is located within the foothills and the adjacent valley floor at the north end of the Wilson Creek Range at elevations ranging from 1,895 to nearly 2,450 meters ASL. Lower elevations consist of flat to gently rolling hills, with little to no bedrock exposure. Higher elevations are characterized by steeper slopes, deeply incised drainages, and an increase in bedrock exposure.

Vegetation on the property is typical of the eastern Nevada desert, which largely consists of sagebrush, rabbit brush, small cacti, and bunch grass communities, consistent with a high-desert climate. Pinyon pine, juniper trees are present in some areas at higher elevations.

5.4 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Through its acquisition of Desert Hawk, Nevada King gained full ownership of the Atlanta Project holdings, including water rights, power lines, all digital and paper records, maps, assays, drill chips, core, and other samples present on the property. All mill infrastructure and equipment were removed before Nevada King's involvement.

As described in greater detail in Section 6, the Atlanta Project was an active mining operation from 1975 to 1985. The remaining infrastructure from historical mining is owned by Nevada King through Desert Hawk.

Nevada King maintains a 914.4 square meter modular facility capable of accommodating up to 18 exploration personnel and utilizes an office from former mining activities for data storage, sample preparation, and office support. Power, water, and sewer hook-ups located to the immediate north of the modular building allow for housing of additional exploration staff via camper trailers. A core storage building assembled on the patented mining claims in 2015 houses core and drill cuttings. Additional infrastructure for the Atlanta Project is described in the following paragraphs. A map showing site features is provided in Figure 5-1 and Figure 5-2.

Four telephone land lines and Starlink satellite antennas provide telephone and internet service to the Atlanta project. Cellular service is intermittent at the mine site and along access corridors, depending on the wireless carrier. During Nevada King's 2021 through 2025 exploration activities, communication lines were adequate.

5.4.1 POWER

Lincoln County Power supplies electricity to the Atlanta Project via a 5.0-megawatt (MW) transformer. Nevada King, via Desert Hawk, holds a valid right-of-way for the 24-kilometer power line through BLM managed lands is valid until 2065. Power supply was adequate during Desert Hawk and Nevada King's exploration and historical mining activities but will need to be upgraded in the future if the Atlanta Mine goes into operation.

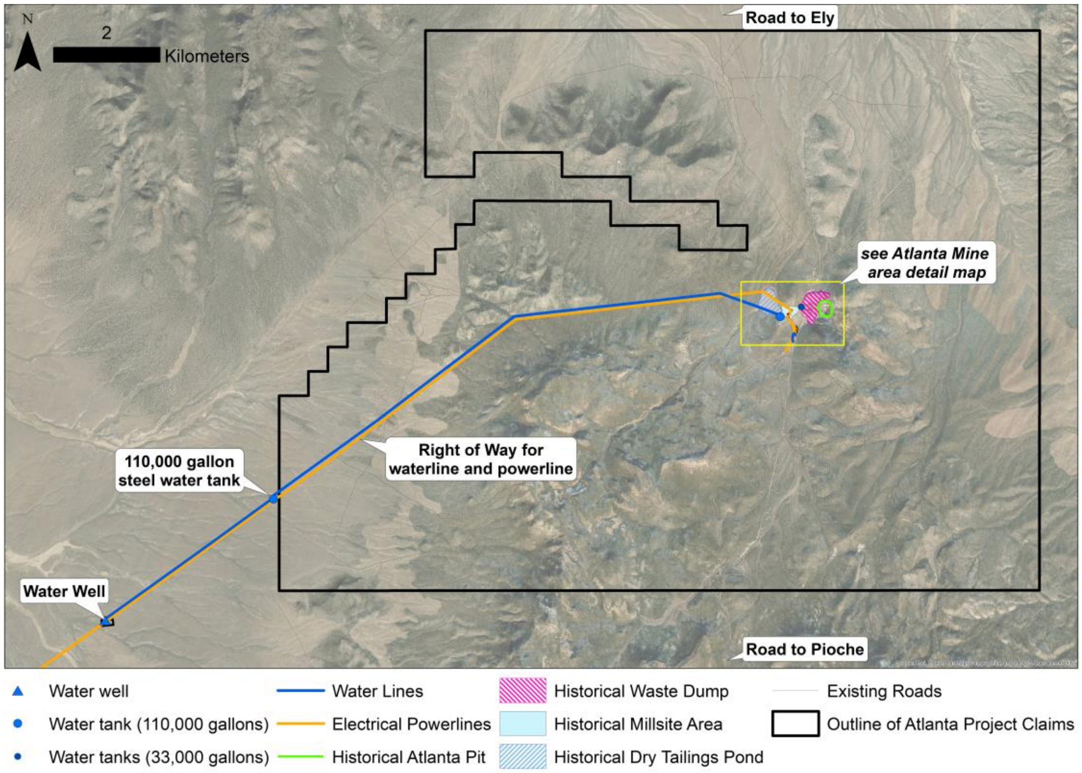


Figure 5-1. Atlanta Property Site Map with Existing Infrastructure
(from Nevada King, 2025)

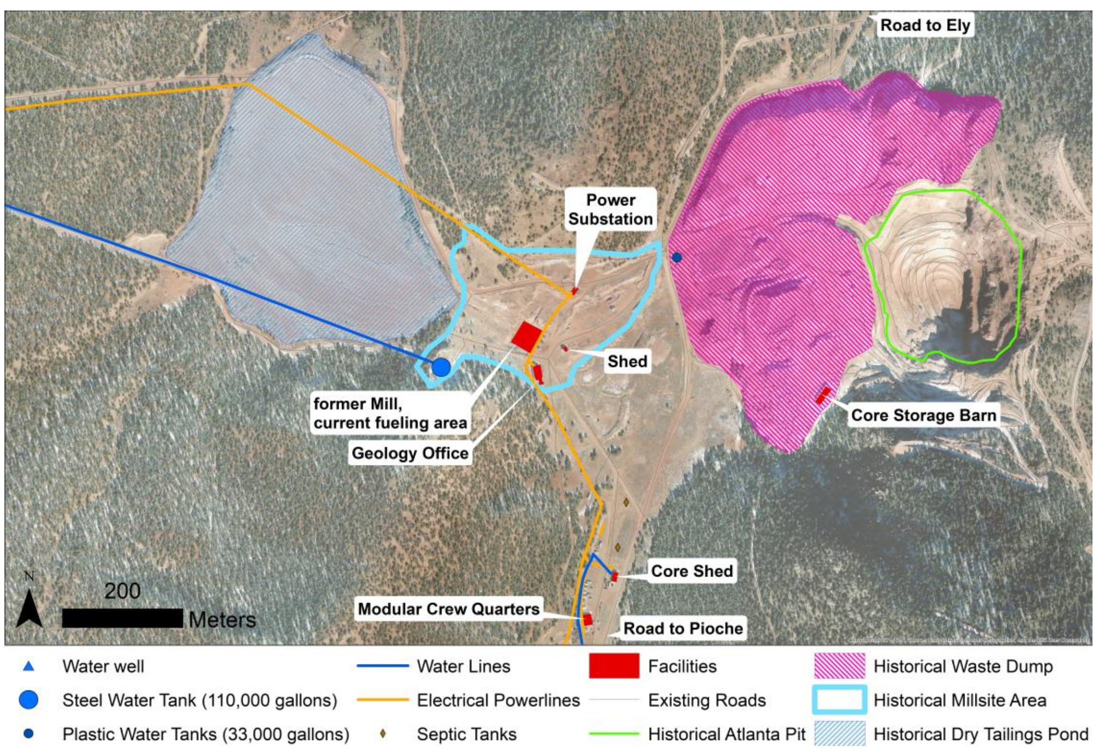


Figure 5-2. Atlanta Mine Map with Existing Infrastructure
(from Nevada King, 2025)

5.4.2 WATER

Potable water is supplied by a contractor and is brought to the Atlanta Project by truck. Water is stored in a potable water tank adjacent to the camp facilities and is sufficient to support exploration activities.

Processing water is supplied by a well permitted by the State of Nevada (State of Nevada, 1990). The well is in the southeast quarter section of Section 32, Township 7 North, Range 67 East, within Lake Valley, located south and west of the Atlanta property. The well is permitted for a supply of 0.0085 cubic meters per second, not to exceed 267.9 million liters per year. The State of Nevada Permit includes the well, plus a 14.5-kilometer-long 15.2-centimeter diameter conveyance pipe and 416,395-liter storage tank. The right-of-way for the 14.5-kilometer conveyance piping is located within BLM land. Desert Hawk holds a valid lease for the right-of-way valid until 2066. The water tank is in reasonable shape and currently holds water. However, the conveyance pipe is in poor shape and in need of repair/replacement. Mr. Bickel understands that this water supply was used during mining activities through 1985, providing sufficient water for the 800 tonnes per day milling and agitated cyanide leach plant.

Water utilized for Desert Hawk's 2012 and 2015 drilling activities was pumped from the supply well to the storage tank, then transferred into a water truck and transported as needed to the drill sites. In 2012, Desert Hawk rebuilt the pumps and motors associated with the water supply well. The water supply for Nevada King's exploration activities was adequately supported by this well.

5.4.3 PERSONNEL

Lincoln County is a sparsely populated section of southeastern Nevada. The closest town, Pioche, is the county seat and has an estimated population of 1,213 reported in the 2023 county census. The local economy is supported by county government activity, tourism, and agriculture. The town of Ely, Nevada, is approximately two hours to the north, with a population of 3,941 as of the 2023 census. Ely is a regional center for mining activity, with operating mines located around the town. The Las Vegas metropolitan area is a major population center of approximately 660,929 persons reported in the 2023 census data, with a major airport and transportation hub, and well-developed infrastructure and services that could support the mining and processing industry. The towns of Ely and Pioche are nearby and, combined with Las Vegas, can supply sufficient skilled labor for the project.

5.4.4 ADEQUACY OF INFRASTRUCTURE

The Atlanta property is well situated with regard to physical infrastructure as a result of the presence of prior mining operations at the site. The established access road, power line, telecommunications, water rights, well, and office and camp infrastructure are all supportive of exploration, mining, and development activities. Pioche and Ely should serve as labor sources sufficient for development and mining operations. Additional infrastructure would be required for the development of mine and processing facilities at the site, but the aforementioned critical items are already in place.

6.0 HISTORY

The information summarized in this section has been extracted and modified to a significant extent from Durgin (2012), Durgin and Ball (2012), Francis et al. (2020), and unpublished Nevada King files, as well as other sources as cited.

6.1 DISCOVERY, PROPERTY OWNERSHIP, AND MINING HISTORY

Silver and gold were first discovered in the Silver Park area of the property in the 1860s (Durgin, 2012). Soon after, gold was discovered in jasperoid outcrops at what eventually became the historical and present-day open-pit. Serious mining activity began in 1905 or 1906 in the vicinity of the present-day pit with a 122-meter shaft and crosscuts at 30.5- and 61-meter levels (Durgin, 2012).

In 1906, the Atlanta Consolidated Gold Mining Company purchased the Atlanta property and developed the 122-meter shaft and crosscuts.

- In 1906, the Atlanta Consolidated Gold Mining Company purchased the Atlanta property and developed the 122-meter shaft and crosscuts.
- In 1913, Elmer M. Bray and W. T. Hook were identified as the owners of the Atlanta property.
- 1915: Atlanta Home Gold Mining obtained control of the Atlanta property.
- In 1934, Thrail West and Co. took ownership of the Atlanta property. Mining operators during the 1930s included Penobscot Mining Company, Atlanta Mining and Refining Co., Richmond Chemical, and C. E. Collins.
- 1945: C. E. Collins and R. Phelan obtained joint ownership of the property. After Mr. Phelan died in 1945, Mr. Collins became the sole owner. In 1947 and 1948, approximately 12,700 tonnes of ore were mined.
- From 1953 to 1958, the Atlanta Gold and Uranium Company was listed as the property owner. Open-pit mining began in 1953. The Atlanta Gold and Uranium Company produced 19,958 tonnes of ore grading 10.26g Au/t and 36.08 g Ag/t in 1954 with a small-scale open-pit. Ore was shipped to Kennecott's McGill smelter for processing (Francis et al, 2020).
- 1961: R. M. Jordan took ownership of the Atlanta Mine.
- In 1965, Deep Sand Petro-Energy Development obtained ownership of the Atlanta property. Deep Sand Petro-Energy erected a mill that commenced operation in 1966. From May 1966 to September 1967, 24,455 tonnes were milled. A 22-kilovolt power line and transformers that remain in use were constructed between 1966 and 1967. A water well was drilled and installed north of the property in 1966 and remains in use following pump refurbishment in 2012. A water line was installed in 1966, but as of 2020 required refurbishment before use (Francis et al., 2020).
- 1969: A&B Gold and Silver Mines purchased the Atlanta property.
- In 1970, Golden Cycle Corp. purchased the property from A&B Gold-Silver Mines and sold the Atlanta mill to Aztec Gold.
- Later in 1970, Bobcat Properties Inc. ("Bobcat") acquired a lease on the property from Golden Cycle Corp. Bobcat purchased the mill and property in 1973 and 1974, respectively.

- In 1974, Bobcat entered into a joint venture agreement with the Standard Slag Company ("Standard Slag") for development and mining at Atlanta. Acting as the operator of the joint venture, Standard Slag rehabilitated the mill and commenced operation from the present-day pit in 1975.
- In 1975 through early 1985, the Bobcat / Standard Slag joint venture mined about 1.361million tonnes grading 3.09g Au/t and 42.86 g Ag/t. Mining and milling operated at 108,900 tonnes per year. An upgraded ball mill was installed in 1976. In 1985, mining was shut down due to falling gold prices. Approximately 110,000 ounces of gold and 800,000 ounces of silver were produced (Durgin, 2012).
- In 1985, the Bobcat / Standard Slag agreement was terminated.
- In 1990, Gold Fields Mining Corporation ("Gold Fields") entered into a purchase option agreement with Bobcat.
- 1991: Gold Fields carried out exploration and then terminated the agreement with Bobcat.
- According to Francis et al. (2020), "Golden Chief Mining" drilled at the Atlanta property in 1996.
- From 1997 to 1998, Kinross Gold Corporation ("Kinross") explored portions of the property under an agreement with Bobcat.
- From 2000 to 2001, Cordilleran Exploration Company ("Cordilleran") entered into an agreement with Bobcat and conducted drilling.
- During 2009-2010, Desert Hawk was formed as a private company and acquired the Atlanta property.
- In 2011, Meadow Bay Capital Corp. ("Meadow Bay") purchased Desert Hawk and, in so doing, acquired the Atlanta property and became the owner/operator.
- In 2019, Casino Gold Corp. ("Casino") purchased Desert Hawk and, in so doing, acquired the Atlanta property and became the owner/operator.
- In 2019, through a series of transactions, Nevada King was formed and Nevada King acquired 100% ownership of Desert Hawk and the Atlanta property, and is the current owner/operator.
- During 2021 through the Effective Date of this report, Nevada King expanded the property to the configuration summarized in Section 4.0 of this report and carried out exploration, including substantial drilling.

6.2 ATLANTA PROPERTY HISTORICAL EXPLORATION

The author is not aware of exploration that may have been carried out by historical operators before 1990, other than drilling done by the Bobcat-Standard Slag joint venture during 1977 to 1990 (see Section 10.2).

6.2.1 GOLD FIELDS 1990 - 1991

According to Durgin and Ball (2012), Gold Fields conducted detailed geologic mapping of the Atlanta Pit and Bradshaw areas, as well as the Silver Park, Solo Joker / Miner's Delight, and Hulse mine areas. They did detailed rock chip geochemical surveys on and around the principal prospect areas. Grid soil geochemical surveys were conducted over the Bradshaw prospect area and outlying claims. A sagebrush bio-geochemical survey was conducted over the area north of the Atlanta Pit. Induced polarization/resistivity ("IP/Res"), audio magneto-telluric ("AMT"), magnetic, and radiometric surveys were conducted over the mine and areas to the north and south. Gold Fields drilled 82 holes as summarized in Section 0.

6.2.2 GOLDEN CHIEF 1996

Golden Chief carried out exploration at the Atlanta property in 1996. The author is not aware of the Golden Chief exploration activities or results, except that eight holes were drilled as summarized in Section 10.4.

6.2.3 KINROSS 1997

In 1997, Kinross mapped and sampled jasperoid outcrops in the area east of the Atlanta Pit and conducted soil sampling. Kinross drilled 80 RC holes, digitized the data previously collected, and created a wireframe model of the deposit. The Kinross drilling is summarized in Section 10.5. A resource estimate was performed using Datamine software before the implementation of NI 43-101. Nearly all of the Kinross exploration data was reported to have passed into the possession of Meadow Bay (Durgin and Ball, 2012).

6.2.4 CORDILLERAN 2000 - 2001

Cordilleran carried out exploration at the Atlanta property in 2000 – 2001. The author is not aware of the Cordilleran exploration activities or results, except that five holes were drilled as summarized in Section 10.6.

6.2.5 2002 - 2008

The author is not aware of the exploration conducted from 2002 through 2008. It is presumed that the Atlanta property was idle, and no significant exploration work was carried out during those years.

6.2.6 DESERT HAWK 2009 - 2020

According to Francis et al. (2020), Desert Hawk was formed in 2009-2010 and was subsequently and sequentially acquired by Meadow Bay, Casino, and, most recently, by Nevada King in 2019, the Issuer of this report. Desert Hawk's exploration is summarized in Section 9.0.

6.3 HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Bobcat and Kinross prepared historical estimates of mineralized material in 1992 and 1998, respectively. These estimates were completed before the promulgation of NI 43-101. Mineral resource estimates were prepared for Meadow Bay in 2013 by Newton et al. (2013) and for Desert Hawk in 2020 by Francis et al. (2020). All historical estimates shown in

Table 6-1 used categories other than those outlined in NI 43-101 sections 1.2 and 1.3, but Mr. Bickel is not aware of the differences. A QP has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or Mineral Reserves, and Nevada King is not treating the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves. These historical resource estimates are summarized in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1. Summary of Historical Estimates of Mineralized Material and Mineral Resources, Atlanta Project

	Measured (x000)					Indicated (x000)					Inferred (x000)					Tailings (x000)				
Source of information	Tonnes (000's)	Gold grade (ppm)	Gold oz (000's)	Silver grade (ppm)	Silver oz (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Gold grade (ppm)	Gold oz (000's)	Silver grade (ppm)	Silver oz (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Gold grade (ppm)	Gold oz (000's)	Silver grade (ppm)	Silver oz (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Gold grade (ppm)	Gold oz (000's)	Silver grade (ppm)	Silver oz (000's)
Prochnau (1992)	2,238	3.05	196	43.7	2,853	806	1.47	34	2.74	64	417	2.37	29	36.3	443	1,429	0.49	21	30.3	1,264
Kinross (1998)	-		-		-	5,636	1.85	308	17.3	2,850	2,781	1.41	114	8.1	656	-		-		-
Newton et al., 2013	5,014	1.37	199	15.2	2,224	9,050	1.20	320	11.8	3,122	16,817	0.99	494	7.30	3,588					
Francis et al., 2020	4,130	1.51	200	14.0	1,860	6,910	1.17	260	10.6	2,360	5,310	0.83	142	7.3	1,240					

Notes:

1. The historical estimates in
2. Table 6-1 are relevant only for historical completeness, are not current mineral resources, and the reader is cautioned that these estimates are not to be relied on. These historical estimates have been superseded by the current mineral resources presented in Section 14.11 of this report.
3. Mr. Bickel is not aware of the key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to prepare these historical estimates other than as listed in notes 4, 5, 6, and 7 below.
4. All historical estimates in
5. Table 6-1 used categories other than those outlined in NI 43-101 sections 1.2and 1.3 but Mr. Bickel is not aware of the differences. A QP has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or Mineral Reserves and Nevada King is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or Mineral Reserves.
6. The 1992 estimate was reported at a 0.03 opt gold equivalent cutoff grade.
7. The 1998 estimate was based on a 0.02 opt gold cutoff grade.
8. The 2013 estimate was reported at a 0.015 opt gold-only cutoff grade and was constrained by an optimized pit.
9. The 2020 resource was reported at a 0.35 ppm gold-only cutoff grade and was constrained by an optimized pit.

The 1992 and 1998 resource estimates summarized in Table 6-1 predate NI 43-101, have not been independently verified by the author, are not relevant to the mineral resources estimated in Section 14.11 of this report, and are not being relied upon by Nevada King. The author does not know if the Mineral Resource categories applied to the 1992 and 1998 historical estimates comply with currently recognized Mineral Resource categories as defined by CIM, and they are not suitable for more than gross comparisons with the NI 43-101 resource classifications in Table 6-1 and presented in this report. The historical Mineral Resource estimates are presented here simply to provide a historical perspective regarding the range of estimates produced using different data, methods, and assumptions, and no relationship with the current Mineral Resource estimate is meant to be implied.

7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The information presented in this section of the report is derived from Durgin (2012) and other sources, as cited, and modified based on the author's understanding of the district with input from Nevada King.

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Atlanta Project is situated in the northern part of the Wilson Creek Range in east-central Nevada (Figure 7-1.) within the Basin and Range geological province. The region is principally underlain by marine carbonate and quartzite formations of Cambrian through Permian ages (Figure 7-2.) that comprise extensive, north-south trending open folds formed during east-vergent compression in the hinterland of the Jurassic-Cretaceous Sevier fold and thrust belt (Tschanz and Pampeyan, 1970; Stewart, 1980; Long, 2015). The Paleozoic rocks in much of the region have been overlain by felsic to intermediate composition volcanic rocks and lesser lacustrine sedimentary rocks of Eocene to Pliocene ages (Figure 7-2.), all of which have been overprinted by mid-Miocene to Holocene extension.

Most of the Wilson Creek Range south of Atlanta consists of thick sequences of dacite to rhyolite ash-flow tuffs, lavas, and breccias that accumulated during eruptions and collapse of the nested and overlapping calderas of the Oligocene Indian Peak caldera complex from about 31 Ma to 29 Ma (Best et al., 2013; Rowley et al., 2017). The Indian Peak caldera complex extends for about 60 kilometers southeast of Atlanta, well into southwestern Utah.

7.2 ATLANTA PROPERTY AND DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

The geology of portions of the Atlanta property and deposit area has been described by Cox (1981), LaBerge et al. (1991), LaBerge (1994), and LaBerge (1996). The property straddles the northern margin of the Indian Peak caldera complex. North of the caldera-margin, limestone of the Ordovician Pogonip Group, Ordovician Eureka Quartzite, the Ely Springs Dolomite, and the Silurian Laketown Dolomite are exposed as shown on Nevada King's generalized property geologic map in Nevada King's property stratigraphic column is shown in Figure 7-4.

The Ordovician and Silurian carbonate and quartzite rocks in the Atlanta property were subjected to one or more compressional events during the Jurassic. East-directed compression during the Sevier Orogeny produced north-south trending folds in eastern Nevada (Long, 2015). Broad open folds have been mapped in the Eureka Quartzite to the south of the Atlanta Mine, and smaller compressional features can occasionally be observed at the Atlanta South and Silver Park targets (Figure 7-5). Such basement deformation patterns are seen in the property gravity dataset as a higher density, recumbent "Z" shaped feature in plan view (see Section 9.2.3).

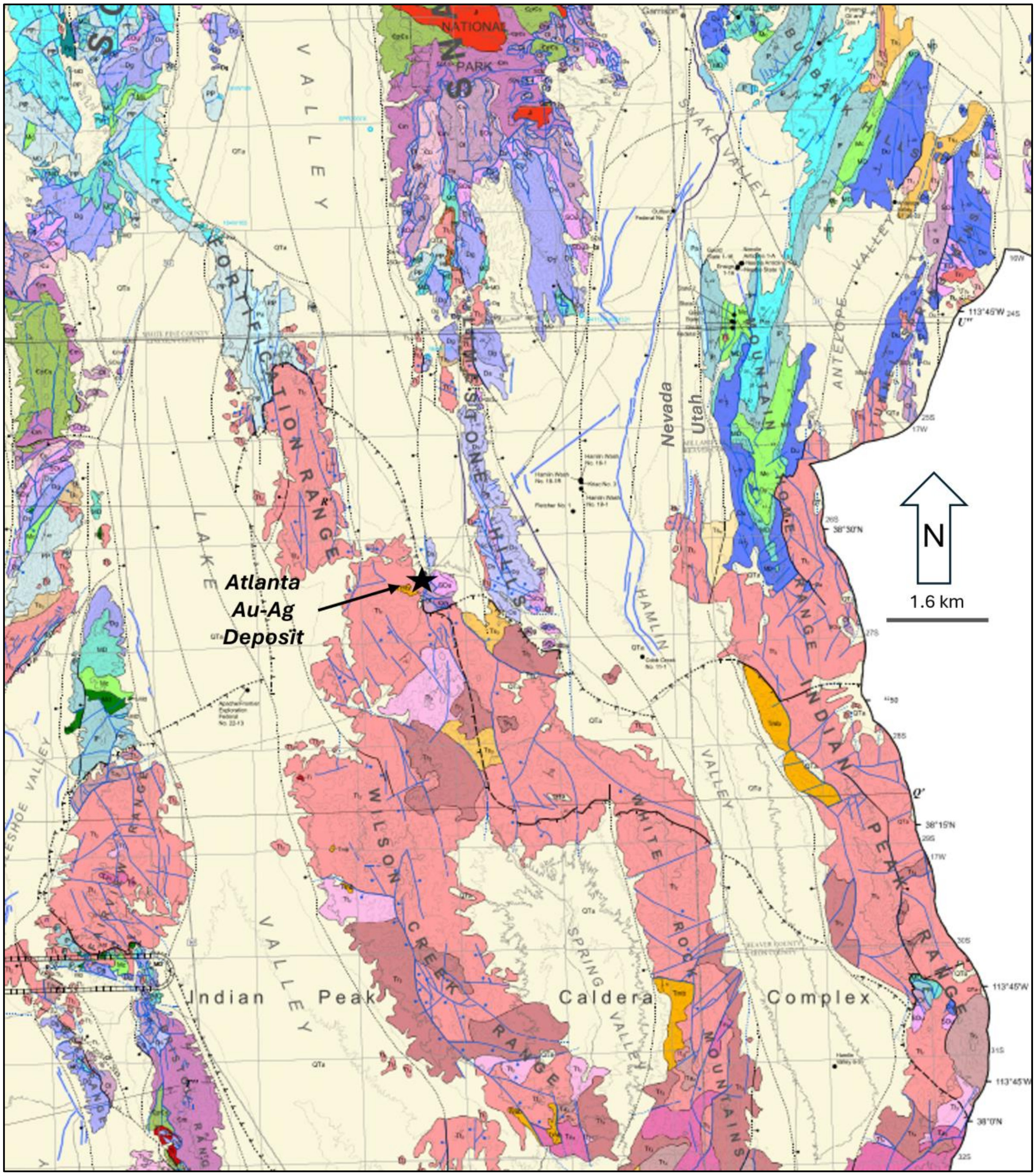


Figure 7-1. Regional Geologic Setting of the Atlanta Project Area

(modified from Rowley et al., 2017; see Figure 7-2. for map unit legend)

QTa	Surficial and basin-fill deposits (Holocene to lower Miocene)
QTb	Basalt lava flows (Holocene to lower Miocene)
Ts_4	Sedimentary rocks, unit 4 (Miocene)
Ts_3	Sedimentary rocks, unit 3 (plate 1 and cross sections) (Miocene to Oligocene)
Ts_2	Sedimentary rocks, unit 2 (plate 1 and cross sections) (Oligocene)
Ts_1	Sedimentary rocks, unit 1 (Oligocene to Upper Cretaceous?)
Tv	Volcanic rocks, undivided (cross sections only) (Miocene to Eocene)
Tt_4	Ash-flow tuff and interbedded ash-fall tuff, unit 4 (Miocene)
Tt_3	Ash-flow tuff and interbedded ash-fall tuff, unit 3 (Miocene to Oligocene)
Tt_2	Ash-flow tuff and interbedded ash-fall tuff, unit 2 (Oligocene)
Tt_1	Ash-flow tuff and interbedded ash-fall tuff, unit 1 (plate 1 and cross sections) (Oligocene to Eocene)
Tr_4	Rhyolite lava flows, unit 4 (plate 1 and cross sections) (Miocene)
Tr_3	Rhyolite lava flows, unit 3 (plate 1 and cross sections) (Miocene to Oligocene)
Tr_2	Rhyolite lava flows, unit 2 (plate 1 and cross sections) (Oligocene)
Tr_1	Rhyolite lava flows, unit 1 (plate 1 and cross sections) (Oligocene to Eocene)
Ta_4	Intermediate-composition lava flows, unit 4 (Miocene)
Ta_3	Intermediate-composition lava flows, unit 3 (Miocene to Oligocene)
Ta_2	Intermediate-composition lava flows, unit 2 (plate 1 and cross sections) (Oligocene)
Ta_1	Intermediate-composition lava flows, unit 1 (plate 1 and cross sections) (Oligocene to Eocene)
Tmb	Megabreccia (Miocene to Oligocene)
Ti	Intrusive rocks (Miocene to Paleocene)
TKi	Intrusive rocks (Miocene to Cretaceous)
Ki	Intrusive rocks (plate 1 and cross sections) (Upper Cretaceous)
Ks	Sedimentary rocks, undivided (Upper and Lower Cretaceous)
Ji	Intrusive rocks (plate 1 and cross sections) (Jurassic)
Js	Sedimentary rocks, undivided (plate 2 only) (Jurassic)
T̄Rs	Sedimentary rocks, undivided (Triassic)
PzU	Sedimentary rocks, undivided (cross section only) (Paleozoic)
Pp	Park City Group, undivided (Permian)
Par	Arcturus Formation and Rib Hill Sandstone, undivided (Permian)
Pa	Arcturus Formation (plate 1 and cross sections) (Permian)
Pr	Rib Hill Sandstone (plate 1 and cross sections) (Lower Permian)
PIP	Riepe Spring Limestone and Ely Limestone, undivided (Lower Permian to Pennsylvanian)
IP	Ely Limestone (plate 1 and cross sections) (Pennsylvanian)
MDd	Diamond Peak Formation, Chainman Shale, Joana Limestone, and Pilot Shale, undivided (plate 1 and cross sections) (Upper Mississippian to Upper Devonian)
Md	Diamond Peak Formation (Upper Mississippian)
Mc	Chainman Shale (Upper Mississippian)
MD	Joana Limestone and Pilot Shale, undivided (Lower Mississippian to Upper Devonian)
DЄ	Carbonate and clastic rocks, undivided (plate 1 and cross sections) (Devonian to Upper Cambrian)
DS	Sedimentary rocks, undivided (Devonian to Silurian)
Du	Carbonate sedimentary rocks, undivided (Devonian)
Dd	Devils Gate Formation (plate 1 and cross sections) (Upper to Middle Devonian)
Dg	Guilmette Formation (plate 1 and cross sections), (Upper to Middle Devonian)
Dn	Nevada formation (plate 1 and cross sections) (Middle to Lower Devonian)
Ds	Simonson Dolomite and Sevy Dolomite, undivided (plate 1 and cross sections) (Middle to Lower Devonian)
SO	Sedimentary rocks, undivided (cross sections only) (Silurian to Ordovician)
SOu	Dolomite, upper part, undivided (Silurian to Upper Ordovician)
Ol	Dolomite, lower part, undivided (Middle to Lower Ordovician)
Єc	Carbonate sedimentary rocks, undivided (Cambrian)
Єu	Limestone and shale, upper part, undivided (Lower Ordovician? to Upper Cambrian)
Єm	Limestone and shale, middle part, undivided (Upper to Middle Cambrian)
ЄpЄs	Sedimentary rocks, lower part (Middle Cambrian to Neoproterozoic)
pЄ	Metamorphosed and crystalline basement rocks (Neoproterozoic to Paleoproterozoic)

Figure 7-2. Legend for Regional Geologic Map

(Modified from Rowley et al., 2017)

RESPEC

Much of the southern and southwestern portions of the property are within the northwestern part of the 30.06 Ma Indian Peak caldera, formed during the voluminous eruptions of the Wah Wah Springs Formation ignimbrites and the nested, 29 Ma White Rock caldera that formed during the eruptions of the voluminous Lund Formation ignimbrites (Best et al., 2013). Younger Oligocene-age silicic volcanic rocks were deposited within the Indian Peak and White Rock calderas and have been assigned by Nevada King to the Ryan Spring Formation, Ripgut Formation, Isom Formation, and the Blawn Formation as shown in Figure 7-3 and Figure 7-4. Several areas of shallow rhyolite to rhyodacite composition dikes, domes, and flows showing evidence of hydrothermal alteration and gold-silver mineralization ("Tri" in Figure 7-3) that at least in part post-date the Wah Wah Springs Formation, and predate the Ryan Spring Formation. Nevada King geologists use their informal terms such as the "Atlanta Caldera" for a small portion of the property located north of the 30.06 Ma Indian Peak caldera of Best et al. (2013) and the "Ryan Spring Caldera" when referring to the northern part of the Indian Peak caldera and/or the 29.20 Ma White Rock caldera of Best et al. (2013).

In the northwest part of the property, volcanic rocks that predate the Indian Peak caldera have been assigned by Nevada King to the ca. 32 Ma Escalante Desert Group ("Tev") (Figure 7-3 and Figure 7-4). These Tev exposures are external to the northern limits of the Indian Peak caldera (Best et al., 2013).

Two unexposed stocks of about three to four kilometers in diameter are inferred by Nevada King to underlie the property based on Nevada King's magnetic and gravity surveys. The "Atlanta stock" is centered about three kilometers northwest of the Atlanta pit. The "Ryan Springs stock" is centered about six kilometers southwest of the Atlanta pit and three kilometers southwest of the Silver Park pit (Figure 7-5).

At least two sets of high-angle normal faults cut the Paleozoic and Oligocene rocks within the property along north-south, northwest-southeast, and east-west faults (Figure 7-3). All fault orientations are seen throughout the property, but the north-oriented faults such as the "Atlanta fault zone" or the "Atlanta mine fault zone" ("AMFZ") feature prominently within the Atlanta mineral resource area, while the northwest to east-west set defined "Silver Park Linement" controls the distribution of intrusions, alteration, and mineralization related to the Silver Park and Atlanta South target areas (Figure 7-5).

7.2.1 ATLANTA MINE AREA

The historical Atlanta open-pit is centered on the north-south AMFZ that at the surface separates Ordovician Eureka Quartzite, Ordovician Ely Springs Dolomite, and Silurian Laketown Dolomite in the footwall to the east from Oligocene volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks in the hanging wall to the west. The AMFZ consists of a series of faults that dip between 70 to 90 degrees to the west. The East Atlanta Fault, within the AMFZ, has been interpreted to be a segment of the Oligocene Indian Peak caldera's eastern margin (LaBerge et al., 1991; LaBerge,1996). The unconformable contact, defined by drilling, separating a basal carbonate sequence of Paleozoic-age dolomite and quartzite from an overlying Oligocene-age sequence of volcanic rocks, has been interpreted as a paleokarst surface. North of the pit, there is less aggregate fault displacement, and the Paleozoic-Oligocene unconformity dips gently north and west as shown in the generalized cross sections of Figure 7-6 and Figure 7-7.

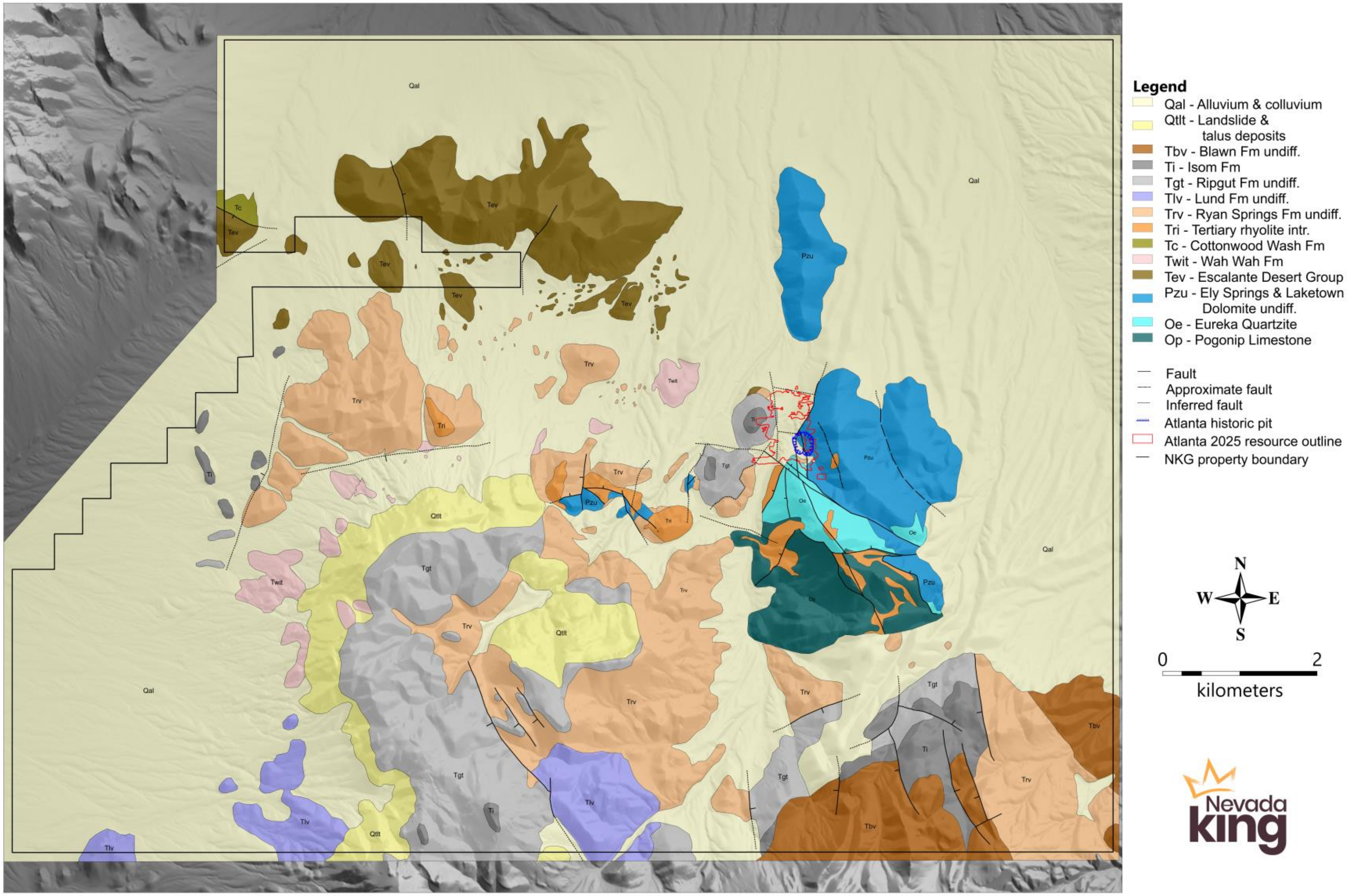


Figure 7-3. Atlanta Property Geologic Map

(from Nevada King, 2025)

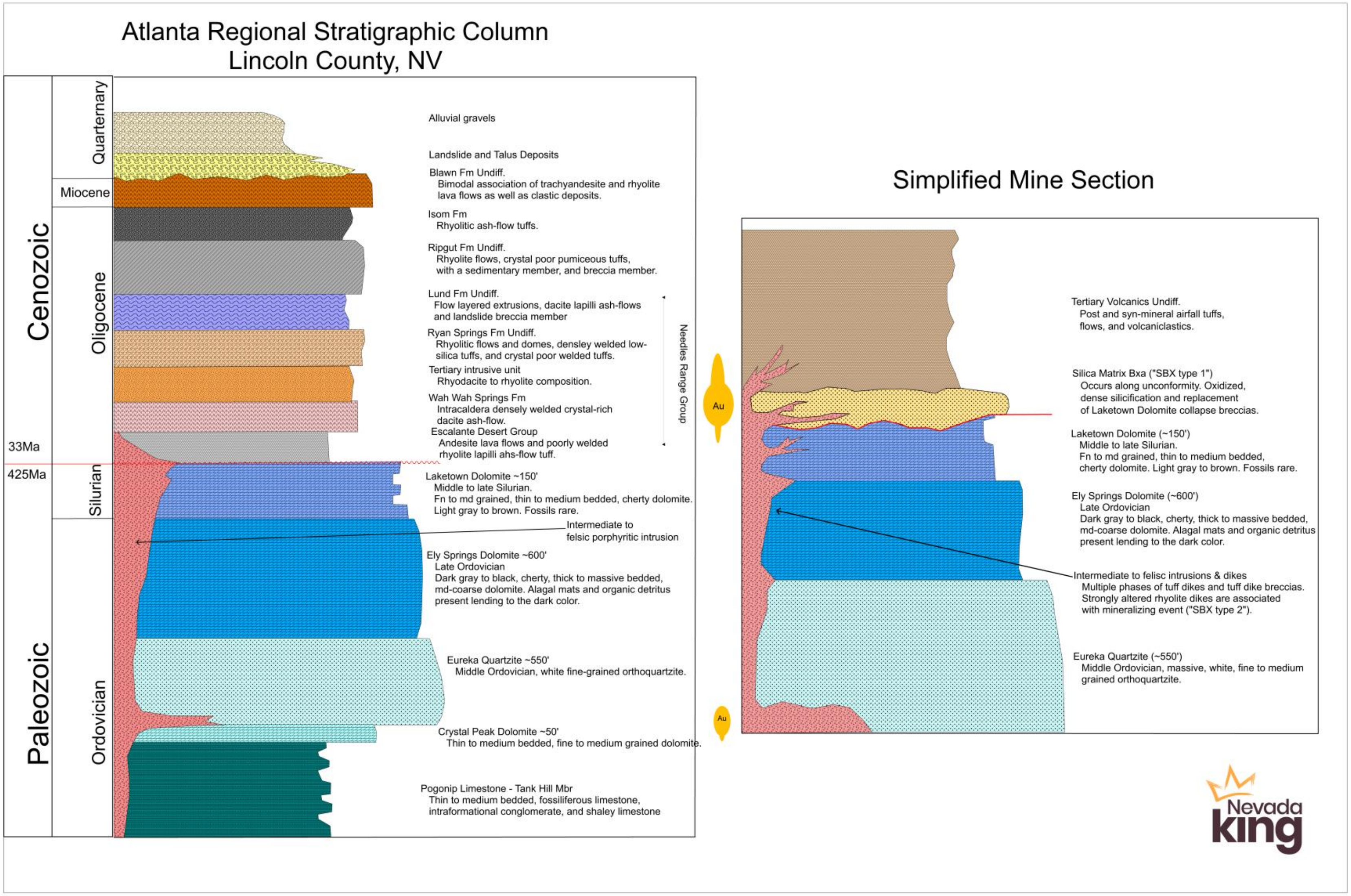


Figure 7-4. Stratigraphic Column of the Atlanta District, Nevada

(from Nevada King, 2025)

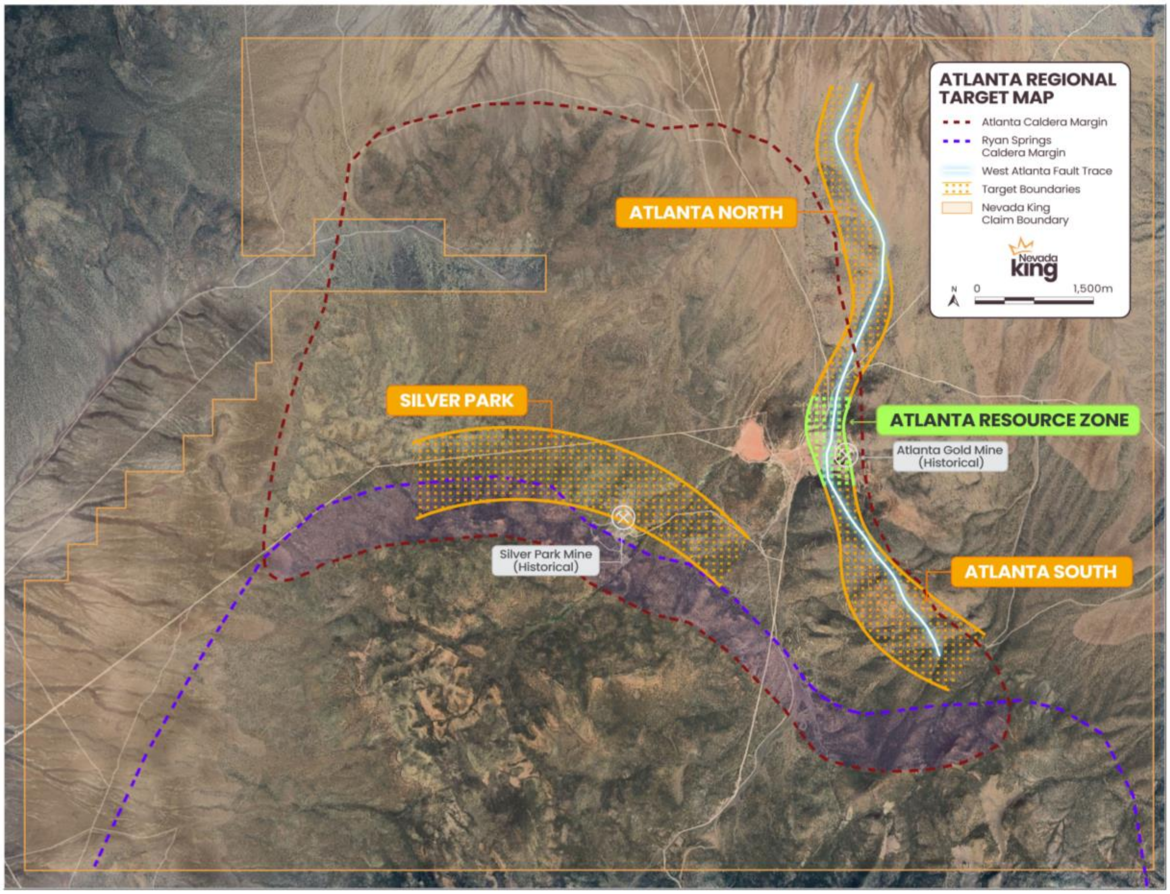


Figure 7-5. Atlanta District Regional Exploration Target Map
(from Nevada King, 2025)

Various dikes are present in the Atlanta area from felsic to intermediate compositions. Porphyritic rhyolite to rhyodacite dikes occur just above the brecciated unconformity contact and up-section within hanging-wall volcanic rocks, often following high-angle structures within the AMFZ, and major structural intersections, where they are generally strongly silicified and mineralized, and likely are associated with the main mineralizing event (Figure 7-6 and Figure 7-7). In the AMFZ, aphanitic felsic to intermediate dikes crosscut through Paleozoic basement rock, following both structural features and bedding planes. These intrusions are heterolithic, with Paleozoic basement and Oligocene volcanic clasts within the dike matrix, and vary in alteration from strongly argillic to weak silicification. Mineralization within the felsic to intermediate dikes is often anomalous to weak and are likely to be at a later stage.

7.3 MINERALIZATION

Several areas of hydrothermally altered rocks and gold-silver mineralization have been recognized within the Atlanta property, including the Atlanta resource area, Atlanta North, Atlanta South, and Silver Park (Figure 7-2). The most important area, as of the Effective Date of this report, is centered on the historical Atlanta pit. The unconformable paleo-karst surface separating basal Paleozoic-age dolomite and quartzite from overlying Oligocene-age, caldera-related sequence consisting of felsic to intermediate composition tuff, volcaniclastics, and other epiclastic rocks served as the major control over the distribution of low-sulfidation epithermal-type gold-silver mineralization at Atlanta. Previous studies have concluded that the mineralization at Atlanta is low-sulfidation epithermal-type (Cox, 1981, and LaBerge, 1996). The bulk of the gold-silver mineralization is hosted within a densely silicified jasperoidal breccia zone that developed along an unconformable contact, and within strongly brecciated volcanics and porphyritic rhyolite to rhyodacite dikes above the unconformity. Local zones of sub-vertical high-grade mineralization extending from the unconformity are developed along what are thought to be collapse-breccia zones along a paleokarst surface. The unconformable contact dips 10 to 20 degrees northwestward and generally ranges in thickness from 10 to 45 meters, although mineralization can be significantly thicker in the collapse-breccia zones.

An important secondary control of mineralization at the Atlanta project is a series of north-south trending, west-dipping faults that cut and displace the unconformity such as the AMFZ that juxtaposes the Oligocene volcanic rocks on the west against the Ordovician and Silurian sedimentary rocks on the east, (see Figure 7-3 with the Atlanta resource zone indicated by red circle), Figure 7-6 and Figure 7-7. This series of faults strike parallel with the long axis of gold and silver mineralization at Atlanta and continues westward down-dip in the West Atlanta Graben Zone ("WAGZ"). Cumulative normal displacement within the AMFZ and WAGZ resulted in the progressive westward down-drop of the unconformity and gold-silver mineralization, meaning the mineralization rapidly deepens from east to west. Additionally, multiple high-angle east-west faults perpendicular to the main series are important for localizing high-grade mineralization. Notably, the South fault and North fault, which intersect the AMFZ, acting as a conduit for porphyritic rhyolite to rhyodacite dikes associated with localized high-grade mineralization. The current extent of mineralization along the AMFZ and along the unconformity contact is 500 - 800 meters east-west, and 900 – 1,000 meters north–south.

Atlanta mineralization is a product of complex multi-phase brecciation and silicification with some decalcification and argillic alteration. There are two breccias defined by Nevada King geologists, an oxidized, silica matrix collapse-breccia of Laketown dolomite ("SBX type 1") that occurs along the unconformity between Paleozoic rocks and Oligocene volcanic rocks, and a multi-phase volcanic tuff breccia ("SBX type 2"). The bulk of the gold and silver mineralization is located in, or near, these two breccia units, both of which are located within the hanging wall of the AMFZ, WAGZ, and above the unconformity, with appreciable gold mineralization within the hanging-wall volcanic breccia and tuffs (Figure 7-4, Figure 7-6, and Figure 7-7).

The silica breccia SBX type 1 protolith is primarily the Laketown Dolomite (determined through relict bedding, sparse fossils, and litho-geochemistry). The Laketown Dolomite is prone to strong decalcification and subsequent fine-grained quartz replacement ("jasperoid") along the unconformity due to its composition and thin-to-moderately bedded lithology. This is in contrast to the less mineralized massive Ely Springs Dolomite. The silica breccia SBX type 2 contains volcanic clasts replaced by fine-grained quartz to varying degrees and is differentiated from the SBX type 1 through trace-element litho-geochemistry. Both breccias are thoroughly oxidized and display strong hematite +/- limonite staining. Residual sulfides, primarily pyrite, can be encountered in these breccias containing gold, but it is the author's current understanding that the bulk of gold mineralization, for the most part, is very fine-grained gold-bearing iron oxides. The Atlanta deposit is strongly oxidized to depths exceeding 457 meters. There are several generations of epithermal quartz veinlet stock works, which often contain intricately banded pyrite. Pyrite and other sulfides are generally very fine-grained and occasionally coarse-grained along open fractures or vugs. Minor late quartz ± pyrite veinlets cut both the clasts and the breccia matrix.

The hanging-wall volcanic breccias and tuffs show strong and widespread argillic (kaolinite, illite) alteration and have also been silicified and cut by minor quartz veinlets (Durgin and Ball, 2012). These silicified rocks are typically cut by stockworks of thin pyrite veins. The silicified rocks are often hydrothermally brecciated, host multi-phase quartz veins, and have colloform banding in breccia voids. There is appreciable diffuse gold mineralization within the volcanic rocks and related intrusions.

The pale gray fine-grained porphyritic rhyolite to rhyodacite dikes within the AMFZ show pervasive argillic alteration and silicification, often with the presence of fine-grained sulfides, particularly on mineral boundaries and in veins and veinlets. These strongly altered porphyritic rhyolite to rhyodacite dikes are associated with the mineralizing event. Gold and silver mineralization in the porphyritic rhyolite to rhyodacite dikes is characterized by fine-grained pyrite and/or marcasite, which occur as rims on phenocrysts, along fractures and microfractures, and disseminated in the groundmass. Sulfide minerals do occur in strongly altered intrusions and volcaniclastic rocks overlying the mineralized silica breccia zones, but pyritic rock does not generally host gold values greater than 0.1g Au/t and appears to be an early-stage hydrothermal event, and gold mineralization at Atlanta is typically associated with oxide mineralogy.

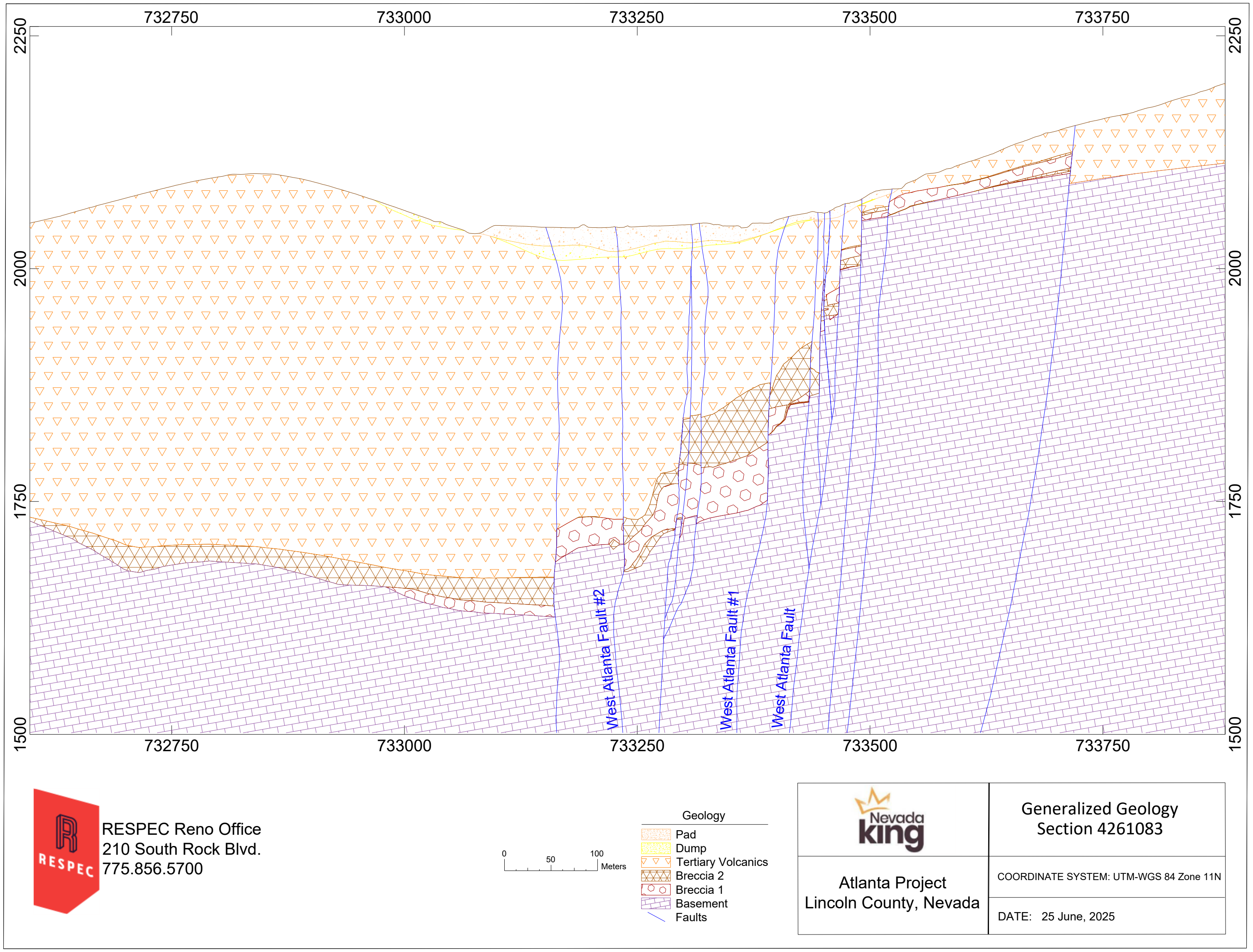


Figure 7-6. Generalized Cross Section 4261083N, Atlanta Mine Area

(location of Section 4261083N shown in Figure 10-2)

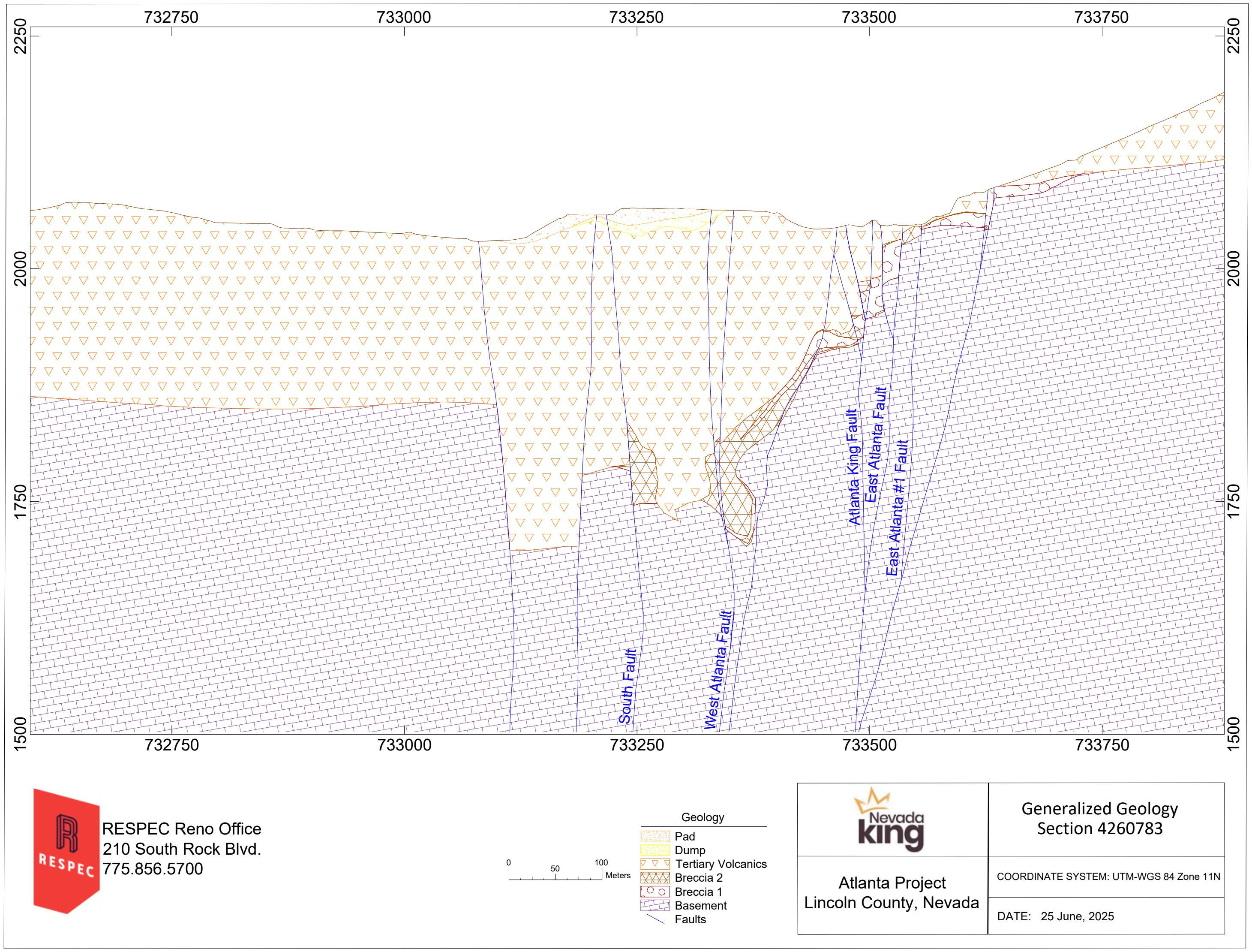


Figure 7-7. Geologic Cross Section 4260783N, Atlanta Mine Area

(location of Section 4260783N shown in Figure 10-2)

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Atlanta deposit is located near the north margin of the Indian Peak caldera complex and is considered to have formed in a caldera-margin low-sulfidation epithermal system. The Atlanta deposit is classified as a low-sulfidation deposit based on the following observations:

- The Atlanta deposit exhibits characteristics consistent with low-sulfidation epithermal systems, including fill and replacement primarily of carbonate fault breccias and hydrothermal breccias within the volcanic rocks.
- Preliminary petrography work shows a quartz vein with dendritic growths of pyrite, indicating that the original deposition was a gel-like silica that experienced disequilibrium and rapid fluid flashing, resulting in the rapid precipitation of silica and metals.
- Preliminary fluid inclusion work concludes Atlanta ore fluids were low temperature and low salinity, and relatively shallow depths, which are typical characteristics of low-sulfidation epithermal systems.
- Strong and pervasive silicification is present within the breccias and the volcanic rocks. Textures indicate open voids in the breccias were filled with colloform banded quartz, and individual carbonate clasts were replaced with fine-grained quartz.
- The quartz is predominantly very fine-grained, except where late drusy quartz has been deposited in open spaces. Several generations of epithermal quartz veinlet stockworks are present within the breccias, and multi-stage quartz veins occur within the volcanic rocks.

Figure 8-1, below, from Sillitoe and Hedenquist (2003), presents a conceptual cross section depicting a low-sulfidation epithermal system in a caldera rift-margin geological setting. Low-sulfidation epithermal deposits typically form as veins in the shallow subsurface (<2 kilometers), in some cases associated with subaerial geothermal systems (Hedenquist et al., 2000; Taksavasu et al., 2018). These systems are characterized by a low oxidation state of sulfur, low salinity, near-neutral pH, and hydrothermal fluids composed predominantly of meteoric water (Robb, 2005).

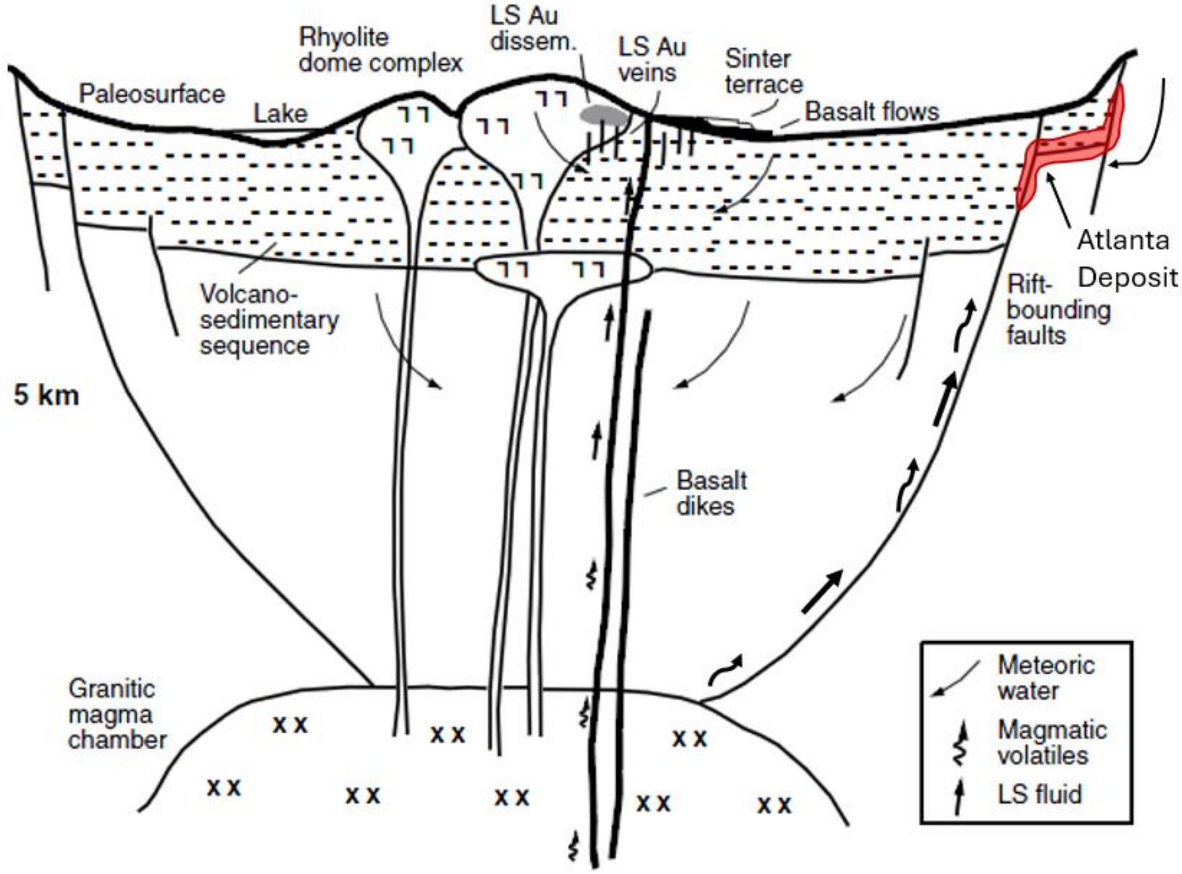


Figure 8-1 Schematic Model of a Low-Sulfidation Epithermal Mineralizing System

(Modified from Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003)

9.0 EXPLORATION

This section describes exploration activities conducted by Desert Hawk both before and following its acquisition by Nevada King. Section 9.1 outlines exploration completed by Desert Hawk before the Nevada King acquisition, and Section 9.2 summarizes post-acquisition exploration conducted by Nevada King. Drilling is summarized in Section 10.0.

9.1 DESERT HAWK 2009 - 2020

9.1.1 2011 GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

In 2011, Desert Hawk contracted Quantec Geoscience Limited ("Quantec") to conduct a total field ground magnetic survey. The objective was to confirm the results of a low magnetic signal identified by Gold Field in 1990 at the Atlanta Pit, which extends to the north. The magnetic field is potentially indicative of mineralization. Quantec was also contracted to survey an area west of the Atlanta Pit. The survey was conducted by Quantec in two areas:

- Area 1 - north and west of the open-pit, along the projection of the Atlanta fault
- Area 2 - south and west of the open-pit.

The ground magnetic survey utilized GEM-10 walking and base station receivers. Survey lines were oriented east-west, with a line spacing of 100 meters, and measurements were recorded at two-second intervals. Area 1 included 57 lines, totaling 86.4 line-kilometers. The results are summarized in Figure 9-1. The author is not aware of the results of Area 2.

The Quantec ground magnetic survey contracted by Desert Hawk corresponded well with the 1990 Gold Fields data. Both surveys identified a linear north-northwest-trending magnetic low approximately 150 meters north of the Atlanta Pit and a larger magnetic low approximately 2,000 meters to the northwest, coincident with the Atlanta fault and its interpreted extension along strike to the north. The postulated extension of the Atlanta fault north of the pit passes along the east side of the magnetic low approximately 150 meters north of the pit. These anomalies may reflect highly altered rocks adjacent to the Atlanta fault.

Quantec conducted a Titan-24 DC-IP survey in 2012 across two grids named the Atlanta Fault Area and Western Knolls Area. The Atlanta Fault Area comprises three lines oriented 324° with variable spacing. The Western Knolls area comprises six lines oriented 315° with 250-meter line spacing.

In 2013, Desert Hawk contracted Magee Geophysical Services LLC ("Magee Geophysical") to conduct a gravity survey across the northwest part of the property near the Atlanta Mine. The survey used 323 gravity stations on a 200-meter grid spacing over the Western Knolls area and north of the historic open-pit, along with four north-northeast to south-southwest lines spaced 600 meters apart running 200-meter station spacing along the lines, altogether covering approximately 25 kilometers squared. Followed in 2014 with a second gravity survey conducted by Magee Geophysical covering approximately 16.5 kilometers squared with 465 gravity stations, on a 200-meter grid spacing at the northern end of the property. In 2014, the 2013 gravity data was processed to Complete Bouguer

Gravity and merged with data acquired in 2013 data and some surrounding United States Geological Survey ("USGS") public domain data.

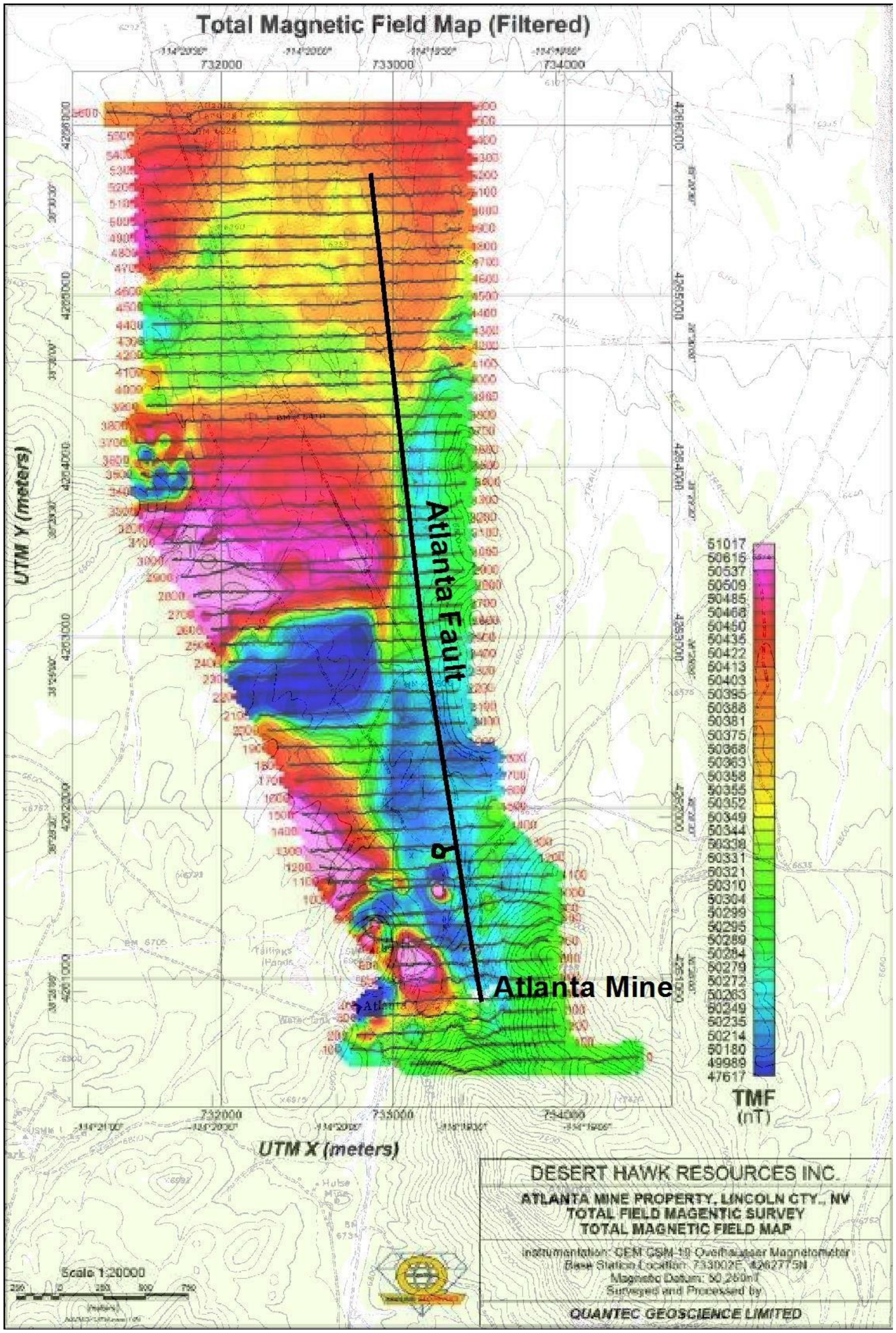


Figure 9-1 Area 1 Ground Magnetic Survey 2011

9.1.2 SURFACE SAMPLING 2009 - 2012

From 2009 through 2011, Desert Hawk conducted grid soil sampling in a 7.8 square-kilometer area located in the northwestern portion of the Western Knolls area, 5.8 kilometers west of the Atlanta resource area and 3.4 kilometers northwest of the historic Silver Park Mine, and the adjacent PEG area, seven kilometers west southwest of the Atlanta resource area and 3.7 kilometers west southwest of historic Silver Park Mine.

Meadow Bay, through Desert Hawk, collected a total of 2,848 soil samples at 30.5-meter intervals along 43 lines spaced 100 meters apart. In 2012, over 450 rock chip samples were collected across the Western Knolls in areas with soil geochemical anomalies and where silicified, brecciated, and iron-stained volcanic outcrops were identified. Sampling focused on outcrops exhibiting potentially high gold grades to help understand the underlying hydrothermal alteration.

This and previous soil and rock chip sampling identified multiple areas with elevated gold, silver, arsenic, and antimony.

9.1.3 SAMPLES IN MINE WORKINGS

Nevada King's database contains no records of sampling from historical underground mine workings, and this material has been mined out in the Atlanta Pit. RESPEC's Atlanta Project database does not include information from grade control or blasthole sampling during mining in the Atlanta Pit.

Desert Hawk conducted limited rock chip channel sampling in the northern pit wall. This sampling outlined a narrow area of mineralization at the western end of the line within the lower silicified breccia zone, and additional samples were collected across altered Paleozoic exposures.

9.2 NEVADA KING 2020 - 2024

9.2.1 SURFACE SAMPLING

Since 2021, Nevada King has conducted extensive soil sampling surveys, including 1,900 samples taken at 100-meter intervals along lines spaced 200 meters apart. An additional 840 samples were taken at 50-meter intervals along lines spaced 100 meters apart over selected areas. Arsenic results are shown in Figure 9-2. These were integrated with data from 3,600 soil samples in Nevada King's historical surface sample database to evaluate the property's district-scale gold potential.

Nevada King collected 999 rock chip samples from 2020 to 2024 from areas outside of the Atlanta deposit area. The distribution and gold assays for these rock chip samples are summarized in Figure 9-3 with values ranging from below detection up to 6.37g Au/t.

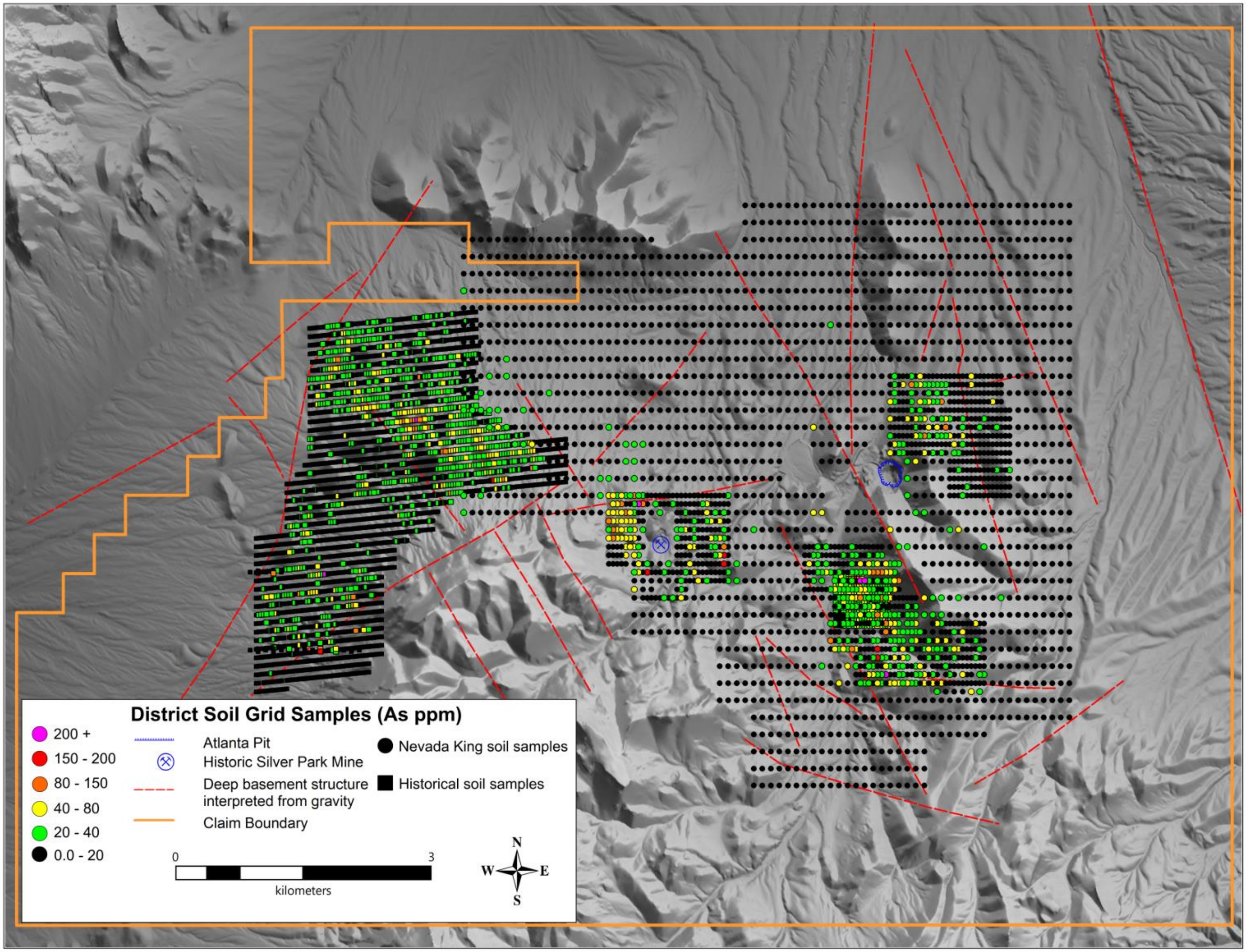


Figure 9-2. Soil Samples Showing Arsenic Analyses

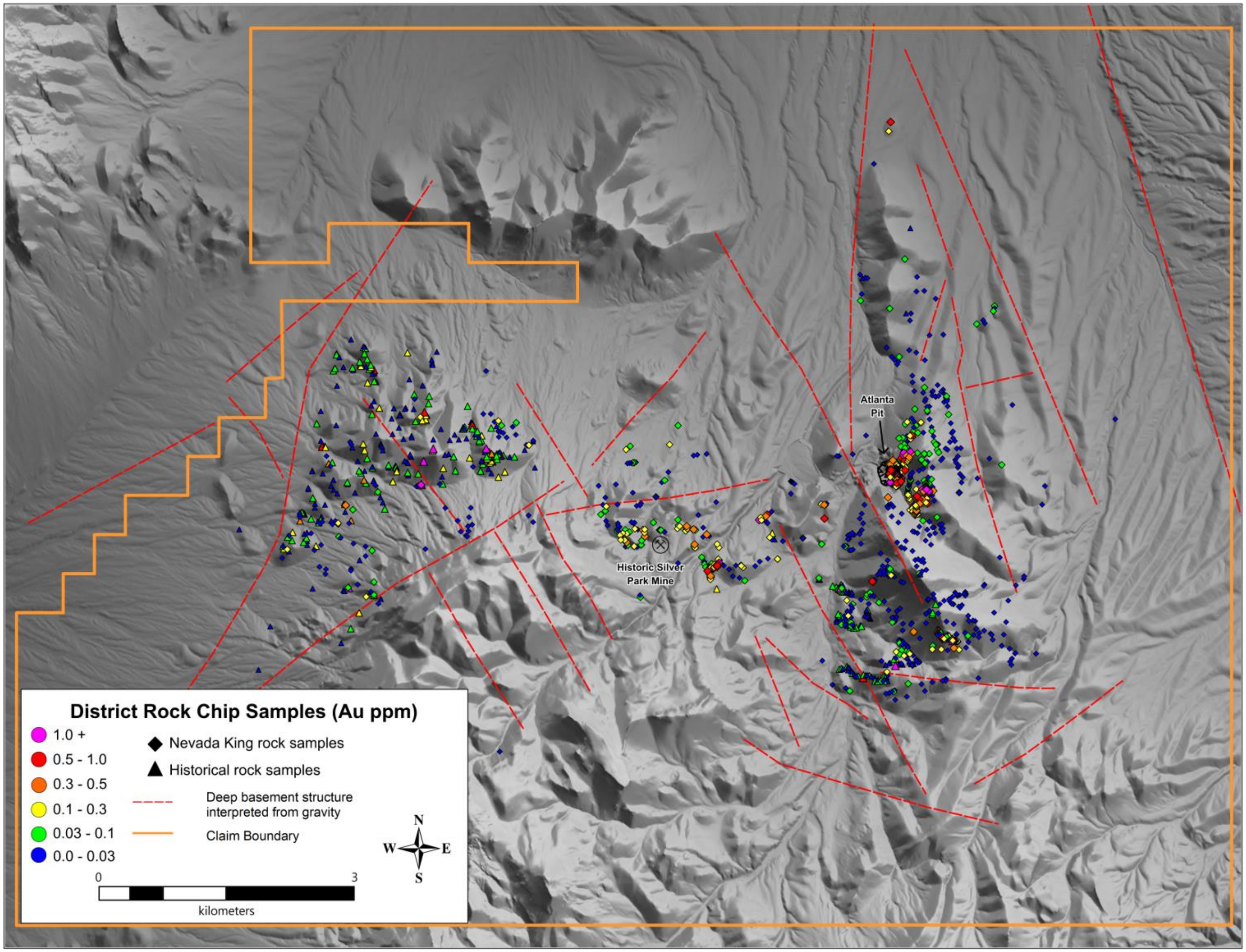


Figure 9-3. Rock Chip Samples with Gold Analyses

9.2.2 GEOLOGIC MAPPING

In 2023, detailed geologic mapping over a four-square-kilometer area, north, east, and south of the Atlanta pit, was completed by consultant Steven Koehler at a scale of 1:2,000, focused along the Atlanta fault corridor. This mapping included observations of: outcrop geology (including strike and dip of bedding), structure and alteration intensity, historical mine workings and prospects, hydrothermal alteration patterns, and a geologic interpretation map. District-scale mapping of lithotypes, structures, and alteration by Nevada King Geologists in junction with rock chip sampling has been ongoing from 2020 – 2024 and has been the basis for much of the Company's targeting and exploratory drilling, particularly outside of the Atlanta resource area.

9.2.3 GEOPHYSICS

Since 2021, Nevada King has commissioned a drone magnetic survey, a ground gravity survey, an IP/resistivity survey, and a controlled source audio-frequency magneto-telluric ("CSAMT") survey. The drone magnetic survey was carried out in 2021 by Zonge International of Reno, NV. Data acquisition was accomplished by a drone-based magnetometer system, which consisted of a GEM Systems GSMP-35UC UAV Potassium magnetometer onboard a battery-operated DJI Matrice 600 Pro Hexacopter. GPS positions and total field intensity data were recorded continuously at 5.0 Hertz along with flight characteristics such as roll, pitch, yaw, and laser altimeter. The 5.0 Hertz sampling interval provides approximately one meter data points along flight lines with flight altitude set between 40-50 meters above ground level. In order for +/- 5-meter accuracy on terrain drape, DTM/DSM 5.0-meter digital was acquired. A second magnetometer recorded continuously at a fixed ground location to allow for diurnal corrections. A total of 1,200 line-kilometers were surveyed on 98-degree oriented lines at a spacing of 100 meters.

The CSAMT surveys were conducted in 2022, 2023, and 2024 by KLM Geoscience LLC of Reno, NV, using a Phoenix RXU-8A receiver, Phoenix 20kw TXU-30A transmitter with TXD Tx driver, Phoenix MTC-180 magnetic coils in 2022, and Phoenix MTC-185 magnetic coils in 2023 and 2024. The power source for the 2022 survey was a 30 kW 3-phase trailer-mounted generator, followed in 2023 and 2024 by a 45 kW 3-phase trailer-mounted generator. A total of 70 survey lines were run with 25-meter dipole station spacing and various line spacings of 100, 200, and 800 meters, totaling 169.6 line-kilometers. Orientation of the survey lines primarily run east-west, with three north-south lines.

The gravity surveys were conducted in 2021 and in 2024 by Magee Geophysical Services of Reno, NV. Relative gravity measurements were taken using LaCoste & Romberg Model-G gravity meters, and a topographic survey was performed with Trimble Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) and Fast-Static (FS) GPS. Specific GPS equipment used in surveying all gravity stations is as listed: Trimble SPS88x/R8/SPS986/5700 receivers, Trimble Model TSC2/3/5 controllers, Trimble TrimMark III TDL and PDL base/repeater radios, Trimble Zephyr GPS antennas, and Trimble Business Center for GPS data processing. A total area of approximately five kilometers by 4.8 kilometers was surveyed on offset lines-oriented east-west with gravity stations at 200-meter grid spacing, three individual east-west lines (ranging in length from 1.2 to 2.3 kilometers) west of the main survey block, and additional road and track survey station control points, for a total of 1,326 gravity stations. In 2024, Nevada King initiated a second geophysical survey with Magee Geophysical Services over an area 1.0 kilometer by 1.2

kilometers square directly west of the main resource with 50-meter grid station spacing across east-west station lines. Three additional east-west lines ranging from 2.0 kilometers to 3.2 kilometers in length were surveyed along the eastern portion of the 2021 survey block. In total, the 2024 geophysical gravity survey consisted of 572 gravity stations. Data was collected with two Scintrex CG-5 Autograv gravity meters measuring gravity changes with a resolution of 0.001 mGal. The gravity base for the gravity survey is tied to a local gravity base designated "KNOLL" that was established in 2013 and is tied to the U.S. Department of Defense (reference number 5309-1) gravity base in Pioche, Nevada (Jablonski, 1974). Gravity results for a portion of the property are shown with Nevada King's interpreted faults and other geologic features in Figure 9-4.

The 2022 Atlanta pole-dipole IP/resistivity survey was conducted by KLM Geosciences, consisting of 2 survey lines 2.5 kilometers in length, spaced 300 meters apart, and oriented east-west just to the north and south of the Atlanta historic pit. The IP line just to the north of the historic pit was surveyed using 50-meter dipole spacing, while the second survey line just south of the pit area used both 50 and 200-meter spacing. Data was acquired using a GDD GRx16 receiver paired with a GDD 5000W-2400V-20A IP Tx4 transmitter and powered by a 7kW portable generator.

The UAV radiometric survey was conducted in 2024 by MWH Geo-Surveys International Inc. of Reno, NV, over two areas at the northwest portion of the property covering approximately 7.2 and 2.0 square kilometers. The UAV radiometric system used was a D203A UAV Gamma-Ray Spectrometer flown concurrently with the Mag Arrow or independently under an X55 quadcopter. The D230 sensor utilized two independent 1024-channel gamma-ray spectrometers. Spectra of both detectors are accumulated and saved separately, with a sampling rate of one Hertz. The system is configured with two independent BGO detectors in a 5.08 by 5.08-centimeter configuration. Max resolution of the detector is 11.5% FWHM (661 keV). The energy range of the detector is 25 keV - 3000 keV. The GPS time-stamped data collected with the D230A GPS antenna is merged with positional data from the UAV with a time-matching and interpolation process to ensure accurate spatial data. In total, 186.2 line-kilometers were flown across 41 flights east-west, approximately 50 meters above ground level at a line spacing of 50 meters.

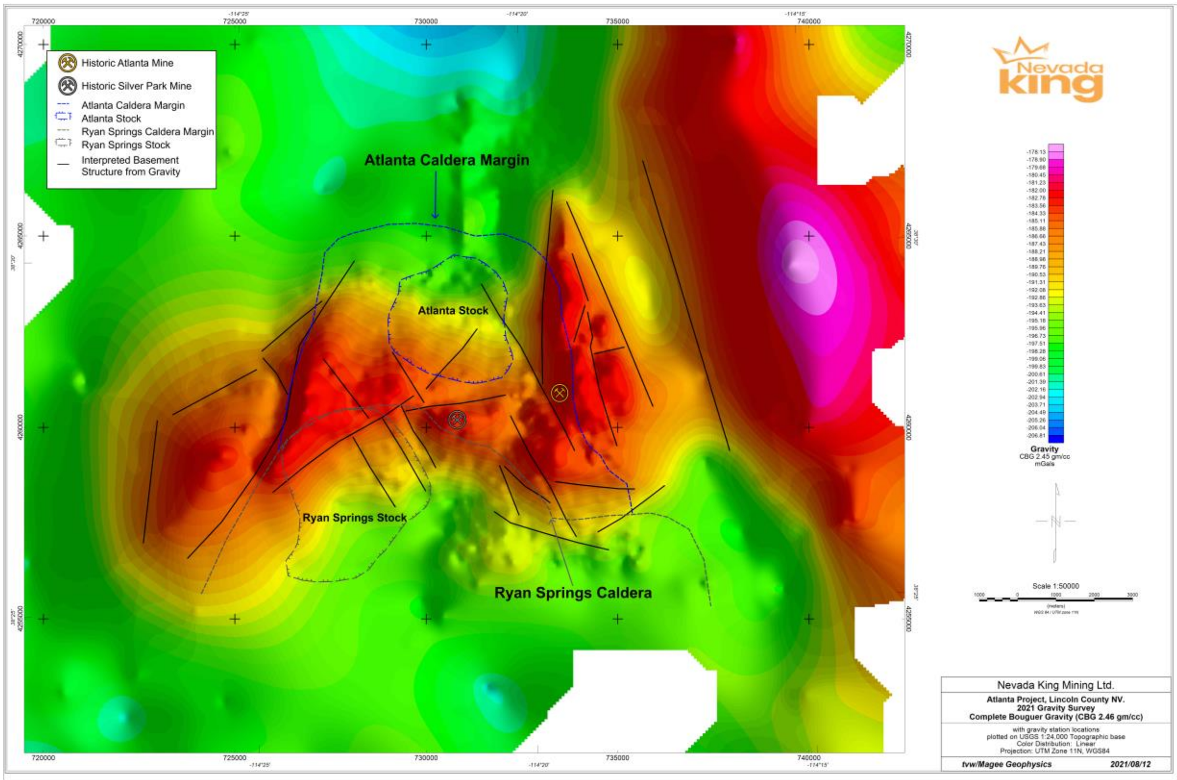


Figure 9-4 Complete Bouger Gravity, Central Part of the Atlanta Property

9.2.4 DRILLING

From 2021 through September 2024, Nevada King completed 474 exploration drillholes (89,525 meters) at the Atlanta Project property, including 449 reverse circulation ("RC") drillholes, 12 PQ core holes, 10 PQ core holes with RC pre-collars, and three HQ core holes with RC pre-collars. The details of this drilling are summarized in Section 10.8.

9.3 DISCUSSION

Much of the Atlanta District is obscured by alluvium and post-mineral volcanic cover, making geophysical methods essential for exploration and project development. The geophysical and soil surveys outlined above have been instrumental in identifying intrusions, major fault offsets, and strongly altered zones concealed beneath post-mineral cover. Based on a review of the historical drilling, surface sampling, and geophysical and magnetic survey data conducted by Nevada King, it appears that the Atlanta deposit is part of a much larger caldera-related epithermal gold-silver system extending well beyond the immediate area around the historical pit. Broad open folds and smaller compressional features were observed during surface mapping at the Silver Park targets. Additionally, basement deformation patterns were observed from gravity data, expressed as high-density, recumbent "Z" shaped features in plan view.

10.0 DRILLING

The historic drilling summarized in this section was completed by operators from the 1970s through 2015. Nevada King has conducted drilling at the Atlanta property from 2020 through September 06, 2024, the data cutoff for this report. The information presented in this section of the report is derived from multiple sources, as cited. The author has verified the data, where available, and believes this summary to be an accurate representation of drilling conducted at the Atlanta Project.

10.1 SUMMARY

The Atlanta Project database contains 838 drillholes totaling 148,547 meters of drilling. This includes several drilling campaigns completed by various operators. Based on the QP's current knowledge and historic records, operators include Bobcat/Standard Slag, Gold Fields, Golden Chief, Kinross, Cordilleran Exploration, Desert Hawk, and Meadow Bay which together completed 364 historic drillholes totaling 59,0212 meters. Nevada King has completed 474 drillholes from 2021 through 2024, totaling 89,525 meters. Drilling has been concentrated in and immediately around the historically producing Atlanta open-pit, along strike of the Atlanta fault, and the Silver Park target area. Table 10-1 summarizes the drill campaigns by operator. Figure 10-1 shows the collar locations for the drillholes in the database across the Atlanta property, while Figure 10-2 presents the collar locations, colored by operator, near the Atlanta resource.

Table 10-1. Summary of Atlanta Project Drilling

Drilling Program	Drilling Dates	No. DHs	Length (m)	Length (ft)
Bobcat/Standard Slag	1977-1990	141	9,768	32,047
Gold Fields	1990-1991	82	17,075	56,022
Golden Chief	1996	8	967	3,172
Kinross	1997-1998	80	16,549	54,295
Cordilleran Exploration	2000-2001	5	849	2,785
Desert Hawk	2011-2012	40	11,002	36,096
Meadow Bay	2015	8	2,812	9,225
Nevada King	2020-2024	474	89,525	293,718
Total		838	148,547	487,359

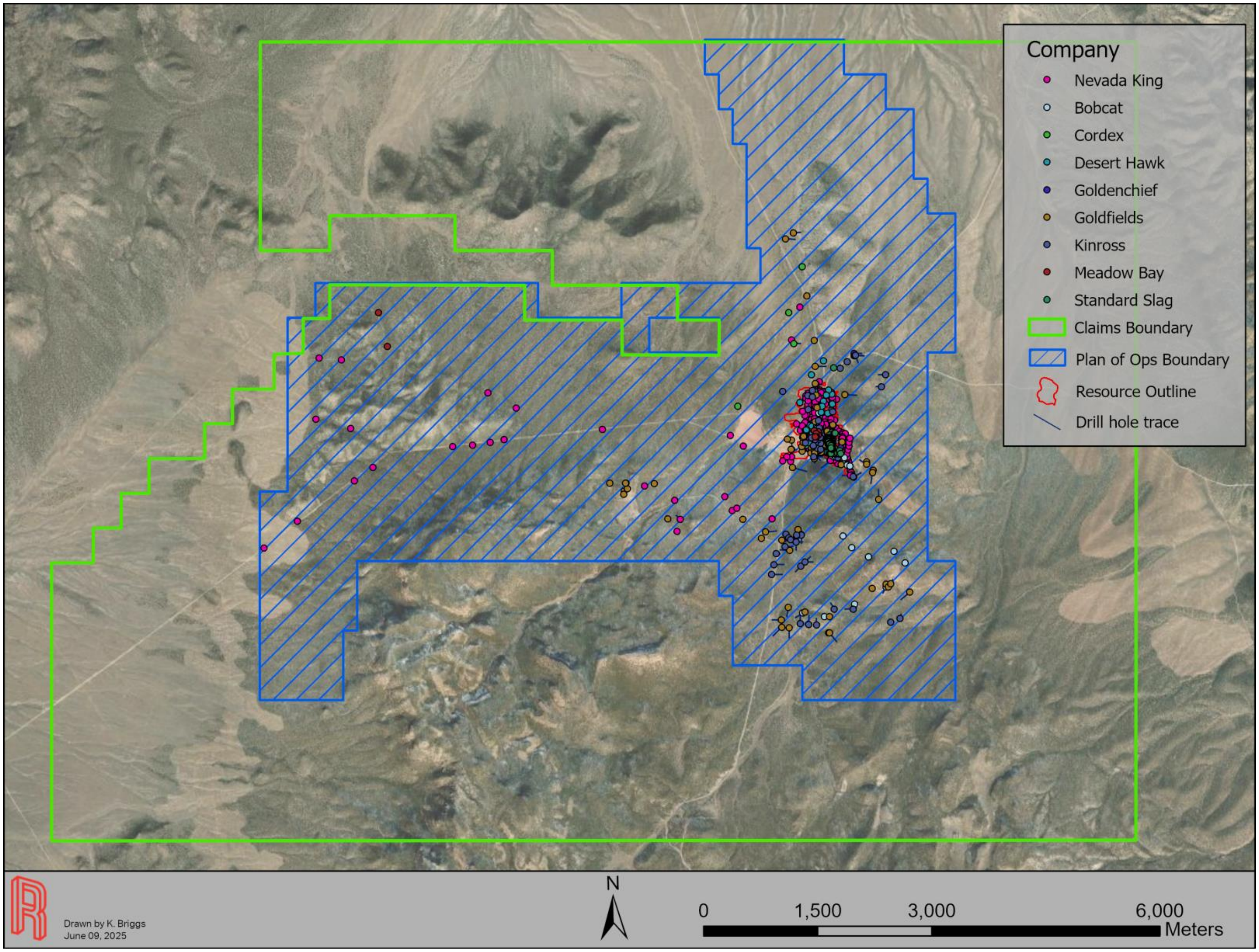


Figure 10-1. Map of Atlanta Property Drillholes

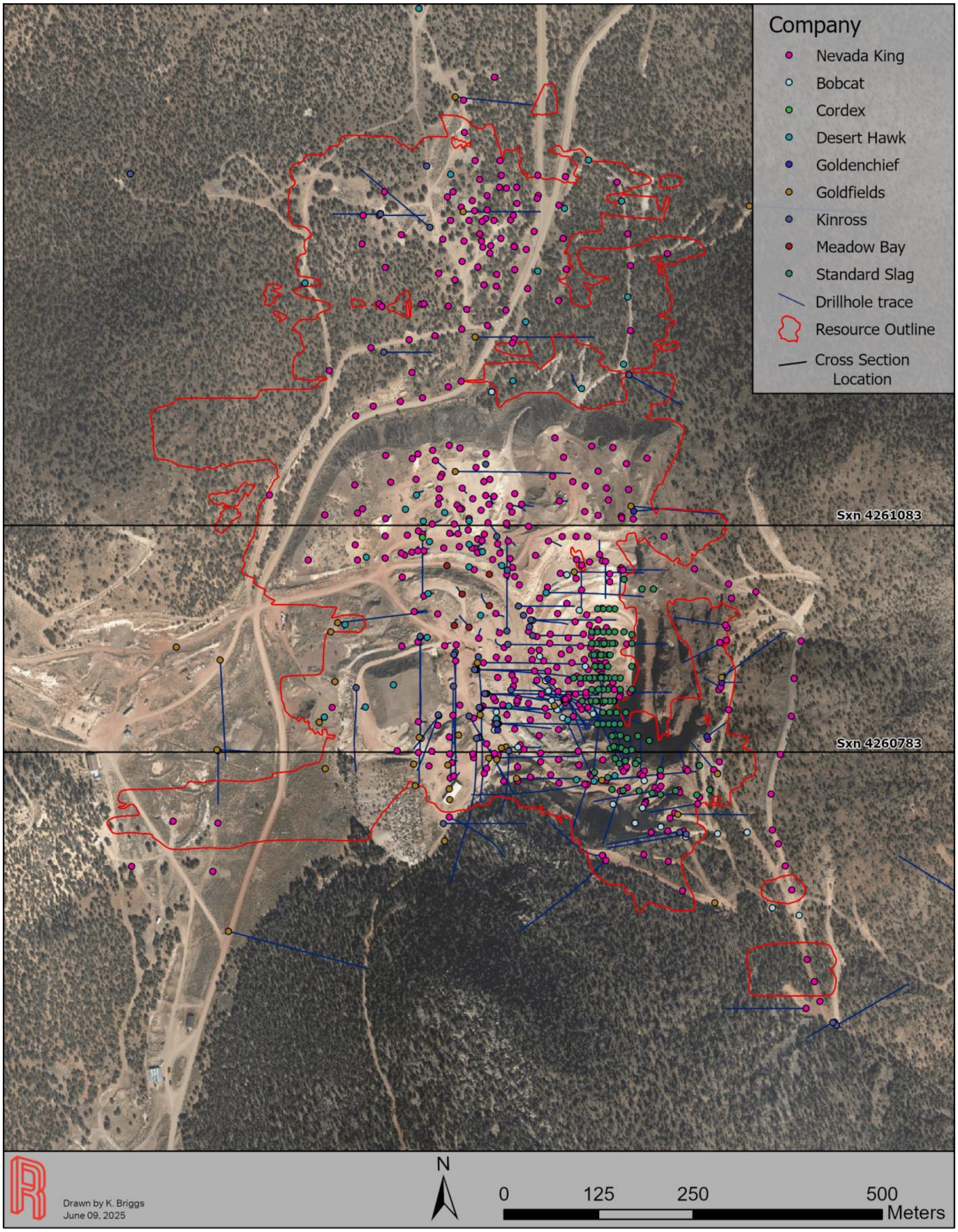


Figure 10-2. Map of Drillholes in the Resource area of the Atlanta Project

10.2 HISTORICAL DRILLING BY BOBCAT/STANDARD SLAG

The Bobcat and Standard Slag joint venture completed 112 holes with method unspecified, 28 reverse circulation ("RC") holes, and one core hole in the current database. Bobcat drilled 37 drillholes, of which 26 were RC, and 11 were not specified. Seven RC drillholes were drilled by Hackwork Drilling Company ("Hackwork"), with samples assayed at the Barringer Assay Lab. Four RC drillholes were drilled by Lange Drilling Company ("Lange"). The author is not aware of the drill rigs used by Hackwork or Lange for their exploration campaigns. The author has no information regarding the drill contractor or rig used for the remaining 26 drillholes, or the drilling and sampling procedures used by operators at the time.

Standard Slag completed 104 drillholes, including two RC holes, one core hole, and the remaining 101 holes were not specified. Standard Slag was the drill operator, and samples were processed at the Atlanta on site assay laboratory. The author has no information regarding the rigs used, the drilling procedures, or other sampling procedures used at the time.

According to Durgin (2012), "nearly all the RC drilling done at Atlanta before 1990, the holes were drilled dry using compressed air (no drilling fluids added) to as great a depth as possible, until the water table was reached. The whole area drilled at Atlanta is generally above the water table." There is no record of downhole surveys for drillholes before 1990.

10.3 HISTORICAL DRILLING BY GOLD FIELDS

Gold Fields completed 11 RC/core holes and 71 RC holes. The 11 RC /core holes were drilled by Connors Drilling, with reductions from HQ to NQ-diameter core in two of the drillholes. Six of the 71 RC holes were drilled by Connors Drilling, with the remaining drilled by Gold Fields Drill Services. All samples from the 82 drillholes were submitted to Gold Fields' in-house assay lab. The program was focused on testing known historic mineralization peripheral to the pit area. Some of the Gold Fields drillholes were surveyed at the top and bottom of the holes. The author has no information regarding the rigs used, the drilling procedures, or other sampling procedures used at the time.

10.4 HISTORICAL DRILLING BY GOLDEN CHIEF

Golden Chief completed an eight-hole dry reverse circulation drill program in 1996, drilled by Hackworth. The author has no information regarding the rigs used, the drilling procedures, or other sampling procedures used at the time. There is no record of downhole surveys for the Golden Chief holes. One hole was a twin hole of 90-03 (drilled by Bobcat), one hole tested the down-dip extension of mineralization, and the other holes tested exploration targets north and east of the pit.

10.5 HISTORICAL DRILLING BY KINROSS

Kinross completed 80 RC holes in 1997 and 1998, drilled by Elsing Drilling. Assay samples were analyzed by Chemex Labs, and analytical results were provided by the lab electronically. The author has no information regarding the rigs used, the drilling procedures, or other sampling procedures used at the time. Some of the Kinross holes were surveyed on 50-foot increments down the hole, or have a top and bottom of hole survey. The program was drilled in three phases, focused around the pit area. Phase 1 focused on the down-dip extension of mineralization, Phase 2 focused on the potential for high-grade mineralization on the east-west cross structure, and Phase 3 focused on the north and south extensions of pit mineralization.

10.6 HISTORICAL DRILLING BY CORDILLERAN EXPLORATION

Cordilleran Exploration drilled five reverse circulation holes. The five reverse circulation holes were drilled by Eklund Drilling Company. Samples from three drillholes were submitted to Bondar Clegg, and samples from two drillholes were submitted to Chemex Labs. The author has no information regarding the rigs used, the drilling procedures, or other sampling procedures used at the time. There is no record of downhole surveys for the Cordilleran Exploration holes. Following the drill campaign, Cordilleran Exploration opted out of any further work at the property and discontinued its relationship with Bobcat.

10.7 DRILLING BY DESERT HAWK/MEADOW BAY

The Desert Hawk 2011 drill program included 36 drillholes focused on three goals: verification of previous drilling, step-out and in-fill drilling, and delineation of the Atlanta Porphyry. Kirkness Diamond Drilling supplied an Atlas Copco CS-14 core drill and drilled 20 HQ core holes and a small, track-mounted RC drill and drilled nine RC drillholes. The Kirkness RC core rig used a small diameter pipe for sample collection. In this case, rather than splitting the core, the entire sample was collected using a large sample bag in a 5-gallon bucket. Fluids were allowed to drain through the bag fabric, and the sample was shipped to the lab; thus, there was no second or duplicate sample for these drillholes. National Drilling supplied a Schram 685 truck-mounted RC drill rig and drilled seven RC drillholes. The National drill rig was set up with a cyclone and rotary splitter as described in Section 11.1, and the sample material was distributed over a series of slots that divide the sample material into equal-sized samples, and the excess sample was discharged. Labeling and bagging of samples were done in the same manner as dry samples. The RC drilling program by National was drilled wet (Durgin, 2012).

The 2012 drill program included four RC drillholes and was performed by Major Drilling Company and used a Schram RC drill rig. The model of the drill rig is unknown. The author has no information regarding the drilling procedures or other sampling procedures used at the time.

The 2015 drill program by Meadow Bay included eight RC drillholes. The holes were drilled by Layne Drilling Company using an Ingersoll Rand – TH 75. This drilling program was drilled wet. The author has no information regarding the drilling procedures or other sampling procedures used at the time.

Desert Hawk drillholes were surveyed on 15.24-meter increments. All samples by Desert Hawk and Meadow Bay were submitted to Chemex Labs.

10.8 NEVADA KING DRILLING

Nevada King has completed 474 holes, totaling 89,525 meters of drilling, at the Atlanta project through September 06, 2024. This includes 449 RC drillholes, 12 PQ core holes, 10 PQ core holes with RC pre-collars, and three HQ core holes with RC pre-collars. A summary of the drill campaigns conducted by Nevada King since 2021 is presented below.

In 2021, Nevada King completed 66 drillholes (5,591 total meters of drilling) on the project, with 63 RC drillholes totaling 5,122 meters, and three HQ core holes with RC pre-collars (HWT size casing) totaling 183 meters of core and 286 meters of RC. Drilling was carried out by Harris Drilling using an Explorer 1500 truck-mounted RC rig and a Maxi Drill rig for core drilling.

In 2022, Nevada King completed 154 drillholes (for a total of 21,009 meters of drilling) on the project, with 140 RC drillholes totaling 18,649 meters, four PQ/HQ core holes totaling 118 meters of core, and 10 PQ/HQ core holes with RC pre-collars (PWT size casing) totaling 1091 meters of core and 1151 meters of RC. Core hole size was reduced from PQ to HQ when necessary, due to poor ground conditions. The drill contractors included:

- Earth Drilling used a DR24 for RC drilling and to set pre-collars for core holes;
- Envirotech used a Schramm 685 and MPD 1500 track-mounted RC rig;
- Harris Drilling used an Explorer 1500 truck-mounted RC rig.
- Harris Drilling used a Maxi Drill rig for the core drilling.

In 2023, Nevada King completed 210 drillholes (for 50,221 meters of drilling) on the project, including 203 RC drillholes totaling 48,759 meters, and seven PQ core holes totaling 1,462 meters of core. The drill contractors were:

- Delong used an MPD 1500 track-mounted RC rig;
- Envirotech used a Schramm 685, MPD 1500 track-mounted rig, and an Explorer 1500 truck-mounted rig for RC drilling.
- New Frontier used an MPD 1500 track-mounted RC rig;
- Alford used an LF-90 rig for the core drilling.

In 2024, Nevada King completed 44 drillholes (12704 meters) on the project, with 43 RC drillholes totaling 124789 meters, and one PQ core holes totaling 226 meters of core. The drill contractors were:

- Delong used an MPD 1500 track-mounted RC rig;
- Envirotech used a Schramm 685 and Explorer 1500 truck-mounted rig for RC drilling.
- Alford used an LF-90 rig for the core drilling.

10.8.1 DRILLHOLE COLLAR SURVEYS

Drillhole collar surveys were first taken by Nevada King Geologists with a handheld Multiban Global Positioning System ("GPS") for x- and y-coordinates, with 1.83 meters accuracy, and a 6.096-meter district contour map for elevation. Then, after drillhole was completed, the final collar location was collected by Basin Engineering using a Total Station GPS, which can be accurate to seven millimeters horizontally and 11 millimeters vertically. Basin Engineering installed two weigh stations within the pit to assist with the accuracy of drillhole collars within the pit due to interference from the pit's high walls.

The majority of Nevada King drillhole collar surveys were completed by Basin Engineering out of Ely, NV. Basin Engineering collected the collar surveys in North American Datum ("NAD") 1983 from 2020 to August 2023, and then from August 2023 to 2024, collar surveys were collected in World Geodetic System ("WGS") 1984 Datum with a Total Station GPS. All previous drillhole collar surveys certificates from 2020 to August 2023 were reissued to WGS 1984 by Basin Engineering. A minority of hole locations were collected with a handheld GPS and either used the elevation from the GPS reading or were given an elevation based on the Lidar topographic surface.

10.8.2 DOWNHOLE SURVEYS

Downhole surveys were completed on holes drilled deeper than 213 meters (700 feet) to 244 meters (800 feet) during Nevada King's drill programs. International Directional Services (IDS) was the contractor for downhole surveys. All holes were drilled vertically, with generally minimal deviation observed. Nevada King drillholes were surveyed using a Gyromaster North Seeking Gyro tool on 15.24-meter increments.

Several factors related to downhole surveys were considered when determining if the data could be used in the estimate. These factors include whether a downhole survey was collected on the hole, depth of hole, dip of hole, downhole survey method, and spatial confirmation or contradiction of surrounding holes.

10.9 SUMMARY STATEMENT

Downhole survey data is absent from some of the historical holes. While this is typical of drilling done before the 1990s, the lack of deviation data introduces a level of uncertainty as to the exact locations of drill samples at depth. These uncertainties are significantly mitigated by the vertical orientation of 66% of the drillholes, the generally shallow downhole depths, and the likely open-pit nature of any potential future mining operation that is based in part on data derived from the historical holes.

Downhole lengths of gold and silver intercepts derived from vertical holes can significantly exaggerate true mineralized thicknesses in cases where steeply dipping holes intersect steeply dipping mineralization. This effect is entirely mitigated by the modeling techniques employed in the estimation of the current resources, which constrain all intercepts to lie within explicitly interpreted domains that appropriately respect the known and inferred geologic controls and mineralized thicknesses as evident from the drill data.

Historical RC sample intervals ranged from 0.30 to 12.2 meters; the most common sample interval was 1.52 meters. The overwhelming majority of sample intervals in the database have a downhole length of 1.52 meters (five feet). This sample length is considered appropriate for the near-surface style of mineralization that characterizes the current mineral resources.

Mr. Bickel concluded that historical drill holes that lacked collar surveys and downhole surveys from historic drilling campaigns by Bobcat, Standard Slag, Gold Fields, Golden Chief, Cordilleran Exploration, and Meadow Bay would be used to guide modeling of mineralization but would not be used in the resource estimation as discussed in Section 14.0. Mr. Bickel believes that the drilling and sampling procedures by Kinross, Desert Hawk, and Nevada King provided samples that are representative and of sufficient quality for use in the resource estimations discussed in Section 14.0. The author is unaware of any sampling or recovery factors that materially impact the mineral resources discussed in Section 14.0. Figure 14-1 through Figure 14-4 show representative drill sections through the mineral deposit for lithology and mineralization.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

This section summarizes all information known to Mr. Bickel relating to sample preparation, analysis, and security, as well as quality assurance/quality control procedures and results that pertain to the Atlanta Project.

11.1 HISTORICAL SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

Minimal information is available regarding the sample preparation and analysis methods of historical drilling campaigns. The information summarized in this section has been extracted and modified to a significant extent from Durgin (2012), Durgin and Ball (2012), Newton et al. (2013), Francis et al. (2020), and unpublished Nevada King files, as well as other sources as cited. The author has reviewed this information and believes this summary is materially accurate.

11.1.1 HISTORICAL SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS BY BOBCAT/STANDARD SLAG

All reverse circulation drillholes at Atlanta before 1990 were drilled dry using compressed air (no drilling fluids added) to as great a depth as possible, until the water table was reached. The whole area drilled at Atlanta is generally above the water table. In intervals of broken ground with poor sample return, dry drilling was occasionally abandoned in favor of using drilling fluids, typically water mixed with mud additives such as bentonite, or the hole was terminated. For each 1.52-meter drill interval, cuttings were collected in the cyclone, with minor dust loss through the stack. Upon completion of each interval, the contents were emptied into a riffle splitter designed to produce two approximately 5-pound (2.3 kg) samples for analysis and archival purposes. The second sample was kept as a reference sample or to be sent to the lab as a duplicate. The cyclone and splitter were blown clean with compressed air between samples. Small reference samples for each interval were preserved in plastic compartmented chip trays for descriptive logging and as reference material. During wet drilling, cuttings were discharged from the cyclone into a rotary wet splitter, where the material was distributed across a series of slots designed to divide the sample into equal portions, with excess material discarded. Thorough rinsing of the cyclone and splitter with water between samples was essential to minimize contamination. Sample bags were labeled following the same procedure as in dry sampling. Duplicate samples were commonly collected for each interval, and chip trays were prepared in the same manner as during dry drilling. Samples were submitted to the laboratory for gold assay; the split sample was either retained for reference or submitted for duplicate analysis Durgin (2012).

11.1.2 HISTORICAL SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY BY GOLD FIELDS

Core drilling typically accounted for less than 10% of the total historical footage drilled. Gold Fields was the only historical operator to employ core drilling prior to Desert Hawk and Meadow Bay. Their program involved drilling most of each hole using reverse circulation, with core drilling limited to select intervals of interest. Historical core samples were stored in boxes. The core was washed and photographed before being logged in detail for geology, mineralization, and alteration. Recovered cores are split using a core saw or hydraulic splitter, with one half of the core submitted for laboratory analysis and one half retained for reference Durgin (2012). The core was cut lengthwise using a diamond-impregnated saw. Half of the core was sent to the laboratory for analysis, and the remaining half was preserved in the core box for future reference and verification. The split core was stored at the mine site in the mill building (Durgin, 2012). No information is available to the author regarding sample security by Gold Fields.

11.1.3 HISTORICAL SAMPLE PREPARATION ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY BY GOLDEN CHIEF

No information is available regarding sample preparation and analysis methods performed by Golden Chief.

11.1.4 HISTORICAL SAMPLE PREPARATION ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY BY KINROSS

Historical reports indicate all drilling by Kinross was performed consistently using reverse circulation methods. However, details are not available regarding sample preparation for these drillholes. Specific assay methods are also not disclosed in historical reports. Partial assay certificates, consisting of spreadsheet format results directly from ALS/Chemex, indicate all drillhole samples were assayed for gold, silver, arsenic, mercury, and antimony. No information is available to the author regarding sample security for Kinross drillholes.

11.1.5 HISTORICAL SAMPLE PREPARATION ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY BY CORDILLERAN EXPLORATION

No information is available regarding sample preparation and analysis methods performed by Cordilleran Exploration.

11.1.6 HISTORICAL SAMPLE PREPARATION ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY BY DESERT HAWK/MEADOW BAY

Reverse circulation samples were collected through a splitter from which one of the samples was designated for analysis. Core samples were cut in half using a saw, with one half of the core sample placed into bags for analysis and the other half remaining in the core box.

All drillhole samples were submitted to ALS in Reno, Nevada, where they were 1) dried, 2) crushed to 70% passing through a 2mm screen and riffle split into a 250-gram sample, and 3) further pulverized to 85% passing through a 75-micron screen (Francis et al., 2020). Then the samples were analyzed by fire assay with gravimetric finish.

Drill cuttings and cores were originally stored at the Atlanta mill complex, which was eventually demolished, and Meadow Bay constructed storage tent in 2013 (Newton et al., 2013).

11.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

Mr. Bickel observed the sampling procedures for RC drilling during the site visit. Samples are collected every 1.52 meters from the rig in a 5-gallon bucket after the sample passes through a rotary splitter. The sample is split with a Jones Riffle splitter, with one side placed into a cloth bag and the other side placed into a plastic bag. The cloth bag is the primary sample sent to the lab, and the plastic bag is a field duplicate that is stored on site at the project. The troughs, rotary splitter, and sample buckets are rinsed between the collection of each sample to prevent cross-contamination.

When a duplicate sample is collected for quality control purposes, the original sample is split twice, producing two cloth bags and two plastic bags. A site geologist observes drilling during expected high-grade intervals and conducts daily reviews to ensure sampling is performed correctly and sample weights are consistent. Samples are collected from the drill site and stored on site before weekly shipment to American Assay. The chain of custody is maintained at all stages of sample handling and transport.

Core boxes are brought to the logging facility by the Nevada King Geologists or by the drillers. The core is lightly washed before being logged for geology, recovery, and rock quality. Sample intervals are nominally 1.52 meters but may be shortened at the geologist's discretion to capture zones of increased mineralization or changes in lithology or texture. Samples are not permitted to cross lithologic contacts. Where mineralized veins are present, geologists mark the core to guide cutting, ensuring veins are sampled appropriately. Sample tags are stapled into the box to mark the sample intervals. After marking for sampling, each core box is photographed both dry and wet to document lithological and mineralogical features. Core is then shipped to Winnemucca for cutting and sampling. Core is split into two equal portions, with one split sent to the laboratory and the other split kept in core storage on site.

In 2021, soil samples were sent to American Assay in Reno, NV, for fire assay lead collection on a 30-gram sample (*FA-PB30-ICP*), and 12-element two acid ICP-AES (inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy) multi-element analyses (ICP-2A012) were also run on a majority of the rock chips. From 2023 to 2024, soil samples were sent to American Assay in Reno, NV, for gold only fire assay (IO-FAAu30), and 35-element five acid ICP-AES (inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy) multi-element analyses (ICP-5A035) were also run on a majority of the rock chips.

Rock chips were sent to American Assay in Reno, NV, for gold only fire assay (IO-FAAu30), and 35-element five acid ICP-AES (inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy) multi-element analyses (ICP-5A035) were also run on a majority of the rock chips.

Geologists are on site at the Atlanta Project 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The chain of custody for RC and core samples is maintained throughout the sample process. Core facilities and storage are all lockable. Samples are shipped using a local contractor to the laboratory and Winnemucca for core splitting and sampling. Core samples are then shipped to American Assay in Reno, NV.

11.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

For RC and core holes, standard and blank samples are systematically inserted every 30 samples, with a duplicate sample collected every 15 samples. Standards are purchased from KLEN International. Low, medium, and high-grade standards, with both oxide and sulfide types, are in use. During core logging, standards and blanks are inserted based on the anticipated grade. Duplicate core samples are ¼ core.

The QA/QC programs undertaken by historical operators, Desert Hawk/Meadow Bay, and Nevada King are described in Section 11.3.2, and Section 11.3.3, respectively. The results of these programs are evaluated below.

11.3.1 HISTORICAL QA/QC RESULTS

The author is unaware of any QA/QC documentation available for historical operators before Desert Hawk/Meadow Bay. As a result, the adequacy of sample collection, assay methods, and QA/QC procedures for pre-Desert Hawk data cannot be evaluated.

11.3.2 DESERT HAWK/MEADOW BAY QA/QC RESULTS

Desert Hawk/Meadow Bay implemented QA/QC protocols during the 2011, 2012, and 2015 drill campaigns, including the use of standards, field duplicates, and blank samples. For the 2011 drill program, standards were prepared internally using tailings material with known gold and silver concentrations. The acceptance range for standards was defined as within two standard deviations of the certified mean. A total of 54 standards were analyzed during the 2011 campaign, with only three gold and one silver results falling outside the acceptable range. In each of these cases, associated samples were re-assayed.

During the 2011 program, field duplicates and blank samples were also submitted for analysis. Nine duplicate sample pairs were analyzed for gold and silver content, and the results showed good analytical agreement. A total of 74 blank samples, consisting of rhyolite and limestone collected from the Atlanta property, were submitted alongside drill samples. All blank results were either below detection limits or within two times the lower detection limit, and no contamination was indicated.

For the drilling in 2012 and 2015, QA/QC procedures seem to have been similarly structured, but the documentation is incomplete. Only five of the ten drillholes had QA/QC data available for review, and all were from 2015. No QA/QC data was available for the 2012 drilling.

In 2015, 30 standard samples were analyzed, using both internal and commercially prepared standards. Three gold and three silver standards resulted in failures, but there are no documents to suggest that follow-up actions or re-assays were conducted.

The 2015 duplicate sample data included 29 field duplicates. As with the 2011 program, duplicate performance was considered acceptable based on the level of agreement between original and duplicate assays. The results of the blank samples were also considered acceptable. A total of 28 blanks were analyzed, and none exceeded the threshold for possible contamination.

While the 2011 and 2015 QA/QC programs were generally adequate, notable deficiencies, including incomplete documentation for the 2012 campaign and the absence of documented follow-up on failed 2015 standards, were noted by the author.

11.3.3 NEVADA KING QA/QC RESULTS

11.3.3.1 STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIALS

Standard reference materials ("standards") are pulverized rock or material similar to rock, containing concentrations of a given metal or commodity that are known within acceptable tolerances. Samples of material from one or more such standards for gold were included in batches of rock samples submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The analytical results for the standards assess the accuracy of the laboratory's analysis.

Nevada King inserted 12 different standards into shipments of samples. The QA/QC review conducted by Mr. Bickel primarily focused on the performance and accuracy of these standards. Control charts were used to evaluate the performance, plotting the target value (expected result), upper and lower specification limits ("USL" and "LSL"), and the average of the assay results ("Avg") for each standard. Figure 11-1 illustrates the results of the statistical elements.

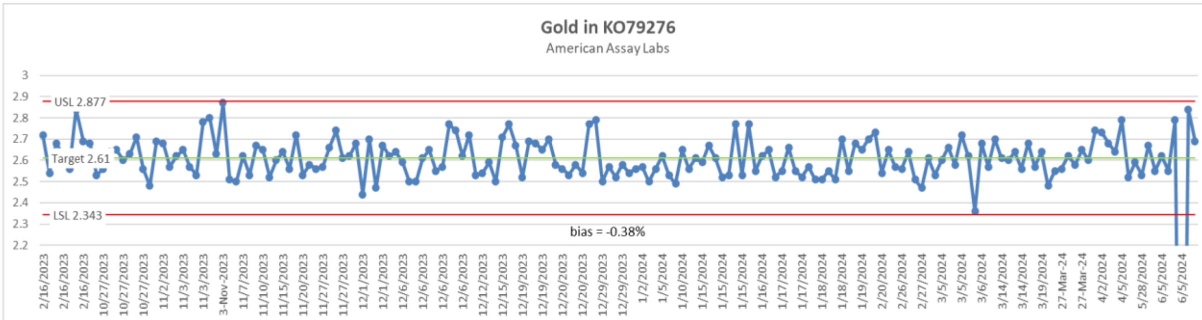


Figure 11-1. Gold in Standard KO79276

Figure 11-1 shows that American Assay produced results that closely matched the target value, exhibiting only a slight, and likely negligible, analytical bias. The single low-side failure appears to be the result of a sample mix-up, since the result closely matches the target value for standard 75228. The possibility of mislabeled samples cannot be confirmed by the QP, however.

Table 11-1 summarizes the evaluation of gold analyses in the standards supplied by Nevada King, highlighting the analytical performance.

Table 11-1. Summary of Results for Gold Standards

Standard ID	Period	Laboratory	Element	Count	Expected Value (g Au/t)	Failure Counts		Error Rate %	Bias %
						Low	High		
73915	2023	American	Au	155	1.08	1	1	1.3	0.93
73987	2023-2024	American	Au	138	5.64	29	29	42.0	-0.18
74108	2021, 2023-2024	American	Au	17	1.76	2	0	11.8	-0.57
77620	2021	American	Au	23	0.667	0	2	8.7	3.45
74217	2021, 2024	American	Au	27	0.154	0	0	N/A	3.90
74383	2024	American	Au	13	4.93	0	0	N/A	0
75226	2022-2024	American	Au	496	0.056	1	19	4.0	7.14
78659	2024	American	Au	4	0.95	0	0	N/A	1.05
78699	2023-2024	American	Au	133	5.24	0	23	17.3	1.91
79027	2022-2024	American	Au	145	1.24	4	4	5.5	0
79276	2023-2024	American	Au	174	2.61	1	0	0.6	-0.38
74222	2024	American	Au	11	0.556	0	0	N/A	-2.88
75228	2024	American	Au	30	0.065	0	0	N/A	7.69

Out of 1,366 analyses of standards, 78 exceeded the high-side control limits and 38 fell below the low-side limits, resulting in an overall error rate of 8.5%. While some failures may be attributable to sample mix-ups, this cannot be confirmed by the author. A single standard, 73987, accounts for approximately 50% of the total failures. The reason for the elevated number of failures is unknown, and the procedures undertaken by Nevada King to investigate or address these errant results are unknown to the author.

11.3.3.2 DUPLICATE SAMPLES

The author evaluated results for field duplicates collected by Nevada King from 2021 to 2024 and analyzed by American Assay. Variability in duplicates reflects natural geological heterogeneity, potential biases introduced during sample collection procedures, and inconsistencies introduced during the sequence of laboratory preparation and analysis.

The results for the duplicate sets were evaluated using scatterplots, relative difference plots, and correlation matrices. Table 11-2 summarizes the results of the RC field duplicate pairs, while Figure 11-2 shows minimal bias between the original and duplicate sample analyses. A significant number of duplicate pairs were excluded from the evaluation due to one or both samples falling below the detection limit. Only 26 pairs were excluded as true statistical outliers.

Table 11-2. Summary of Results for Field Duplicates

Type	Start Date	End Date	Metal	Counts			RMA Regression	Averages as Percent		Corr Coeff
				All	Used	Outliers	(y = dup, x = orig)	Rel Pct Diff	Abs Rel Pct Dif	
RC Field dup	Sept 2021	July 2024	Au	1767	876	26	y = 0.996x + 0.01	-2.7	43.9	0.99

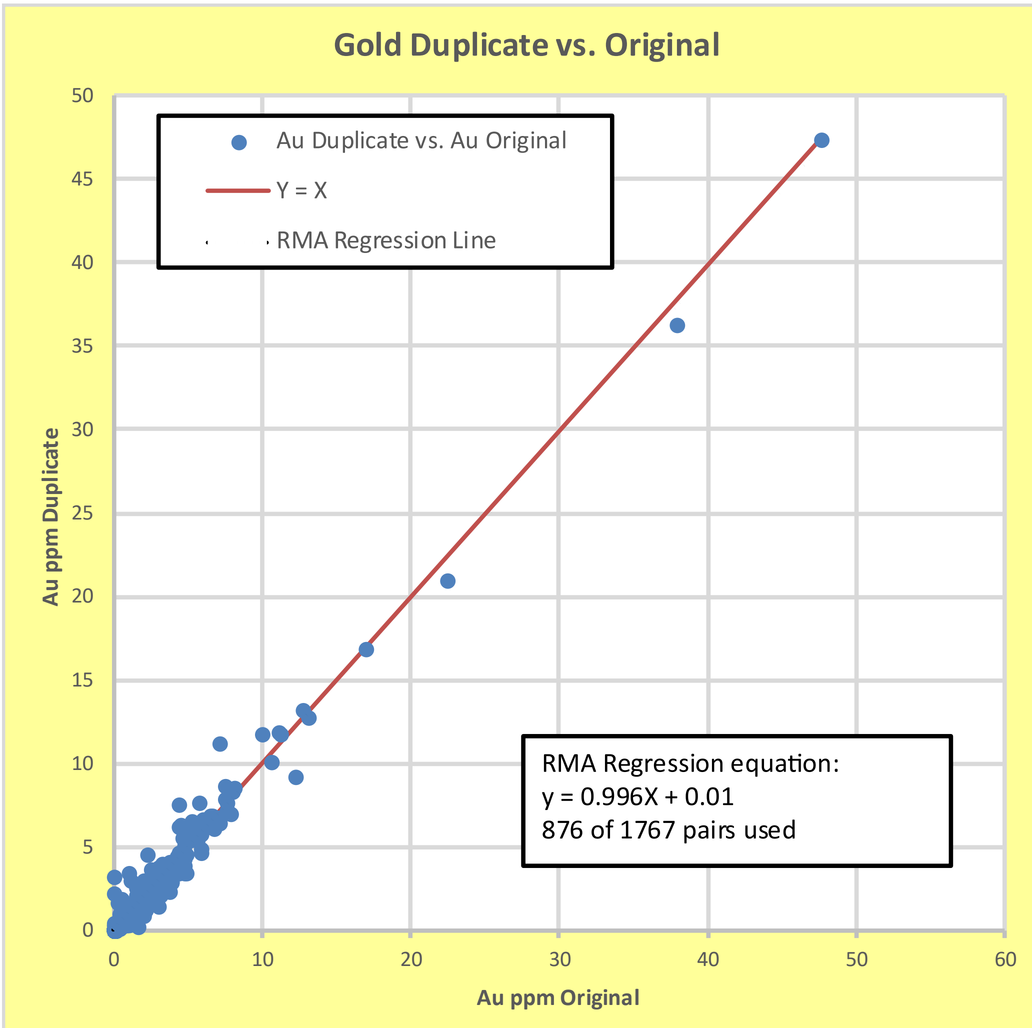


Figure 11-2. Gold Duplicates vs. Originals in RC Chips

The relative percent difference ("RPD") was calculated for each pair of original and duplicate gold assays using the following formula:

$$\text{RPD} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Duplicate - Original}}{\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{Duplicate + Original}}{\mathbf{2}}\right)} \times \mathbf{100}$$

Figure 11-3 shows the RPD between original and duplicate samples plotted against the mean of each pair. High variability is exhibited at low gold concentrations, which is typical due to the increased influence of analytical and sampling noise at low concentrations. Precision improves with increasing grade, with the RPD distribution centering around zero. There is no significant bias across the dataset, which suggests good overall agreement between original and duplicate sample results.

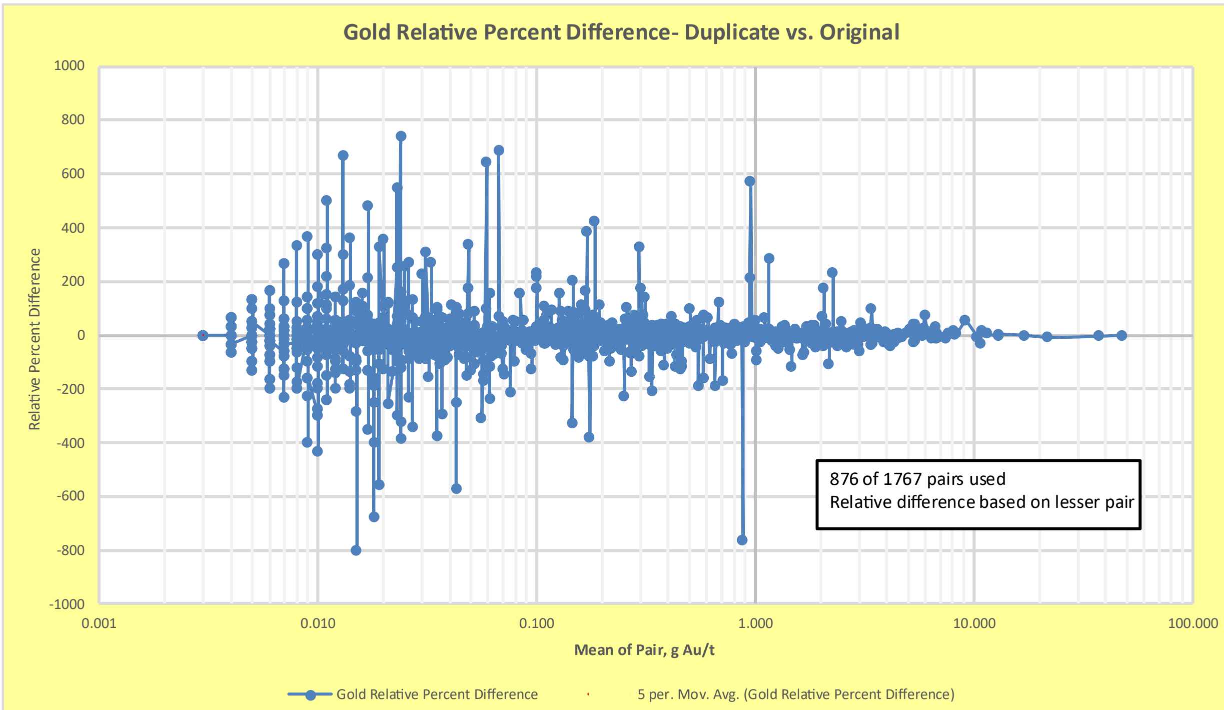


Figure 11-3. Gold Relative Percent Difference – RC Chip Duplicates

11.3.3.3 SECONDARY CHECK SAMPLES

In 2025, Nevada King initiated a program of check assays by submitting a subset of samples analyzed by American Assay to ALS Global ("ALS"). However, details regarding the sample selection methodology and chain of custody protocols for these check samples are unknown to the authors.

Despite the absence of supporting documentation and the limited ability to fully assess the reliability of the check program, the results appear to indicate minimal bias, as shown in Figure 11-4.

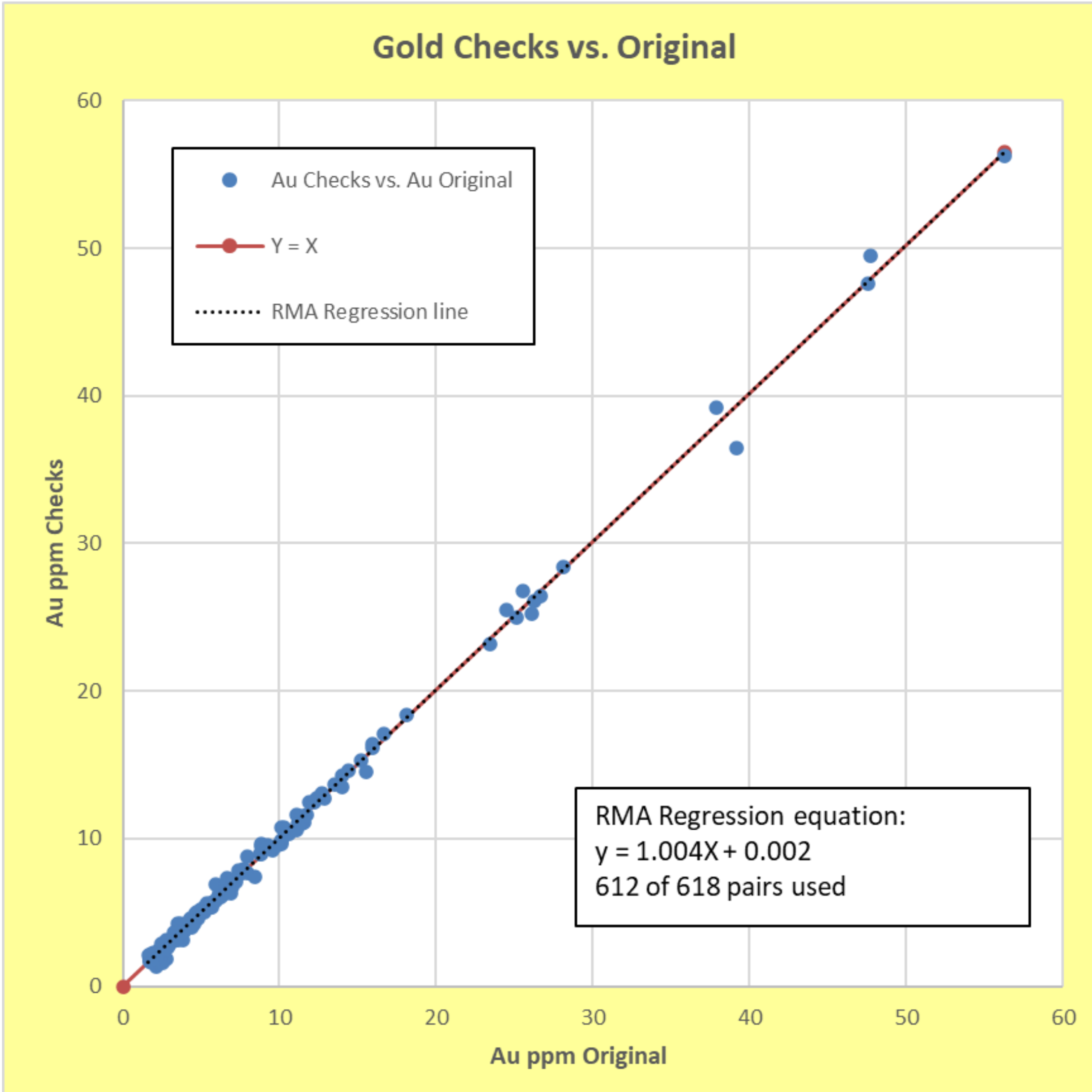


Figure 11-4. Gold Checks vs. Originals in RC Chips

11.3.3.4 BLANKS

Nevada King submitted blank material consisting of crushed white marble sourced from a commercial home-improvement store. Between 2021 and 2024, a total of 1,372 blank samples were analyzed and reviewed by the QP (Figure 11-5). A total of 778 analyses returned results below the detection limit of 0.003 ppm Au. Fifteen blanks exceeded the warning threshold of 0.015 ppm Au, potentially indicating low-level gold contamination during sample preparation, likely introduced after the preceding sample was processed. The procedures used by Nevada King to investigate the elevated blank results are not documented in the data reviewed by the author. However, the failed blanks do not suggest systematic contamination during sample preparation. Even the highest gold value reported in a blank sample (0.078 ppm Au) is below a typical open-pit mining cutoff grade.

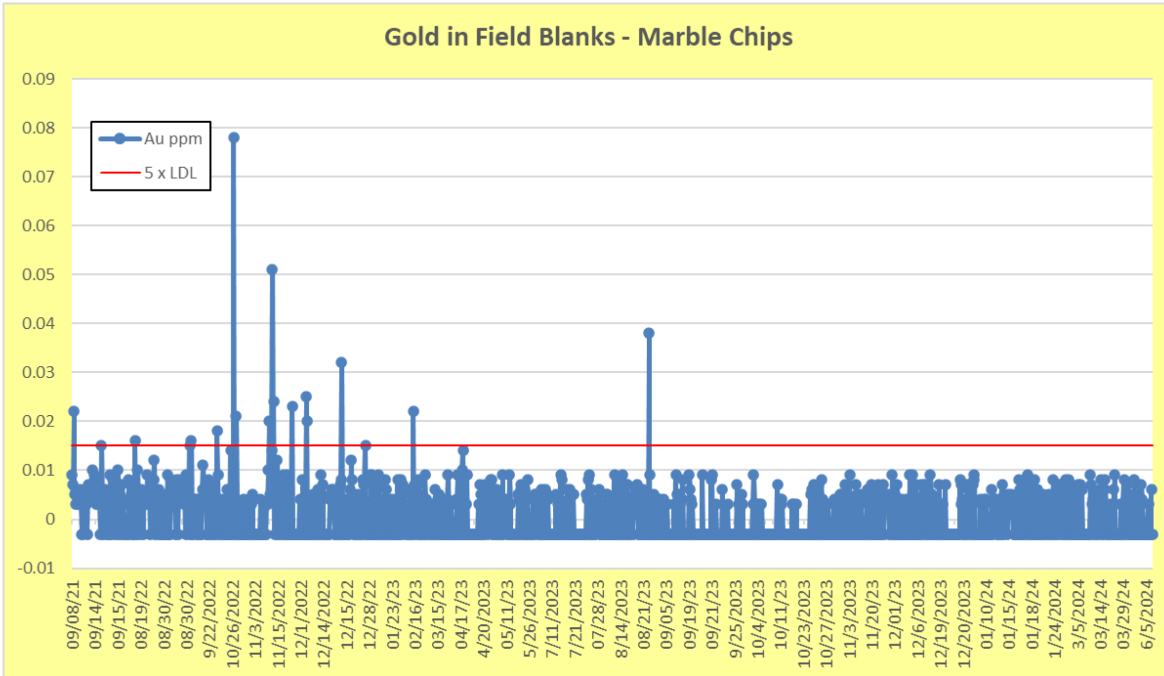


Figure 11-5. American Assay Gold Assays of Coarse Blanks

11.4 SUMMARY STATEMENT

Nevada King's sample preparation, analyses, security, analyses and assurance/quality control procedures all meet industry norms and are adequate for use in the estimation of Mineral Resources as presented in this report.

Documentation of the historical sample preparation, analysis, security, and quality assurance/quality control methods and procedures is incomplete and, in some cases, not available. It is important to note, however, that the historical sample data were used to develop and operate a successful commercial mining operation that produced approximately 110,000 ounces of gold and 800,000 ounces of silver were produced (Durgin, 2012).

It is Mr. Bickel's opinion that the historical data are adequate for only qualitative purposes used in modeling of the deposit, except for select Desert Hawk/Meadow Bay and Kinross drillholes, which are adequate for Mineral Resource estimation.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Mr. Bickel has verified the Atlanta Project database and compiled and verified available data collected by Nevada King and historical records, where available. Data verification, as defined in NI 43-101, is the process of confirming that data has been generated with proper procedures, has been accurately transcribed from the original source, and is suitable to be used. There were no limitations on, or failure to conduct, the data verification for this technical report other than those discussed later in this section.

12.1 SITE VISIT

Mr. Bickel visited the Atlanta Project site on October 23 - 25, 2023. During the site visit, the project geology and drilling procedures were reviewed. This included: a) a field tour of the Atlanta deposit area; b) visual inspection of RC drilling in progress; and c) discussion of the current geologic interpretations with Atlanta personnel.

Drill contractors present at the time of the site visit included Delong, Envirotech, and Alford. The Delong drill rig was an MPD 1500 track-mounted RC rig. Envirotech had two Explorer 1500 RC rigs on site. The Alford drill rig was an LF-90 core rig.

Drill site and mineralization verification procedures were conducted, and RC/core drilling and sampling procedures were appraised. Mr. Bickel has also maintained a relatively continual line of communication through telephone calls and emails with Atlanta project personnel in which the project status, procedures, and geologic ideas and concepts have been discussed. The result of the site visit and communications is that the author has no significant concerns with the project data.

12.2 DATABASE VERIFICATION

The current drillhole database, which supports the resource estimations of the Atlanta Mine area, was provided to Mr. Bickel along with available historical digital assay certificates, and original historical paper records and reports in the possession of Nevada King from past operators. This original mine site drillhole information was then supplemented with Nevada King's drilling data and results through September 06, 2024.

The historical information was subjected to various verification measures, the primary one consisting of auditing the digital database by comparing the drillhole collar coordinates, hole orientations, and analytical information to the original historical paper records provided by Nevada King. Drill data produced by Nevada King during their drill campaigns was audited by comparing the digital drillhole collar coordinates and hole orientations to electronic files provided by Nevada King. Analytical data was was compared to laboratory reports of analyses.

The Atlanta area database is comprised of information derived from 364 historical holes and 474 Nevada King holes. Of the 364 historic drillholes, 244 drillholes from Bobcat/Standard Slag, Gold Fields, Golden Chief, Cordilleran Exploration, and Meadow Bay drill campaigns did not have paper collars, survey, or assay files. These 244 drillholes were excluded from the audit and Mineral Resource estimation but were used for modeling the mineral domains. Approximately 73% of the remaining 120 historical holes were randomly chosen for auditing. Additionally, the data from all Nevada King holes were audited.

12.2.1 DRILL-COLLAR VERIFICATION

The Atlanta database contains 364 historical drillholes and 474 Nevada King drillholes. Based on data availability, none of the historical drillhole collar coordinates and hole orientations were able to be verified with the original paper documentation.

All historical drillholes were transformed from the original coordinate system, NAD 1927, to NAD 1983, then to the UTM Zone 11N coordinate system in WGS 1984 datum in August 2023 by Nevada King.

Collar locations for the 2021 – 2024 Nevada King drill programs were collected by two methods. First, x x- and y-coordinates with a handheld Multiban GPS, with 1.83 meters accuracy, and a 6.096-meter district contour map for elevation. Then, after drillhole was completed, final collar locations were collected by Basin Engineering using a Total Station GPS, which can be accurate to seven millimeters horizontally and 11 millimeters vertically. Of the 474 Nevada King drillholes, 449 drillholes had final collar locations collected by Basin Engineering, and 25 by handheld GPS only.

12.2.2 DOWNHOLE SURVEY VERIFICATION

Downhole deviation data does not exist for any of the historical drilling by Atlanta operators before Kinross. Downhole deviation data were collected on 24 of 80 (30%) Kinross holes, and of the 56 drillholes without downhole deviation data, three were rejected due to inconsistencies with hole dip and depth. Downhole deviation data was collected on 19 of 40 (48%) of Desert Hawk holes and none of the eight of Meadow Bay holes. Out of the 364 historical holes, all but 124 of the drillholes (34%) were drilled vertically.

Downhole deviation data were not collected for 66 out of 474 holes for the 2021 Nevada King drilling program; 83% of the drillholes were drilled vertically, and 70% were drilled to depths less than 91.4 meters. Downhole deviation data were collected for 10 of 154 holes for the 2022 Nevada King drilling program for 64 of 210 holes for the 2023 Nevada King drilling program. Downhole deviation data were not collected in 44 holes for the 2024 Nevada King drilling program. All but 49 (10%) of the Nevada King drillholes were drilled vertically. The holes were surveyed by IDS using a Gyromaster North Seeking Gyro tool.

12.2.3 ADDITIONAL DATA VERIFICATION

In addition to the more structured verification procedures discussed in this section, extensive verification of the project data, with an emphasis on the historical data, was undertaken throughout the process of resource modeling. The careful work involved in the modeling of the gold and silver mineralization within the context of the project geology provided an opportunity for impromptu checking of the accuracy of a variety of data, such as hole locations, hole orientations, drillhole lithologic attributes, and specific assay values.

12.2.4 ASSAY DATABASE VERIFICATION

Assay certificates for the work done before 1997 are only partially available. Assay certificates prepared by Chemex (now ALS Minerals) are available from the work done by Kinross Gold in 1997 and 1998. However, Nevada King did not have any of the original assay data for any of the historical drilling by Atlanta operators before Kinross. The Kinross report dated December 22, 1998, discusses the Standard Slag assay data provided by Golden Chief Mining. Many of the Bobcat drillholes (drilled from 1977 - 1987) are reported to two decimal places, with the same value repeated over several intervals. Additionally, there are long runs of analytical results reported at 0.001 Au opt, assumed to be below detection limit values. Kinross concluded that this data was questionable but similar enough to their analytical results to use for modeling. It is the author's opinion that while all these historical data can be considered for internal planning and geological modeling, only some data can be verified well enough for estimation of grades for NI43-101 compliant resources. A detailed tabulation of which historical holes could be sufficiently verified and used in the estimation of mineral resources is provided in Table 14-1. All other historical drilling was only used qualitatively in the modeling process. The author reviewed all historical drilling in the context of the Nevada King data during the verification process.

Digital records from the client were received for 48 of 80 (60%) Kinross holes and were able to be checked against the Nevada King database. One of the 48 drillholes with digital records was rejected after visual review in the three-dimensional (3D) model when compared with modern drilling. The QP did not receive digital records for 32 Kinross drillholes, and of these 11 were accepted based on visual comparison with modern drilling, and 13 were rejected based on the uncertainty of assay values. The 13 drillholes could be included in future Mineral Resource estimations if digital assay certificates could be located.

Digital records from the client were received on all Desert Hawk and Meadow Bay drillholes. Mineralized intervals from holes drilled by Desert Hawk were able to be verified during the sectional review of the 3D model and showed they matched well with results from Nevada King drilling. Meadow Bay holes were rejected based on the uncertainty of assay values. These holes could be included in future Mineral Resource estimation if digital assay certs could be located.

Mr. Bickel received electronic records directly from the assay lab or the client with the results from Nevada King's 2021 – 2024 drilling programs. Of the 474 drillholes, 26 drillholes did not have assays and were not included in the audit. In total, 93% of electronic records from the lab were audited against the Nevada King database. The audit identified many minor discrepancies due to truncated gold values in the Nevada King database; this was addressed and corrected. The audit also identified one record with a null value when a gold assay existed in the assay certificate, three records with a null value when a silver assay existed in the assay certificate. Additionally, 38 records had zero-length intervals. Nevada King stored below detection limit values as half the detection limit in the provided database. The QP changed 6,518 records from half detection to zero.

Depth conversions from feet to meters were recalculated by Mr. Bickel to use consistent conversion with three significant digits. All discrepancies were shared with Nevada King, and the results were accepted and updated in the project database.

12.3 INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION OF MINERALIZATION

Verification of mineralization was conducted during Mr. Bickel's site visit to the Atlanta property in October 2023. During this site visit, drill core was examined, and pit faces with visual alteration were observed at the property. One sample was collected from the northern Atlanta Pit high wall along the ramp and submitted to ALS for analysis (Au-AA23), which confirmed the presence of gold mineralization with an assay value of 2.46 g Au/t.

This conclusion is further supported by the fact that: (*i*) the historical and Nevada King drill data have undergone an extensive amount of review by both the author and Nevada King; and (*ii*) the historical drilling data formed the basis of a well-known commercial mine that operated successfully over an extended time period between 1975 and 1986 by Bobcat and Standard Slag.

12.4 SUMMARY STATEMENT ON DATA VERIFICATION

Mr. Bickel has undertaken extensive verification of the data. Historical data from Bobcat, Standard Slag, Gold Fields, Golden Chief, Cordilleran Exploration, and Meadow Bay were not used in the resource estimate because the data could not be verified. The Nevada King drilling campaigns from 2021 - 2024 allowed Mr. Bickel to compare and verify the historical assay data from Kinross and Desert Hawk with modern drilling. Select holes from previous operators, including 58 of 80 Kinross holes,40 of 40 of Desert Hawk holes, and 474 of 474 Nevada King holes (for a total of 572 drillholes), were considered valid for Mineral Resource estimation.

Explicit modeling of gold and silver mineralization was the most critical component to the estimation of the project mineral resources. This 'hands-on' approach verified historical data, whereby continuity and sensibility of the assays in the context of meaningful geologic variables were carefully evaluated and considered.

Mr. Bickel experienced no limitations with respect to data verification activities related to the Atlanta Project other than limited availability of some of the historic data. In consideration of the information summarized in this and other sections of this technical report, Mr. Bickel has verified that the Atlanta project data is acceptable and adequate as used in this technical report, most significantly to support the estimation and classification of the mineral resources reported herein.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The data summarized in this section are from sources cited and data provided by Nevada King to Mr. Bickel.

13.1 HISTORICAL PROCESSING

During historical operations of the Atlanta Mine from 1979 through 1985, ore was milled nominally to 120 mesh, leached by agitated cyanide leach, recovered using the Merrill Crowe process, and smelted into doré. The mill was rated for 800 short tons per day and consisted of two crushers, three ball mills, three agitators, five agitator tanks, and a smelting furnace. In 2013, Desert Hawk/Meadow Bay demolished the historical mill complex for recycling and salvage.

Anecdotal information from the operators of the historical mill indicates recoveries of 81% gold and 42% silver. The material processed was generally a silicified breccia zone with some material from an east-west fracture zone. There are no records that the porphyritic dike material was mined or processed in the historical operation.

13.2 HISTORICAL METALLURGICAL TESTING

Desert Hawk/Meadow Bay commissioned initial material characterization test work for amenability to cyanidation at crushed sizes. This work was completed by Kappes, Cassiday & Associates ("KCA") in Reno, Nevada. Results were reported in KCA (2012) and summarized here.

13.2.1 2012 SLURRY CYANIDE LEACH TESTING

In April 2012, Desert Hawk submitted ten samples to KCA, ranging in weight from 13.2 to 17.2 kilograms each. The author is not aware of the specific location of the sample origins. These samples were logged by Desert Hawk as "porphyry", silicified breccia ("SBX"), and volcanic tuffs ("VSS"). The samples were received by KCA at a nominal 10-mesh size and crushed to -10 mesh. The author notes that "porphyry" is an intrusive phase which is thought to predate the volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary sequence of Tertiary age (described in 7.0) but is broadly included as part of the sequence at Atlanta.

KCA grabbed two 500-gram aliquots of each 10-mesh sample, pulverized them to minus 150 mesh, and then analyzed each sub-sample for gold and silver by fire assay. The average grades of each pair were used as the head grades.

KCA extracted a 2,000-gram aliquot of each 10-mesh sample and combined it with 3.0 liters of tap water. Hydrated lime was added until pH reached 11.0. Sodium cyanide ("NaCN") was added to attain a concentration of 1.0-gram NaCN per liter. Additional lime and cyanide were added to maintain the target levels. Leaching was conducted over 10 days. After this time, the slurry was filtered and washed. The resulting tailings were dried, pulverized, and assayed in duplicate for gold and silver to estimate the extractions. The results are summarized in Table 13-1, and 2012 Cyanide Leach results are listed in original units are preserved for historical completeness and/or to avoid changes to precision due to rounding.

Table 13-1. 2012 Cyanide Leach Results

Drillhole	Interval (ft bags)		Lithology	Average Head Grade				% Recovery*		Reagent Consumed (lb/st)	
	From	To		Au (opt)	Ag (opt)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au	Ag	NaCN	Ca(OH)2
DHRI-11-06-C	750	795	Porphyry	0.0272	0.032	0.93	1.09	78%	45%	0.5	3.5
DHRI-11-11-C	1060	1130	Porphyry	0.0301	0.102	1.03	3.49	21%	36%	1.28	4.5
DHRI-11-NO5	1080	1145	Porphyry	0.0327	0.023	1.12	0.79	11%	17%	0.46	2
DHRI-11-NO5	1155	1225	Porphyry	0.0944	0.455	3.23	15.57	14%	25%	0.73	3
DHRI-11-01-C	255	305	SBX	0.0403	0.648	1.38	22.17	41%	21%	0.19	2
HRI-11-07-C	700	755	SBX	0.0607	0.721	2.08	24.67	68%	19%	0.14	2
DHRI-11-09-C	645	700	SBX	0.1363	1.926	4.66	65.89	81%	59%	0.34	2.5
DHRI-11-RCNO3	900	950	SBX	0.1335	0.989	4.57	33.83	69%	6%	0.13	2
DHRI-11-RCNO3	1000	1045	SBX	0.0502	0.269	1.72	9.20	42%	6%	0.2	2
DHRI-11-03-C	205	250	VSS	0.1145	1.72	3.92	58.84	76%	62%	0.37	2.5

*Note: % Recovery refers to the quantity of gold and silver recovered after 10 days of cyanide leach.

13.3 2022 METALLURGICAL TESTS AT KCA

In July 2022, Nevada King submitted three bulk surface samples and 19 composite samples from PQ and HQ diameter drill core to KCA. Each of the 19 samples were prepared individually and utilized for head analyses, head screen analyses with assays by size fraction, HPGR test work, comminution test work, bottle roll leach tests work, agglomeration test work, column leach test work, and compacted permeability test work on column tailings (KCA, 2024). Weights of the composite samples ranged from 36.90 to 319.64 kilograms.

Mineralization at Atlanta can be broadly assigned to two major host-rock domains: 1) silicified breccias found within and below the pre-Oligocene unconformity, and 2) volcanic rocks located above the unconformity. The 2022 samples consisted of rock types and gold and silver grades representative of the current Atlanta mineral resources. The author has reviewed the spatial, lithological, and grade distributions of these samples with respect to the current estimated mineral resources and considers them representative of the main mineralized geologic units at Atlanta.

Each of the 22 samples were prepared individually, and sub-samples were assayed for head grades, head screen analyses with assays by size fraction, high-pressure grinding roll ("HPGR") test work, comminution test work, bottle roll leach tests, agglomeration test work, column leach tests, and compacted permeability tests on column tailings. Extraction rate results from the bottle roll and column leach tests are presented in Table 13-2 for gold and Table 13-3 for silver.

13.3.1 COLUMN LEACHING TESTS

A column leach cyanide extraction test was conducted for each separate sample utilizing material conventionally crushed to 100% passing 37.5 millimeters or 100% passing 19 millimeters. Additionally, portions of the head material from select samples were HPGR crushed. For HPGR testing, portions were split out from the conventionally crushed material (100% passing 19 millimeters, 80% passing 12.5 millimeters). The conventionally crushed portions were then blended with 3% added moisture (Reno municipal tap water). HPGR testing was conducted with edge recycle to produce the final center product utilized for column leach testing.

The head material apportioned for the column leach tests was blended with hydrated lime or agglomerated with cement before loading into the columns. During testing, the material was leached for 65 to 100 days with a sodium cyanide solution.

Gold extractions ranged from 33% to 93% based on calculated heads, which ranged from 0.140 to 8.252 grams per metric tonne. Silver extractions ranged from 3% to 62% based on calculated heads, which ranged from 0.36 to 65.04 grams per metric tonne. The sodium cyanide consumption ranged from 0.45 to 1.33 kilograms per metric tonne. The material utilized in leaching was blended with 1.01 to 3.04 kilograms per metric tonne hydrated lime or agglomerated with 2.05 to 7.90 kilograms per metric tonne cement.

13.3.2 BOTTLE ROLL CYANIDE LEACH TESTS

Coarse and fine milled bottle roll cyanide leach tests were completed on each separate sample. A portion of the head material was stage crushed to a target size of 80% passing 1.70 millimeters. A portion of the stage crushed material was then utilized for a direct coarse bottle roll leach test.

Additionally, portions of the stage crushed material were milled using a laboratory-scale rod mill to a target size of 80% passing 0.075 millimeters and 80% passing 0.038 millimeters. The milled slurries were then utilized for direct bottle roll leach tests. Details of the test procedures are summarized in KCA (2024).

Table 13-2. KCA (2024) Test Gold Metallurgy Balances

KCA Sample No.	Comp ID	Unconformity (Above/Below) *1	Atlanta Geology		37µm Bottle Roll		75µm Bottle Roll		1700µm Bottle Roll		12.55mm Column		25.0mm Column		HPGR Column	
			Formation	Subunit	Au Ext %	Calc Head Au (ppm)	Au Ext %	Calc Head Au (ppm)	Au Ext %	Calc Head Au (ppm)	Au Ext %	Calc Head Au (ppm)	Au Ext %	Calc Head Au (ppm)	Au Ext %	Calc Head Au (ppm)
96607 A	ATV-3	Above	VolInt	Qtz latite porph, Int.	83.4	1.820	86.5	1.823	64.6	1.941	70.3	1.874			75.5	1.979
96609 A	ATV-5	Above	Tww	Volc. Ss	93.3	0.312	88.9	0.126	67.4	0.141			72.1	0.140		
96616 A	ATV-12	Above	Tww	Dacite Tuff	92.8	0.500	96.2	0.521	78.4	0.509	84.7	0.476			87.8	0.500
96617 A	ATV-13	Above	Tww	Dacite Tuff	80.4	1.539	84.8	1.498	77.6	1.462			81.5	1.865		
96619 A	ATV-15	Above	VolInt	Tuff dike bxa	90.0	6.363	92.0	6.793	82.0	6.927			82.4	7.165		
96620 A	ATV-16	Above	VolInt	Qtz latite porph, Int.	90.7	0.529	90.7	0.593	86.6	0.610	88.8	0.633				
96621 A	ATV-17	Above	SBX-2	Hydro-breccia	83.9	1.214	88.6	1.324	73.3	1.209	76.1	1.403			81.7	1.440
96622 A	ATV-18	Above	VolInt	Qtz latite porph, Int.	86.7	1.531	88.0	1.639	81.8	1.566	86.3	1.666			88.0	1.615
96623 A	ATV-19	Above	BXZ	Dolomite	97.1	7.951	95.4	7.174	91.8	7.842	93.0	8.250				
Wt Average					**90.9**	**2.418**	**91.7**	**2.388**	**83.1**	**2.467**	**87.1**	**2.384**	**82.0**	**3.057**	**81.9**	**1.384**
96612 A	ATV-8	Below	Oes	Dolomite	78.5	0.237	82.4	0.289	50.8	0.299	44.0	0.218				
96610 A	ATV-6	Below	VolInt	Tuff dike bxa	94.9	0.375	94.3	0.348	64.0	0.336	44.6	0.249			60.6	0.277
96614 A	ATV-10	Below	SBX	Wk Si Dolomite	77.5	0.244	83.2	0.333	68.9	0.360	57.1	0.331			66.4	0.277
96601 B	ABS#1	Below	Ol	Silicified Dolomite	80.3	0.340	76.6	0.337	55.8	0.344	52.1	0.349			62.9	0.375
96615 A	ATV-11	Below	SBX	SBX	87.0	0.575	87.7	0.570	61.9	0.559	48.4	0.531			62.4	0.558
96605 A	ATV-1	Below	VolInt	Qtz latite porph, Int.	85.8	1.166	86.4	1.157	53.8	1.131	46.2	1.147			60.7	1.121
96603 B	ABS#3	Below	SBX	SBX	91.4	1.549	88.5	1.465	80.6	1.692	82.6	1.422			84.1	1.624
96602 B	ABS#2	Below	SBX	SBX	92.1	1.539	90.2	1.442	74.5	1.599	65.1	1.550			74.1	1.594
Wt Average (<1.7 ppm Au)					**88.6**	**0.753**	**87.5**	**0.743**	**68.3**	**0.790**	**61.2**	**0.725**			**71.4**	**0.832**
96613 A	ATV-9	Below	SBX	SBX	91.0	2.344	90.0	2.412	53.3	2.617	39.9	2.534			53.1	2.643
96618 A	ATV-14		VolInt	Silicified Rhyolite Int.	85.0	2.462	80.6	2.248	45.9	1.967	46.8	1.992			54.9	1.958
96611 A	ATV-7	Below	SBX	SBX	93.5	2.487	93.5	2.253	52.8	2.321	35.2	2.306			53.8	2.278
96608 A	ATV-4	Below	SBX	SBX	90.6	4.742	80.5	5.117	47.8	5.009	32.8	5.400			40.9	6.452
96606 A	ATV-2	Below	BXZ	Volc tuff bxa	94.1	6.166	88.1	5.961	66.8	6.150					56.3	6.304
Wt Average (<1.7 ppm Au)					**91.5**	**3.640**	**85.9**	**3.598**	**55.5**	**3.613**	**37.0**	**3.058**			**50.4**	**3.927**
**1-*	*Unconformity - Below: Gold Extraction % is highly sensitivity to feed particle size, Unconformity - Above: Gold Extraction % has how sensitivity to feed particle size*															

Table 13-3. KCA (2024) Test Silver Metallurgy Balances

KCA Sample No.	Comp ID	Unconformity (Above/Below) *2	Atlanta Geology		37µm Bottle Roll		75µm Bottle Roll		1700µm Bottle Roll		12.55mm Column		25.0mm Column		HPGR Column	
			Formation	Subunit	Ag Ext %	Calc Head Ag (ppm)	Ag Ext %	Calc Head Ag (ppm)	Ag Ext %	Calc Head Ag (ppm)	Ag Ext %	Calc Head Ag (ppm)	Ag Ext %	Calc Head Ag (ppm)	Ag Ext %	Calc Head Ag (ppm)
96607 A	ATV-3	Above	VolInt	Qtz latite porph, Int.	43.2	2.5	24.3	4.6	13.1	4.9	12.4	4.0			13.7	5.2
96609 A	ATV-5	Above	Tww	Volc. Ss	55.7	2.0	22.3	3.8	8.2	3.8			9.4	3.070		
96616 A	ATV-12	Above	Tww	Dacite Tuff	36.0	0.4	8.0	1.5	8.5	0.9	11.6	0.9			8.9	0.8
96617 A	ATV-13	Above	Tww	Dacite Tuff	77.9	1.1	37.2	2.3	47.1	1.5			60.6	0.990		
96619 A	ATV-15	Above	VolInt	Tuff dike bxa	83.2	69.1	82.3	63.1	38.4	66.6			30.8	65.040		
96620 A	ATV-16	Above	VolInt	Qtz latite porph, Int.	20.4	3.4	14.9	3.9	7.4	3.1	6.6	3.7				
96621 A	ATV-17	Above	SBX-2	Hydro-breccia	61.1	36.2	64.6	38.6	33.4	38.2	29.1	46.6			37.6	35.8
96622 A	ATV-18	Above	VolInt	Qtz latite porph, Int.	44.4	1.4	34.0	2.1	44.4	1.2	27.2	1.8			23.8	1.9
96623 A	ATV-19	Above	BXZ	Dolomite	52.6	32.0	56.9	33.9	35.6	31.4	45.4	45.0				
Wt Average					**68.1**	**16.5**	**65.3**	**17.1**	**34.3**	**16.9**	**34.7**	**17.0**	**30.3**	**23.033**	**33.6**	**10.9**
96612 A	ATV-8	Below	Oes	Dolomite	40.0	1.0	20.2	1.8	5.7	2.3	8.8	1.0				
96618 A	ATV-14		VolInt	Silicified Rhyolite Int.	83.5	1.7	49.7	2.5	43.9	1.7	35.9	1.7			38.8	2.4
96605 A	ATV-1	Below	VolInt	Qtz latite porph, Int.	64.1	2.5	34.4	4.0	18.4	4.1	16.1	3.6			24.5	3.3
96610 A	ATV-6	Below	VolInt	Tuff dike bxa	70.1	3.0	39.8	4.3	29.0	5.0	25.5	4.0			27.6	4.5
96614 A	ATV-10	Below	SBX	Wk Si Dolomite	55.4	2.5	22.4	5.1	10.3	5.5	4.7	5.7			7.7	5.9
96602 B	ABS#2	Below	SBX	SBX	56.8	15.9	54.4	15.2	52.8	13.3	29.7	12.7			34.2	14.0
96606 A	ATV-2	Below	BXZ	Volc tuff bxa	55.1	10.8	24.9	18.5	16.5	15.8	9.4	16.8				
96608 A	ATV-4	Below	SBX	SBX	53.7	12.8	21.6	23.0	8.7	19.0	3.2	21.3			7.1	22.7
96615 A	ATV-11	Below	SBX	SBX	78.8	25.7	62.0	34.7	46.3	32.9	29.0	30.4			42.8	30.4
96611 A	ATV-7	Below	SBX	SBX	57.8	21.5	35.6	33.2	24.9	27.6	28.1	37.5			31.7	37.9
96613 A	ATV-9	Below	SBX	SBX	73.9	35.6	56.5	47.7	64.7	42.3	53.2	47.7			61.6	50.7
96601 B	ABS#1	Below	Ol	Silicified Dolomite	23.8	65.2	23.5	62.6	9.6	51.5	3.5	63.9			8.5	62.7
96603 B	ABS#3	Below	SBX	SBX	43.2	134.9	46.0	119.7	31.5	132.2	22.1	122.6			28.5	132.0
Wt Average					**48.5**	**25.6**	**41.3**	**28.7**	**31.4**	**27.2**	**22.4**	**28.4**			**29.8**	**33.3**
*2-	*Silver grades are lower and extractions are higher in resources above the unconformity.*															

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 INTRODUCTION

The Mineral Resource estimation for the Atlanta Project was completed for disclosure in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). The modeling and estimation of the mineral resources were completed on September 06, 2024, under the supervision of Jeff Bickel, a Qualified Person with respect to Mineral Resource Estimations under NI 43-101. The Effective Date of the Resource Estimate is September 06, 2024. Mr. Bickel is independent of Nevada King and its Atlanta Project by the definitions and criteria outlined in NI 43-101; there is no affiliation between Mr. Bickel and Nevada King or its Atlanta Project except that of independent consultant/client relationships.

Mr. Bickel is not aware of any unusual environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, or political factors that may materially affect the Atlanta mineral resources as of the date of this report.

This report presents updated gold and silver resources for the Atlanta deposits that have an Effective Date of September 06, 2024. No Mineral Reserves have been estimated for the Atlanta Project.

The Atlanta resources are classified in order of increasing geological and quantitative confidence into Inferred, Indicated, and Measured categories in accordance with the "CIM Definition Standards – For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" (2014) and therefore NI 43-101. CIM Mineral Resource definitions are given below, with CIM's explanatory text shown in italics:

> **Mineral Resource**
>
> *Mineral Resources are subdivided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated, and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.*
>
> A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade, or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
>
> *The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity, and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated, or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.*
>
> *Material of economic interest refers to diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material, including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals.*
>
> *The term Mineral Resource covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling, and within which Mineral Reserves may subsequently be defined by the*

consideration and application of Modifying Factors. The phrase 'reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction' implies a judgment by the Qualified Person in respect of the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction. The Qualified Person should consider and clearly state the basis for determining that the material has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Assumptions should include estimates of cutoff grade and geological continuity at the selected cutoff, metallurgical recovery, smelter payments, commodity price or product value, mining and processing method, and mining, processing, and general and administrative costs. The Qualified Person should state if the assessment is based on any direct evidence and testing.

Interpretation of the word 'eventual' in this context may vary depending on the commodity or mineral involved. For example, for some coal, iron, potash deposits, and other bulk minerals or commodities, it may be reasonable to envisage 'eventual economic extraction' as covering time periods in excess of 50 years. However, for many gold deposits, application of the concept would normally be restricted to perhaps 10 to 15 years, and frequently to much shorter periods of time.

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated based on limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

An Inferred Mineral Resource is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate sampling techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings, and drillholes. Inferred Mineral Resources must not be included in the economic analysis, production schedules, or estimated mine life in publicly disclosed Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies, or in the Life of Mine plans and cash flow models of developed mines. Inferred Mineral Resources can only be used in economic studies as provided under NI 43-101.

There may be circumstances where appropriate sampling, testing, and other measurements are sufficient to demonstrate data integrity, geological and grade/quality continuity of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource, however, quality assurance and quality control, or other information, may not meet all industry norms for the disclosure of an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource. Under these circumstances, it may be reasonable for the Qualified Person to report an Inferred Mineral Resource if the Qualified Person has taken steps to verify that the information meets the requirements of an Inferred Mineral Resource.

Indicated Mineral Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling, and testing, and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity, and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Pre-Feasibility Study, which can serve as the basis for major development decisions.

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling, and testing, and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization or other natural material of economic interest may be classified as a Measured Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such that the tonnage and grade or quality of the mineralization can be estimated to within close limits and that variation from the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability of the deposit. This category requires a high level of confidence in, and understanding of, the geology and controls of the mineral deposit.

Modifying Factors

Modifying Factors are considerations used to convert Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves. These include, but are not restricted to, mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social, and governmental factors.

Mr. Bickel reports resources at cutoffs that are reasonable for deposits of this nature, given anticipated mining methods and plant processing costs, while also considering economic conditions, because of the regulatory requirements that a resource exists "in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction."

14.2 DATABASE

The Atlanta Project gold and silver resources were modeled and estimated using information provided by Nevada King under Mr. Bickel's supervision. Historical RC and core holes before Kinross, as well as Meadow Bay, were excluded due to data verification of collar, survey, and assay certificates as stated in Section 12.0, but were used in the modeling of gold and silver mineralization. The resource estimation was derived from information from historical RC/core holes drilled by Kinross and Desert Hawk, and more recent drilling completed by Nevada King. From the validated holes listed in Section 12.4, drillholes included in the Mineral Resource estimate were 27 of 58 Kinross drillholes, 34 of 40 of Desert Hawk drillholes, and 402 of 474 Nevada King drillholes in and around the Atlanta pit area, provided in Table 14-2. This data, as well as the digital topography of the project area, were provided to Mr. Bickel by Nevada King in a digital database in UTM Zone 11N projected coordinate system using the WGS 1984 datum.

Modeling of the Atlanta Project mineral domains and estimation of the mineral resources were performed using GEOVIA Surpac mining software as well as proprietary software developed at RESPEC. Lithologic models were built in Leapfrog. The Atlanta Project resource block model extents and dimensions are provided in Table 14-2.

Table 14-1. Summary of Atlanta Drilling Used in Resource Estimation

Drilling Program	Drilling Dates	No. DHs	Length (m)	Length (ft)	No. DHs Used in estimation	Length used in estimation (m)	No. DHs Excluded in Estimation
Bobcat/Standard Slag	1977-1990	141	9,767.93	32,047.00	0	0	141
Gold Fields	1990-1991	82	17,075.36	56,021.51	0	0	82
Golden Chief	1996	8	966.77	3,172.82	0	0	8
Kinross	1997-1998	80	16,549.13	54,295.06	27	6742.18	53
Cordilleran Exploration	2000-2001	5	848.87	2,785.00	0	0	5
Desert Hawk	2011-2012	40	11,002.06	36,096.00	34	9793.07	6
Meadow Bay	2015	8	2,811.78	9,225.00	0	0	8
Nevada King	2020-2023	474	89,525.09	293,717.50	402	76,484.23	81
Total		838	150,295.63	493,095.89	463	93,019.48	384

Table 14-2. Block Model Extents and Dimensions

In Feet	X	Y	Z
Min Coordinates	732598	4260219	1500
Max Coordinates	734078.5	4261959	2382
Block Size	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rotation	0	0	0

14.3 GEOLOGIC MODEL

The gold and silver mineralization at the Atlanta Project occurs primarily in the silicified breccia units along the contact between the volcanics and the basement units, and with appreciable gold mineralization within the volcanics. The primary controls on mineralization are (i) collapse and hydrothermal breccias along the unconformable contact between the volcanics and the basement units, (ii) structural intersections of a series of north-south faults like the Atlanta fault zone and crossing east-west faults like the South Fault. The geologic factors are critical to the grade domain modeling of the Atlanta Project's gold and silver mineralization and therefore include lithology and structure.

A three-dimensional geologic model, using Leapfrog software, was created under the supervision of Mr. Bickel. The geologic model interpretations were mainly based on cross-sectional interpretations generated by Nevada King and were modified by the author, incorporating new drilling conducted by Nevada King. The geologic interpretations included solidified wireframes of geologic formations and three-dimensional fault surfaces. Representative cross sections showing the geologic model interpretations for the Atlanta Pit areas are shown in Figure 7-6 and Figure 7-7.

14.4 MINERAL DOMAINS

A mineral domain encompasses a volume of rock that is ideally characterized by a single, natural population of metal grades that occurs within a specific geologic environment. Mineral domains were modeled to respect the lithologic and structural interpretations of the deposit. Following the statistical evaluation of the drillhole data, mineral domains were modeled on cross sections for gold and silver. Low, mid, and high-grade domains were modeled for gold and silver and were numbered 100, 200, and 300, respectively. Material outside the 100, 200, and 300 domains were assigned to the zero domain. These grade domains were based on assay data populations.

14.4.1 GOLD AND SILVER DOMAIN MODELING

To define the mineral domains at the Atlanta Project, the natural populations of gold and silver grades were identified on population-distribution graphs for all drillhole samples in the deposit area. The analysis led to the identification of distinct populations that are correlated with geologic characteristics and used to interpret the bounds of each of the mineral domains. The approximate grade ranges of the domains are listed in Table 14-3.

Table 14-3. Grade Domain Ranges

Domain	Gold	Silver
100	~0.1 to ~0.7	~20 to ~76
200	~0.7 to ~2.9	~76 to ~158
300	>~ 2.9	>~ 158

Using these grade populations in conjunction with lithologic and structural interpretations, grade domains were independently modeled by interpreting mineral domain polygons on a set of 12-meter-spaced cross sections oriented east-west along the approximate direction. Representative cross sections showing the gold and silver mineral domains in the Atlanta Pit are shown in Figure 14-1 through Figure 14-4. The mineralization within the dump/pad material was modeled independently from the in situ mineralization with the Atlanta Project, and mineral domain polygons were interpreted on a set of 18 meter-spaced cross sections oriented east-west.

The final cross-sectional mineral domain polygons for both the in situ and dump/pad mineralization were projected horizontally to the drill data in each sectional window, and these three-dimensional polygons were then sliced vertically along 1.5-meter planes that are orthogonal to the cross sections. These slices, along with similarly sliced lithologic and structural surfaces, were used to guide the final rectification of the gold and silver mineral domains on the long sections. The 1.5-meter-long-section plane locations coincide with resource-model block centroids along the y-axis columns within the model. The product of this work is a set of 1.5-meter-spaced long sectional gold and silver domain polygons that span the full extents of the drilled mineralization.

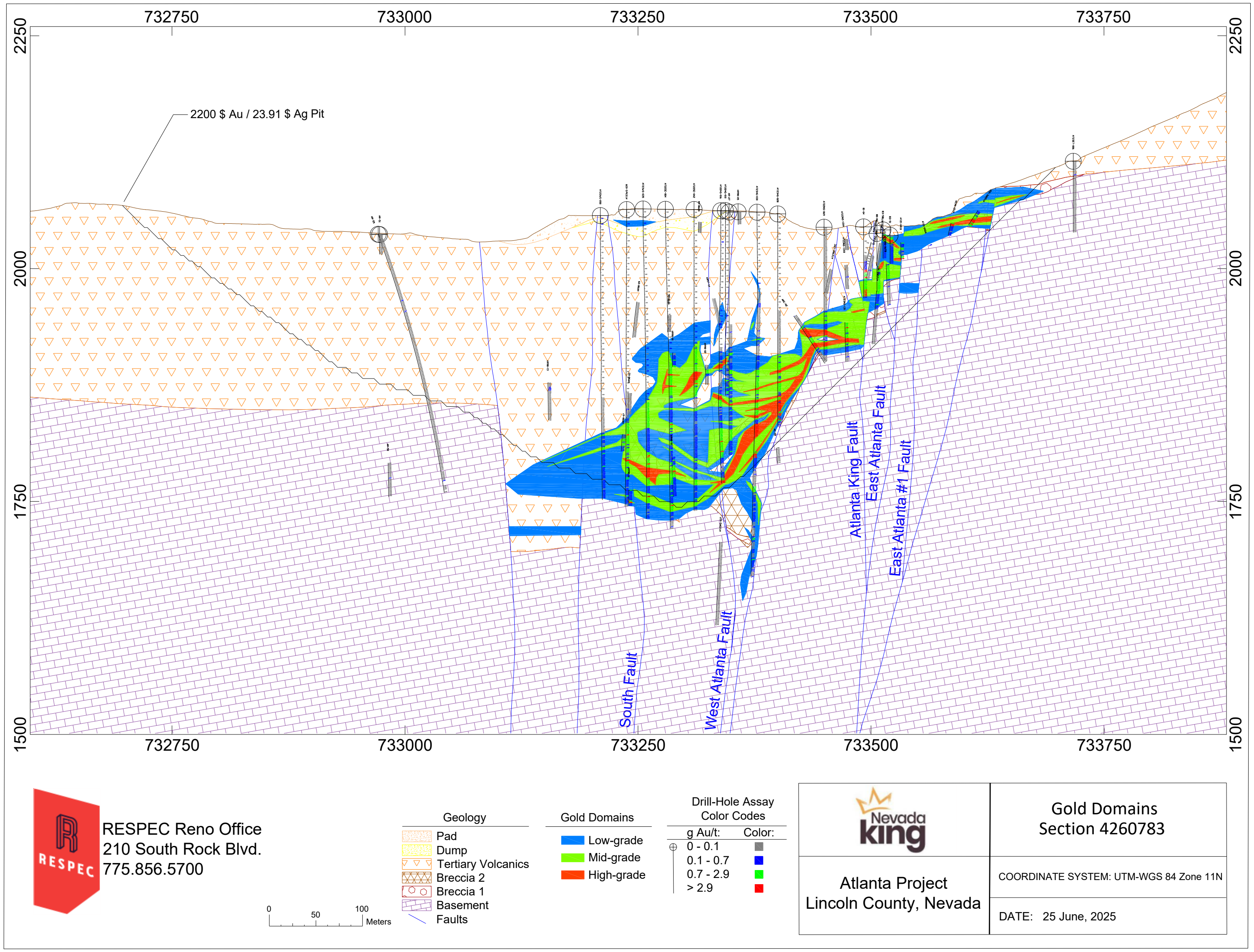


Figure 14-1. Cross Section 4260783 with Gold Domains within Atlanta Pit Area and $2200 Au/ $23.91 Ag Pit Shells

(May 2025)

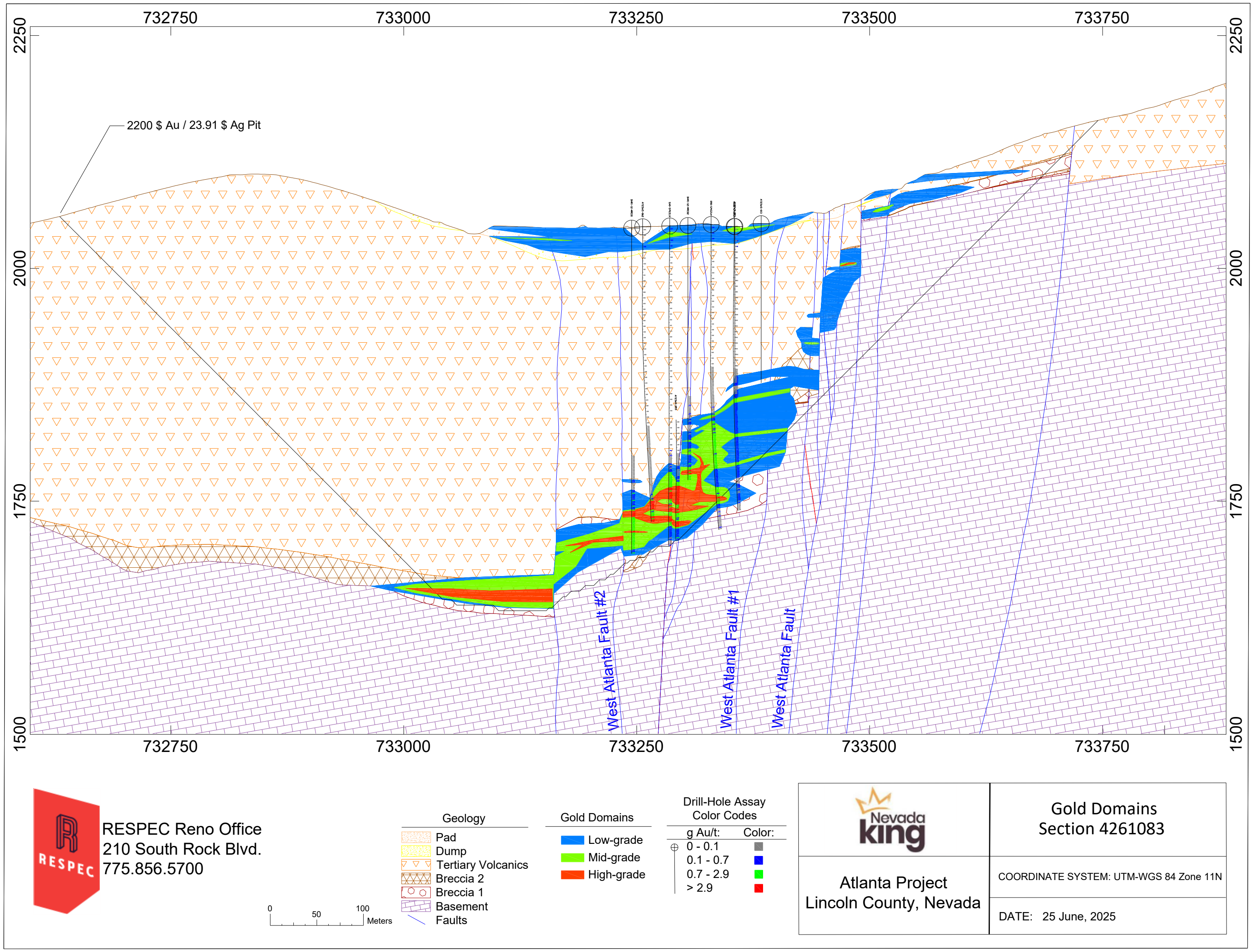


Figure 14-2. Cross Section 4261083 with Gold Domains within Atlanta Pit Area and $2200 Au/ $23.91 Ag Pit Shells

(May 2025)

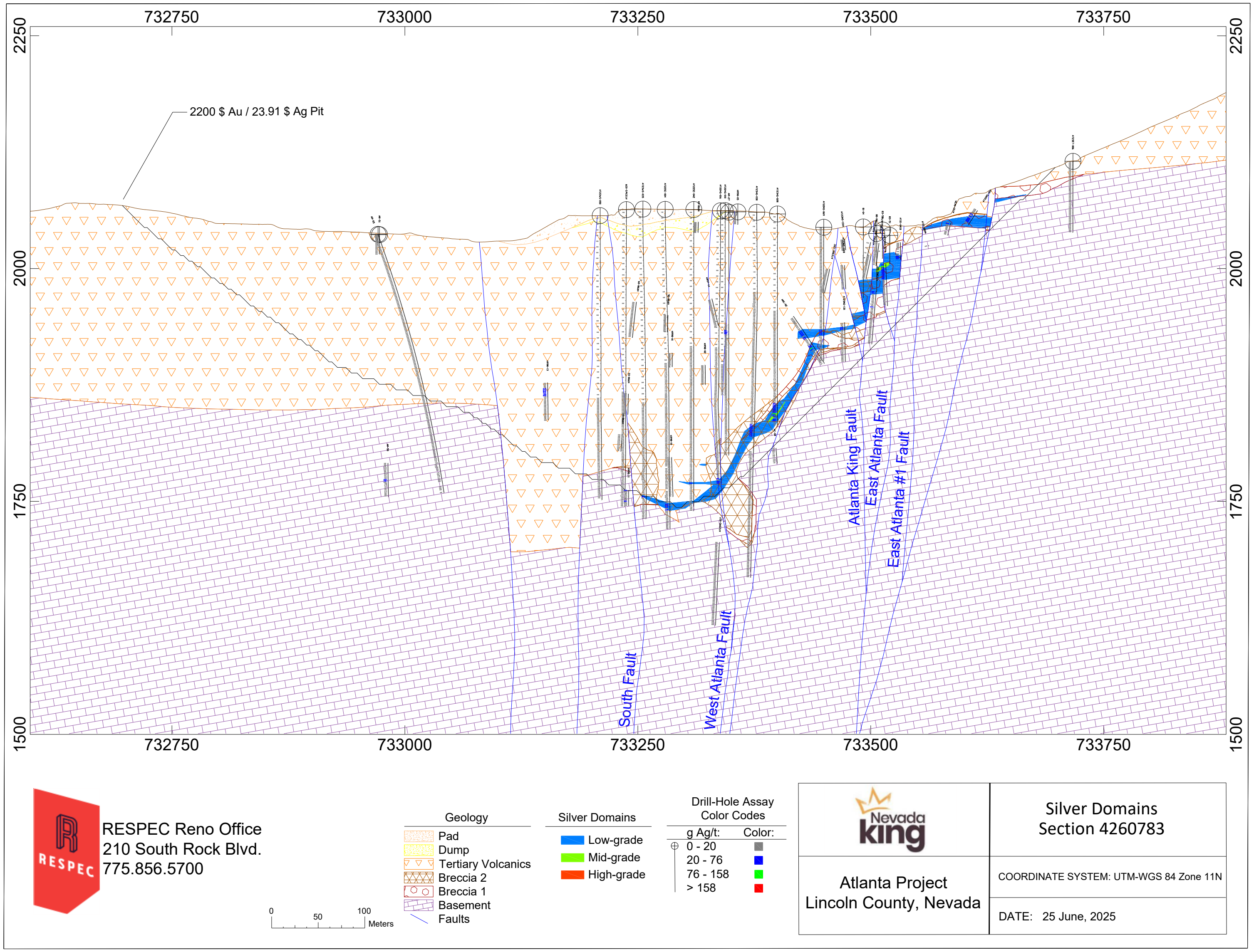


Figure 14-3. Cross Section 4260783 with Silver Domains within Atlanta Pit Area and $2200 Au/ $23.91 Ag Pit Shells

(May 2025)

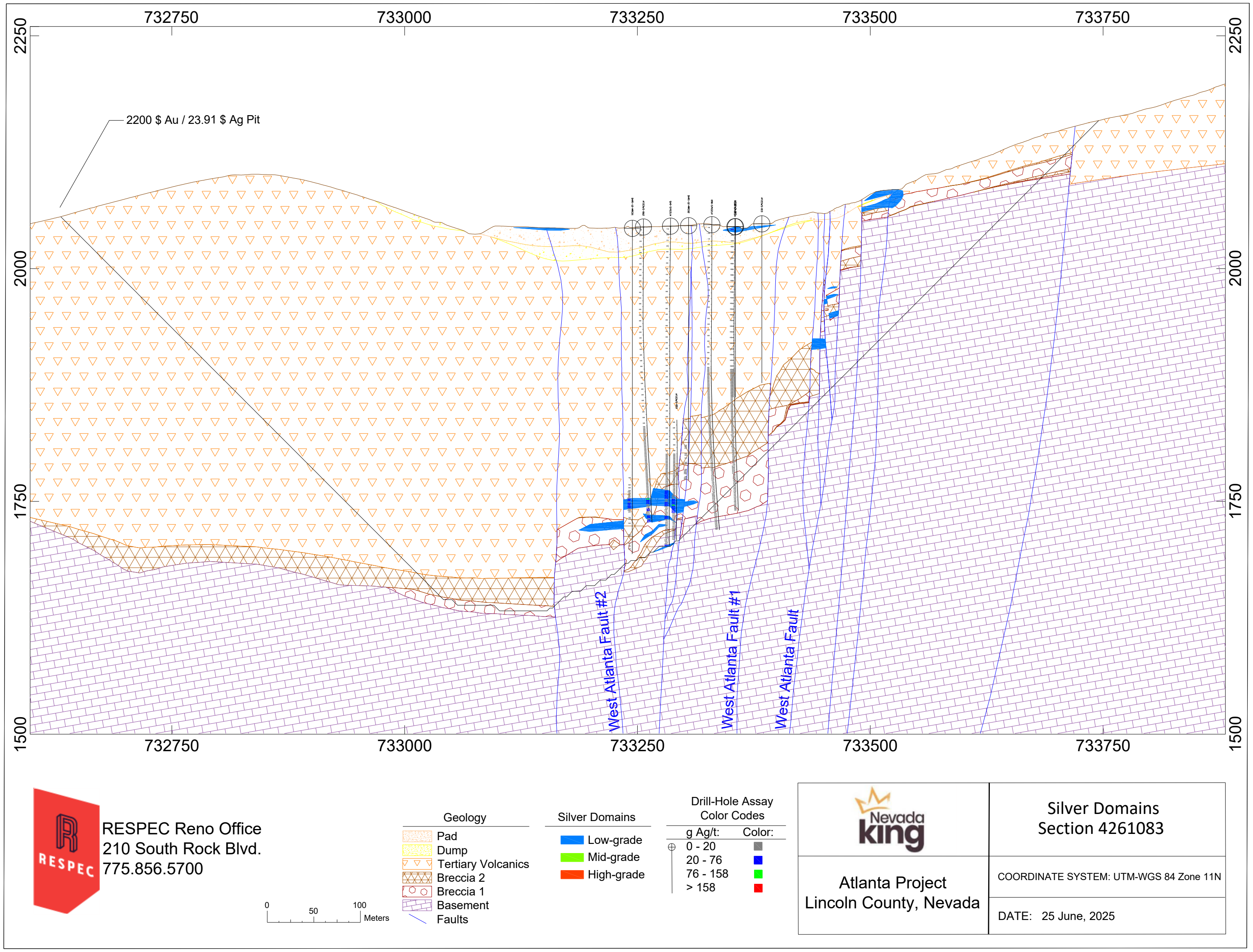


Figure 14-4. Cross Section 4261083 with Silver Domains within Atlanta Pit Area and $2200 Au/ $23.91 Ag Pit Shells

(May 2025)

14.5 SPECIFIC GRAVITY

Specific Gravity ("SG") values were based on samples collected by Nevada King from Desert Hawk 2011 drill core and Nevada King 2022 - 2024 drill core. The within the Atlanta pit area, and the specific gravity values were updated to correspond to mineralized or unmineralized volcanic, silicified breccia, or basement lithology, and dump, pad, or back fill material, as summarized in Table 14-4. Specific gravity values for backfill, dump, and pad were used from a lithologic analogue from a similar project. These specific gravity values were used to code the block model based on lithology solids.

Table 14-4. Average Specific Gravity by Lithology

Lithologic Unit	Specific Gravity
Mineralized Volcanics	2.46
Mineralized Breccia	2.50
Mineralized Basement	2.56
Unmineralized Volcanics/ Breccia/ Basement	2.27
Backfill	1.75
Dump	1.75
Pad	1.75

14.6 ASSAY CODING, CAPPING, AND COMPOSITING

The cross-sectional mineral domain polygons described in Section 14.4 were used to code drillhole assay intervals to their respective gold and silver mineral domains. The polygons were coded 1.5 meters on either side of the section plane from which they were created. Assay capping values were determined by domain to identify high-grade outliers that might be appropriate for capping. Visual reviews of the spatial relationships concerning possible outliers and their potential impacts during grade interpolation were also considered in the assay capping definitions. Table 14-5 and

Table 14-6 provides the capping values used by each domain for gold and silver.

Table 14-5. Gold and Silver Grade Caps

Domain	Cap (Au)	Cap (Ag)
0	3.0	50.0
100	3.0	110.0
200	8.0	300.0
300	60.0	1050.0

Table 14-6. Gold and Silver Grade Caps within the Dump/Pad Material

Domain	Cap (Au)	Cap (Ag)
0	3.0	50.0
100	0.65	62.0*
200	3.0*	100.0
300	4.0	1050.0

Note: Assay values not capped in domains signified by (*).

Descriptive statistics of the coded assays of capped and uncapped gold and silver analyses are provided in Table 14-7 and Table 14-8 respectively.

Table 14-7. Coded Gold (Au) Assay Statistics

Domain	Assays	Count	Mean (Au ppm)	Median (Au pm)	Std. Dev.	CV	Min. (Au ppm)	Max. (Au ppm)	Capped Count
0	Au	26597	0.0236	0.004	0.0953	4.05	0	5.14	0
	Au Cap	26597	0.0234	0.004	0.0893	3.82	0	3	5
100	Au	7647	0.2908	0.23	0.2356	0.81	0	4.94	0
	Au Cap	7647	0.2903	0.23	0.2279	0.79	0	3	4
200	Au	4737	1.3559	1.17	0.8176	0.6	0	20.6	0
	Au Cap	4737	1.3527	1.17	0.7682	0.57	0	8	2
300	Au	1682	5.8412	4.29	7.3666	1.26	0	169.8	0
	Au Cap	1682	5.7187	4.29	5.325	0.93	0	60	2
100+200+300	Au	14066	1.3123	0.534	3.1238	2.38	0	169.8	0
	Au Cap	14066	1.2963	0.534	2.5502	1.97	0	60	8

Table 14-8. Coded Gold (Ag) Assay Statistics

Domain	Assays	Count	Mean (Ag ppm)	Median (Ag pm)	Std. Dev.	CV	Min. (Ag ppm)	Max. (Ag ppm)	Capped Count
0	Au	36078	1.78	0	11.04	6.19	0	1935	0
	Au Cap	36078	1.72	0	4.09	2.38	0	50	22
100	Au	2657	36.23	31.1	21.8	0.6	0	396	0
	Au Cap	2657	35.79	31.1	18.58	0.52	0	110	21
200	Au	530	106.97	101	40.33	0.38	10.7	357	0
	Au Cap	530	106.8	101	39.45	0.37	10.7	300	2
300	Au	161	317.92	218	495.75	1.56	80	5503	0
	Au Cap	161	274.37	218	184.66	0.67	80	1050	5
100+200+300	Au	3348	60.98	37.4	128.2	2.1	0	5503	0
	Au Cap	3348	58.52	37.4	71.95	1.23	0	1050	28

The capped assays were composited at 1.52-meter downhole intervals, respecting the mineral domain boundaries. Descriptive statistics of the composites for each metal are given in Table 14-9 and Table 14-10.

Table 14-9. Composite Statistics for Gold

Gold Composites by Domain								
Domain	Hole Count	Comp. Count	Mean (Au ppm)	Median (Au ppm)	Std. Dev.	CV	Min. (Au ppm)	Max. (Au ppm)
0	529	26,593	0.02	0.004	0.09	3.81	0	3.0
100	434	7,641	0.29	0.23	0.23	0.78	0	3.0
200	357	4,729	1.35	1.17	0.77	0.57	0	8.0
300	215	1,680	5.72	4.30	5.31	0.93	0	60.0
100+200+300	442	14,050	1.30	0.53	2.55	1.96	0	60.0

Table 14-10. Composite Statistics for Silver

Silver Composites by Domain								
Domain	Hole Count	Comp. Count	Mean (Ag ppm)	Median (Ag ppm)	Std. Dev.	CV	Min. (Ag ppm)	Max. (Ag
0	535	36,042	1.72	0	4.08	2.37	0	50
100	271	2,654	35.79	31.1	18.54	0.52	0	110
200	95	530	106.8	101	39.43	0.37	10.7	300
300	44	161	274.37	218	184.6	0.67	80.1	1050
100+200+300	272	3,345	58.52	37.48	71.93	1.23	0	1050

14.7 VARIOGRAPHY

A variography study was completed using all gold composites from the mineral domains in each estimation area. These ranges were used as a check for reasonableness for the search ellipsoids used in the estimate. Additionally, the variography was used to define the kriging parameters in the grade interpolations. Maximum strike and dip ranges of 85 to 150 meters were modeled with consistency across domains and within estimation areas along major geological trends. In the strike direction alone, ranges as high as 160 meters were modeled. The variogram models at various orientations corresponding to the model's estimation areas (described in 14.8) are provided in Figure 14-5 through Figure 14-10. In estimation areas 10, 11, 13, and 14, good relationships can be seen in the composites in areas of shallow-dipping mineralization within all lithologic units along the unconformity. Estimation areas 12 and 15, good relationships can be seen in the composites in areas of steeply dipping mineralization within the breccias along the Atlanta fault zone. Small variability in the orientations of controlling faults and the host lithologies led to variability in the orientation of the gold and silver mineralization. It is possible that longer ranges could be obtained if sufficient composites lying within similarly oriented model areas were examined.

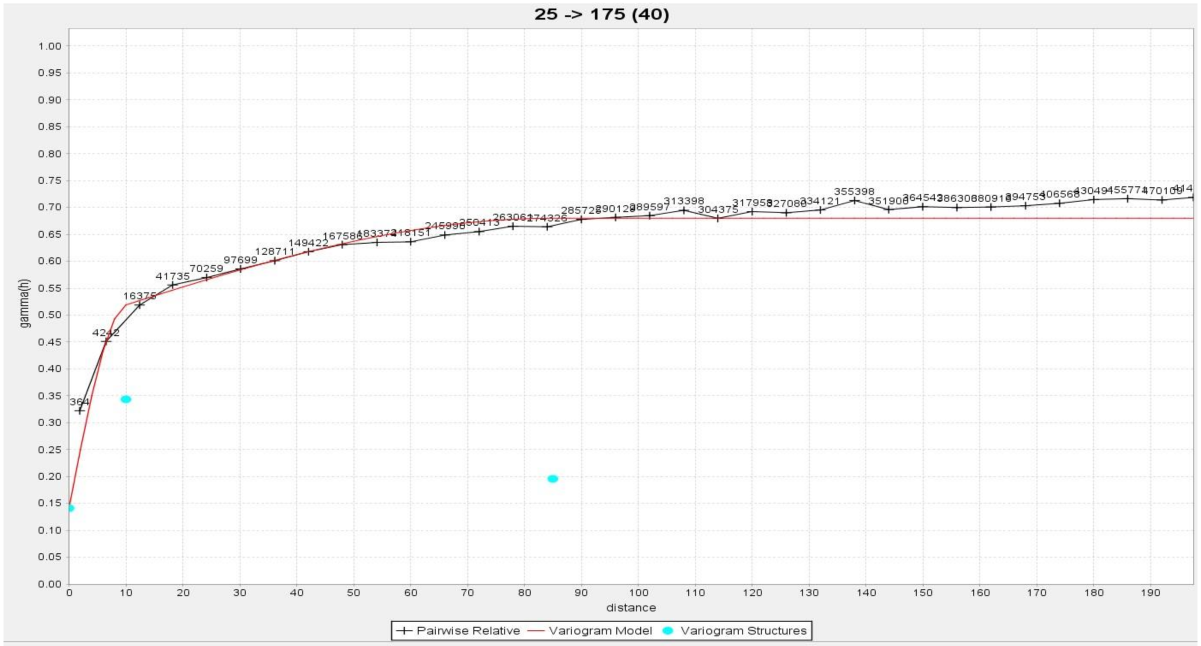


Figure 14-5. Variogram Model Along Major Strike and Dip Trend in Estimation Area 10

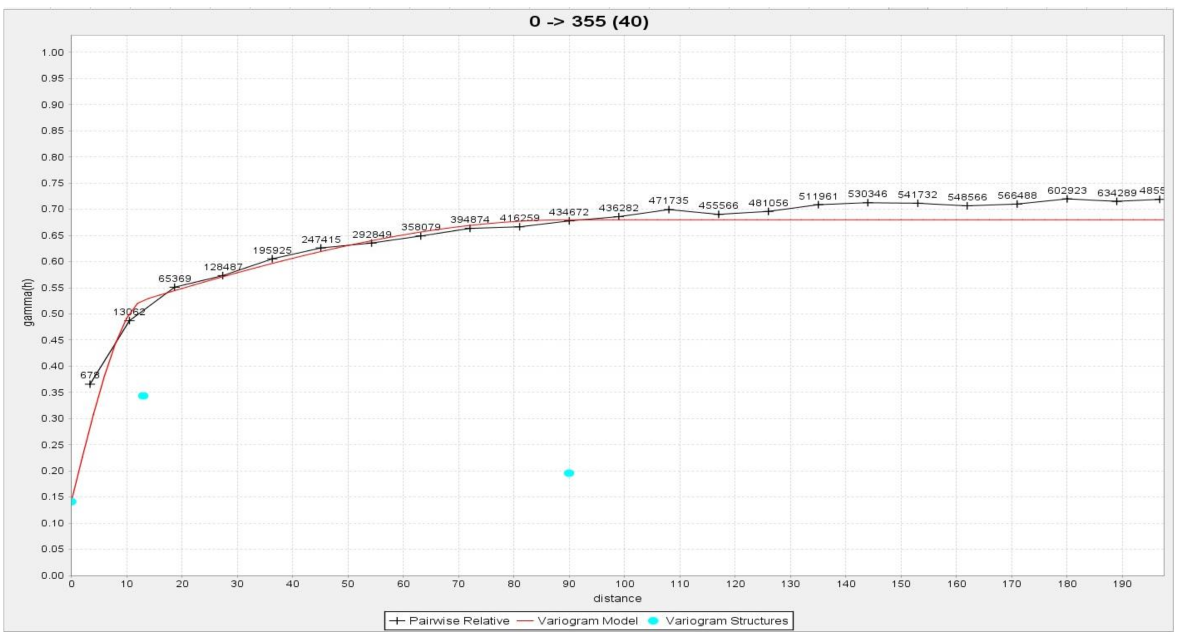


Figure 14-6. Variogram Model Along Major Strike and Dip Trend in Estimation Area 11

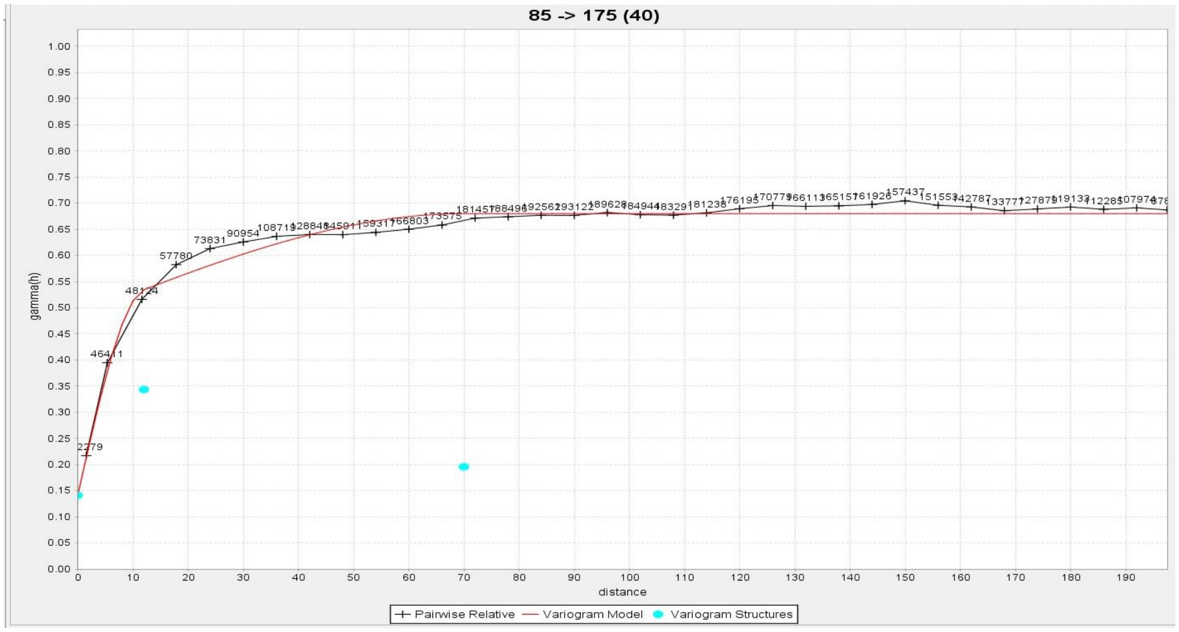


Figure 14-7. Variogram Model Along Major Strike and Dip Trend in Estimation Area 12

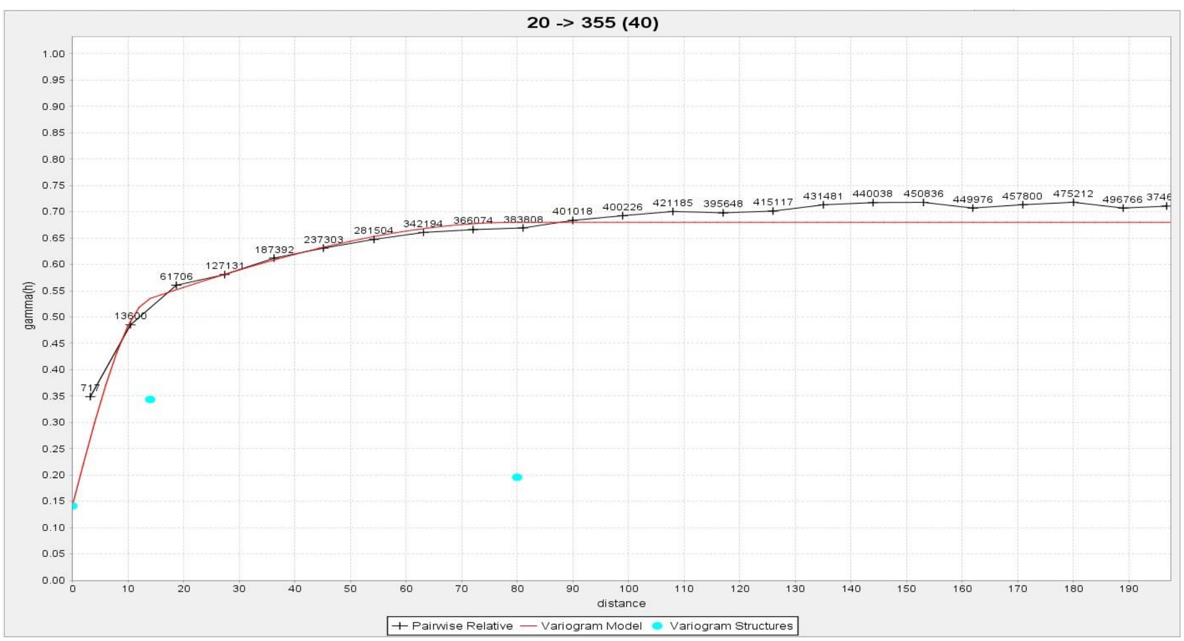


Figure 14-8. Variogram Model Along Major Strike and Dip Trend in Estimation Area 13

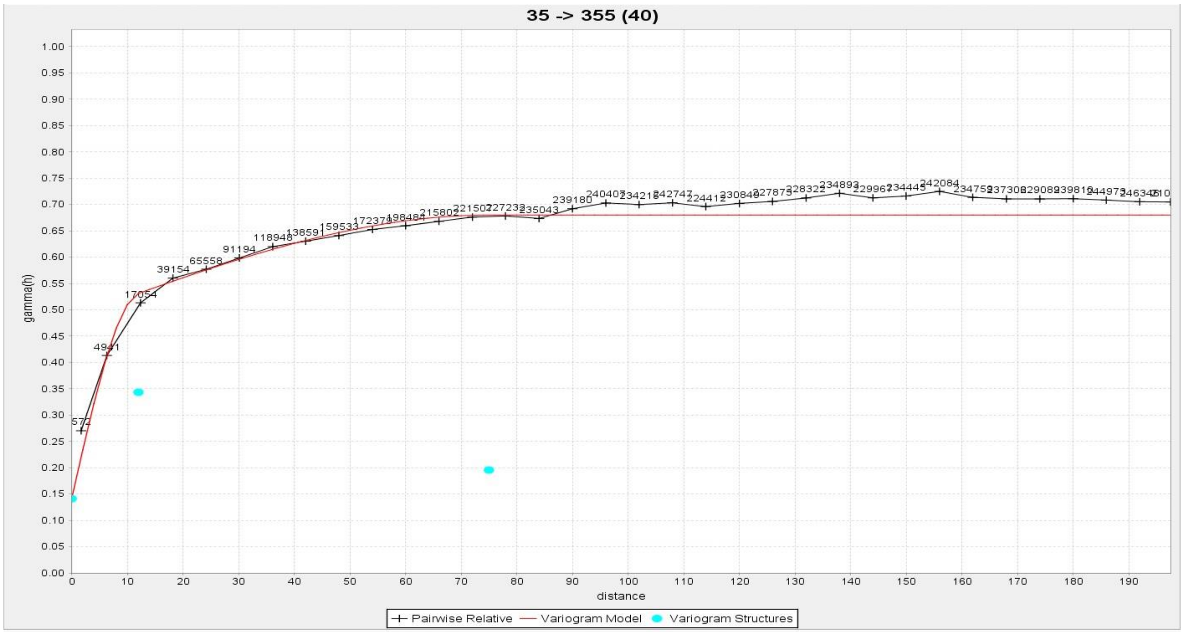


Figure 14-9. Variogram Model Along Major Strike and Dip Trend in Estimation Area 14

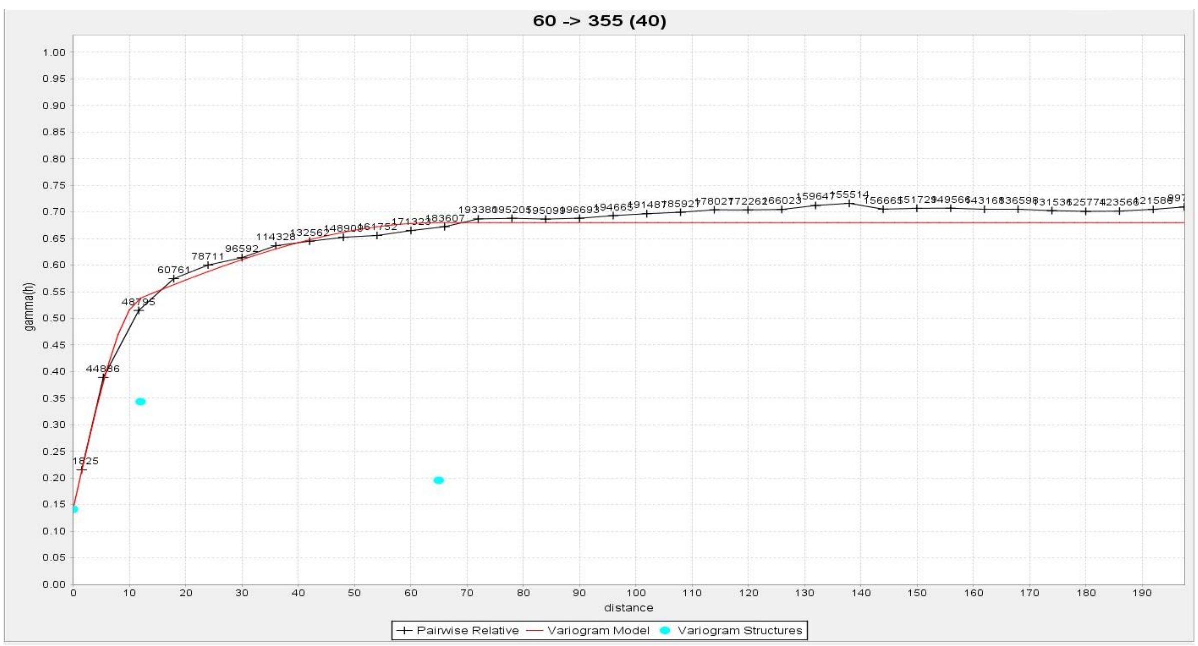


Figure 14-10. Variogram Model Along Major Strike and Dip Trend in Estimation Area 15

14.8 BLOCK MODEL CODING

The 1.5-meter-spaced level plan mineral domain polygons were used to code 1.5 x 1.5 x 1.5 (x, y, z)-meter blocks that comprise a digital model oriented north-south. The percentage volume of each mineral domain, as coded directly by the level plans, is stored within each block as a "partial percentage", as is the partial percentage of the block that lies outside of the modeled gold domains (domain 0). In other words, each block stores the partial percentage of each of the four domains.

Mr. Bickel supervised the modeling of the lithologic model in Leapfrog with cross sections from Nevada King Geologists as a basis for the model. The wireframe solids were used to code each block to a single lithology, with the highest partial percentage solid being coded. The topographic surface provided by Nevada King was used to code the block model on a partial percentage basis. The digital topographic surface was used to define the percentage of each block that is presently bedrock. The dump/pad and backfill solids generated by RESPEC, with guidance from Nevada King, were used to code the block model on a partial percentage basis.

Modeled mineralization has a variety of orientations, which were defined by Mr. Bickel with input from Nevada King. Wireframe solids were therefore created to encompass model areas with similar mineral orientations, and the solids were used to code the model blocks to these areas on a block-in/block-out basis. This coding was then used to control search-ellipse orientations during gold grade interpolations (Table 14-11).

Table 14-11. Estimation Area Orientations

Estimation Area	Search Ellipsoid		
	Bearing	Plunge	Tilt
9	355	0	0
10	175	0	25
11	355	0	0
12	175	0	85
13	355	0	20
14	355	0	35
15	355	0	60
4	0	0	0

The specific gravity values shown in Table 14-4 were assigned to model blocks based on the lithology and mineral domain codes in each model block.

14.9 GRADE INTERPOLATION

Gold and silver grades were interpolated using inverse distance, ordinary kriging, and nearest-neighbor methods. The mineral resources reported herein were estimated by inverse distance interpolation, as this method led to results that most appropriately respected the drill data and geology of the deposit. This is particularly true with respect to the estimation of the lowest-grade areas in the model, where potential overestimation of volumes could materially impact the resource estimation at grades close to potential open-pit mining cutoffs. The nearest-neighbor estimation was completed for statistical checking of the various estimation iterations. The parameters applied to the grade estimations at the Atlanta Project are summarized in Table 14-12.

Table 14-12. Estimation Parameters

Mineralized Domain	Estimation Pass	Search Ranges (meters)			Composite Constraints		
		Major	Semi-Major	Minor	Min	Max	Max/Hole
In Situ	Pass 1	30	1.0	2.0	2	5	3
	Pass 2	60	1.0	2.0	2	5	3
	Pass 3	300	1.0	1.0	1	5	3
Dump/Pad	Pass 1	30	1.0	3.0	2	9	3
	Pass 2	60	1.0	1.0	1	9	3

Grade interpolations were completed using 1.52-meter composites. The estimation passes were performed independently for each of the mineral domains, so that only composites coded to a particular domain were used to estimate grade into blocks coded to that domain. Blocks coded as having partial percentages of more than one domain had multiple grade interpolations, one for each domain coded into the block. The estimated grades for each of the metal domains 0, 100, 200, and 300 coded to a block were coupled with the coded partial percentages of those domains to enable the calculation of a single volume-weighted grade of each of the metal species for each block. These resource block grades are therefore diluted to the full block volumes using this methodology.

14.10 CLASSIFICATION

The Atlanta Project Mineral Resource contains Measured, Indicated, and Inferred resources. Resources were classified based on distance to the nearest two samples and the geologic confidence obtained during modeling domains. A summary of the classification parameters is in Table 14-13.

Table 14-13. Resource Classification Parameters

Classification	Distance (meters)	Minimum Number of Composite Samples
Measured	12	2
Indicated	120	2
Inferred	All other estimated blocks within domains	2

Measured composite samples were from a subset of composited samples that included 402 drillholes from modern campaigns (2021 to present) and 53 drillholes from 1998, 2011, and 2012 that had audited assays and had downhole surveys if the hole was drilled deeper than 500 feet. Some holes drilled deeper than 500 feet lacked downhole surveys, but mineralization used for modeling was shallower than 500 feet. Indicated and Inferred were from all composited samples that included 402 drillholes from modern campaigns (2021 to present) and 61 drillholes from 1998, 2011, and 2012 and lacked significant assay or survey issues. The Measured distance was based on geologic confidence and reviewing the variography relationships. The Indicated distance was based on geologic confidence and maximum variography relationships observed between 85 to 150 meters (Figure 14-5 through

Figure 14-10). In situ mineralization outside of Measured and Indicated was classified as Inferred, and all pad mineralization was classified as Inferred.

14.11 MINERAL RESOURCES

The Atlanta Project Mineral Resources have been estimated to reflect potential open-pit extraction and potential processing by run-of-mine heap leaching or milling. To meet the requirement of the resources having reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, a pit optimization was completed in 2025 using the parameters summarized in Table 14-14 and expected recoveries summarized in Table 14-15.

Table 14-14. Pit Optimization Parameters

Parameter	Value	Unit
Gold Price	$2200	$/oz Au sold
Silver Price	$25	$/oz Ag sold
Mine Cost In situ	$2.17	$/tonne Mined
Re-Mine Cost (Dump/Pad)	$1.63	$/tonne Mined
G&A Cost	$0.96	$/tonne Mined
ROM	$3.28	$/tonne Processed
Mill	$13.53	$/tonne Processed
Mill (Breccia Material)	$13.53	$/tonne Processed
Royalty	3.0%	NSR
Days per year	360	Days
Selling Cost Au	$5.00	$/Oz
Selling Cost Ag	$0.50	$/Oz
Overall Pit Slope Angle	45 deg	

Table 14-15. Expected Gold and Silver Recoveries

Processing	Lithology	Recovery Equations
Heap Leach	Not Breccia	IF(au_c.G>0.40,3.981*LOG(au_c.G)+72.851,7.165*LOG(au_c.G)+75.224)/100
Mill	Not Breccia	IF(au_c.G>0.40,1.678*LOG(au_c.G)+86.519,4.068*LOG(au_c.G)+88.504)/100
Mill	Breccia	IF(au_c.G>0.40,3.074*LOG(au_c.G)+82.642,6.594*LOG(au_c.G)+85.399)/100
Heap Leach	Not Breccia	IF(ag_c.G>8.00,(0.846*LOG(ag_c.G)+12.932)/100,(1.229*LOG(ag_c.G)+12.183)/100)
Mill	Not Breccia	IF(ag_c.G>8.00,(7.012*LOG(ag_c.G)+33.209)/100,(13.043*LOG(ag_c.G)+20.046)/100)
Mill	Breccia	IF(ag_c.G>8.00,(1.266*LOG(ag_c.G)+40.846)/100,(1.957*LOG(ag_c.G)+39.479)/100)

1. Au_ID_BD is estimated inverse distance block diluted gold grade, and Ag_ID_BD is estimated inverse distance block diluted silver grade.
2. Rec_Au_ROM and Rec_Au_Crsh are the estimated recoveries of gold based on run-of-mine or crushed methods, respectively. Rec_Ag_ROM and Rec_Ag_Crsh are the estimated recoveries of silver based on run-of-mine or crushed methods, respectively.
3. Price of Gold is set to $2200, and Price of Silver is set to $25.
4. Gold refining cost (AuRef) is 5.0, and Silver refining cost (AgRef) is 0.5 (See Table 14-14).
5. Royalty is set at 3.0% (See Table 14-15).
6. Run-of-mine and Crushed gold and silver gross metal value is set to zero if Au_ID_BD or Ag_ID_BD is less than 0.137 gpt.
7. ROM_cog and Crsh_cog are the run-of-mine cost or crushed cost based on redox zone, respectively (See Table 4.15).

The pit shells created using these optimization parameters were used to constrain the project resources for comparison purposes. The in-pit resources were further constrained by the application of a cutoff of 0.14 g AuEq/t for heap leach material, with a crossover grade of 2.34 g AuEq/t for mill material, 0.14 g AuEq/t for heap leach material for dump/pad material, and 0.33 g AuEq/t for mill breccia material within the optimized pits. The recovery equations used in the pit optimization were based on the head grade and material type of each block. These equations were generated by Nevada King from an analysis of metallurgical test results.

Although the author is not an expert with respect to any of the following aspects of the project, they are not aware of any unusual environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors not discussed in this report that could materially affect the potential development of the Atlanta Project Mineral Resources as of the Effective Date of the report.

The current Mineral Resource consists of a total of 27.7 million tonnes in the Measured and Indicated category with an average gold grade of 1.14 g Au/t for 1,019,600 ounces of contained gold, and an average silver grade of 9.75 g Ag/t for 8,687,400 ounces of contained silver. Additionally, inferred mineral resources consist of 3.6 million tonnes with an average gold grade of 0.84 g Au/t for 98,500 ounces of contained gold, and an average silver grade of 2.56 g Ag/t for 299,500 ounces of contained silver, shown in Table 14-16.

All reported pit constrained resources are classified as Measured, Indicated, or Inferred shown in Figure 14-16. Mineral resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Table 14-16. Atlanta Project Pit Constrained Mineral Resources by Classification

(variable AuEq cutoff)

Classification	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	g AuEq/t	oz AuEq
Measured	3,430,100	1.55	170,800	16.96	1,870,200	1.65	182,000
Indicated	24,280,200	1.09	848,800	8.73	6,817,200	1.14	887,700
M&I	**27,710,300**	**1.14**	**1,019,600**	**9.75**	**8,687,400**	**1.20**	**1,069,700**
Inferred – In situ	1,134,300	1.98	72,300	2.44	89,000	1.99	72,600
Inferred - Dump/Pad	2,504,100	0.33	26,200	2.61	210,500	0.34	27,200
Inferred	3,638,400	0.84	98,500	2.56	299,500	0.85	99,800

1. The estimate of mineral resources was completed by Mr. Jeff Bickel, CPG., and constrained within an optimized pit are block diluted tabulations.
2. The project mineral resources are shown in bold and are comprised of all model blocks above a variable AuEq cutoff grade that lie within optimized resource pits.
3. The project mineral resources are estimated using a variable gold equivalent (AuEq) cutoff grade, which varies for run-of-mine and mill material. Gold Equivalent (AuEq) equation: AuEq = (US$2,200/oz Au / US$25/oz Ag) * (Gold Recovery / Silver Recovery). Gold and Silver Recoveries were variable based on grade and material type (See Table 14-15 above for recovery equations).
4. The project mineral resources are estimated using a variable cutoff grade based on material type. Heap leach material cutoff grade of 0.14 g AuEq/t, heap leach dump/pad material cutoff grade of 0.14 g AuEq/t, mill material crossover grade of 2.34 g AuEq/t, and mill breccia material cutoff grade of 0.33 g AuEq/t within an optimized pit.
5. The Effective Date of the estimate is September 6, 2024.
6. The estimate of mineral resources was completed in metric tonnes.
7. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
8. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.
9. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result apparent discrepancies in between tonnes, grade, and contained metal content.

Table 14-17 presents the Atlanta Mineral Resources compared to subsets of mineralized material tabulated with increasing cutoff grades. This is presented to provide grade-distribution data that allows for a detailed assessment of the project resources. All of the tabulations are constrained as lying within the same optimized pit shells used to constrain the current mineral resources, which means the tabulations at cutoffs higher than the resource variable cutoff grade represents subsets of the current resources.

The Atlanta Project pit constrained resources have a high-grade core, above 2.0 g Au/t as seen in Table 14-17 below. The resources within the high-grade zone contain only 15% of the tonnage, but within that volume account for 51% of the total gold ounces, and 48% of the total silver ounces.

Table 14-17. Measured and Indicated Resource Sensitivities Based on Cutoff Grade

M&I Material in All Processing in All Lithologies							
COG g AuEq/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	g AuEq/t	oz AuEq
0.5	15,939,900	1.77	905,700	15.16	7,768,900	1.86	952,000
0.7	12,896,500	2.06	852,500	16.91	7,012,200	2.16	894,700
1	9,968,800	2.42	776,800	19.59	6,278,800	2.54	815,000
2	4,085,900	3.99	524,100	31.93	4,194,900	4.19	550,100
4	1,577,000	6.24	316,500	41.57	2,107,700	6.50	329,500
Inferred Material in All Processing in All Lithologies							
COG g AuEq/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	g AuEq/t	oz AuEq
0.5	1,264,500	1.94	78,800	5.42	220,200	1.97	80,100
0.7	1,085,300	2.16	75,500	5.73	199,800	2.20	76,700
1	921,500	2.40	71,100	5.84	173,000	2.44	72,300
2	408,300	3.50	45,900	10.20	133,900	3.58	46,900
4	139,100	5.30	23,700	13.44	60,100	5.40	24,200

1. This table is only included to demonstrate the sensitivity of changes in cutoff grade, and the values should be considered a subset of existing mineral resources.
2. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent discrepancies between tonnes, grade, and contained metal content.

All reported pit constrained resources are classified as Measured, Indicated, or Inferred, and by Material Process type, shown in Table 14-18. Open-pit oxide resources to be processed via a heap leach are estimated at 13.2 million tonnes grading 0.51g Au/t for 216,000 ounces of contained gold in the M&I category, while 2.7 million tonnes grading 0.34g Au/t for 29,000 ounces of contained gold are in the Inferred category. Open-pit oxide resources to be processed at a mill are estimated at 14.5 million tonnes grading 1.72g Au/t for 803,000 ounces of contained gold in the M&I category, while 1.0 million tonnes grading 2.24g Au/t for 70,000 ounces of contained gold are in the Inferred category.

The Atlanta in-pit resources cover an aerial extent of over 1.1 kilometers along strike. Figure 14-11 and Figure 14-13 are representative cross sections through the block model along section line 4260783 in the Atlanta pit area, for gold and silver, respectively. Figure 14-12 and Figure 14-14 are representative cross sections through the block model along section line 4261083.

Table 14-18. Atlanta Project Pit Constrained Mineral Resources by Classification

Measured							
Material	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	g AuEq/t	oz AuEq
Heap Leach	1,246,000	0.60	24,200	3.16	126,500	0.61	24,500
Mill	80,700	4.43	11,500	15.57	40,400	4.55	11,800
Mill Breccia	2,103,400	2.00	135,100	25.19	1,703,300	2.15	145,700
Total	**3,430,100**	**1.55**	**170,800**	**16.96**	**1,870,200**	**1.65**	**182,000**
Indicated							
Material	Tonnes	g Au/t	g Ag/t	oz Au	oz Ag	g AuEq/t	oz AuEq
Heap Leach	11,921,000	0.50	192,100	3.05	1,167,800	0.51	195,200
Mill	397,000	4.66	59,500	11.66	148,800	4.76	60,700
Mill Breccia	11,962,200	1.55	597,200	14.30	5,500,600	1.64	631,800
Total	**24,280,200**	**1.09**	**848,800**	**8.73**	**6,817,200**	**1.14**	**887,700**
Measured and Indicated							
Material	Tonnes	g Au/t	g Ag/t	oz Au	oz Ag	g AuEq/t	oz AuEq
Heap Leach	13,167,000	0.51	216,300	3.06	1,294,400	0.52	219,800
Mill	477,700	4.62	71,000	12.31	189,100	4.72	72,500
Mill Breccia	14,065,600	1.62	732,300	15.93	7,203,900	1.72	777,500
Total	**27,710,300**	**1.14**	**1,019,600**	**9.75**	**8,687,400**	**1.20**	**1,069,700**
Inferred							
Material	Tonnes	g Au/t	g Ag/t	oz Au	oz Ag	g AuEq/t	oz AuEq
Heap Leach	167,600	0.48	2,600	0.02	100	0.48	2,600
Mill	1,000	3.11	100	3.11	100	3.11	100
Mill Breccia	965,700	2.24	69,600	2.86	88,800	2.25	69,900
Heap Leach (Dump/Pad)	2,504,100	0.33	26,200	2.61	210,500	0.34	27,200
Total	**3,638,400**	**0.84**	**98,500**	**2.56**	**299,500**	**0.85**	**99,800**

1. The project mineral resources are estimated using a variable cutoff grade (COG), which varies for heap leach and mill material zone.
2. The Effective Date of the resource estimations is September 6, 2024.
3. Mineral resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.
5. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent discrepancies between tonnes, grade, and contained gold content.

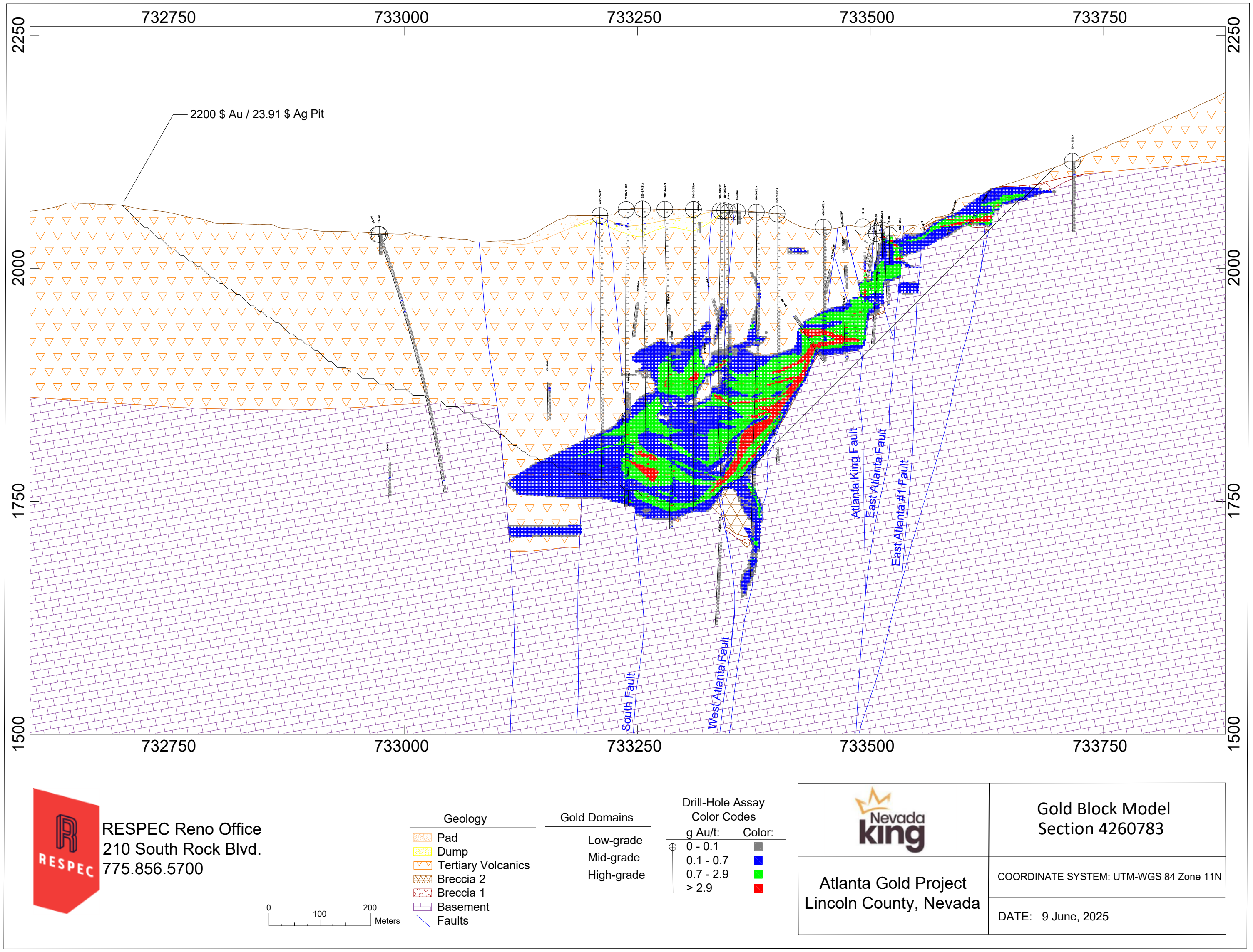


Figure 14-11. Geologic Cross Section 4260783 with Gold Block Model Grades

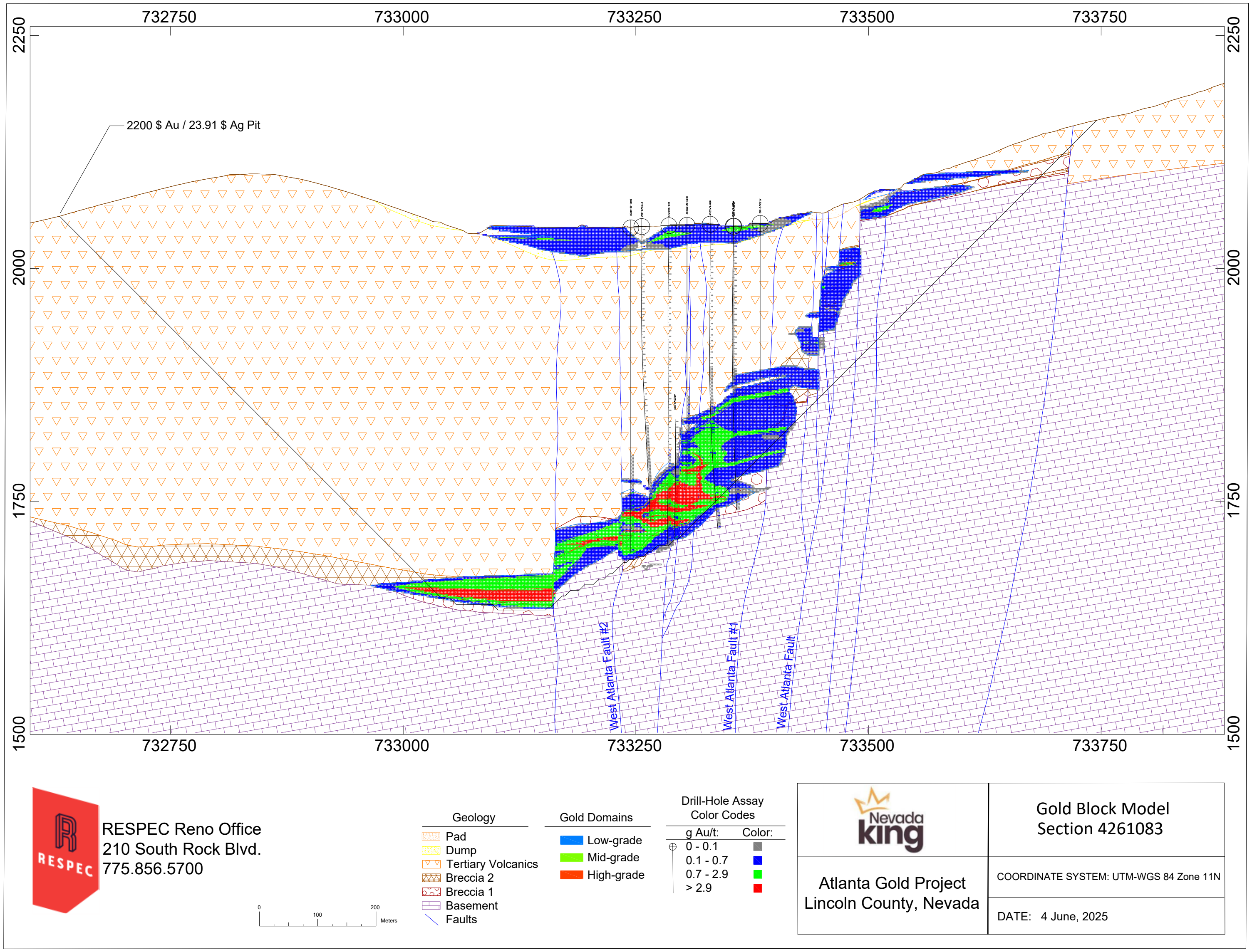


Figure 14-12. Geologic Cross Section 4261083 with Gold Block Model Grades

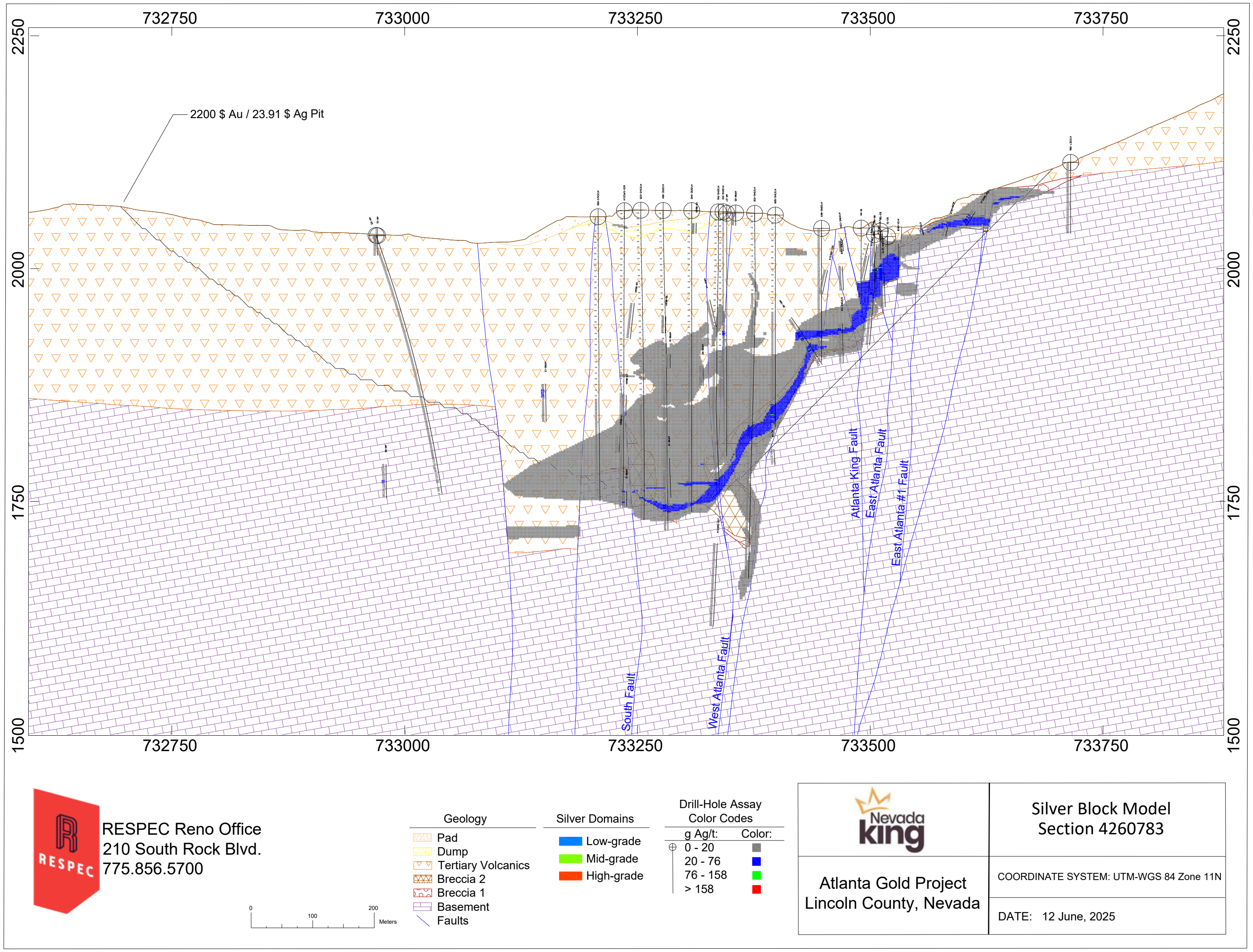


Figure 14-13. Geologic Cross Section 4260783 with Silver Block Model Grades

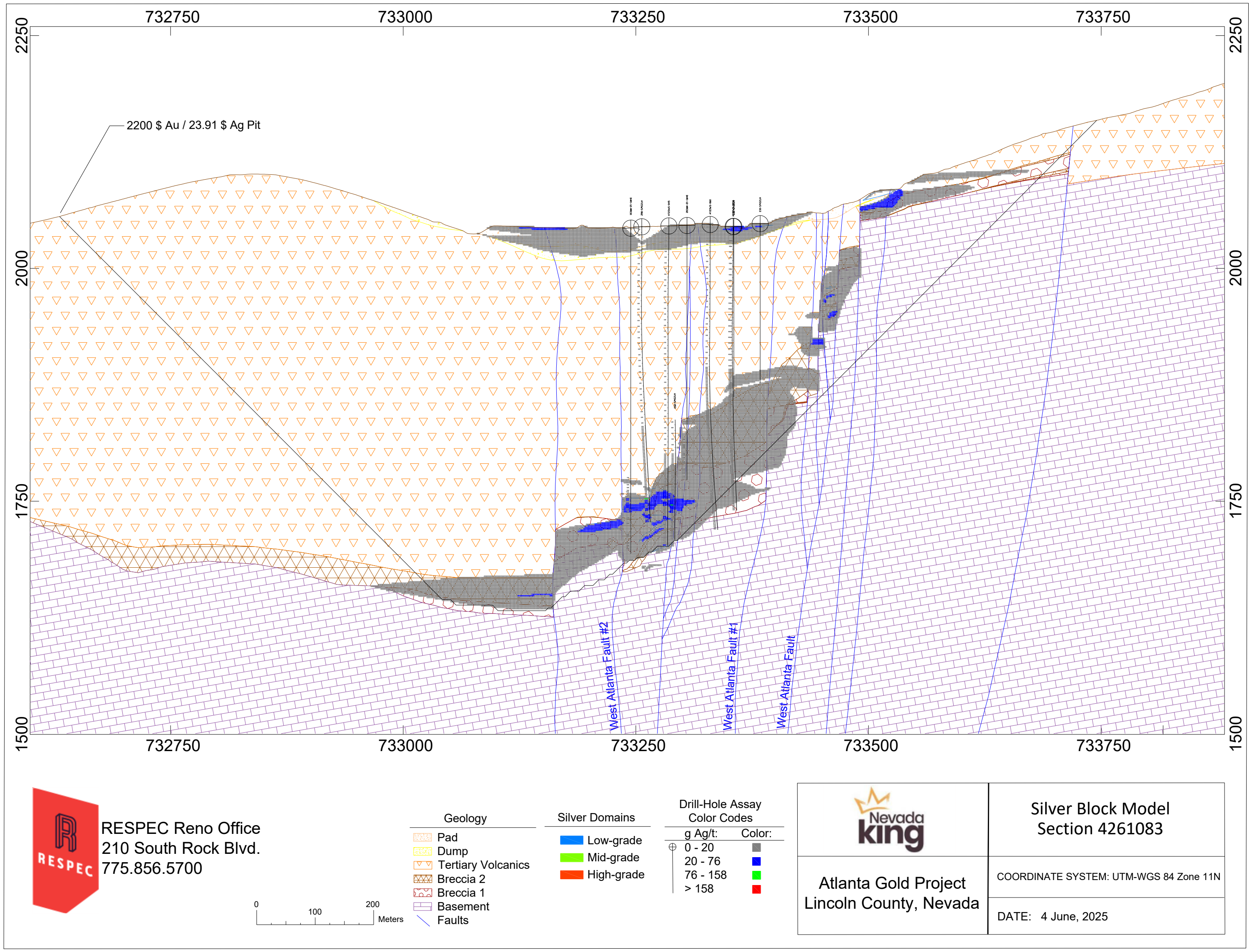
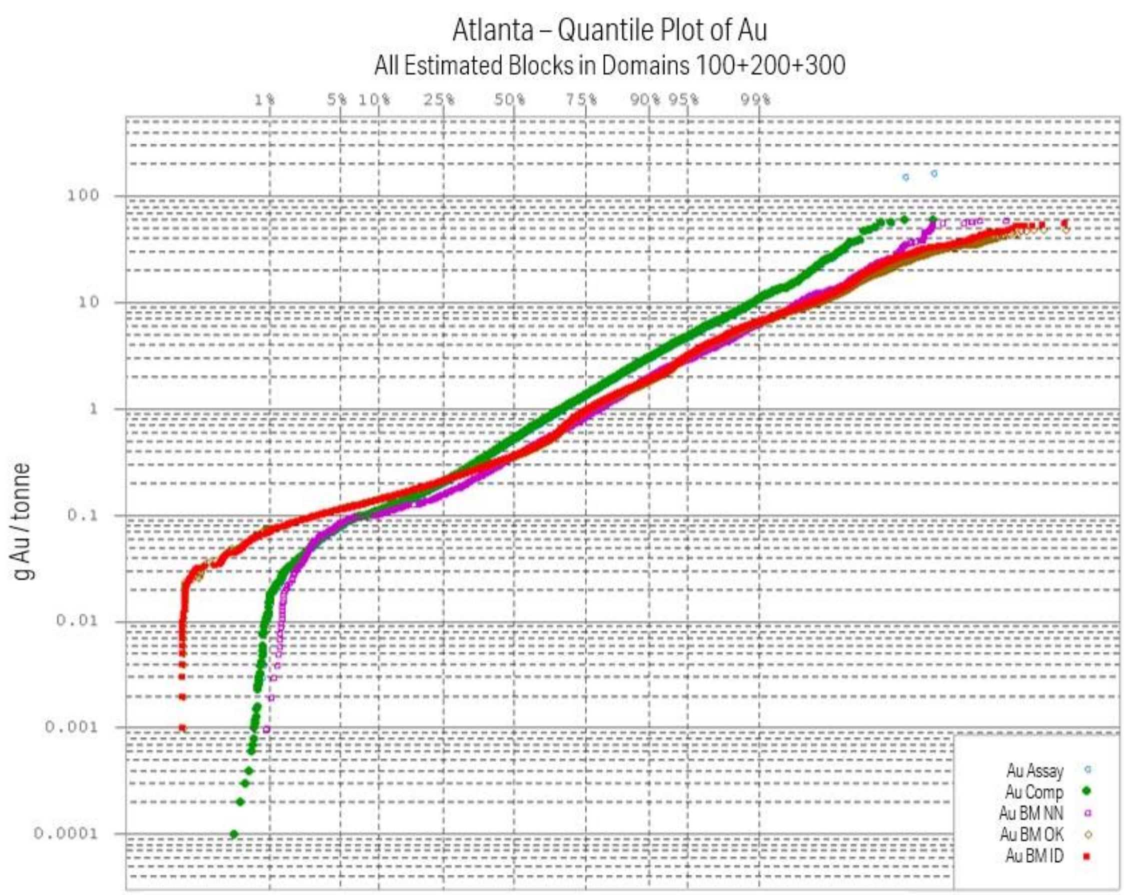


Figure 14-14. Geologic Cross Section 4261083 with Silver Block Model Grades

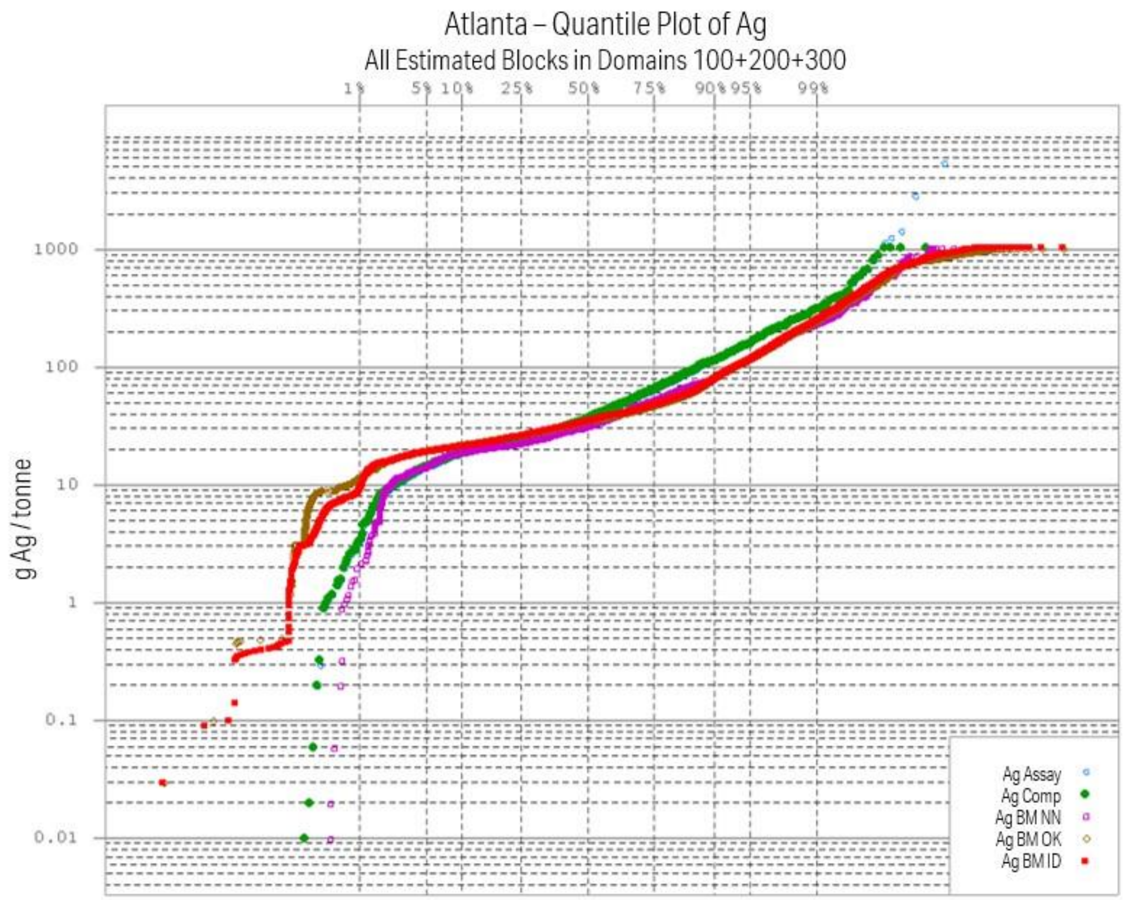
14.12 MODEL VALIDATION

The Atlanta block model was validated through several visual and statistical checking techniques, the primary method being a visual review of cross section and long-section slices through the model, comparing the estimated grades, geology, and drillhole grades for reasonableness. The author also generated quantile plots through the model and compared them to nearest-neighbor and inverse distance estimates as well as composite and raw assay data. The quantile plots highlighted significant clustering of data in the higher-grade populations of the deposit (shown in the assay and composite data), which the explicitly modeled domains appropriately addressed (Figure 14-15 and Figure 14-16). The mean grade of the inverse distance estimate was within 2% of the nearest-neighbor and krigged estimates.



	Count	Mean	Median	StdDev	CV	Min	Max
Au Assay	14066	1.3123	0.5340	3.1238	2.38	0.000	169.800
Au Comp	14050	1.2963	0.5339	2.5461	1.96	0.000	60.000
Au BM NN	6189971	0.839	0.377	1.483	1.77	0.000	60.000
Au BM OK	6189971	0.851	0.366	1.346	1.58	0.000	49.491
Au BM ID	6189971	0.854	0.367	1.388	1.63	0.000	56.574

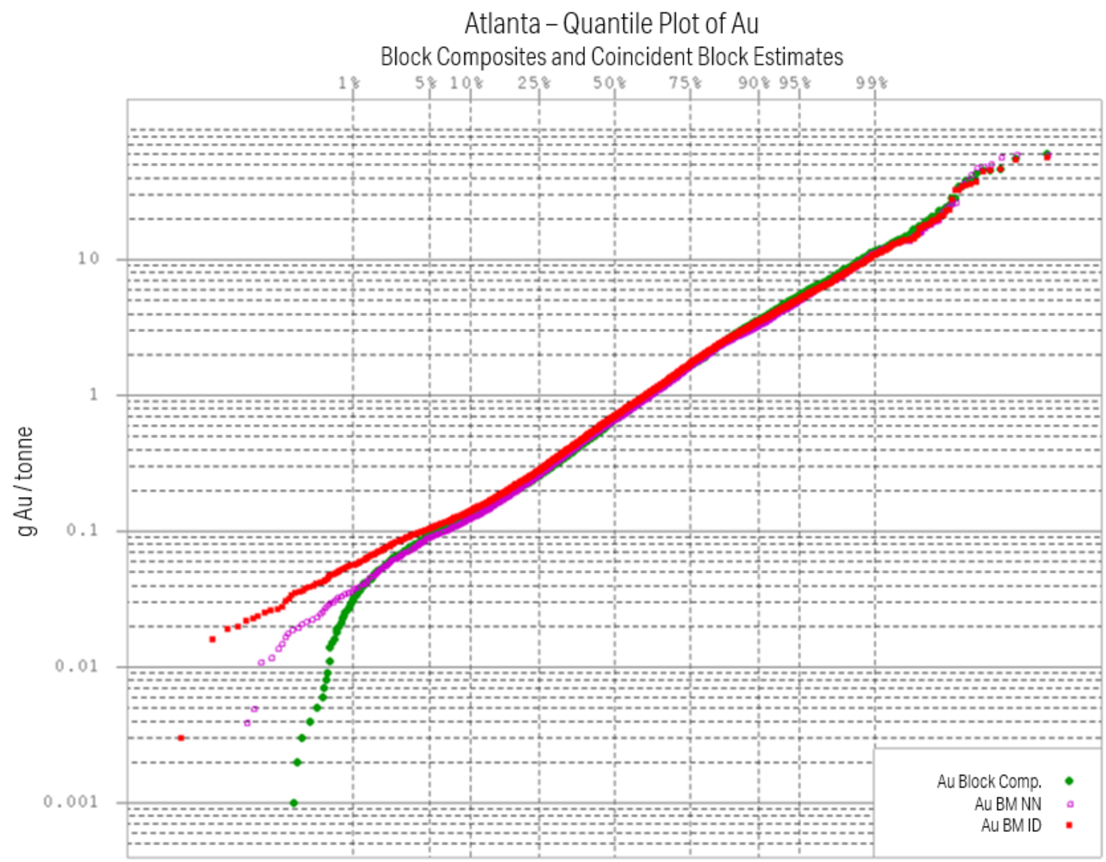
Figure 14-15. Quantile Plot of Gold through Mineralized Blocks in Model vs Raw Data



		Count	Mean	Median	StdDev	CV	Min	Max
Au Assay		3348	60.98	37.40	128.20	2.10	0.000	5503.00
Au Comp		3348	58.52	37.48	71.93	1.23	0.000	1050.00
Au BM NN		896985	47.49	32.10	52.07	1.10	0.000	1050.00
Au BM OK		896985	47.62	35.69	49.65	1.04	0.000	1019.31
Au BM ID		896985	47.74	35.20	50.77	1.06	0.000	1047.83

Figure 14-16. Quantile Plot of Silver through Mineralized Blocks in Model vs Raw Data

The QP composited drillhole assay values in the Atlanta database within the 1.5-meter blocks of the model, otherwise known as “block composites”. Those values were then compared to the values for the same blocks in the block model for gold and silver. The results (Figure 14-17), which show a very close representation of the drillhole data in the model, confirm that the block model is functioning as intended.



	Count	Mean	Median	StdDev	CV	Min	Max
Au Block Comp. ●	8690	1.474	0.663	2.636	1.79	0.000	60.000
Au BM NN ○	8690	1.466	0.683	2.649	1.81	0.000	60.000
Au BM ID ■	8690	1.473	0.705	2.509	1.70	0.003	56.574

Figure 14-17. Quantile Plot of Gold Block Composites

The result of the various model validation results is that the model is valid and suitable to use for the study herein.

14.13 DISCUSSION OF RESOURCES

Although the author is not an expert with respect to any of the following aspects of the project, they are not aware of any unusual environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors not discussed in this report that could materially affect the potential development of the Atlanta Project mineral resources as of the Effective Date of the report.

The Atlanta Project database contains 838 drillholes totaling 148,547 meters of drilling. Nevada King completed 474 drillholes from 2021 to 2024, totaling 89,525 meters. Nevada King drilling was concentrated in and around the historically producing Atlanta Mine. The author considers the historical drilling data from operators before Kinross appropriate for modeling mineralization but not for use in the estimation of mineral resources for Atlanta, as discussed in Section 12.0. Several holes from Kinross, Desert Hawk had downhole surveys, and paper or electronic logs, and could be verified and deemed appropriate for estimation of the Mineral Resource for Atlanta, as discussed in Section 12.0.

Nevada King drillholes were mostly RC, with only 16% having downhole surveys. The lack of downhole surveys introduces some uncertainty with respect to the spatial precision of the drillhole locations below the surface. However, given the fact that the holes were mostly drilled vertically (90%) and considering the open-pit mining method of bulk tonnage deposits like Atlanta, the amount of possible borehole deviation from vertical in the Nevada King drillholes is immaterial to the mineral resources.

Nevada King's resource definition drilling campaigns from 2021 to 2024 improved the total gold ounces categorized within the higher confidence of Measured and Indicated to 91%, with just 9% in the Inferred category. Nevada King resource definition should continue focusing on extending the spatial extents of the deposit, particularly the western, southern, and northern extents of mineralization, which have not been closed off with drilling. Future drilling at the Atlanta Project should also focus on refining the geologic understanding of the structural relationships of the deposit and exploration of other mineralized areas across the property. Additionally, more detailed geologic modeling of sub-units within the existing lithologies serving the model may clarify some of the more subtle geologic controls on mineralization within the deposit, such as the intrusive phases within the hanging wall volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary packages in the current model.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserves are reported in this technical report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

No mining methods are reported in this technical report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

No recovery methods are reported in this technical report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

No project infrastructure is reported in this technical report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

No market studies and contracts are reported in this technical report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

No environmental studies, permitting, and social or community impacts are reported in this technical report.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

No capital or operating costs are reported in this technical report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

No economic analysis is reported in this technical report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no operating mines or near-production properties within 64 kilometers of the Atlanta Project. There are active exploration properties near Pioche.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There are no other relevant disclosures.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The restarting of the Atlanta Pit at the Atlanta Mine has been investigated by Standard Slag and by others since Standard Slag closed the mine in 1985. Nevada King has expanded on the previous Mineral Resource and exploration work published in Francis et al. (2020).

Based on the pit shell, the current mineral resource (Measured and Indicated) for the Atlanta project totals 27,710,300 tonnes with an average gold grade of 1.14 g Au/t for 1,019,600 ounces of contained gold, and an average silver grade of 9.75 g Ag/t for 8,687,400 ounces of contained silver. Inferred resources total 3,638,400 tonnes at an average gold grade of 0.84 g Au/t for 98,500 ounces of contained gold and an average silver grade of 2.56 g Ag/t for299,500 ounces of contained silver.

25.1 ADEQUECY OF THE DATA USED IN ESTIMATING THE PROJECT MINERAL RESOURCES

The author has reviewed the project data, including information relevant to the project history, geology, and mineralization, and verified the drillhole data used in the Mineral Resource estimation. The author visited the project site in October 2023. Based on this work, it is Mr. Bickel's opinion that the project data provided by Nevada King, as well as the geological interpretations derived from the data are generally an accurate and reasonable representation of the Atlanta Project and are adequate for the modeling and estimation of the current Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resources as discussed in this report.

25.2 DRILLING

The project database includes the data from 364 generally shallow, historical conventional rotary, RC, and core holes drilled between 1970 and 2020 by various operators, for a total of 59,022 meters of drilling. These holes have an average downhole depth of less than 162 meters in the Atlanta Mine area. Nevada King added 474 RC and core holes from 2021 – 2024 for a total of 89,525 meters to the project database. Nevada King drillholes have an average downhole depth of less than 189 meters in the Atlanta Mine area.

25.3 GEOLOGY

The Atlanta Project gold and silver deposit is characterized as silicified breccias along an unconformable contact and volcanic-hosted, low-sulfidation epithermal mineralization in the hanging wall of the contact.

Surface mapping has documented a complex geologic history in the Atlanta District that includes at least one compressional event, igneous intrusion, multiple volcanic events, Basin and Range age extensional tectonism, and multiple pulses of hydrothermal fluids/metals. Collectively, these unique geologic events created folds, calderas, flow dome/vent complexes, breccia pipes, and a series of north-, northeast-, west-northwest-, and northwest-striking faults.

High-angle, northerly and easterly-trending faults cut through the Paleozoic and Oligocene sequences served as conduits for shallow intrusions and channeled gold-bearing, ascending epithermal fluids into explosively hydro-fractured intrusions and volcanics as well as the very porous and receptive silica breccia zone ("SBX type 1 breccia") along the Tertiary-Paleozoic unconformity. Higher gold grades tend to be concentrated around the intersections of these high-angle faults with low-angle silica breccia zones. Northeast-, west-northwest-, northwest-, and/or north-striking fault intersections are interpreted as important secondary controls for gold mineralization.

The strongly argillized (montmorillonite and kaolinite clays) volcanic sequence surrounding and overlying the mineralized zones formed an effective seal or cap on top of the hydrothermal system, thus confining metalliferous fluids and concentrating gold mineralization. Rhyolite to rhyodacite dikes and sills were injected into the deposit along the high-angle feeder faults and low-angle breccia zones at approximately the same time as the gold mineralization, and shallow explosive venting of these intrusions created the distinctive "tuff dikes" that are closely associated both in space and time with the gold event. This resulted in SBX type 2 breccia, an intrusive-dominated clasts, silicification, and mineralization, which is spatially related to SBX type 1 but differentiated through geochemistry. These intrusions are also oxidized with strong silica-kaolinite alteration and often host hydrothermal brecciation, multiphase quartz veining, and colloform banding in breccia voids.

25.4 MINERAL RESOURCES

Potential open-pit gold and silver resources at the Atlanta Project are constrained to lie within optimized pits and are tabulated using a variable cutoff grade. The pit shells created using these optimization parameters were used to constrain the project resources for comparison purposes. The in-pit resources were further constrained by the application of a cutoff of 0.14 g AuEq/t mineralized and oxidized volcanic and Paleozoic materials for heap leach cyanidation processing, with a crossover grade of 2.34 g AuEq/t for mill processing. A cutoff grade of 0.14 g AuEq/t for dump/pad materials for heap cyanidation processing and 0.33 g AuEq/t for mineralized and oxidized silicified breccia materials for mill processing within the optimized pits. Parameters used in the pit optimizations and cutoff grades reflect potential heap leaching of the oxidized volcanic and Paleozoic material and dump/pad materials, with parameters for silicified breccia material reflecting potential processing by mill.

The current Measured and Indicated mineral resource consists of a total of 27.7 million tonnes with an average gold grade of 1.14 g Au/t for 1,019,600 ounces of contained gold, and an average silver grade of 9.75 g Ag/t for 8,687,400 ounces of contained silver, shown in Table 14-16. Inferred Mineral Resources total 3.6 million tonnes with an average gold grade of 0.84 g Au/t for 98,500 ounces of contained gold, and an average silver grade of 2.56 g Ag/t for 299,500 ounces of contained silver.

25.5 DISCUSSION

The author has reviewed the data from the Atlanta Project and verified the data that is material to this report. It is Mr. Bickel's opinion that the project data are of sufficient quality for the modeling, estimation, and classification of the gold and silver resources disclosed in this report. Furthermore, the author is unaware of any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability of the current mineral resources.

From 1975 through 1986, the Bobcat / Standard Slag joint venture mined about 1.361million tonnes at the Atlanta Mine grading 3.09g Au/t and 42.86g Ag/t. Approximately 110,000 ounces of gold and

800,000 ounces of silver were produced (Durgin, 2012). Prior history of a commercial mine that operated successfully over an extended time period (1975 - 1986) by Bobcat and Standard Slag gives confirmation of the presence of gold and silver mineralization in addition to surface sampling and drilling.

The Measured and Indicated mineral resource consists of a total of 27.7 million tonnes at an average gold grade of 1.14g Au/t for 1,019,600 ounces of contained gold, more than doubling (122% increase) of M&I resources when compared to the 2020 resource estimate, highlighting the success of Nevada King's resource definition drilling campaigns (Table 25-1). The classification of the project resources has been upgraded significantly from the prior estimates. This reflects enhanced geological inputs into the Mineral Resource modeling and the addition of Nevada King's drill data. Approximately 91% of the total gold ounces are categorized within the higher confidence M&I categories, with just 9% in the Inferred category, which is a reflection of very thorough and tightly spaced drilling campaigns by Nevada King.

Table 25-1. Mineral Resource Estimate Changes from 2020 to 2025

2025	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	g AuEq/t	oz AuEq
M&I	27,710,300	1.14	1,019,600	9.75	8,687,400	1.20	1,069,700
Inferred	3,638,400	0.84	98,500	2.56	299,500	0.85	99,800
2020	**Tonnes**	**g Au/t**	**oz Au**	**g Ag/t**	**oz Ag**	**g AuEq/t**	**oz AuEq**
M&I	11,040,000	1.30	460,000	11.89	4,220,000	1.43	505,864
Inferred	5,310,000	0.83	142,000	7.30	1,240,000	0.91	155,477
% change	**Tonnes**	**g Au/t**	**oz Au**	**g Ag/t**	**oz Ag**	**g AuEq/t**	**oz AuEq**
M&I	151%	-12%	122%	-18%	106%	-16%	111%
Inferred	-31%	1%	-31%	-65%	-76%	-6%	-36%

Results from the ongoing metallurgical testing program indicate that mineralized and oxidized volcanic and Paleozoic material and dump/pad material from the Atlanta deposits can be processed by heap leach cyanidation, and some material to be processed by mill. Mineralized and oxidized silicified breccia material from the Atlanta deposits can be processed by a mill. Additional testing and mineralogic studies are needed to gain a better understanding of the observed variability in recoveries.

The exploration potential for additional bulk tonnage mineralization at the Atlanta Project remains significant. Most of the modeled mineralization in the Atlanta area is open in several directions, which creates the opportunity to expand the presently defined resources that are potentially minable by open-pit methods.

Finally, there are occurrences of epithermal-style mineralization and/or alteration peripheral to the current resources that represent other exploration targets. The best example of this is the Silver Park area west of the Atlanta area. Significant epithermal alteration in outcrops, float, and in the Silver Park Mine area has been identified, and sparse drilling has encountered gold and silver mineralization. As the geologic understanding of this and other peripheral occurrences is enhanced, quality drill targets will likely be generated.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author believes that Atlanta is a project of merit and warrants the proposed program and level of expenditures outlined below.

Exploration continues with the Company's ongoing Phase III drill program, which was recently expanded from 20,000 meters to 30,000 meters. The Phase III program is focused on regional drilling, and with gold and silver mineralization identified at Silver Park, Atlanta South, and Atlanta North exploration targets, these areas will continue to be the focus of the exploration program with the potential to further increase the drill program through 2025.

Future drilling, exploration, and resource definition at Atlanta should focus on testing the extent of gold and silver mineralization near the edges of the deposit and improving geologic models, as well as drill testing areas of known mineralization away from the Atlanta pit area and their continuity with the existing Atlanta mineral resources. The cost breakdown for the work is presented in Table 26-1. The total cost of recommendations is expected to reach $5.4 million for a multi-faceted program including exploration, development, and permitting.

After the current phase of exploration is completed, the author recommends that Nevada King evaluate project development beyond mineral resource estimates and what associated data collection and studies are needed for such development.

As of the date of this report, Mr. Bickel is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, or political factors that may materially affect the Atlanta mineral resources and that are not otherwise discussed in this report.

Table 26-1 Nevada King's Cost Estimate for the Recommended Program

Tasks	Cost	Sub-total
Exploration and Development		
Mapping and Sampling	$97,000	
Geophysics	$100,000	
Drilling	$4,702,000	$4,899,000
Permitting		$468,000
Grand Total (rounded to x,000s)		$5,367,000

26.1 EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Atlanta property is large, and merits continued exploration outside of the immediate deposit areas. Recommended exploration includes additional mapping and sampling within under-explored portions of the property. Mr. Bickel sees clear potential for continued resource expansion with mineralization open to the north, south, and west of the existing Mineral Resource, as well as the potential for finding regional satellite deposits and/or connecting them to the mineral resources. Exploration would include mapping, sampling, geophysics, to help define faults, and exploration/ reconnaissance and resource upgrade definition drilling of 95,000 meters in about 95 drillholes ($4,702,000). The estimated cost for the total exploration program is estimated at $4.9 million.

26.2 PERMITTING AND BASELINE STUDIES

It is recommended that Nevada King initiate permitting and NEPA activities in support of the open-pit mapping at Atlanta. The estimated cost is $0.47 million, including an EIS contractor.

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Effective Date of report: September 06, 2024

Completion Date of report: July 18, 2025

"XXXX" Date Signed:

Jeff Bickel, professional designation *July 18, 2025*

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Jeffrey Bickel, C.P.G. (AIPG) and Registered Geologist (Arizona), do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Senior Geologist at RESPEC Company LLC (formerly Mine Development Associates, Inc.) ("RESPEC"), at 210 South Rock Blvd, Reno, Nevada, 89502.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Technical Report and Estimate of Gold and Silver Mineral Resources for the Atlanta Project, Lincoln County, Nevada, USA", with an Effective Date of September 06, 2024 (the "Technical Report") prepared for Nevada King Gold Corp. ("Nevada King").
3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Sciences from Arizona State University in 2010. I am a Certified Professional Geologist (#12050) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists. I am also a Registered Geologist in the State of Arizona (#60863).
4. I have worked as a geologist continuously for over 14 years since graduation from university. During that time, I have been engaged in the exploration, definition, and modeling of precious and base metal mineral deposits in North America and have estimated the mineral resources for such deposits, including gold-silver deposits in Nevada similar to Atlanta.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I have visited the Atlanta Project site on one occasion, during October 23 – 25, 2024.
7. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.
8. I am independent of Nevada King and all its subsidiaries as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. As of the Effective Date of the 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.

Dated this 18th day of July, 2025.

Jeff Bickel

"Jeffrey Bickel" ("signed" and "sealed")

Jeffrey Bickel, C.P.G. (#12050)

APPENDIX A
SUMMARY OF PATENTED AND UNPATENTED MINERAL CLAIM BLOCKS

APPENDIX A: SUMMARY OF PATENTED AND UNPATENTED MINERAL CLAIM BLOCKS

A.1 ATLANTA PATENTED CLAIMS

A.1.1 PATENTED CLAIMS

Atlanta Patented Claims	
Mineral Survey No.	Claim Name
3915	Atlanta Home
3915	Atlanta Strip #1
3915	Atlanta Strip
3915	Atlanta #1
3915	Atlanta #2
3915	Atlanta #3
3915	Belle
3915	Hillside
3915	Minnett and Hayes #1 Lode
3915	Pactolian Fraction
3915	Sparrow Hawk
37	Conway and Bradshaw
Lot 42	Summit
40	Sam Tilden
41	Roadside

A.1.2 AT CLAIM GROUP

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1196210	AT-1
NMC1196211	AT-2
NMC1196212	AT-3
NMC1196227	AT-18
NMC1196228	AT-19
NMC1196229	AT-20
NMC1196230	AT-21
NMC1196231	AT-22
NMC1196232	AT-23
NMC1196233	AT-24
NMC1196234	AT-25
NMC1196235	AT-26
NMC1196236	AT-27
NMC1196237	AT-28
NMC1196238	AT-29
NMC1196239	AT-30
NMC1196254	AT-49
NMC1196255	AT-50
NMC1196256	AT-51
NMC1196257	AT-52
NMC1196258	AT-53
NMC1196259	AT-54
NMC1196260	AT-55
NMC1196261	AT-56
NMC1196262	AT-57
NMC1196263	AT-58
NMC1196264	AT-59
NMC1196265	AT-60
NMC1196266	AT-61
NMC1196267	AT-62
NMC1196271	AT-70
NMC1196272	AT-71
NMC1196273	AT-72

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1196274	AT-73
NMC1196275	AT-74
NMC1196276	AT-75
NMC1196277	AT-76
NMC1196278	AT-77
NMC1196279	AT-78
NMC1196280	AT-79
NMC1196281	AT-80
NMC1196282	AT-81
NMC1196283	AT-82
NMC1196284	AT-83
NMC1196285	AT-84
NMC1196286	AT-85
NMC1196287	AT-86
NMC1196288	AT-87
NMC1196289	AT-88
NMC1196290	AT-89
NMC1196291	AT-90
NMC1196292	AT-91
NMC1196293	AT-92
NMC1196294	AT-93
NMC1196295	AT-94
NMC1196296	AT-95
NMC1196297	AT-96
NMC1196298	AT-97
NMC1196299	AT-98
NMC1196300	AT-99
NMC1196301	AT-100
NMC1196302	AT-101
NMC1196303	AT-102
NMC1196304	AT-103
NMC1196305	AT-104
NMC1196306	AT-105
NMC1196307	AT-106

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1196308	AT-107
NMC1196309	AT-108
NMC1196310	AT-109
NMC1196311	AT-110
NMC1196312	AT-111
NMC1196313	AT-112
NMC1196314	AT-113
NMC1196315	AT-114
NMC1196316	AT-115
NMC1196317	AT-116
NMC1196318	AT-117
NMC1196319	AT-118
NMC1196320	AT-119
NMC1196321	AT-120
NMC1196322	AT-121
NMC1196323	AT-122
NMC1196324	AT-123
NMC1196325	AT-124
NMC1196326	AT-125
NMC1196327	AT-126
NMC1196328	AT-127
NMC1196329	AT-128
NMC1196330	AT-129
NMC1196331	AT-130
NMC1196332	AT-131
NMC1196333	AT-132
NMC1196334	AT-133
NMC1196335	AT-134
NMC1196336	AT-135
NMC1196337	AT-136
NMC1196338	AT-137
NMC1196339	AT-138
NMC1196340	AT-139
NMC1196341	AT-140

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1196342	AT-141
NMC1196343	AT-142
NMC1196344	AT-143
NMC1196345	AT-144
NMC1196346	AT-145
NMC1196350	AT-149
NMC1196354	AT-153
NMC1196355	AT-154
NMC1196356	AT-155
NMC1196357	AT-156
NMC1196358	AT-157
NMC1196359	AT-158
NMC1196360	AT-159
NMC1196361	AT-160
NMC1196362	AT-161
NMC1196363	AT-162
NMC1196364	AT-163
NMC1196365	AT-164
NMC1196366	AT-165
NMC1196367	AT-166
NMC1196368	AT-167
NMC1196369	AT-168
NMC1196370	AT-169
NMC1196371	AT-170
NMC1196372	AT-171
NMC1196373	AT-172
NMC1196374	AT-173
NMC1196375	AT-174
NMC1196376	AT-175
NMC1196377	AT-176
NMC1196378	AT-177
NMC1196379	AT-178
NMC1196380	AT-179
NMC1196381	AT-180

RESPEC

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1196382	AT-181
NMC1196383	AT-182
NMC1196384	AT-183
NMC1196385	AT-184
NMC1196386	AT-185
NMC1196387	AT-186
NMC1196388	AT-187
NMC1196389	AT-188
NMC1196390	AT-189
NMC1196391	AT-190
NMC1196392	AT-191
NMC1196393	AT-192
NMC1196394	AT-193
NMC1196395	AT-194
NMC1196396	AT-195
NMC1196397	AT-196
NMC1196398	AT-197
NMC1196399	AT-198
NMC1196400	AT-199
NMC1196401	AT-200
NMC1196402	AT-201
NMC1196403	AT-202
NMC1196404	AT-203
NMC1196405	AT-204
NMC1196406	AT-205
NMC1196407	AT-206
NMC1196408	AT-207
NMC1196409	AT-208
NMC1196410	AT-209
NMC1196411	AT-210
NMC1196412	AT-211
NMC1196413	AT-212
NMC1196414	AT-213
NMC1196415	AT-214

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1196416	AT-215
NMC1196417	AT-216
NMC1196418	AT-217
NMC1196419	AT-218
NMC1196420	AT-219
NMC1196421	AT-220
NMC1196422	AT-221
NMC1196423	AT-222
NMC1196424	AT-223
NMC1196425	AT-224
NMC1196426	AT-225
NMC1196427	AT-226
NMC1196428	AT-227
NMC1196429	AT-228
NMC1196430	AT-229
NMC1196431	AT-230
NMC1196432	AT-231
NMC1196433	AT-232
NMC1196434	AT-233
NMC1196435	AT-234
NMC1196436	AT-235
NMC1196437	AT-236
NMC1196438	AT-237
NMC1196439	AT-238
NMC1196440	AT-239
NMC1196441	AT-240
NMC1196442	AT-241
NMC1196443	AT-242
NMC1196444	AT-243
NMC1196445	AT-244
NMC1196446	AT-245
NMC1196447	AT-246
NMC1196448	AT-247
NMC1196449	AT-248

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1196450	AT-249
NMC1196451	AT-250
NMC1196452	AT-251
NMC1196453	AT-252
NMC1196454	AT-253
NMC1196455	AT-254
NMC1196456	AT-255
NMC1196457	AT-256
NMC1196458	AT-257
NMC1196459	AT-258
NMC1196460	AT-259
NMC1196461	AT-260
NMC1196462	AT-261
NMC1196463	AT-262
NMC1196464	AT-263
NV105824874	AT 264
NV105824875	AT 265
NV105824876	AT 266
NV105824877	AT 267
NV105824878	AT 268
NV105824879	AT 269
NV105824880	AT 270
NV105824881	AT 271
NV105824882	AT 272
NV105824883	AT 273
NV105824884	AT 274
NV105824885	AT 275
NV105824886	AT 276
NV105824887	AT 277
NV105824888	AT 278
NV105824889	AT 279
NV105824890	AT 280
NV105824891	AT 281
NV105824892	AT 282

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
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NV105824894	AT 284
NV105824895	AT 285
NV105824896	AT 286
NV105824897	AT 287
NV105824898	AT 288
NV105824899	AT 289
NV105824900	AT 290
NV105824901	AT 291
NV105824902	AT 292
NV105824903	AT 293
NV105824904	AT 294
NV105824905	AT 295
NV105824906	AT 296
NV105824907	AT 297
NV105824908	AT 298
NV105824909	AT 299
NV105824910	AT 300
NV105824911	AT 301
NV105824912	AT 302
NV105824913	AT 303
NV105824914	AT 304
NV105824915	AT 305
NV105824916	AT 306
NV105824917	AT 307
NV105824918	AT 308
NV105824919	AT 309
NV105824920	AT 310
NV105824921	AT 311
NV105824922	AT 312
NV105824923	AT 313
NV105824924	AT 314
NV105824925	AT 315
NV105824926	AT 316

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV105824927	AT 317
NV105824928	AT 318
NV105824929	AT 319
NV105824930	AT 320
NV105824931	AT 321
NV105824932	AT 322
NV105824933	AT 323
NV105824934	AT 324
NV105824935	AT 325
NV105824936	AT 326
NV105824937	AT 327
NV105824938	AT 328
NV105824939	AT 329
NV105824940	AT 330
NV105824941	AT 331
NV105824942	AT 332
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NV105821759	AT 334
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NV105821764	AT 339
NV105821765	AT 340
NV105821766	AT 341
NV105821767	AT 342
NV105821768	AT 343
NV105821769	AT 344
NV105821770	AT 345
NV105821771	AT 346
NV105821772	AT 347
NV105821773	AT 348
NV105821774	AT 349
NV105821775	AT 350

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV105821776	AT 351
NV105821777	AT 352
NV105821778	AT 353
NV105821779	AT 354
NV105821780	AT 355
NV105821781	AT 356
NV105821782	AT 357
NV105821783	AT 358
NV105821784	AT 359
NV105821785	AT 360
NV105821786	AT 361
NV105821787	AT 362
NV105821788	AT 363
NV105821789	AT 364
NV105821790	AT 365
NV105821791	AT 366
NV105821792	AT 367
NV105821793	AT 368
NV105821794	AT 369
NV105821795	AT 370
NV105821796	AT 371
NV105821797	AT 372
NV105821798	AT 373
NV105821799	AT 374
NV105821800	AT 375
NV105821801	AT 376
NV105821802	AT 377
NV105821803	AT 378
NV105821804	AT 379
NV105821805	AT 380
NV105821806	AT 381
NV105821807	AT 382
NV105821808	AT 383
NV105821809	AT 384

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV105821810	AT 385
NV105821811	AT 386
NV105821812	AT 387
NV105821813	AT 388
NV105821814	AT 389
NV105824944	AT 390
NV105824945	AT 391
NV105824946	AT 392
NV105824947	AT 393
NV105824948	AT 394
NV105824949	AT 395
NV105824950	AT 396
NV105824951	AT 397
NV105824952	AT 398
NV105824953	AT 399
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NV105824955	AT 401
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NV105824959	AT 405
NV105824960	AT 406
NV105824961	AT 407
NV105824962	AT 408
NV105824963	AT 409
NV105824964	AT 410
NV105824965	AT 411
NV105824966	AT 412
NV105824967	AT 413
NV105824968	AT 414
NV105824969	AT 415
NV105824970	AT 416
NV105824971	AT 417
NV105824972	AT 418

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV105824973	AT 419
NV105824974	AT 420
NV105824975	AT 421
NV105824976	AT 422
NV105824977	AT 423
NV105824978	AT 424
NV105824979	AT 425
NV105824980	AT 426
NV105824981	AT 427
NV105824982	AT 428
NV105824983	AT 429
NV105824984	AT 430
NV105824985	AT 431
NV105824986	AT 432
NV105824987	AT 433
NV105824988	AT 434
NV105824989	AT 435
NV105824990	AT 436
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NV105824994	AT 440
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NV105824998	AT 444
NV105824999	AT 445
NV105825000	AT 446
NV105825001	AT 447
NV105825002	AT 448
NV105825003	AT 449
NV105825004	AT 450
NV105825005	AT 451
NV105825006	AT 452

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV105825007	AT 453
NV105825008	AT 454
NV105825009	AT 455
NV105825010	AT 456
NV105825011	AT 457
NV105825012	AT 458
NV105825013	AT 459
NV105821815	AT 460
NV105821816	AT 461
NV105821817	AT 462
NV105821818	AT 463
NV105821819	AT 464
NV105821820	AT 465
NV105821821	AT 466
NV105821822	AT 467
NV105821823	AT 468
NV105821824	AT 469
NV105821825	AT 470
NV105821826	AT 471
NV105821827	AT 472
NV105821828	AT 473
NV105821829	AT 474
NV105821830	AT 475
NV105821831	AT 476
NV105821832	AT 477
NV105821833	AT 478
NV105821834	AT 479
NV105821835	AT 480
NV105821836	AT 481
NV105821837	AT 482
NV105821838	AT 483
NV105821839	AT 484
NV105821840	AT 485
NV105821841	AT 486

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV105821842	AT 487
NV105825014	AT 488
NV105825015	AT 489
NV105825016	AT 490
NV105825017	AT 491
NV105825018	AT 492
NV105825019	AT 493
NV105825020	AT 494
NV105825021	AT 495
NV105825022	AT 496
NV105825023	AT 497
NV105825024	AT 498
NV105825025	AT 499
NV105825026	AT 500
NV105825027	AT 501
NV105825028	AT 502
NV105825029	AT 503
NV105825030	AT 504
NV105825031	AT 505
NV105825032	AT 506
NV105825033	AT 507
NV105825034	AT 508
NV105825035	AT 509
NV105825036	AT 510
NV105825037	AT 511
NV105825038	AT 512
NV105825039	AT 513
NV105825040	AT 514
NV105825041	AT 515
NV105825042	AT 516
NV105825043	AT 517
NV105825044	AT 518
NV105825045	AT 519
NV105825046	AT 520

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV105825047	AT 521
NV105825048	AT 522
NV105825049	AT 523
NV105825050	AT 524
NV105825051	AT 525
NV105825052	AT 526
NV105825053	AT 527
NV105825054	AT 528
NV105825055	AT 529
NV105825056	AT 530
NV105825057	AT 531
NV105825058	AT 532
NV105825059	AT 533
NV105825060	AT 534
NV105825061	AT 535
NV105825062	AT 536
NV105821843	AT 537
NV105821844	AT 538
NV105821845	AT 539
NV105821846	AT 540
NV105821847	AT 541
NV105821848	AT 542
NV105821849	AT 543
NV105821850	AT 544
NV105821851	AT 545
NV105821852	AT 546
NV105821853	AT 547
NV105821854	AT 548
NV105821855	AT 549
NV105821856	AT 550
NV105821857	AT 551
NV105821858	AT 552
NV105821859	AT 553
NV105821860	AT 554

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV105821861	AT 555
NV105821862	AT 556
NV105821863	AT 557
NV105821864	AT 558
NV105821865	AT 559
NV105821866	AT 560
NV105821867	AT 561
NV105821868	AT 562
NV105821869	AT 563
NV105821870	AT 564
NV105821871	AT 565
NV105821872	AT 566
NV105821873	AT 567
NV105787050	AT 568
NV105787051	AT 569
NV105787052	AT 570
NV105787053	AT 571
NV105787054	AT 572
NV105787055	AT 573
NV105787056	AT 574
NV105787057	AT 575
NV105787058	AT 576
NV105787059	AT 577
NV105787060	AT 578
NV105787061	AT 579
NV105787062	AT 580
NV105787063	AT 581
NV105787064	AT 582
NV105787065	AT 583
NV105787066	AT 584
NV105787067	AT 585
NV105787068	AT 586
NV105787069	AT 587
NV105787070	AT 588

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV105787071	AT 589
NV105787072	AT 590
NV105787073	AT 591
NV105787074	AT 592
NV105787075	AT 593
NV105787076	AT 594
NV105787077	AT 595
NV105787078	AT 596
NV105787079	AT 597
NV105787080	AT 598
NV105787081	AT 599
NV105787082	AT 600
NV105787083	AT 601
NV105787084	AT 602
NV105787085	AT 603
NV105787086	AT 604
NV105787087	AT 605
NV105787088	AT 606
NV105787089	AT 607
NV105787090	AT 608
NV105787091	AT 609
NV105787092	AT 610
NV105787093	AT 611
NV105787094	AT 612
NV105787095	AT 613
NV105787096	AT 614
NV105787097	AT 615
NV105787098	AT 616
NV105787099	AT 617
NV105787100	AT 618
NV105787101	AT 619
NV105787102	AT 620
NV105787103	AT 621
NV105787104	AT 622

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV105787105	AT 623
NV105787106	AT 624
NV105787107	AT 625
NV105787108	AT 626
NV105787109	AT 627
NV105787110	AT 628
NV105787111	AT 629
NV105787112	AT 630
NV105787113	AT 631
NV105787114	AT 632
NV105787115	AT 633
NV105787116	AT 634
NV105787117	AT 635
NV105787118	AT 636
NV105787119	AT 637
NV105787120	AT 638
NV105787121	AT 639
NV105787122	AT 640
NV105787123	AT 641
NV105787124	AT 642
NV105787125	AT 643
NV105787126	AT 644
NV105787127	AT 645
NV105787128	AT 646
NV105787129	AT 647
NV105787130	AT 648
NV105787131	AT 649
NV105787132	AT 650
NV105787133	AT 651
NV105787134	AT 652
NV105787135	AT 653
NV105787136	AT 654
NV105787137	AT 655
NV105787138	AT 656

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV105787139	AT 657
NV105787140	AT 658
NV105787141	AT 659
NV105787142	AT 660
NV105787143	AT 661
NV105787144	AT 662
NV105787145	AT 663
NV105787146	AT 664
NV105787147	AT 665
NV105787148	AT 666
NV105787149	AT 667
NV105787150	AT 668
NV105787151	AT 669
NV105787152	AT 670
NV105787153	AT 671
NV105787154	AT 672
NV105787155	AT 673
NV105787156	AT 674
NV105787157	AT 675
NV105787158	AT 676
NV105787159	AT 677
NV105787160	AT 678
NV105787161	AT 679
NV105787162	AT 680
NV105787163	AT 681
NV105787164	AT 682
NV105787165	AT 683
NV105787166	AT 684
NV105787167	AT 685
NV105787168	AT 686
NV105787169	AT 687
NV105787170	AT 688
NV105787171	AT 689
NV105787172	AT 690

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV105787173	AT 691
NV105787174	AT 692
NV105787175	AT 693
NV105787176	AT 694
NV105787177	AT 695
NV105787178	AT 696
NV105787179	AT 697
NV105787180	AT 698
NV105787181	AT 699
NV105787182	AT 700
NV105787183	AT 701
NV105787184	AT 702
NV105787185	AT 703
NV105787186	AT 704
NV105787187	AT 705
NV106301466	AT 706
NV106301467	AT 707
NV106301468	AT 708
NV106301469	AT 709
NV106301470	AT 710
NV106301471	AT 711
NV106301472	AT 712
NV106301473	AT 713
NV106301474	AT 714
NV106301475	AT 715
NV106301476	AT 716
NV106301477	AT 717
NV106301478	AT 718
NV106301479	AT 719
NV106301480	AT 720
NV106301481	AT 721
NV106301482	AT 722
NV106301483	AT 723
NV106301484	AT 724

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV106301485	AT 725
NV106301486	AT 726
NV106301487	AT 727
NV106301488	AT 728
NV106301489	AT 729
NV106301490	AT 730
NV106301491	AT 731
NV106301492	AT 732
NV106301493	AT 733
NV106301494	AT 734
NV106301495	AT 735
NV106301496	AT 736
NV106301497	AT 737
NV106301498	AT 738
NV106301499	AT 739
NV106301500	AT 740
NV106301501	AT 741
NV106301502	AT 742
NV106301503	AT 743
NV106301504	AT 744
NV106301505	AT 745
NV106301506	AT 746
NV106301507	AT 747
NV106301508	AT 748
NV106301509	AT 749
NV106301510	AT 750
NV106301511	AT 751
NV106301512	AT 752
NV106301513	AT 753
NV106301514	AT 754
NV106301515	AT 755
NV106301516	AT 756
NV106301517	AT 757
NV106301518	AT 758

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV106301519	AT 759
NV106301520	AT 760
NV106301521	AT 761
NV106301522	AT 762
NV106301523	AT 763
NV106301524	AT 764
NV106301525	AT 765
NV106306497	AT 766
NV106306498	AT 767
NV106306499	AT 768
NV106306500	AT 769
NV106306501	AT 770
NV106306502	AT 771
NV106306503	AT 772
NV106306504	AT 773
NV106306505	AT 774
NV106306506	AT 775
NV106306507	AT 776
NV106306508	AT 777
NV106306509	AT 778
NV106306510	AT 779
NV106306511	AT 780
NV106306512	AT 781
NV106306513	AT 782
NV106306514	AT 783
NV106306515	AT 784
NV106306516	AT 785
NV106306517	AT 786
NV106306518	AT 787
NV106306519	AT 788
NV106306520	AT 789
NV106306521	AT 790
NV106306522	AT 791
NV106306523	AT 792

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV106306524	AT 793
NV106306525	AT 794
NV106306526	AT 795
NV106306527	AT 796
NV106306528	AT 797
NV106306529	AT 798
NV106306530	AT 799
NV105787188	AT 800
NV105787189	AT 801
NV105787190	AT 802
NV105787191	AT 803
NV105787192	AT 804
NV105787193	AT 805
NV105787194	AT 806
NV105787195	AT 807
NV105787196	AT 808
NV105787197	AT 809
NV105787198	AT 810
NV105787199	AT 811
NV105787200	AT 812
NV105787201	AT 813
NV105787202	AT 814
NV105787203	AT 815
NV105787204	AT 816
NV105787205	AT 817
NV105787206	AT 818
NV105787207	AT 819
NV105787208	AT 820
NV105787209	AT 821
NV105787210	AT 822
NV105787211	AT 823
NV105787212	AT 824
NV105787213	AT 825
NV106301526	AT 826

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV106301527	AT 827
NV106301528	AT 828
NV106301529	AT 829
NV106301530	AT 830
NV106301531	AT 831
NV106301532	AT 832
NV106301533	AT 833
NV106301534	AT 834
NV106301535	AT 835
NV106301536	AT 836
NV106301537	AT 837
NV106301538	AT 838
NV106301539	AT 839
NV106301540	AT 840
NV106301541	AT 841
NV106301542	AT 842
NV106301543	AT 843
NV106301544	AT 844
NV106301545	AT 845
NV106301546	AT 846
NV106301547	AT 847
NV106301548	AT 848
NV106301549	AT 849
NV106301550	AT 850
NV106301551	AT 851
NV106301552	AT 852
NV106301553	AT 853
NV106306531	AT 854
NV106306532	AT 855
NV106306533	AT 856
NV106306534	AT 857
NV106306535	AT 858
NV106306536	AT 859
NV106306537	AT 860

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV106306538	AT 861
NV106306539	AT 862
NV106306540	AT 863
NV106306541	AT 864
NV106306542	AT 865
NV106306543	AT 866
NV106306544	AT 867
NV106306545	AT 868
NV106306546	AT 869
NV106306547	AT 870
NV106306548	AT 871
NV106306549	AT 872
NV106306550	AT 873
NV106306551	AT 874
NV106306552	AT 875
NV106306553	AT 876
NV106306554	AT 877
NV106306555	AT 878
NV106306556	AT 879
NV106306557	AT 880
NV106306558	AT 881
NV106306559	AT 882
NV106306560	AT 883
NV106306561	AT 884
NV106306562	AT 885
NV105787214	AT 886
NV105787215	AT 887
NV105787216	AT 888
NV105787217	AT 889
NV105787218	AT 890
NV105787219	AT 891
NV105787220	AT 892
NV105787221	AT 893
NV105787222	AT 894

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV105787223	AT 895
NV105787224	AT 896
NV105787225	AT 897
NV105787226	AT 898
NV105787227	AT 899
NV105787228	AT 900
NV105787229	AT 901
NV105787230	AT 902
NV105787231	AT 903
NV105787232	AT 904
NV105787233	AT 905
NV105787234	AT 906
NV105787235	AT 907
NV105787236	AT 908
NV105787237	AT 909
NV105787238	AT 910
NV105787239	AT 911
NV106301554	AT 912
NV106301555	AT 913
NV106301556	AT 914
NV106301557	AT 915
NV106301558	AT 916
NV106301559	AT 917
NV106301560	AT 918
NV106301561	AT 919
NV106301562	AT 920
NV106301563	AT 921
NV106301564	AT 922
NV106301565	AT 923
NV106301566	AT 924
NV106301567	AT 925
NV106301568	AT 926
NV106301569	AT 927
NV106301570	AT 928

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV106301571	AT 929
NV106301572	AT 930
NV106301573	AT 931
NV106301574	AT 932
NV106301575	AT 933
NV106301576	AT 934
NV106301577	AT 935
NV106301578	AT 936
NV106301579	AT 937
NV106301580	AT 938
NV106301581	AT 939
NV106306563	AT 940
NV106306564	AT 941
NV106306565	AT 942
NV106306566	AT 943
NV106306567	AT 944
NV106306568	AT 945
NV106306569	AT 946
NV106306570	AT 947
NV106306571	AT 948
NV106306572	AT 949
NV106306573	AT 950
NV106306574	AT 951
NV106306575	AT 952
NV106306576	AT 953
NV106306577	AT 954
NV106306578	AT 955
NV106306579	AT 956
NV106306580	AT 957
NV106306581	AT 958
NV106306582	AT 959
NV106306583	AT 960
NV106306584	AT 961
NV106306585	AT 962

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV106306586	AT 963
NV106306587	AT 964
NV106306588	AT 965
NV106306589	AT 966
NV106306590	AT 967
NV106306591	AT 968
NV106306592	AT 969
NV106306593	AT 970
NV106306594	AT 971
NV106306595	AT 972
NV106306596	AT 973
NV106306597	AT 974
NV106306598	AT 975
NV106306599	AT 976
NV106306600	AT 977
NV106306601	AT 978
NV106306602	AT 979
NV106306603	AT 980
NV106306604	AT 981
NV106306605	AT 982
NV106306606	AT 983
NV106306607	AT 984
NV106306608	AT 985
NV106306609	AT 986
NV106306610	AT 987
NV106306611	AT 988
NV106306612	AT 989
NV106306613	AT 990
NV106306614	AT 991
NV106306615	AT 992
NV106306616	AT 993
NV106306617	AT 994
NV106306618	AT 995
NV106306619	AT 996

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV106306620	AT 997
NV106306621	AT 998
NV106306622	AT 999
NV106306623	AT 1000
NV106306624	AT 1001
NV106306625	AT 1002
NV106306626	AT 1003
NV106306627	AT 1004
NV106306628	AT 1005
NV106306629	AT 1006
NV106306630	AT 1007
NV106306631	AT 1008
NV106306632	AT 1009
NV106306633	AT 1010
NV106306634	AT 1011
NV106306635	AT 1012
NV106306636	AT 1013
NV106306637	AT 1014
NV106306638	AT 1015
NV106306639	AT 1016
NV106306640	AT 1017
NV106306641	AT 1018
NV106306642	AT 1019
NV106306643	AT 1020
NV106306644	AT 1021
NV106306645	AT 1022
NV106306646	AT 1023
NV106306647	AT 1024
NV106306648	AT 1025
NV106306649	AT 1026
NV106306650	AT 1027
NV106306651	AT 1028
NV106306652	AT 1029
NV106306653	AT 1030

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV106306654	AT 1031
NV106306655	AT 1032
NV106306656	AT 1033
NV106306657	AT 1034
NV106306658	AT 1035
NV106306659	AT 1036
NV106306660	AT 1037
NV106306661	AT 1038
NV106306662	AT 1039
NV106306663	AT 1040
NV106306664	AT 1041
NV106306665	AT 1042
NV106306666	AT 1043
NV106306667	AT 1044
NV106306668	AT 1045
NV106306669	AT 1046
NV106306670	AT 1047
NV106306671	AT 1048
NV106306672	AT 1049
NV106306673	AT 1050
NV106306674	AT 1051
NV106306675	AT 1052
NV106306676	AT 1053
NV106306677	AT 1054
NV106306678	AT 1055
NV106301582	AT 1056
NV106301583	AT 1057
NV106301584	AT 1058
NV106301585	AT 1059
NV106301586	AT 1060
NV106301587	AT 1061
NV106301588	AT 1062
NV106301589	AT 1063
NV106301590	AT 1064

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV106301591	AT 1065
NV106301592	AT 1066
NV106301593	AT 1067
NV106301594	AT 1068
NV106301595	AT 1069
NV106301596	AT 1070
NV106301597	AT 1071
NV106301598	AT 1072
NV106301599	AT 1073
NV106301600	AT 1074
NV106301601	AT 1075
NV106301602	AT 1076
NV106301603	AT 1077
NV106301604	AT 1078
NV106301605	AT 1079
NV106301606	AT 1080
NV106301607	AT 1081
NV106301608	AT 1082
NV106301609	AT 1083
NV106306679	AT 1084
NV106306680	AT 1085
NV106306681	AT 1086
NV106306682	AT 1087
NV106306683	AT 1088
NV106306684	AT 1089
NV106306685	AT 1090
NV106306686	AT 1091
NV106306687	AT 1092
NV106306688	AT 1093
NV106306689	AT 1094
NV106306690	AT 1095
NV106306691	AT 1096
NV106306692	AT 1097
NV106306693	AT 1098

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV106306694	AT 1099
NV106306695	AT 1100
NV106306696	AT 1101
NV106306697	AT 1102
NV106306698	AT 1103
NV106306699	AT 1104
NV106306700	AT 1105
NV106306701	AT 1106
NV106306702	AT 1107
NV106306703	AT 1108
NV106306704	AT 1109
NV106306705	AT 1110
NV106306706	AT 1111
NV106306707	AT 1112
NV106306708	AT 1113
NV106306709	AT 1114
NV106306710	AT 1115
NV106306711	AT 1116
NV106306712	AT 1117
NV106306713	AT 1118
NV106306714	AT 1119
NV106306715	AT 1120
NV106306716	AT 1121
NV106306717	AT 1122
NV106306718	AT 1123
NV106306719	AT 1124
NV106306720	AT 1125
NV106306721	AT 1126
NV106306722	AT 1127
NV106306723	AT 1128
NV106306724	AT 1129
NV106306725	AT 1130
NV106306726	AT 1131
NV106306727	AT 1132

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV106306728	AT 1133
NV106306729	AT 1134
NV106306730	AT 1135
NV106306731	AT 1136
NV106306732	AT 1137
NV106306733	AT 1138
NV106306734	AT 1139
NV106306735	AT 1140
NV106306736	AT 1141
NV106306737	AT 1142
NV106306738	AT 1143
NV106306739	AT 1144
NV106306740	AT 1145
NV106306741	AT 1146
NV106306742	AT 1147
NV106306743	AT 1148
NV106306744	AT 1149
NV106306745	AT 1150
NV106306746	AT 1151
NV106306747	AT 1152
NV106306748	AT 1153
NV106306749	AT 1154
NV106306750	AT 1155
NV106306751	AT 1156
NV106306752	AT 1157
NV106306753	AT 1158
NV106306754	AT 1159
NV106306755	AT 1160
NV106306756	AT 1161
NV106306757	AT 1162
NV106306758	AT 1163
NV106306759	AT 1164
NV106306760	AT 1165
NV106306761	AT 1166

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV106306762	AT 1167
NV106306763	AT 1168
NV106306764	AT 1169
NV106306765	AT 1170
NV106306766	AT 1171
NV106306767	AT 1172
NV106306768	AT 1173
NV106306769	AT 1174
NV106306770	AT 1175
NV106306771	AT 1176
NV106306772	AT 1177
NV106306773	AT 1178
NV106306774	AT 1179
NV106306775	AT 1180
NV106306776	AT 1181
NV106306777	AT 1182
NV106306778	AT 1183
NV106306779	AT 1184
NV106306780	AT 1185
NV106306781	AT 1186
NV106306782	AT 1187
NV106306783	AT 1188
NV106306784	AT 1189
NV106306785	AT 1190
NV106306786	AT 1191
NV106306787	AT 1192
NV106306788	AT 1193
NV106306789	AT 1194
NV106306790	AT 1195
NV106306791	AT 1196
NV106306792	AT 1197
NV106306793	AT 1198
NV106306794	AT 1199
NV106306795	AT 1200

Atlanta Staked Claims - AT Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV106306796	AT 1201
NV106306797	AT 1202
NV106306798	AT 1203
NV106306799	AT 1204
NV106306800	AT 1205
NV106306801	AT 1206
NV106306802	AT 1207
NV106306803	AT 1208
NV106306804	AT 1209
NV106306805	AT 1210
NV106306806	AT 1211
NV106332158	AT 1212
NV106332159	AT 1213
NV106332160	AT 1214
NV106332161	AT 1215
NV106332162	AT 1216
NV106332163	AT 1217
NV106332164	AT 1218
NV106332165	AT 1219
NV106332166	AT 1220
NV106332167	AT 1221
NV106332168	AT 1222
NV106332169	AT 1223
NV106332170	AT 1224
NV106332171	AT 1225
NV106332172	AT 1226
NV106359161	AT 1227
NV106359162	AT 1228
NV106359163	AT 1229
NV106359164	AT 1230
NV106359165	AT 1231
NV106359166	AT 1232
NV106359167	AT 1233
NV106359168	AT 1234

A.1.3 BOBCAT CLAIM GROUP

Atlanta Staked Claims - Bobcat Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC139872	ATL #122
NMC139874	ATL #124
NMC139876	ATL #126
NMC139904	ATL #156
NMC16593	ATLANTA STAR #1
NMC16594	ATLANTA STAR #2
NMC16595	ATLANTA STAR #3
NMC16643	BLUE BIRD # 2
NMC16644	BLUE BIRD # 3
NMC16656	BLUE BIRD # 15
NMC16678	BLUE BIRD FRAC
NMC893561	BLUEBIRD NO 4
NMC893562	BLUEBIRD NO 5
NMC893563	BLUEBIRD NO 6
NMC126537	BOBCAT # 1
NMC126538	BOBCAT # 2
NMC126539	BOBCAT # 3
NMC126540	BOBCAT # 4
NMC126541	BOBCAT #5 (FRAC)
NMC16586	EASTLINE # 1
NMC955048	FLO NO 1
NMC955049	FLO NO 2
NMC955050	FLO NO 3
NMC16581	GEM # 1
NMC16582	GEM # 2
NMC16583	GEM # 3
NMC16584	GEM # 4
NMC893564	GEM NO 5
NMC16689	HOGAN
NMC792474	LAKE VALLEY MS
NMC16596	MID
NMC16597	MID # 1
NMC16598	MID # 2
NMC16599	MILLSITE

Atlanta Staked Claims - Bobcat Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC16600	MILLSITE #1
NMC16604	MILLSITE #8
NMC16633	MINNETT HAYES #2
NMC16634	MINNETT HAYES #3
NMC16635	MINNETT HAYES #4
NMC16636	MINNETT HAYES #5
NMC16637	MINNETT HAYES #6
NMC16605	MOAB
NMC16606	MOAB # 1
NMC16607	MOAB # 2
NMC16685	RIDGE # 1
NMC16686	RIDGE # 2
NMC16687	RIDGE # 3
NMC16688	RIDGE # 4

A.1.4 BLUEBIRD CLAIM GROUP

Atlanta Staked Claims – Bluebird Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1041617	BLUEBIRD #16
NMC1041618	BLUEBIRD #17
NMC1041619	BLUEBIRD #18
NMC1041620	BLUEBIRD #19

A.1.5 C&B CLAIM GROUP

Atlanta Staked Claims - C&B Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1051672	C&B #1
NMC1051673	C&B #2
NMC1051674	C&B #3
NMC1051675	C&B #4
NMC1051676	C&B #5
NMC1051677	C&B #6
NMC1051678	C&B #7
NMC1051679	C&B #8

Atlanta Staked Claims - C&B Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1051680	C&B #9
NMC1051681	C&B #10
NMC1051682	C&B #11
NMC1051683	C&B #12
NMC1051684	C&B #13
NMC1051685	C&B #14
NMC1051686	C&B #15
NMC1051687	C&B #16
NMC1051688	C&B #17
NMC1051689	C&B #18
NMC1051690	C&B #19
NMC1051691	C&B #20
NMC1051692	C&B #21
NMC1051693	C&B #22
NMC1051694	C&B #23
NMC1051695	C&B #24
NMC1051696	C&B #25
NMC1051697	C&B #26
NMC1051698	C&B #27

A.1.6 JULIE GLAIM GROUP

Atlanta Staked Claims - Julie Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1110335	JULIE 22
NMC1110336	JULIE 23
NMC1110337	JULIE 24

A.1.7 LAKE VALLEY CLAIM GROUP

Atlanta Staked Claims - Lake Valley Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NV105233799	Lake Valley #2 Relocated

A.1.8 LAUREN CLAIM GROUP

PATENTED CLAIMS	
PATENTED CLAIMS	Claim Name
PATENTED CLAIMS	LAUREN 1
PATENTED CLAIMS	LAUREN 2
PATENTED CLAIMS	LAUREN 8
PATENTED CLAIMS	LAUREN 9
PATENTED CLAIMS	LAUREN 20
PATENTED CLAIMS	LAUREN 21
PATENTED CLAIMS	LAUREN 24
PATENTED CLAIMS	LAUREN 25
PATENTED CLAIMS	LAUREN 26
PATENTED CLAIMS	LAUREN 27

A.1.9 LILY CLAIM GROUP

Atlanta Staked Claims - Lily Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1050776	LILY 25
NMC1050777	LILY 26
NMC1050778	LILY 27
NMC1050779	LILY 28
NMC1050780	LILY 29
NMC1050781	LILY 30
NMC1050806	LILY 55
NMC1050807	LILY 56
NMC1050808	LILY 57
NMC1050809	LILY 58
NMC1050810	LILY 59
NMC1050811	LILY 60
NMC1050812	LILY 61
NMC1050813	LILY 62
NMC1050817	LILY 66
NMC1050834	LILY 83
NMC1050835	LILY 84
NMC1050836	LILY 85
NMC1050837	LILY 86

Atlanta Staked Claims - Lily Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1050838	LILY 87
NMC1050839	LILY 88
NMC1050840	LILY 89
NMC1050841	LILY 90
NMC1050842	LILY 91
NMC1050843	LILY 92
NMC1050844	LILY 93
NMC1050845	LILY 94
NMC1050846	LILY 95
NMC1050847	LILY 96
NMC1050848	LILY 97
NMC1050849	LILY 98
NMC1050850	LILY 99
NMC1050851	LILY 100
NMC1050860	LILY 109
NMC1050861	LILY 110
NMC1050862	LILY 111
NMC1050863	LILY 112
NMC1050864	LILY 113
NMC1050865	LILY 114
NMC1050866	LILY 115
NMC1050867	LILY 116
NMC1050868	LILY 117
NMC1050869	LILY 118
NMC1050870	LILY 119
NMC1050871	LILY 120
NMC1050872	LILY 121
NMC1050873	LILY 122
NMC1050874	LILY 123
NMC1050875	LILY 124
NMC1050876	LILY 125
NMC1050877	LILY 126
NMC1050878	LILY 127
NMC1050879	LILY 128

Atlanta Staked Claims - Lily Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1050880	LILY 129
NMC1050881	LILY 130
NMC1050882	LILY 131
NMC1050883	LILY 132
NMC1050884	LILY 133
NMC1050885	LILY 134
NMC1050886	LILY 135
NMC1050887	LILY 136
NMC1050888	LILY 137
NMC1050889	LILY 138
NMC1050890	LILY 139
NMC1050891	LILY 140
NMC1050892	LILY 141
NMC1050893	LILY 142
NMC1050894	LILY 143
NMC1050895	LILY 144
NMC1050896	LILY 145
NMC1050897	LILY 146
NMC1050898	LILY 147
NMC1050899	LILY 148
NMC1050900	LILY 149
NMC1050901	LILY 150
NMC1050902	LILY 151
NMC1050903	LILY 152
NMC1050904	LILY 153
NMC1050905	LILY 154
NMC1050906	LILY 155
NMC1050907	LILY 156
NMC1050908	LILY 157
NMC1050909	LILY 158
NMC1050910	LILY 159
NMC1050911	LILY 160
NMC1050912	LILY 161
NMC1050913	LILY 162

Atlanta Staked Claims - Lily Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1050914	LILY 163
NMC1050915	LILY 164
NMC1050916	LILY 165
NMC1050917	LILY 166
NMC1050918	LILY 167
NMC1050919	LILY 168
NMC1050920	LILY 169
NMC1050921	LILY 170
NMC1050922	LILY 171
NMC1050923	LILY 172
NMC1050924	LILY 173
NMC1050925	LILY 174
NMC1050926	LILY 175
NMC1050927	LILY 176
NMC1050928	LILY 177
NMC1050929	LILY 178
NMC1050930	LILY 179
NMC1050941	LILY 190
NMC1050942	LILY 191
NMC1050943	LILY 192
NMC1050944	LILY 193
NMC1050945	LILY 194
NMC1050946	LILY 195
NMC1050947	LILY 196
NMC1050948	LILY 197
NMC1050949	LILY 198
NMC1050950	LILY 199
NMC1050951	LILY 200
NMC1050952	LILY 201
NMC1050963	LILY 212
NMC1050964	LILY 213
NMC1050965	LILY 214
NMC1050966	LILY 215

A.1.10 NBI CLAIM GROUP

Atlanta Staked Claims NBI Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC973736	NBI 7
NMC985534	NBI-8
NMC985535	NBI-9
NMC985536	NBI-10
NMC985537	NBI-11
NMC973757	NBI 28
NMC985547	NBI-29
NMC985548	NBI-30
NMC985549	NBI-31
NMC985550	NBI-32
NMC985551	NBI-33
NMC985560	NBI-65
NMC985561	NBI-66
NMC985562	NBI-67
NMC985563	NBI-68
NMC985564	NBI-69
NMC985565	NBI-70
NMC985573	NBI-101
NMC985574	NBI-102
NMC985575	NBI-103
NMC985576	NBI-104
NMC985577	NBI-105
NMC985578	NBI-106
NMC985579	NBI-107
NMC985580	NBI-108
NMC985644	NBI-228
NMC985645	NBI-230
NMC985646	NBI-231
NMC985647	NBI-232
NMC987571	NBI 244
NMC987572	NBI 245
NMC987573	NBI 246
NMC987574	NBI 247

Atlanta Staked Claims NBI Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC987575	NBI 248
NMC987576	NBI 249
NMC987577	NBI 250
NMC987578	NBI 251
NMC987579	NBI 252
NMC987580	NBI 253
NMC987581	NBI 254
NMC987582	NBI 258
NMC987583	NBI 259
NMC987584	NBI 260
NMC987585	NBI 261
NMC987588	NBI 273
NMC987589	NBI 274
NMC987590	NBI 275
NMC987591	NBI 276
NMC987592	NBI 277
NMC987593	NBI 278
NMC987594	NBI 279
NMC987595	NBI 280
NMC987596	NBI 281
NMC987597	NBI 282
NMC987598	NBI 283
NMC987599	NBI 284
NMC987600	NBI 288
NMC987601	NBI 289
NMC987602	NBI 290
NMC987603	NBI 291
NMC987604	NBI 292
NMC973943	NBI 299
NMC987606	NBI 300
NMC987607	NBI 301
NMC987608	NBI 302
NMC987609	NBI 303
NMC987610	NBI 304

Atlanta Staked Claims NBI Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC987611	NBI 305
NMC987612	NBI 306
NMC987613	NBI 307
NMC987614	NBI 308
NMC987615	NBI 309
NMC987616	NBI 310
NMC987617	NBI 311
NMC987618	NBI 312
NMC987619	NBI 313
NMC987620	NBI 314
NMC987621	NBI 315
NMC987622	NBI 316
NMC987623	NBI 317
NMC987624	NBI 318
NMC987625	NBI 319
NMC987626	NBI 320
NMC987627	NBI 321
NMC987628	NBI 322
NMC987629	NBI 323
NMC973972	NBI 328
NMC973973	NBI 329
NMC973974	NBI 330
NMC973975	NBI 331
NMC973976	NBI 332
NMC973980	NBI 336
NMC973981	NBI 337
NMC973982	NBI 338
NMC973983	NBI 339
NMC973984	NBI 340
NMC987633	NBI 343
NMC987634	NBI 344
NMC987635	NBI 345
NMC987636	NBI 346
NMC987637	NBI 347

Atlanta Staked Claims NBI Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC987638	NBI 348
NMC987639	NBI 349
NMC987640	NBI 350
NMC987641	NBI 351
NMC985581	NBI-109
NMC985591	NBI-134
NMC985592	NBI-135
NMC985593	NBI-136
NMC985594	NBI-137
NMC985595	NBI-138
NMC985596	NBI-139
NMC985597	NBI-140
NMC985598	NBI-141
NMC985599	NBI-142
NMC985600	NBI-143
NMC985601	NBI-144
NMC985602	NBI-145
NMC985603	NBI-146
NMC985612	NBI-170
NMC985613	NBI-171
NMC985614	NBI-172
NMC985615	NBI-173
NMC985616	NBI-174
NMC985617	NBI-175
NMC985618	NBI-176
NMC985619	NBI-177
NMC985620	NBI-178
NMC985621	NBI-179
NMC985632	NBI-201
NMC985633	NBI-202
NMC985634	NBI-203
NMC985635	NBI-204
NMC985642	NBI-226
NMC985643	NBI-227

A.1.11 NFL CLAIMS GROUP

Atlanta Staked Claims - NFL Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1051716	NFL 1
NMC1051717	NFL 2
NMC1051718	NFL 3
NMC1051719	NFL 4
NMC1051720	NFL 5

A.1.12 PEG CLAIMS GROUP

Atlanta Staked Claims – PEG Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1051822	PEG #2
NMC1051827	PEG #7
NMC1051828	PEG #8
NMC1051829	PEG #9
NMC1051830	PEG #10
NMC1051831	PEG #11
NMC1051834	PEG #14
NMC1051835	PEG #15
NMC1051836	PEG #16
NMC1051837	PEG #17
NMC1051838	PEG #18
NMC1051841	PEG #21
NMC1051842	PEG #22
NMC1051843	PEG #23
NMC1051844	PEG #24
NMC1051847	PEG #27
NMC1051848	PEG #28
NMC1051849	PEG #29
NMC1051850	PEG #30

RESPEC

A.1.13 SNO CLAIM GROUP

Atlanta Staked Claims – SNO Claim Group	
BLM Serial No.	Claim Name
NMC1051441	SNO 1
NMC1051442	SNO 2
NMC1051443	SNO 3
NMC1051444	SNO 4
NMC1051445	SNO 5
NMC1051446	SNO 6
NMC1051447	SNO 7
NMC1051448	SNO 8
NMC1051449	SNO 9
NMC1051450	SNO 10
NMC1051451	SNO 11
NMC1051452	SNO 12
NMC1051453	SNO 13