2017 Technical Report on the Gold Road Mine

Para Resources Inc.
San Francisco District
Oatman, Arizona

Prepared for:

Para Resources Inc.
Suite 450
1090 West Georgia Street
Vancouver BC Canada V6C 3V7

Prepared by:

World Industrial Minerals, LLC
11950 W. 67th Ave.
P.O. Box 130
Arvada, CO 80001
720-898-4808

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1 SUMMARY

The Gold Road Mine (Gold Road, The Mine) was discovered in 1900 in Mohave County, Arizona. Located 15 miles (24 km) northeast of the Arizona-California-Nevada border, Gold Road exists in Arizona's greatest primary gold producing district. The San Francisco district has produced over 2,100,000 ounces within the last century. Total historic production from Gold Road is 746,040 ounces with an average grade of 0.315 oz/ton (9.77 g/t) Au.

Table 1-1: Historic Gold Production of the Gold Road Mine

Time Period	Owner/Operator	Average Grade (Oz/Ton)	Tons	Ounces Produced
1900-1911	Gold Road Mining	0.60	327,165	196,229
1912-1916	USSRM	0.37	500,104	185,033
1922-1923	Lessees	0.60	61,317	36,734
1926	Lessees	0.63	2,847	1,794
1935-1942	USSRM	0.24	800,000	192,000
1996-1998	Addwest Minerals	0.23	381,878	87,624
2010-2015	Mohave Desert Minerals	0.16	293,305	46,626
Totals		**0.32 (9.92 g/t)**	**2,366,616**	**746,040**

The Gold Road property (The Property) consists of 279.07 acres (112.74 ha) of 18 patented claims, 4 patented millsite claims totaling 20 acres (8.08 ha) and 1,820 acres (735.28 ha) of 91 unpatented claims fully owned or controlled by Para Resources Inc et al. (Company). The Company also has under lease from Cruski Mines an additional 14 patented claims totaling 466 acres (188.26 ha). Total acreage owned or controlled by the Company is 2,603.07 (1,051.64 ha).

Following the geologic pattern of the district, the Gold Road deposit is of epithermal origin. Historic gold production has come from a vein system averaging approximately 40 feet in width. Typically the ore grade section of the vein is on or near the footwall of the vein system. Although sometimes found in multiple veins, economic grade is most often found within a single vein. The average true width of an ore grade vein is 4.7 feet (1.43 m). Dipping from 65° – 85°, the structure has been traced on The Property by drifting more than 7,000 feet (2 113.6 m) along strike and 1,000 feet (304.8 m) along dip. The vein system remains open to the east and west as well as at depth.

All permits remain in place. The most recent permit modification allows for toll milling of similar ores through the Gold Road Mill. Dewatering of existing workings is currently underway. Mine infrastructure remains in excellent condition with all basic services intact and operational. Rehabilitation of the underground workings and the on-site mill will begin shortly. Current environmental liability is limited to a $37,319 cash Arizona State Mine Inspector Bond and a cash Arizona State APP bond totaling $81,603.

An extensive review of existing exploration and mine plans has been completed. In this review consideration was given to the recent (2010 - 2015) historic production at Gold Road, including resources, operations and exploration recommendations. This updated Technical Report forms

the basis going forward for the completion of a planned PEA that will address the development, scheduling, costing, production and economic model for Gold Road Mine. The conclusions of this evaluation indicate that at the current price of gold, the Company should proceed with a confirmatory sampling program of a select number of existing historic resource blocks followed by a PEA to assess the feasibility of restarting production at the Gold Road Mine. Risk in moving forward towards restarting operations has been markedly reduced due to the experience gained via the recent operation of The Mine by the previous owner Mohave Desert Minerals whose key personnel are now Associates of the Company.

The historic resources (not categorized) indicate a likely sustainable project over a number of years. Confirmation sampling and exploration drilling/drifting is necessary to upgrade the historic resources to NI 43-101 standard resource categories. Detailed capital and operating costs will be addressed in a future planned PEA once current NI 43-101 resources are developed. A summary of these current historic resources is shown as follows. Sufficient work has not been done to classify historical estimates as current mineral resources. They are presented here for informational purposes only.

Summary of Historical Resource Blocks*

Blocks	Within 50 ft of Samples			50 to 100 ft from Samples			100 to 200ft from Samples		
	Tons	Grade	Ounces	Tons	Grade	Ounces	Tons	Grade	Ounces
W	23,185	0.294	6,816	23,185	0.294	6,816	47,187	0.295	13,920
C	67,558	0.237	16,041	27,037	0.205	5,543	54,564	0.205	11,186
E	39,067	0.201	7,852	24,598	0.209	5,141	27,306	0.246	6,717
FE	5,778	0.212	1,225	5,778	0.212	1,225	11,556	0.212	2,450
RT	5,694	0.303	1,725	6,426	0.209	1,343	2,586	0.208	538
Total	**141,282**	**0.238**	**33,630**	**87,024**	**0.231**	**20,068**	**143,199**	**0.243**	**34,811**
Grams/ton	**7.38**			**7.16**			**7.54**		

*This historical estimate is not categorized and it is not a current NI 43-101 mineral resource.

Summary of Historic Potential Resources*

Area	Adjusted Tons	Average Grade (oz/t)	Adjusted Ounces
Deep Zone 1	456,858	0.32	90,641
Deep Zone 2	597,022	0.32	118,449
Deep Zone 3	848,037	0.32	168,251
Upper Area	461,510	0.32	91,564
East Zone	442,465	0.32	87,765
West Zone	189,451	0.32	37,587
Blank Zone	139,047	0.32	27,587
Parallel Veins	474,486	0.32	94,138
Total			**716,001**

*This historical estimate is not categorized and it is not a current NI 43-101 mineral resource.

If the Company were to bring the Gold Road mine into production without first establishing mineral reserves supported by an NI 43-101 technical report and completing a feasibility study, the Company cautions that this could result in higher risk of economic or technical failure of the operation than if a feasibility study had been prepared demonstrating economic and technical viability. There are no assurances that the Gold Road mine will be found to be economic.

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2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

The Author (QP) will be paid a consulting fee for the preparation of this Report. This will be comprised of a daily fee plus reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses. Receipt of this payment is not contingent upon the conclusions of this Report or the success of any potential share offering.

All measurements herein will be given in Imperial system units (short tons, feet, degrees Fahrenheit, etc.). Gold measurements will be given as troy ounces. All currency values are in United States Dollars.

Abbreviations

Ag.....Silver
APP.....Aquifer Protection Permit
Au .....Gold
BLM .....Bureau of Land Management
C.....Celsius
Cu .....Copper
º .....Degree
F .....Fahrenheit
ft.....Feet
’ .....Feet
g.....Gram
g/t.....Grams per Ton
ha .....Hectare
kg .....Kilogram
km.....Kilometer
m .....Meter
M.....Million
mm.....Millimeter
Mt .....Million Tons
NaCN.....Sodium Cyanide
Oz.....Troy Ounce (31.0135g)
Oz/t .....Troy Ounces per short Ton
PEA.....Preliminary Economic Assessment
t .....Short Ton

2.2 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this Report is to provide the Company, its investors and potential investors with a clear summary of the Company's Gold Road Mine assets. Included in this updated summary are recommendations for development and further exploration.

2.3 Sources of Data

The data in this Report comes from multiple sources. All of the data and information supplied are the legal property of the Company. Chiefly, data was taken and re-interpreted from two prior NI 43-101 compliant reports (unpublished):

1) Guilinger, James R., 2009, Technical Report on the Gold Road Mine, San Francisco District, Oatman, Arizona, NI 43-101 unpublished technical report prepared for Addwest Minerals Inc., 174p.
2) Klemmick, George F., 2007, Technical Report on the 2005-2007 Exploration Program at the Gold Road Mine Property, Mohave County, Arizona, NI 43-101 unpublished technical report prepared for Addwest Minerals International, Ltd., 116p.

Historic metallurgical test work relied upon include the following key reports:

1. Booth and Company, August 28, 1981, Brief Report of Two Tests Carried out on Gold Road Ore.
2. J.K. Litz and Associates 1993 Metallurgical test Work on Gold Road Ores
3. Hazen Research, Inc., February 4, 1993, Test Work on the Gold Road Project.
4. Kilborn Engineers, 1994, Simplified Process Flow Diagram.
5. Kilborn Engineers, 1994, Piping and Instrumentation Diagrams.
6. F.L. Ransome, Bulletin 743, 1923, Geology of the Oatman Gold District Arizona.

Additional more current documents provided by Company Management with regard to metallurgical processes include the following:

1. Addwest Minerals, Inc., June 2, 1993, Metallurgical and Engineering Evaluation of Samples from the Gold Road Mine.
2. Addwest Minerals, Inc., Gold Road Project, Preliminary Mill Design (date unknown).
3. Addwest Minerals, Inc., Summer, 2009, Metallurgical Test work Summary.
4. Addwest Minerals, Inc., September, 2009.Metallurgical Cost Basis for Gold Road Model Assumptions.
5. Addwest Minerals, Inc., Summer, 2009, Long Section of the Gold Road Vein Showing Geochemical Sampling Locations.

The process plants' availability, status and viability of the existing gold extraction and recovery circuits will be assessed and addressed at a later date..

The Author (QP) has reviewed, verified, interpreted and analyzed all of the data presented in this Report. The Author has relied on the staff of the Company for interpretation of some data as well as the reports referenced in Section 3.1.

The results and opinions expressed in this Report are conditional upon the aforementioned technical and legal information being current, accurate and complete as of the date of this Report and the understanding that no information has been withheld that would affect the conclusions made herein. The Author does not assume responsibility for Company's actions in distributing this Report.

The Author therefore cannot guarantee the correctness of all of the information but, to the extent of his investigation and within the scope of the assignment, he believes that the Report is substantially correct.

2.4 Site Visit

On November 14, 2017, a site visit was made to the Gold Road Mine. The accessible underground workings, mill, tailings disposal area and surface exploration drilling sites were visited. The Author (QP) has visited the site previously on numerous occasions since 1992 and is intimately familiar with all aspects of the mining and milling complex.

The mine makes about 15 gallons of water per minute. When not in operation the workings fill up with water. Currently a portion of the deeper underground workings are being pumped out at the 700 level. It is expected within the next several weeks the mine will be pumped out and ready to be rehabilitated in terms of re-establishing services (power and ventilation). This preparation work is being done to reopen areas for re-sampling so that the historic resources can be upgraded to standard NI 43-101 resource categories.

The mill is currently shut down. The condition of the facility will be addressed in an anticipated future PEA.

The surface drilling sites for the planned exploration were inspected in the field and appear to be appropriate locations for the drilling activity.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author has relied on the current Associates of the Company (These associates were previous employees of Mohave Desert Minerals), Charles Williams and Charles Bauer for updates on current mine, processing plant and tailings status. Mr. Williams and Mr. Bauer also were also helpful in updating the status prior to shut down of drilling/sampling methods, assaying protocols, geologic interpretations, metallurgical testing and historical resource estimates.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Description

The Gold Road property (The Property) consists of 279.07 acres (112.74 ha) of 18 patented claims, 4 patented millsite claims totaling 20 acres (8.08 ha) and 1,820 acres (735.28 ha) of 91 unpatented claims fully owned or controlled by Para Resources Inc et al. (Company). The Company also has under lease from Cruski Mines an additional 14 patented claims totaling 466 acres (188.26ha). Total acreage owned or controlled by the Company is 2,603.07 (1,051.64 ha).

4.2 Property Location

The Gold Road property (Property) is located fifteen (15) miles (24 km) northeast of the Arizona-California-Nevada border and 25 miles (40 km) southwest of Kingman, Arizona. The property is located in sections 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, & 15 Township 19 N, Range 20 W and in sections 7, 16, 17, & 18 Township 19 N, Range 19 W. The Gold Road Mine Portal is located at 35°02’43.3 N and 114°22’31.5 W with an elevation of 3 000 ft (914 m) above sea level. Old U.S. Highway 66 crosses the property within 350 feet (107m) of the Gold Road Mine Portal. (See Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2.)

4.3 Claim Descriptions

The property package consists of the following:

Type Claim/Owner	Number of Claims	Acres (Has)
Unpatented/Company	91	1,820 (735.28)
Patented/Company	18	279.07 (112.74)
Millsites Patented/Company	4	20 (8.08)
Patented/Cruski Lease	14	466 (188.26)
Total	**129**	**2,603.07 (1051.64)**

Of the 91 unpatented claims, 43 were part of the acquisition of the Gold Road Mine and shown on Figure 4-6 along with the patented claims. Also shown are the leased Cruski claims. Forty eight (48) claims that are shown on Figure 4-7 were newly located (recording and filing with the BLM pending) by the Company.

The property package for the Gold Road Mine totals 2,603.07 acres (1051.64 ha). The claims are wholly-owned or leased by the Company. A complete list of the individual claims is included in Appendix A. Also included in Appendix A are the Agreements with Cruski Mines.

4.3.1 *Claim Holding Costs*

The annual holding cost unpatented for the 91 mining claims is $155 per claim for a total of $14,105 payable to the US Federal BLM. The annual Mohave County filing fee for holding the unpatented claims is approximately $930. The annual holding costs for the Cruski claims are $8,000.

4.4 Company Interest

The Gold Road Mine property was sold by Mohave Desert Minerals LLC (a Nevada LLC) to the Gold Road Mining Corp (a Nevada Corporation). Gold Road Mining Corp is in turn 88% owned by Z79 Gold (USA) Corp (a Nevada Corporation); 6% owned by Four C Resources LLC (a Colorado LLC); 6% owned by Bauer Resources LLC (a Colorado LLC). The Z79 Gold (USA) Corp is in turn owned by Para Resources INC (a Canadian TSX.V Company). Herein the ownership of Gold Road is collectively known as the Company

The 129 patented and unpatented claims that the Company owns or controls are subject to obligations and royalties as described in Section 4.6.

4.5 Property Boundaries

All of the patented claims have been surveyed by a U. S. Mineral Surveyor as a condition of the patent. The unpatented claims were surveyed by a registered surveyor or a handheld GPS by a claim staker in order to establish corners and boundaries.

4.6 Encumbrances

The Gold Road Property was purchased from Mohave Desert Minerals LLC (a Nevada LLC) for a total of $7,000,000 payable annually in $1 million dollar payments. If there is a default in the annual payment the entirety of the property reverts to the seller. The property has a NSR royalty of 2% on all gold production derived from the Gold Road Mine and a 1% NSR on any toll milling of ores from outside properties. The Cruski royalties total 3 %.

5.6.1 Taxes

The Arizona severance net tax on all mining operations is 2.5% of a modified net income. Currently with the mine shut down the property taxes is approximately $13,000 per year. Once the mine goes back into operation the property taxes will increase.

4.7 Environmental Liabilities

Current environmental liability is limited to a $37,319 cash Arizona State Mine Inspector Bond and a cash Arizona State APP bond totaling $81,603. The current surface disturbance is on

patented mining claims which are not subject to federal reclamation regulation. The State of Arizona does not have a mined land reclamation act and the counties in Arizona have no jurisdiction to regulate mining activities. A recent third party review of recent water quality compliance sampling shows no recent water quality violations.

4.8 Permitting

All necessary permits for mining and production are in place. The most recent permit amendment allows for toll milling at the Gold Road Mill of mineralized material similar to those of the Gold Road Mine.

Current Permits:

- Aquifer Protection Permit (APP) 2015 – Permit No. 102805
- Air Quality Control Permit – No. 65238 as amended LTF No. 67979
- Permit to Appropriate Public Water of The State of Arizona – Permit No. 33-96287-000
- Nationwide Permit 404 – File No. 930128500 (Clean Water Act)
- EPA NPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit – Permit No. AZCN68776
- NPDES Construction Storm Water Permit – Permit No. AZCN68776
- Mining Safety and Health Administration Mine Identification # 02-02620

4.9 Relevant Features

The following Figures demonstrate the relevant features of The Property

Figure 4-1: General Location Map of the Gold Road Mine

Figure 4-2: Regional Location Map of the Gold Road Mine

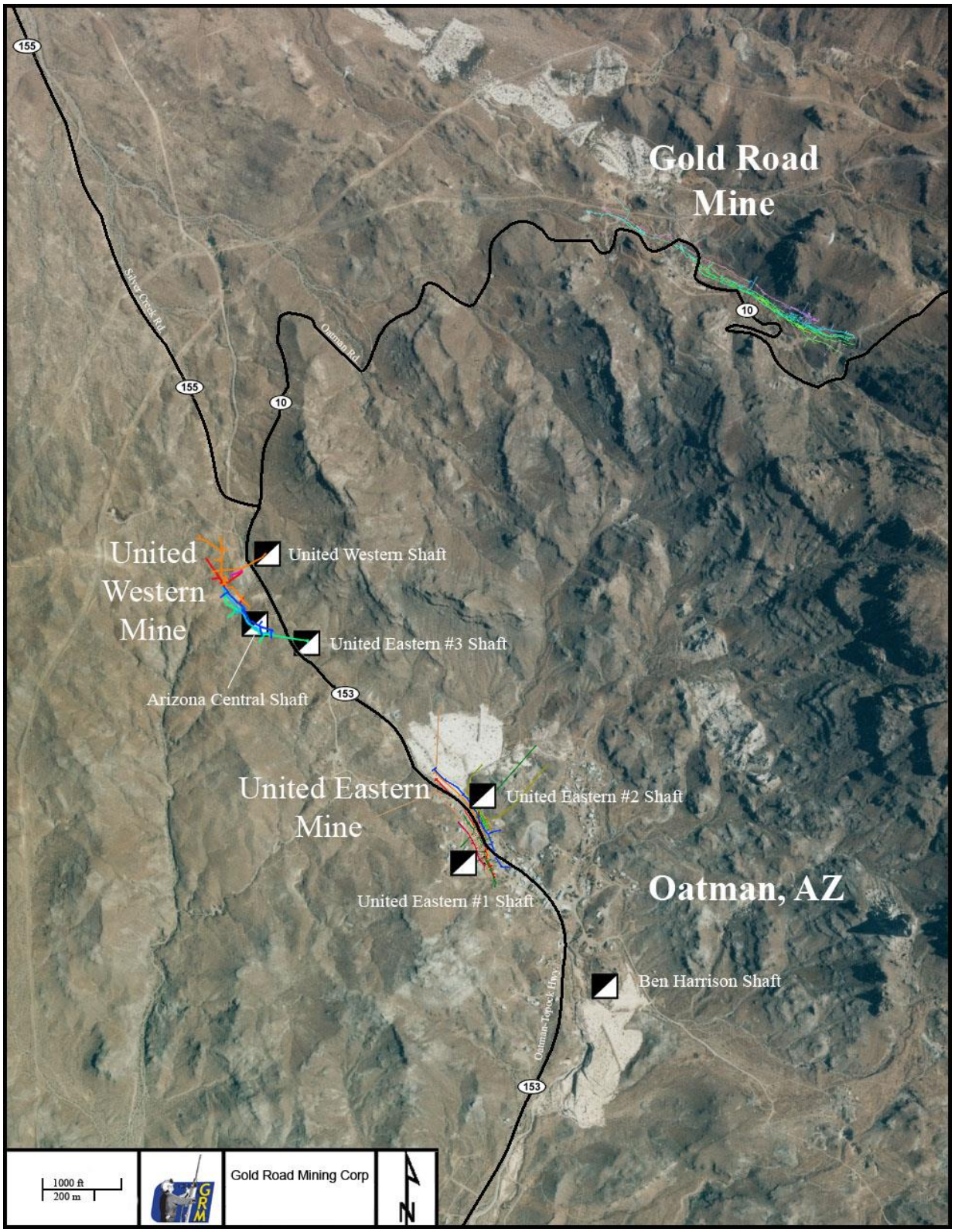
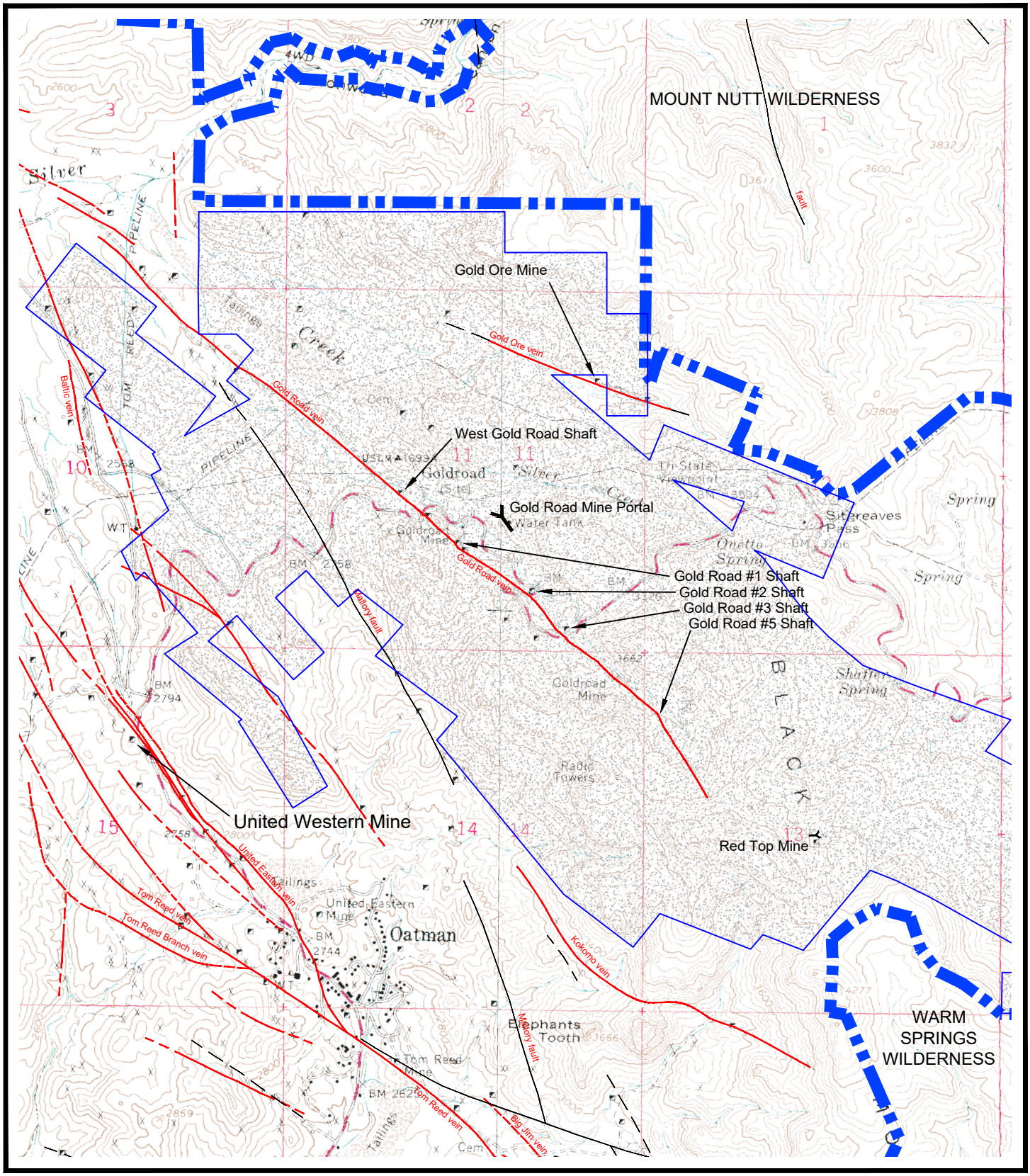


Figure 4-3: Gold Road Mine Corp. Controlled Claim Map

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



Vein structure

Claims controlled by GRM Corp

0 2000 4000

Scale - feet

Vein Geology and Claims
Gold Road Mine Property
Mohave County, Arizona

Figure 4-4: General Site Layout of the Gold Road Mine

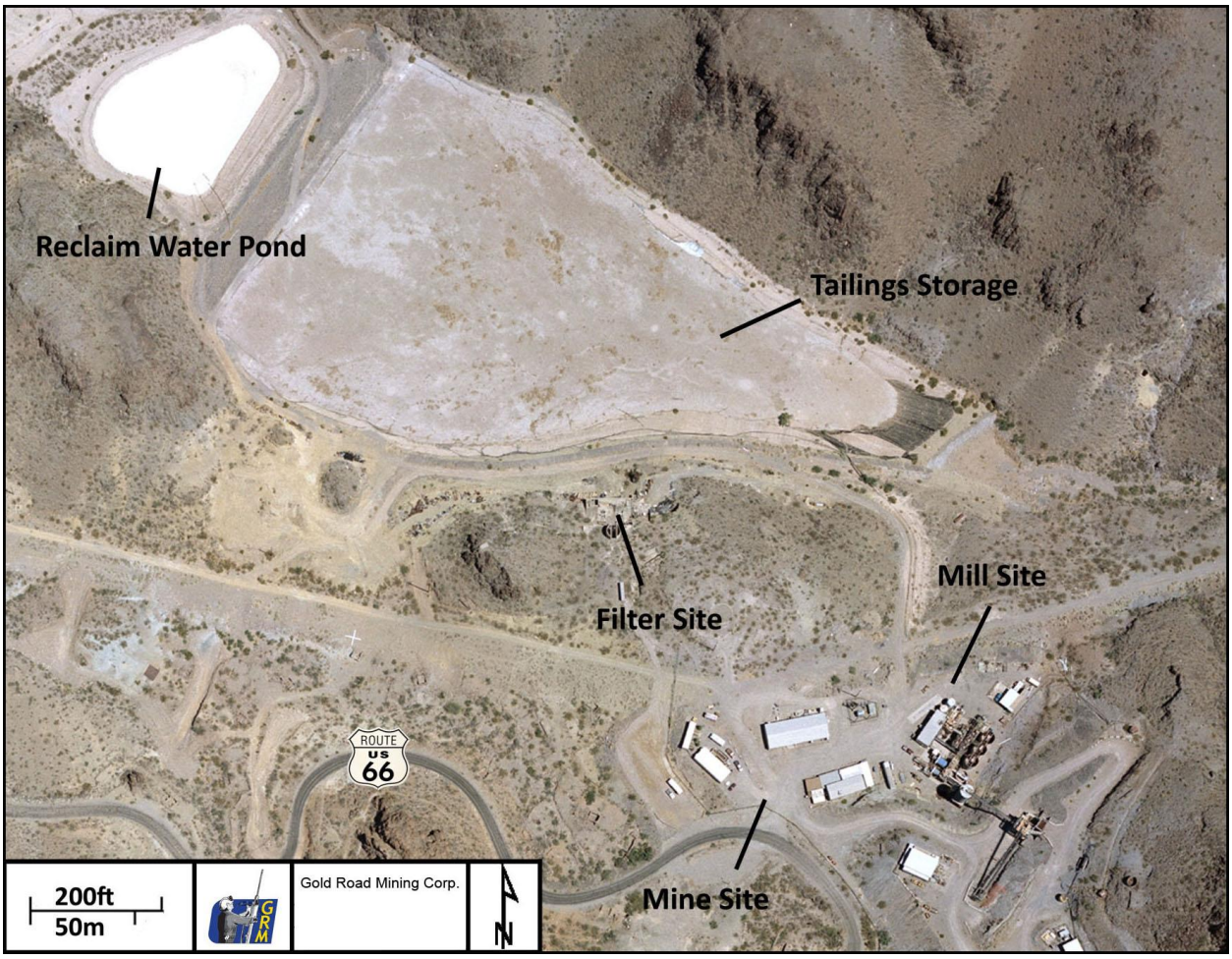


Figure 4-5: Mine Site Surface Layout of the Gold Road Mine

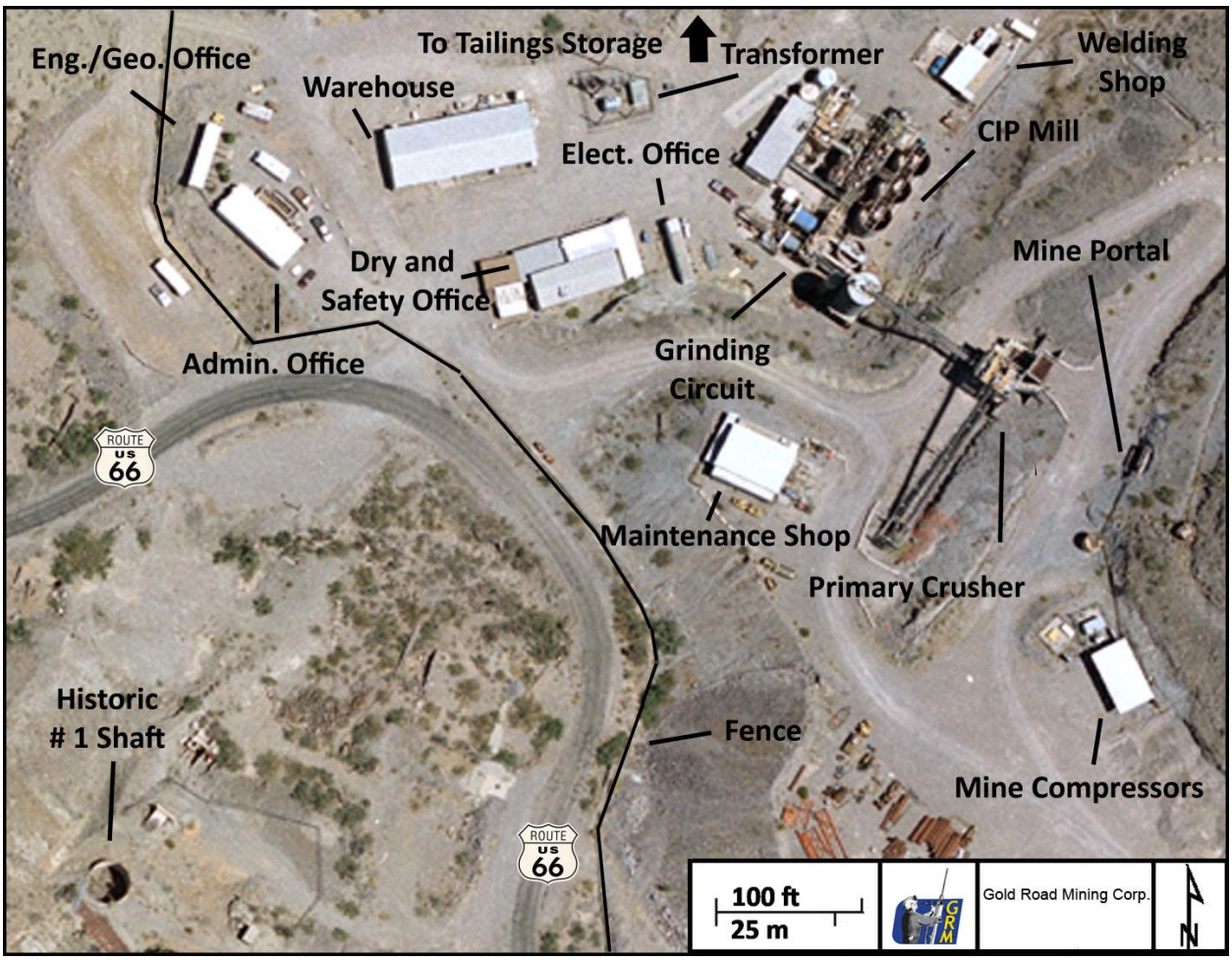


Figure 4-6: Gold Road – Patented and Unpatented Claims

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.

T19N R20W

T19N R19W

5 4 3 2 1 6

8 9 10 11 12 7

17 16 15 14 13 18

20 21 22 23 24 19

29 28 27 26 25

T19N R20W

Legend

- Gold Road property - Patented Claims
- Gold Road property - Unpatented Claims
- Patented Claims (Cruski, leased)

N

0 200 400 600 Meters

0 500 1000 2000 Feet

Scale

GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.

GOLD ROAD MINE
PATENTED AND UNPATENTED CLAIMS

Mohave County, Arizona

Revised Nov. 28, 2017

Figure 4-7: Gold Road – Newly Staked Claims

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.


T19N R20W
T19N R19W
5
4
3
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11
12
7
17
16
15
14
13
18
20
21
22
23
24
19
29
28
27
26
25
T19N R20W
N
0 200 400 600 Meters
0 500 1000 2000 Feet
Scale
GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.
GOLD ROAD MINE
NEWLY STAKED
GRMC CLAIMS
Mohave County, Arizona
Revised Nov. 28, 2017

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Property is easily accessed via county-maintained paved roads from Kingman, AZ and Bullhead City, AZ. Historic Route 66 passes through the land holdings.

5.2 Climate

The area climate is arid and is typical of the northeastern Mojave Desert. Summers are generally very hot and dry, with occasional influxes of monsoonal moisture and thunderstorms. The winter months are substantially cooler and generally breezy. Overnight temperatures range from lows near freezing in December and January to 85°F (29C) in July and August. Daytime highs average around 60°F (16C) in the winter to 110°F (43C) in the summer months. Precipitation averages less than ten (10) inches (254mm) per year and is usually received during brief summer thunderstorms.

Vegetation is dominated by thorny scrub brush and cacti. The most abundant scrub brush plants are creosote, mesquite, ocotillo and crucifixion thorn. Barrel, prickly pear and cholla cacti are common. There are no trees on the Gold Road Property, but wildflowers and desert grasses may bloom during periods of monsoonal thunderstorm activity.

5.3 Local Resources

The Property is approximately halfway between the cities of Kingman, AZ (population 27,600) and Bullhead City, AZ (population 49,800), which are major commercial centers for northwestern Arizona and are the two largest cities in Mohave County. These cities are capable of supplying most of the labor, equipment and/or service needs for an operating mine. Kingman, as the county seat, has been a commercial center for past mining operations including the Gold Road Mine, Mineral Park copper mine and the Portland gold mine.

5.4 Infrastructure

The Property is easily accessed by paved roads from the cities of Kingman and Bullhead City. The Mine is approximately 25 miles (40 km) southwest of Kingman via historic U.S. Route 66 (Oatman Highway) and is approximately fourteen (14) miles (23 km) southeast of Bullhead City via the Oatman Highway and Boundary Cone road. A Mohave County-maintained gravel road (Silver Creek Road) serves as an alternate access route from Bullhead City.

Electrical power is supplied to a sub-station at the Gold Road Mine by UniSouce Energy at 69 kva is currently energized. Two transcontinental natural gas pipelines, operated by Transwestern Gas Pipeline Company and Questar Pipeline Company, cross The Property. Both Kingman and

Bullhead City have airports capable of handling commercial and passenger air services. Kingman is also served by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad and is a major transportation hub on U.S. Interstate Highway 40 (I-40).

A significant labor force is available in the area and due to the current lull in the industry; the re-hiring of a percentage of past employees to staff The Mine can be anticipated.

Potable water is pumped out of multiple water wells on The Property, while the inflow of ground and rainwater into the mine supports the demand of the mill and mine alike.

5.5 Physiography

The San Francisco mining district lies mainly on the western slope of the Black Mountains of northwestern Arizona. The western slope consists of steep, rugged and deeply dissected peaks and incised canyons. The eastern slope is much less rugged and more gently sloping. Precambrian basement rocks underlie a thick package of Tertiary volcanic rocks in the Oatman area. Elevations range from 2,000 (610 m) to 4,500 feet (1372 m) above sea level. The portal of The Mine's modern decline is at approximately 3,000 feet above sea level.

Silver Creek, an ephemeral dry wash, is the main drainage within the Property boundary. Silver Creek flows northwest and is a tributary to the Colorado River.

6 HISTORY

The Gold Road vein was located in 1900 and the town of Gold Road was the original community in the area. Originally, production from the Gold Road vein was by the Gold Road Mining and Exploration Company. The United States Smelting Refining and Mining Co (USSR&M Co.) acquired the property in 1911 and operated until 1919. The town of Gold Road became a "company" town and the town of Oatman was established in 1912 to service the other operations in the district. Lessees operated Gold Road until 1922 and only intermittently until 1937. By that time, with the increased price of gold, USSR&M Co. had built a new mill, rehabilitated the mine and developed additional reserves by underground exploration. USSR&M Co-operated the mine successfully until closure in 1942 by Presidential Order L-208 suspending non-essential industry in favor of the World War II war effort. The Gold Road mill was dismantled and moved to Bayard, New Mexico to process zinc ore not affected by L-208. To that point, the Gold Road Mine is credited with production of some 612,000 ounces of gold from 1,690,000 tons of ore.

Analysis conducted after the Second World War found that, due to high labor costs, Gold Road was not a profitable endeavor. Twenty years later the owner, USSR&M Co, became insolvent. Subsequent survivor companies held the property but never have consolidated enough ownership to reopen the mine.

Addwest consolidated ownership of the claims covering the Gold Road vein system in 1993. After acquiring the necessary permits a new processing plant was built, a 6,200 feet long decline to access the lower levels with rubber tired mining equipment was driven and reserves sufficient to resume production in 1995 were developed. From March 1995 through June 1998, Addwest produced and sold 87,624 fine ounces of gold from 381,878 tons of ore milled. Mohave Desert Minerals acquired the mine in 2010 and the mine re-started in July of 2010 and operated until early 2015 producing 40,470 ounces from 293,305 tons of ore mined and 395,571 tons of tailings processed. The tailings processed consisted of the French Tails (located on the Gold Road Property) and tailings purchased for a $1.00 per ton from the United Eastern Mine. Shown in the following Table 6.1 is the historic production for Gold Road. Figure 6-1 shows the areas mined (in red) at Gold Road. The area mined shown in red represents approximately 62% of the total area developed by workings.

Table 6-1: Historic Gold Production of the Gold Road Mine

Time Period	Owner/Operator	Average Grade (Oz/Ton)	Tons	Ounces Produced
1900-1911	Gold Road Mining	0.60	327,165	196,229
1912-1916	USSRM	0.37	500,104	185,033
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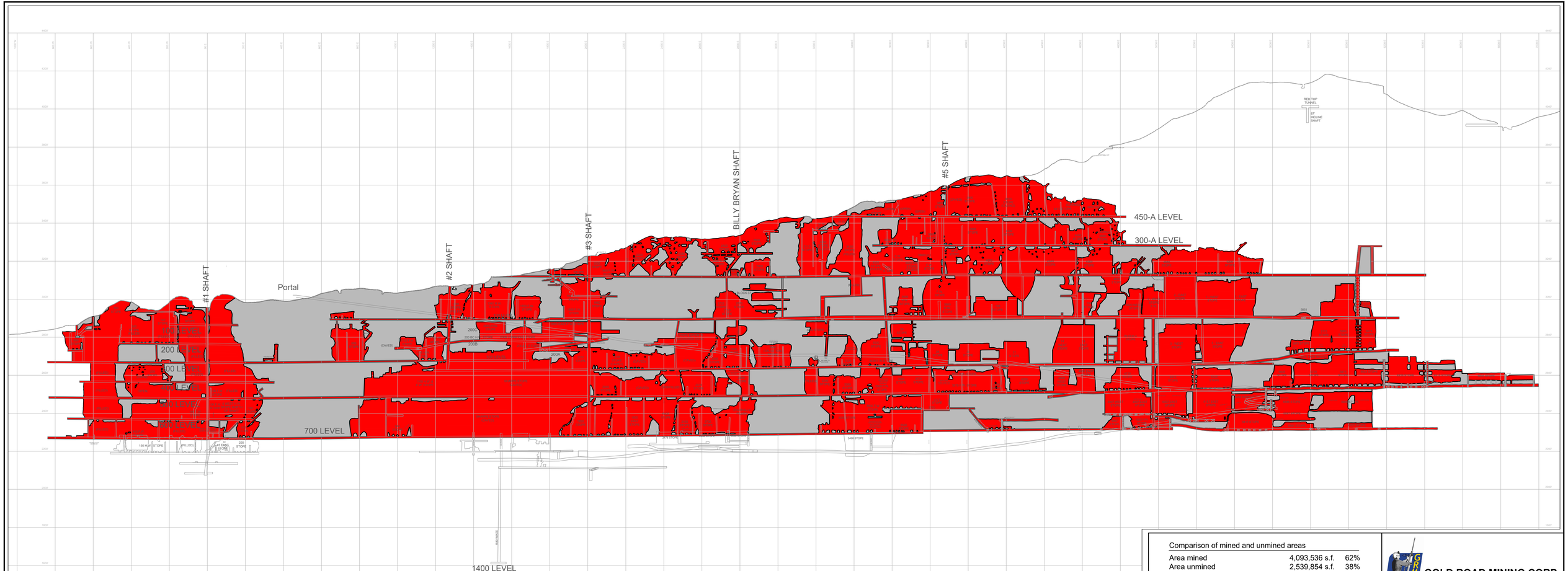
1926	Lessees	0.63	2,847	1,794
1935-1942	USSRM	0.24	800,000	192,000
1996-1998	Addwest Minerals	0.23	381,878	87,624
2010-2015	Mohave Desert Minerals	0.16	293,305	46,626
Totals		**0.32 (9.92 g/t)**	**2,366,616**	**746,040**

Figure 6-1: Historic Production Areas

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



Comparison of mined and unmined areas		
Area mined	4,093,536 s.f.	62%
Area unmined	2,539,854 s.f.	38%
Total mining area above 700 level	6,633,290 s.f.	100%

0 50 100 150 Meters
0 100 200 400 500 Feet
Scale

Areas mined

Areas unmined

GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.

GOLD ROAD MINE

LONG SECTION LOOKING NORTHEAST

MINED AND UNMINED AREAS

Above 700 Level

Mohave County, Arizona

Revised Oct. 20, 2017

Gold Road was closed in early 2015 when a drop in the price of gold caused production to no longer be tenable.

In July of 2016, Addwest toll milled for a client 7,000 tons of ore, extracting 569 ounces of gold for a 93.5% recovery. Since completion of this milling, the processing plant has been shut down.

6.1 Historic Resources

All of the historical mineral resource estimates presented below were made without the implementation of NI 43-101 because the previous Gold Road Property owners were a privately held company not subject to NI 43-101 and TSX Venture Exchange rules. The resources do not conform to NI 43-101 reporting standards and should not be relied upon or interpreted as such. A QP has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as the current mineral resources and the Company is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources. They are presented here for informational purposes only.

The Author considers the following listed historic resources to be reliable due to the following factors:

- The resource blocks summarized here were developed as part of an ongoing mining operation that shut down in 2015 due to low gold prices. The workings were methodically channel sampled along with muck piles developed as part of the drifting. Also samples were taken from haul trucks carrying the mineralized material.
- At all times standard in house QA/QC sampling protocols were followed.
- Once assay results from the in-house production laboratory were received block grades were assigned. The resource blocks were estimated on a standard of within 50 feet away from a sampled portion of the vein; 50-100 feet from the sampled vein and 100-200 from the sampled vein.
- This sampling and block estimation procedure was followed during the operational phase of the mine.
- Globally, projections were made of potential vein resources along strike, down dip and on parallel veins. These historic estimation procedures are listed in Section 6.2.
- Gold production, taking into account dilution and mill recovery, substantially matches projected ounces from the historic sampling.

Table 6-2 contains the historic resources for the Gold Road Mine. Please refer to Figure 6-2 for a long section of Gold Road showing the locations of historic resource blocks. Sufficient work has not been done to classify historical estimates as current mineral resources. They are presented here for informational purposes only.

To upgrade the historic blocks (Table 6-2) to current NI 43-101 mineral resources categories an underground sampling program will be implemented shortly to confirm historically reported grades and vein widths. Should this effort be successful a current NI 43-101 mineral resource will be calculated and reported in an updated technical report. Additionally as detailed in Section

9 (Exploration) an extensive multiyear exploration program will be implemented to explore and develop the historic projected potential resources. Should this effort be successful a current NI 43-101 mineral resource will be calculated and reported in an updated technical report.

Table 6-2: Historic Resource Blocks

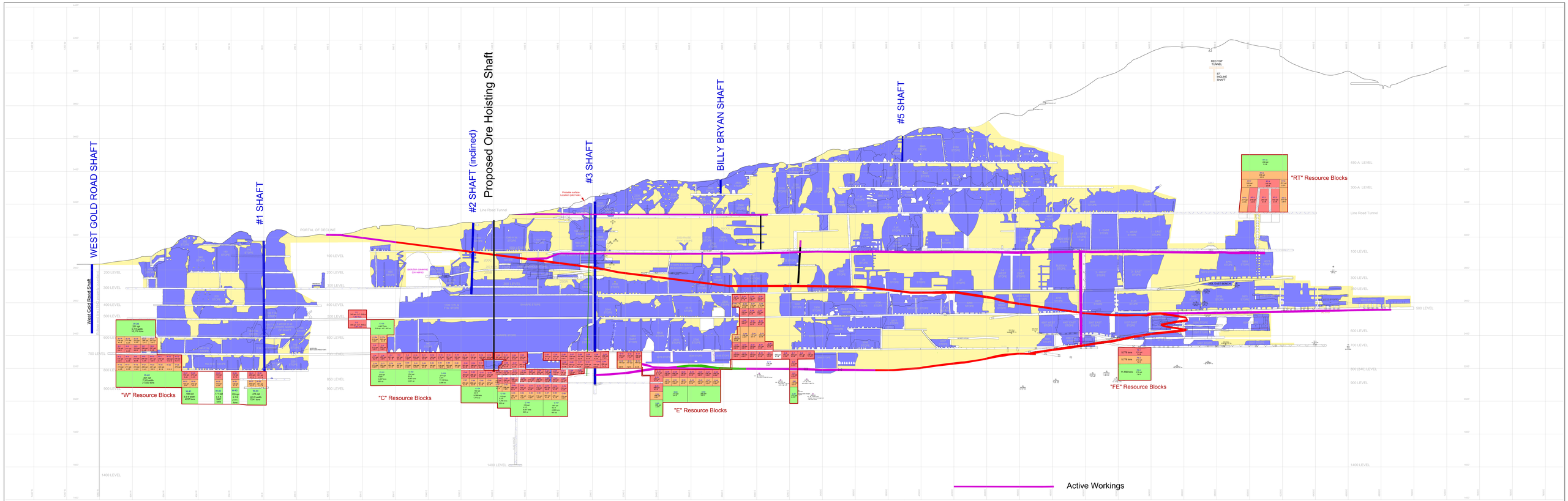
Summary of Historical Resource Blocks*

Blocks	Within 50 ft of Samples			50 to 100 ft from Samples			100 to 200ft from Samples		
	Tons	Grade	Ounces	Tons	Grade	Ounces	Tons	Grade	Ounces
W	23,185	0.294	6,816	23,185	0.294	6,816	47,187	0.295	13,920
C	67,558	0.237	16,041	27,037	0.205	5,543	54,564	0.205	11,186
E	39,067	0.201	7,852	24,598	0.209	5,141	27,306	0.246	6,717
FE	5,778	0.212	1,225	5,778	0.212	1,225	11,556	0.212	2,450
RT	5,694	0.303	1,725	6,426	0.209	1,343	2,586	0.208	538
Total	**141,282**	**0.238**	**33,630**	**87,024**	**0.231**	**20,068**	**143,199**	**0.243**	**34,811**
Grams/ton	**7.38**			**7.16**			**7.54**		

*This historical estimate is not categorized and it is not a current NI 43-101 mineral resource.

Figure 6-2: Historic Resources Long Section

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



Blocks - Summary

	Resources within 50 feet of samples			Resources within 100 feet of samples			Resources within 200 feet of samples		
RT Blocks (Red Top, above Line Road Tunnel)	5,694 tons	0.303 opt	1,725 oz	6,426 tons	0.209 opt	1,343 oz	2,586 tons	0.208 opt	538 oz
E Blocks (eastern resource area)	39,067 tons	0.201 opt	7,852 oz	24,598 tons	0.209 opt	5,141 oz	27,306 tons	0.246 opt	6,717 oz
C Blocks (below Sharpe Stope)	67,558 tons	0.237 opt	16,011 oz	27,037 tons	0.205 opt	5,543 oz	54,564 tons	0.205 opt	11,186 oz
W Blocks (western resource area)	23,185 tons	0.294 opt	6,816 oz	23,185 tons	0.294 opt	6,816 oz	47,187 tons	0.295 opt	13,920 oz
FE Blocks (far eastern resource area)	5,778 tons	0.212 opt	1,225 oz	5,778 tons	0.212 opt	1,225 oz	11,556 tons	0.212 opt	2,450 oz
Totals and Averages	**141,282 tons**	**0.238 opt**	**33,630 oz**	**87,024 tons**	**0.231 opt**	**20,068 oz**	**143,199 tons**	**0.243 opt**	**34,811 oz**

Scale: 0, 25, 50, 75, 100 Meters; 0, 100, 200, 300 Feet

GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.

GOLD ROAD MINE
HISTORIC NON-COMPLIANT RESOURCES
Mohave County, Arizona

Revised Nov. 6, 2017

The samples used in the Gold Road historical resource estimates consist of channel samples, stope samples and core samples. The normal sample spacing was five (5) feet (1.5 m) along strike in the stopes. Vein widths were measured at sample locations. Stope samples were collected every ten (10) feet (3.0 m) as grab samples from the muck pile. Grab samples also were collected from the haul trucks and these, in aggregate, represented the estimate of shipped grade.

As previously mentioned, a portion of these blocks are scheduled for re-sampling and the expected positive results will enable theses resource blocks to be recast as NI 43-101 compliant resources. These newly compliant resources will form the basis for the technical and economic aspects of the anticipated PEA.

6.2 Historic Projected Potential Resources

Shown on the following Table 6-3 and Figure 6-3 are areas down dip and along strike (East and West) of the previously mined Gold Road Vein. These extension areas have indications of mineralization in the form of historic drill hole assayed intervals, nearby stope sampling and sampling results along drifts. In order to quantify the potential, the following historical analysis was completed by the previous operators and consultants of the Gold Road Mine. This analysis is summarized as follows:

1. The area of each of the designated zones was calculated. Within the designated zones the ratio of historical areas mined to the total area was determined to be 62%. Figure 6-1 shows these mined areas.
2. The average width of the vein 4.7 feet (1.4 3 m) was used in each zone as the vein width.
3. The tonnage factor used in the calculations was 13.5, the average for the mine.
4. The grade used for each of the areas was 0.32 oz/ton (9.92 gm/t), the average grade for the historic mine production (1900 through 2015).

Table 6-3: Historic Projected Potential Resources

Area	Adjusted[1] Tons	Average Grade (oz/t)	Adjusted[1] Ounces*
Deep Zone 1	456,858	0.32	90,641
Deep Zone 2	597,022	0.32	118,449
Deep Zone 3	848,037	0.32	168,251
Upper Area	461,510	0.32	91,564
East Zone	442,465	0.32	87,765
West Zone	189,451	0.32	37,587
Blank Zone	139,047	0.32	27,587
Parallel Veins[2]	474,486	0.32	94,138
Deep Zone 1	456,858	0.32	90,641
Deep Zone 2	597,022	0.32	118,449
Deep Zone 3	848,037	0.32	168,251
Total			**716,001**

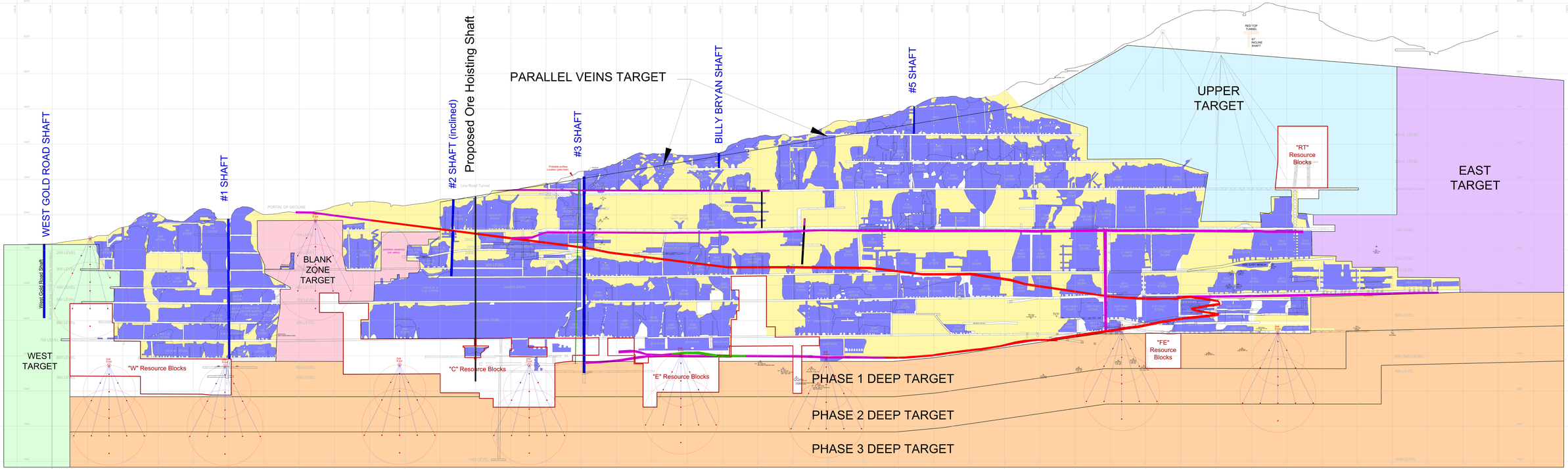
*This historical estimate is not categorized and it is not a current NI 43-101 mineral resource.

[1] See item 1 above
[2] The historic potential vein resources have been additionally discounted due to their known erratic distribution

If the Company were to bring the Gold Road mine into production without first establishing mineral reserves supported by an NI 43-101 technical report and completing a feasibility study, the Company cautions that this could result in higher risk of economic or technical failure of the operation than if a feasibility study had been prepared demonstrating economic and technical viability. There are no assurances that the Gold Road mine will be found to be economic.

Figure 6-3: Historic Potential Resources

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



Untested Extension Targets	Projected Resources	
Upper Target	461,510 tons	91,564 oz
East Target	442,465 tons	87,785 oz
Blank Zone Target	139,047 tons	27,587 oz
West Target	189,451 tons	37,587 oz
Phase 1 Deep Target	456,858 tons	90,641 oz
Phase 2 Deep Target	597,022 tons	118,449 oz
Phase 3 Deep Target	848,037 tons	168,251 oz
Parallel Veins Target	474,486 tons	94,138 oz
Totals	**3,608,875 tons**	**716,001 oz**

0 25 50 75 100 Meters
0 100 200 300 Feet
Scale

GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.

GOLD ROAD MINE
EXPLORATION DRILLING PLAN

Mohave County, Arizona

Revised Nov. 15, 2017

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The following section is taken in its entirety from the unpublished report "Technical Report on the 2005-2007 Exploration Program at the Gold Road Mine Property" written by George F. Klemmick.

7.1 Regional Geology

The Oatman mining district lies on the western flank of the Black Mountains of northwestern Arizona, a fault-bounded range situated near the eastern edge of the Basin and Range Province (Clifton et al., 1980). The Black Mountains are composed of a sequence of rhyolitic to basaltic Tertiary volcanic rocks which rest unconformably on Proterozoic-age metamorphic basement rocks. The volcanic sequence is late Oligocene to early Miocene in age (30-15 Ma) and is related to regional extensional tectonism. The volcanic sequence consists of flows, tuffs and agglomerates (Thorson, 1971; DeWitt et al., 1986) which accumulated to a total thickness of up to 5000 feet (1524 m). A small number of intrusive stocks, plugs and dikes of Tertiary age are present in the Oatman area and these have been tentatively correlated with equivalent extrusive units (DeWitt et al., 1986). The Proterozoic basement is locally exposed along the lower western flanks of the Black Range and consists of metavolcanic and metasedimentary schist and gneiss and metamorphosed granitic rocks. In this region, the basement rocks are part of the Paleoproterozoic Mojave crustal province (Bryant et al., 1994).

The intermediate to felsic rocks that form the bulk of the Tertiary volcanic sequence appear to be a cogenetic suite characterized by similar and distinct major-element chemistry. They are metaluminous and most are alkalic to subalkalic in composition (DeWitt et al.,1986). Most rocks are also relatively high in potassium content. Younger basaltic rocks, which post-date mineralization and overly the dominant intermediate to felsic sequence, are chemically distinct from the older, ore-hosting volcanic sequence.

Regionally, the volcanic units have a N20°W strike and a 10° – 35° easterly dip, attributed by some workers to regional tilting (Thorson, 1971) and, by others, to a "central volcanic edifice at Oatman or related to late magmatic doming" (Clifton et al., 1980). Exploration work in the 1980's suggested that the east-dipping volcanic units are due to rotation along a west-dipping, low-angle detachment fault near the Precambrian-Tertiary contact (Knight and Winston, 1982; Durning and Buchanan, 1984). This fault has not been identified in the field at Oatman, but a detachment fault exposed near Union Pass (about 15 miles (24km) north) and extending northward to Lake Mead, may project beneath the Oatman volcanic sequence.

The volcanic sequence in the Oatman region is cut by northwest-trending, moderate- to high-angle normal faults of moderate displacement, generally 300-600 feet (91-183m). Faults displace all volcanic and plutonic units at Oatman, with the exception of the youngest basalt flows. Dominantly up-to-the-northeast movement on these faults has helped to elevate the area after the cessation of volcanic activity. These faults and associated fractures host the most important epithermal gold-bearing vein deposits at Oatman (Lausen, 1931; Clifton et al.,1980; DeWitt et

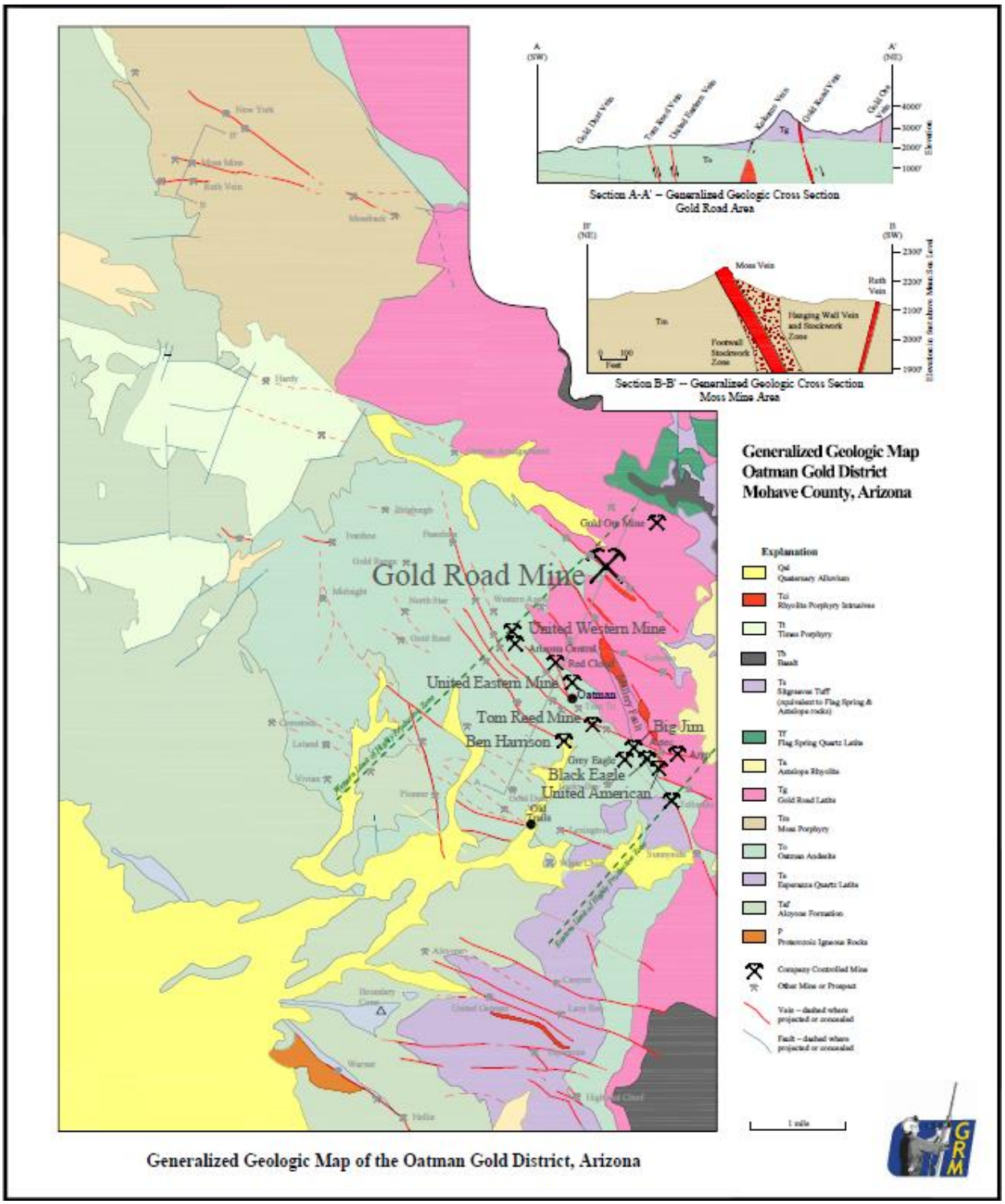
al., 1986). The faults are especially closely-spaced and numerous around the Oatman area, where they host valuable gold deposits (Figure 7-1).

A caldera related to Alcyone Formation volcanism has been proposed by Thorson (1971), but the vein deposits do not appear to be spatially or temporally related to it (DeWitt et al., 1986)

Radially and concentrically-oriented fracture sets in the Oatman area were noted by Clifton et al. (1980), with the major vein deposits being restricted to radial sets.

Previous geologic maps and reports concerning the Oatman mining district were produced by Ransome (1923), Lausen (1931), Wilson et al. (1967), Thorson (1971), Clifton et al. (1980), Durning and Buchanan (1984), Smith (1984) and DeWitt et al. (1986) among others. Data from these public sources and from AMI internal company reports have been used in the compilation of this Report. Some data have been modified in order to reflect recent changes and/or new interpretations of the geology and mineral deposits of the district.

Figure 7-1: Geologic Map of Oatman, Arizona



7.2 District Geology

The Oatman mining district is dominated by Tertiary volcanic rocks representing at least four major cycles of late Oligocene to early Miocene volcanism (Thorson, 1971; DeWitt et al.,1986). These cycles of volcanism are represented by the Lower Volcanics series, the Middle Volcanics series, the Upper Volcanics series and younger basalt-dominated volcanism (Figure 7-2). Rock units range from basaltic to rhyolitic in composition, but the bulk of the volcanic sequence consists of alkalic to subalkalic, intermediate rocks with latitic to andesitic compositions (Figures 7-1 and 7-2).

An eruptive center for at least some of the volcanic rocks is inferred to be near the town of Oatman. This inference is based on (1) the high concentration of rhyolite, dacite and latite dikes and plugs near Oatman, (2) the presence of two epizonal to hypabyssal plutons within a two-mile radius and (3) the rapid thinning of the volcanic sequence away from the town (DeWitt et al.,1986).

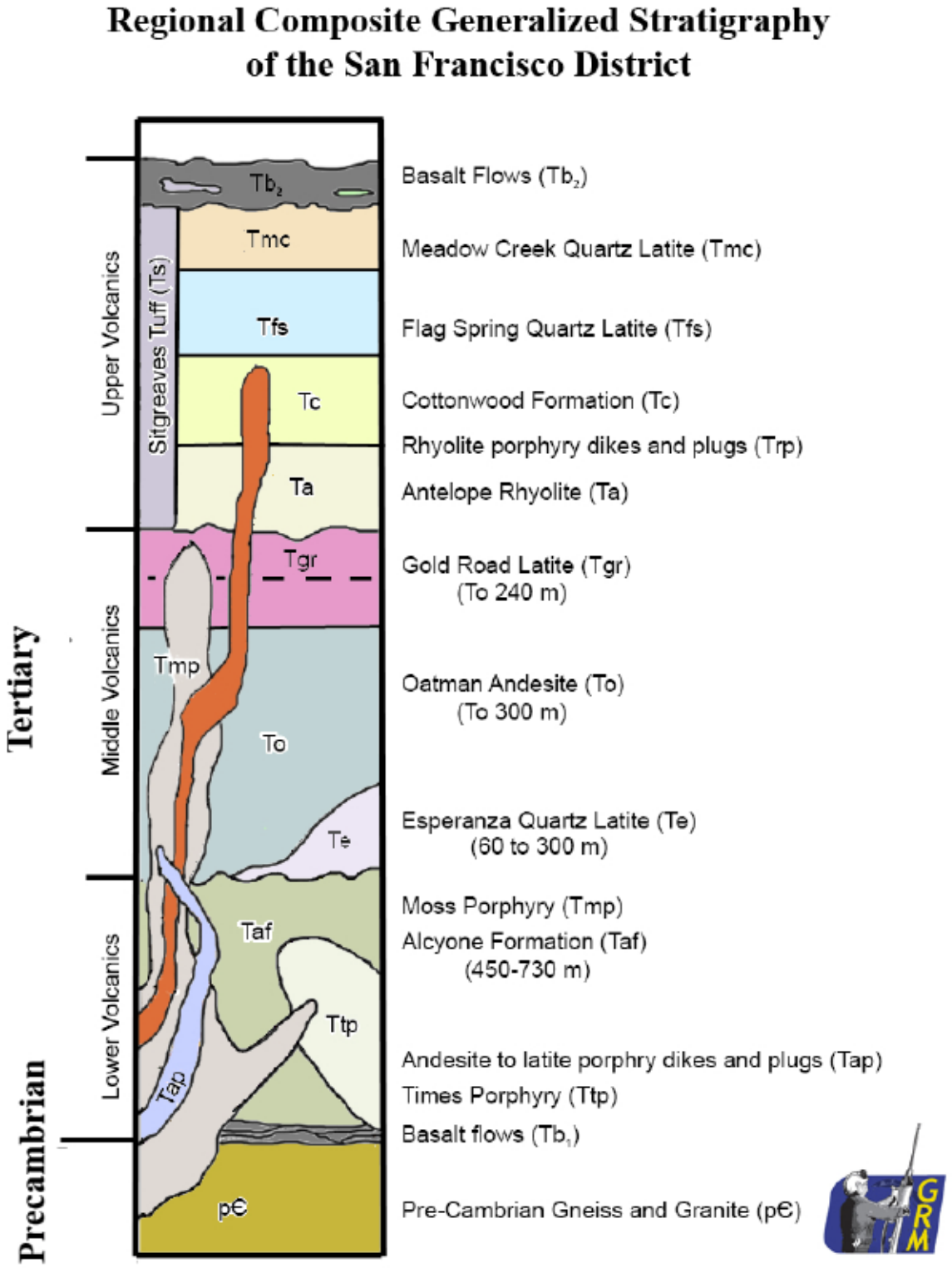
Closely-spaced northwest- to north-northwest-trending normal faults of moderate displacement cut the volcanic sequence and host the important gold-bearing epithermal veins of the district. The mineralized veins generally have a quartz-calcite-adularia-gold (electrum) mineralogy. Two of the important vein-hosting structures, the Gold Road vein system and the Tom Reed-United Eastern vein system, have accounted for about 90% of the total gold production in the Oatman mining district. At least twenty additional structures have been mapped in the area. They remain poorly explored but highly prospective (Figure 7-1).

Detailed descriptions of the rock units exposed in the Oatman district are provided below. The descriptions are compiled from previously published reports, unpublished internal company reports and new information derived from Addwest's 2005-2007 exploration program.

Proterozoic basement (p€):

Proterozoic basement rocks are inferred to underlie the entire Oatman district, but basement outcrops are rare. Only two exposures of the Proterozoic basement have been mapped in the Oatman mining district; one is just southwest of Boundary Cone (Figure 7-1) and the other is in T19N, R20W, section 30. The outcrop near Boundary Cone consists of a dark gray to brown, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite-rich diorite which has been partially silicified and oxidized. The exposure in section 30 consists of highly weathered and decomposed biotite gneisses and schists which have been intruded by a light colored, coarse-grained, equigranular granite. Several miles north of the Oatman district in the Secret Pass and Union Pass areas, the basement is well exposed. In those areas, Proterozoic basement consists of a distinctive biotite granite (the Katherine Granite) with 1-2 inch potassium feldspar phenocrysts. The Katherine Granite intrudes biotite schist, granitic gneiss and garnetiferous gneiss (Lausen, 1931). The basement rocks are part of the Paleoproterozoic Mojave crustal province (Bryant et al., 1994).

Figure 7-2: Regional Composite Generalized Stratigraphy



Pre-Alcyone Formation basaltic rocks (Tb1):

At the Boundary Cone locality described above, Proterozoic basement is unconformably overlain by a thin series of basaltic sandstones and conglomerates of probable pre-Eocene age. These basaltic sedimentary rocks are in turn conformably overlain by thin basalt flows (Thorson, 1971). This exposure possibly establishes a pre-Alcyone cycle of volcanism.

Lower Volcanics series (Alcyone Formation):

Alcyone Formation (Taf); The Alcyone Formation represents volcanic and volcaniclastic rock units that were deposited into a basin during the first cycle of volcanism at Oatman. Activity began sometime between the Eocene and lower Miocene and is represented by the eruption of a thick and aerially extensive sequence of welded trachyte crystal tuff. This tuff is overlain by landslide breccia deposited as inward-directed and inward-thinning tongues. A second eruption deposited more trachyte welded tuff in local depressions on the basement floor. Sedimentary tuff breccia was then deposited in the basin. Sedimentation continued but was gradually replaced by quartz latite volcanism in the form of lava flows and breccias filling the basin. Only minor amounts of gold have been produced from veins hosted by rock units of the Lower Volcanics series.

Middle Volcanics series:

After a period of erosion, a second cycle of volcanism occurred at Oatman. This eruption cycle is represented mostly by lava flows that range from dacite to basalt in composition, which together may have formed a broad shield volcano centered near the town of Oatman (Thorson, 1971). These rocks are termed the Middle Volcanics series and they are middle Miocene in age. Rocks of the Middle Volcanics series host the most productive deposits in the Oatman mining district.

Esperanza quartz latite (Te) - The Esperanza Trachyte is the oldest unit of the Middle Volcanic series and rests unconformably over the Alcyone Formation. Esperanza quartz latite is a very fine-grained, purplish-brown lava flow, or flows, that contain a few small phenocrysts of plagioclase and sparkling, elongate blades of biotite. Composition is alkalic quartz latite. The unit is encountered only along the southern edge of the Oatman mining district and is not seen in the Property area. It is also a relatively thin unit at 60 to 300 feet thick (18-91 m).

Oatman latite (To) – The Oatman latite is perhaps the most well-known rock unit in the Oatman area, as it hosts many of the important gold-bearing veins of the district including at the Gold Road Mine, the United Western property and possibly at the Gold Ore property. The Oatman latite is a porphyritic to rarely phaneritic, medium- to fine-grained, black to gray rock with abundant phenocrysts of plagioclase and pyroxene. It locally displays flow-breccia texture. Biotite is notably absent. Typically, this rock weathers to a distinctive drab olive green-gray color. The Oatman latite ranges in composition from a dacite to an andesitic basalt, but averages a subalkalic latitic andesite. It has been variously referred to as a latite (Thorson, 1971) or an andesite (Ransome, 1923; Lausen, 1931). Flow units average 40-50 feet (12-16 m) thick and may have vesicular flow tops and tuff and flow breccia sub units. The total thickness of the Oatman latite varies tremendously over relatively short distances. About five miles (8 km) south of

Oatman, the Oatman latite is 300 feet (91 m) thick. Under Oatman it may be as thick as 2,200 feet (670 m). The Oatman latite tends to erode more easily than the overlying Gold Road latite.

• *Gold Road latite* (Tgr) - The Gold Road latite also hosts important gold-bearing veins, especially at the Gold Road Mine and the Gold Ore property. The Gold Road latite is series of biotite and pyroxene-rich lava flows which rest conformably upon the Oatman latite. It is a resistant unit and commonly forms high, steep cliffs east of the town of Oatman and in the Gold Road Mine area. Flows of the lower Gold Road latite are composed of variable amounts of conspicuous biotite, pyroxene, plagioclase and quartz phenocrysts in a very fine groundmass. The composition is latitic andesite to dacite. The flows of the lower unit are 30-100 feet (9-30 m) thick and commonly have vesicular tops and brecciated bases. They are generally light gray to reddish-brown in color. Flows of the upper Gold Road latite are dacitic in composition. They are similar to the lower Gold Road latite flows, except that they are lighter in color, quartz is conspicuously absent, biotite is less common and K2O contents are higher. Individual flows of the upper Gold Road latite can be 150-200 feet (46-61m) thick. The thickness of the Gold Road latite varies tremendously over short distances, similar to the Oatman latite. The Gold Road latite has been K-Ar dated at 18.6 ± 0.9 Ma on biotite from the uppermost flow of the formation (Thorson, 1971).

Upper Volcanics series:

Following a brief period of faulting and erosion after shield volcano formation of the Middle Volcanic series, a third cycle of volcanism and volcaniclastic deposition began in upper Miocene time. This third cycle represents the Upper Volcanic series. Volcanic flows and tuffs of the Upper Volcanic series are latitic to rhyolitic in composition and were deposited on the flank of the faulted and partly eroded shield volcano. Flows and tuffs were deposited into basins and interfingered with the basin sediments. Significant gold deposits have so far not been identified in rocks of the Upper Volcanic series.

Antelope quartz latite (Ta) – The Antelope quartz latite consists of a series of lava flows and domes which have a subalkalic quartz latite to rhyolite composition. These rocks erupted from vents just east of the town of Oatman. Surface expressions of this unit are represented by plugs, also found just to the east of Oatman. The thin lava sheets and domes have glassy bases, devitrified or microcrystalline centers and rubbly, pumiceous tops. These rocks have small phenocrysts of feldspar, biotite and hornblende in a gray or black glassy groundmass. These flows commonly interfinger with basin fill material of the Sitgreaves Tuff. Biotite obtained from this unit provided a K-Ar date of 19.2 ± 0.9 Ma (Thorson, 1971).

Cottonwood Formation (Tc) – The Cottonwood Formation is a series of six thick flows or domes of rhyolite and rhyodacite. These rocks are similar in appearance and chemical composition to the Antelope quartz latite. These rocks crop out well to the north of the Oatman mining district and are not encountered at the Property.

Flag Spring quartz latite (Tfs) - The Flag Spring quartz latite is a dense, gray aphanitic rock with a few small feldspar phenocrysts and numerous small biotite flakes. It occurs as flows and agglomerate units, generally encountered well north of the Property. However, a small Flag

Spring flow is found at the Gold Ore mine area. It rests conformably on top of altered and opalized Sitgreaves Tuff units here.

Meadow Creek quartz latite (Tmc) - This Meadow Creek quartz latite is a thick unit of reddish-brown quartz latite breccia and associated small intrusive plugs. The rock is composed of angular to sub-rounded fragments of quartz latite, up to 2-3 feet (0.61-0.91 m) in diameter, in a matrix of finely fragmental and aphanitic, gray-brown quartz latite. Breccia fragments have a few feldspar, quartz and biotite fragments in an aphanitic groundmass. This unit reaches a maximum thickness of 600 feet (183 m). This unit is not encountered at the Property.

Sitgreaves Tuff (Ts)- The Sitgreaves Tuff is a cream to tan-pink volcaniclastic tuff showing both airfall and waterlaid deposition characteristics. It is a chaotic mix of ash and lithic fragments of many kinds suggesting contributions from many sources. Bedding varies from a few inches to tens of feet. Some beds are conglomeratic with large boulders of lava in a tuffaceous matrix while other beds are composed entirely of fine ash tuff derived from eruptive events. The tuff occurs throughout the Upper Volcanics series as interbeds between lava flows and it also occurs as a thick basin-fill deposit on the east side of Sitgreaves Pass. At the edges of this basin, the tuff interfingers with numerous lava flows of the Upper Volcanics series. This unit crops out on the north side of the Gold Ore property and rests unconformably upon the Gold Road latite. The tuff here may be the western-most extent of the thick basin-fill deposit east of Sitgreaves Pass. The tuff also crops out at numerous localities on the east half of the Property. At the Gold Ore property, 2006 sampling of altered Sitgreaves Tuff by AMI shows that the unit is locally gold mineralized. This occurrence is believed to be the first positive identification of substantial gold mineralization in the Sitgreaves Tuff.

Olivine basalt (Tb2):

After the cessation of Upper Volcanics series volcanism, there was a sustained period of erosion represented by an unconformity, followed by a period of basalt volcanism. These younger basalts inundated the area; they occur on both sides of the Black Mountains and cap the highest peaks of the range. The basalts are dark grey to black, aphanitic and studded with red-brown grains of weathered olivine. Flows are commonly 40-50 feet (12-16 m) feet thick and frequently have scoriaceous tops. The basalts accumulated to a thickness of at least 1000 feet (305 m). At the Property, these basalts commonly cap the highest areas on the east half of the claim block and are also found near Sitgreaves Pass. They are also locally found as thin irregular lobes and dikes at the far western portion of the Property claim block in T19N, R20W, Sections 3 and 10. The basalt flows are probably Pliocene in age (Thorson, 1971).

Intrusive Rocks:

Moss Porphyry (Tmp) – The Moss Porphyry is a north-northwest elongate, concentrically zoned stock, 2 miles by 4 miles (3 km by 6 km) in extent, which intrudes the Alcyone Formation, Oatman latite and Gold Road latite. It is located several miles northwest of the Property (Figure 7-1). The Moss Porphyry has an outer monzodiorite border, an inner porphyritic tonalite to quartz monzonite margin and a central tonalite-granodiorite core. It has been dated by U-Th-Pb zircon methods at 18.6 ± 4 Ma (DeWitt et al., 1986). The Moss Porphyry is considered to be a subalkalic to slightly alkalic intrusive equivalent to the Gold Road latite based on bulk chemical

compositions and similar age dates (DeWitt et al., 1986). The historic Moss gold deposit is hosted by the Moss Porphyry.

Times Porphyry (Ttp) – The Times Porphyry is an intrusive body of granite to alkali granite exposed in the western Oatman mining district, 3-4 miles (4.5-6.5 km) northwest of the town of Oatman. It is not present on the Property. Recent U-Th-Pb dating of both the Moss and Times porphyries put the age of these intrusions at between 18 to 19 Ma; further Ar-Ar dating of the Times Porphyry (DeWitt, 1986) put the age of this unit at 18.8 ± 0.1 Ma. Based on these age dates and similar bulk chemical compositions, it is believed that the Times porphyry is an intrusive equivalent to the Antelope quartz latite and Cottonwood Formation flows of the Upper Volcanics series (DeWitt et al., 1986).

Rhyolite porphyry dikes and plugs (Trp) - Numerous dikes and plugs of white to cream-colored rhyolite porphyry occur throughout the Oatman district. They are characterized by a very fine-grained, equigranular groundmass of quartz and potassium feldspar and small, partially resorbed phenocrysts of quartz. The rhyolite porphyries are considered to be feeders for flow units contained in the Upper Volcanics series (Thorson, 1971). Two prominent geographic landmarks near the town of Oatman, Elephant's Tooth and Boundary Cone, are examples of these exposed intrusives. There appears to be a strong spatial association of these rhyolite porphyry dikes to important gold-bearing veins in the district, including those at the Tom Reed, United Eastern, United Western, Gold Road and Gold Ore mines.

Diabase dikes and sills - Several large diabase dikes and sills occur along the eastern flank of the Black Mountains along old Route 66. These diabase intrusions have mineralogy and textures similar to the olivine basalt flows described above. The dikes are most likely the feeders for some of the olivine basalt lava flows. A few lamprophyre dikes are scattered around the Oatman mining district also, especially around the Moss mine.

Structure and mineralization in the Oatman mining district:

The gold-bearing mineralized bodies in the Oatman mining district are tabular to lens-shaped quartz+calcite+adularia veins localized along northwest- to north-northwest-trending faults and fractures. The structures typically dip steeply north with a few exceptions, notably the Gold Ore and Moss veins and several structures in the far southern portion of the district. Movement on these structures has been pre-, syn- and post-mineralization. Sense of motion on these faults is generally normal, with the dip-slip component greater than the lateral or strike-slip component. Gold-bearing veins typically occupy dilatant zones that have formed by relatively minor right lateral slip along gently curving fault planes. Generally, economically important gold mineralization has been found where fault-plane dilations have a concave-to-the-north or northeast curvature. (Clifton et al., 1980; Durning and Buchanan, 1984). Due to the differing mechanical properties of the formation, vein mineralization hosted by the Gold Road latite tends to occur as tight, tabular, fissure veins, whereas mineralization in the Oatman latite typically occurs as braided stringers or stockwork veins of complex geometry. Almost without exception, the most important gold mines in the district are from veins hosted by either the Oatman latite or Gold Road latite. In 2006, however, AMI discovered disseminated gold mineralization hosted by altered units within the Sitgreaves Tuff which assayed greater than 1 g/t (0.030 oz./ton). The

major ore bodies on the Tom Reed-United Eastern vein system are typical of epithermal vein mineralization in that they have sharp tops and bottoms of bonanza grade in the vertical dimension and they may occur in periodic fashion along the host structure in the horizontal dimension (Clifton et al., 1980). The total vertical extent of mineralization on this vein system is about 1300 feet (396 m), with the bottom of mineralization occurring at the elevation of 1500 feet (457 m) above sea level. The individual lodes averaged 425 feet (130 m) in length, 575 feet (175 m) in height and about 15 feet (4.5 m) in width. Between the mineralized quartz veins (lodes), the fault is barren and usually consists of clay gouge with some thin, uneconomic calcite and/or quartz stingers.

At the Gold Road Mine, the vein system is exposed on the surface for about 1.5 miles (2.4 km) and the ore-grade segment is nearly continuous for about 1 mile (1.6 km). The Gold Road Mine has been mined in the vertical dimension down to the elevation of 2200 feet (671 m) above sea level. Mining has extracted ore from the Gold Road vein system for a horizontal distance of 7000 feet (2133 m) and for a vertical distance of 1450 feet (442 m). Individual lodes on the Gold Road vein structure are up to 2100 feet (640 m) in length, 620 feet (190 m) in height and vary in width from 3-7 feet (1-2 m) within the Gold Road latite and up to 23 feet (7 m) within the Oatman latite. Between the lodes, the Gold Road structure is also barren and usually consists of gouge with some thin, uneconomic calcite and/or quartz stingers.

The major structures which host important gold mineralization in the Oatman district form a roughly radial pattern outward and southeast from an area centered near the Oatman Amalgamated prospect (Figure 7-1). This area may be near the center of a three-mile diameter (5 km) circular feature defined by a concentric fracture and joint set, inwardly-dipping faults and dikes and lineaments detected using Landsat satellite imagery and high altitude aerial photographs (Durning and Buchanan, 1984; Smith, 1984). These may reflect concentric fractures developed during the ascent or descent of magma within a near-surface magma chamber.
Alteration patterns in the Oatman mining district:

Based partly on previous reports and partly on AMI's 2005-2007 exploration program (which included detailed geologic mapping, geochemical analysis and petrographic studies), a distinctive alteration pattern is emerging. At the Property, potassium metasomatic, usually directly associated with gold deposition, typically overprints and is later than lower-pH alteration assemblages such as phyllic or illitic alteration. Potassic alteration appears to have not been fully recognized by workers studying the vein systems at Oatman in the past. Geochemical analyses of surface and underground rock chip samples and drill samples from 2006 AMI drilling programs at the Gold Ore and United Western mines, suggest that potassium metasomatism is a significant component of the alteration and mineralization assemblages.

Wide phyllic or illitic alteration blooms occur locally in Oatman latite and Upper Volcanics series units, especially in the hanging wall of mineralized vein structures. These alteration types are much more spatially restricted in the Gold Road latite, although they are still plainly evident. Potassic alteration mineral assemblages typically grade outward from vein margins in both the hanging and footwalls for up to 20 feet (6 m) at the Gold Road Mine. Silicification is common directly adjacent to productive veins and usually extends outward from the vein for a few feet. Propylitic alteration is ubiquitous in the district and is not a useful guide to ore. Argillic and

advanced argillic alteration also occurs in the Oatman district, but they appear to be associated mostly with retrograde processes or weathering of the lower-pH alteration assemblages rather than with hypogene gold mineralization.

The major alteration mineral assemblages observed in the district are summarized below:
Propylitic: chlorite+pyrite±clear quartz±calcite±epidote. Associated with both productive and non-productive vein/fault systems. Ubiquitous and widespread throughout district. Not a useful guide to ore.

Illitic: illite+montmorillonite+pyrite±calcite±primary hematite. Overlies all productive ore shoots on the Tom Reed-United Eastern vein system. More aerially restrictive than propylitic alteration. Generally occurs 50 to 100 feet (15-30 m) above ore bodies and concentrated in the hanging walls of the vein structure. More common at Tom Reed-United Eastern than at Gold Road.

Phyllic: clear quartz+sericite+pyrite. Abundant in Oatman latite and Upper Volcanics series units at Gold Road. Can occur as blooms up to 165 feet (50 m) in width as at the Gold Ore property and the deeper levels of Gold Road. May be equivalent in alteration sequence to the Tom Reed-United Eastern illitic alteration, but more potassium available at Gold Road. More common at Gold Road than at Tom Reed-United Eastern.

Potassic: milky quartz+adularia+calcite±secondary biotite±sericite. Restricted in aerial extent, up to 20 feet (6 m) outward into the hanging and footwalls of veins. Occurs as adularia flooding of groundmass, secondary biotite formation, quartz and calcite microveining and replacement of plagioclase by sericite. Especially common at Gold Road adjacent to productive portions of the vein.

Silicification: quartz replacement of host rocks to varying degrees. Generally restricted to areas immediately adjacent to and above low-sulfidation veins. Typified by micro- to cryptocrystalline quartz flooding to intense quartz microveining of vein host rocks; and also typified by local siliceous sinters and opaline deposits in the uppermost (near-surface) portion of vein systems. Degree of silicification can be total to incomplete. Silicification associated with hypogene argillization (quartz+kaolinite+pyrite) at the Gold Ore property. High-sulfidation silicification (vuggy silica+pyrite) occurs at the AJ prospect. Argillization associated with sinter or opaline silica occurs at the Red Top area of Gold Road and at Gold Ore.

Argillic: kaolinite+iron oxides+gypsum±jarosite±alunite. Probably associated with retrograde alteration or resulting from the weathering of lower-pH alteration assemblages (illitic, phyllic and high-sulfidation silicification) rather than with primary gold mineralization. Acid-leached textures are common on the surface.

At Oatman, the majority of the past productive ore shoots did not outcrop. Only the Gold Road vein and the Ben Harrison orebody of the Tom Reed mine outcrop. The others were discovered between 50 and 500 feet (15 and 152 m) below the surface. Typically, the surface expression of blind ore bodies was subtle to non-existent and did not have a distinctive geochemical signature. Recognizing these subtle alteration patterns will probably play a major role in locating other blind ore bodies in the district.

7.3 Property Geology

The mineralization at the Gold Road Mine consists of quartz-calcite-adularia veins within the northwest-trending Gold Road fault zone. The fault zone can be over 150 feet (46 m) wide and quartz vein(s) may occupy one or more strands within the structure. Vein strands usually occupy the footwall, hanging wall or a central portion of the structure, but strands may occur in two or all three of these positions within the same area. Where the fault zone is narrow (such as areas within the Gold Road latite) vein material may occupy the entire structure.

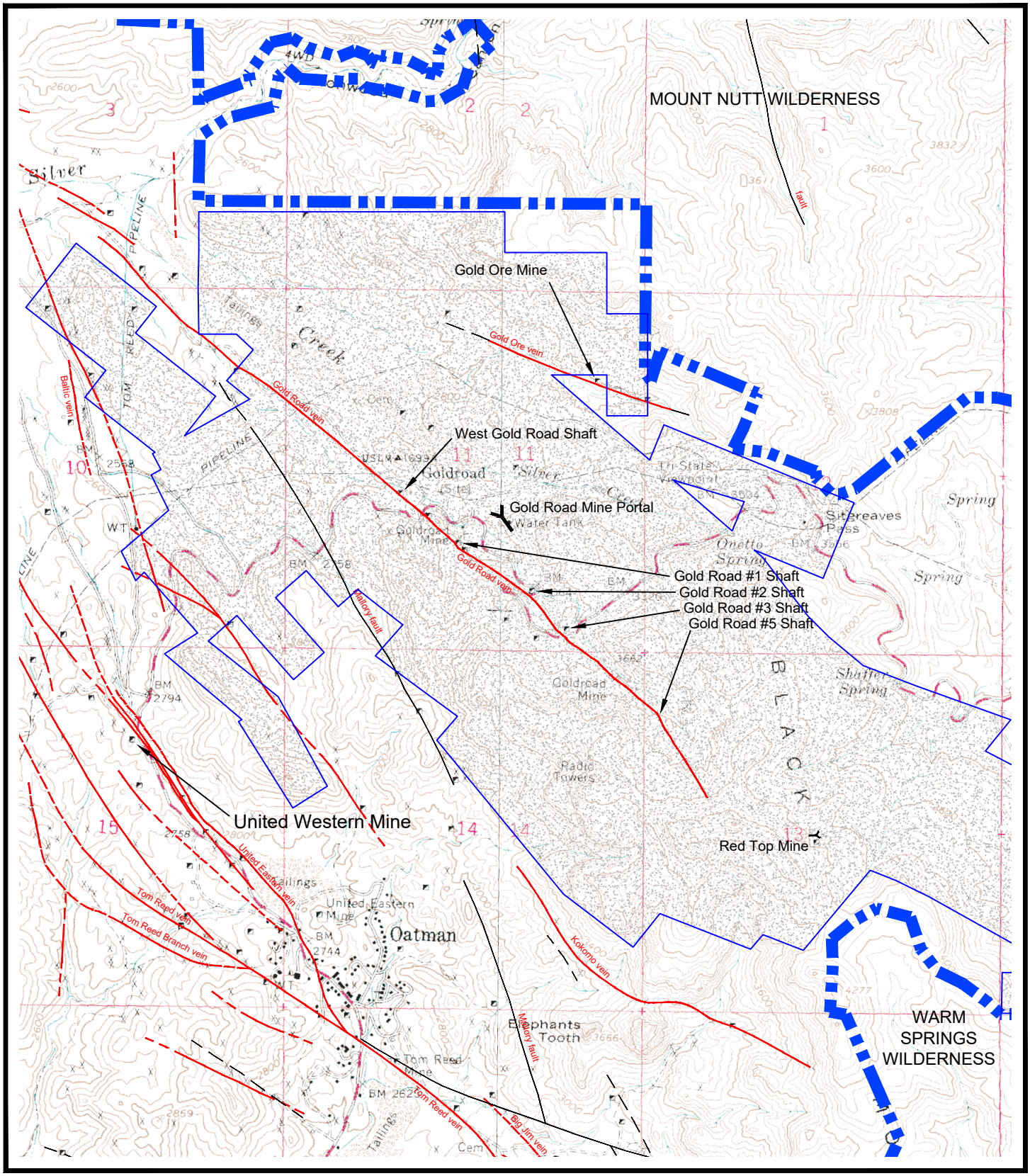
The "main" Gold Road vein occupies a strong fault fissure, typical of the district. This structure was formed by several separate movements before, during and after gold mineralization. The strike of the sinuous vein varies from N50°W to N66°W and generally dips 65° to 85° to the northeast, though locally the vein can be vertical or dip steeply to the southwest. The vein system outcrops continuously for about 7500 feet (2286 m) on the Property (Figure 7-3), including a segment that is in ore grade mineralization on the surface for over a mile (1524 m). Most of the ore has been mined in wide lenses within dilatant zones of the vein structure. The wider dilatant zones of the vein may be related to areas of north- to northeast-curving concavity along the sinuous normal fault.

The character of the Gold Road vein varies considerably along its vertical extent. In the lowest stratigraphic exposures, the vein consists of fine-grained chalcedonic and banded quartz in a braided or complex stockwork vein system up to 30 feet (9 m) wide hosted in Oatman latite. At stratigraphically higher exposures where the vein is hosted in Gold Road latite, the vein is a tabular, fissure-like body typically 3-7 feet (0.9-2.1 m) wide. Historically, high-grade ore has only been mined from the Gold Road vein within Oatman latite and Gold Road latite. At the highest exposed levels, the Gold Road vein cuts lithologies of the Upper Volcanics series (Sitgreaves Tuff and Antelope quartz latite). This upper zone generally coincides with the Red Top prospect area (Figure 7-4). Mineralization at Red Top consists of very fine grained chalcedonic quartz and siliceous sinter deposits reflective of the uppermost levels of a low-sulfidation epithermal system, near the paleosurface or paleo-water table. Quartz mineralization at Red Top is several inches to a foot (0.3 m) wide and is not significantly gold mineralized. Although the character of Gold Road vein varies depending on host rock, the changes in the vein at formation contacts are not sharp and abrupt. There is a gradual narrowing of the vein system upward.

The mineralogy of the Gold Road vein is typical of the district. The deposit is interpreted to be a low-sulfidation, epithermal vein deposit. The vein consists mostly of quartz with local concentrations of calcite and adularia. At least five major stages of quartz deposition are present in the vein. The last two stages of quartz, which consist of pale green to deep honey yellow, fine-grained chalcedonic silica and breccia, appear to have accompanied most of the ore grade gold in the vein. Table 7-1 summarizes the major features of quartz depositional stages at the Gold Road Mine (modified from Lausen, 1931 and Wilson et al., 1967). Figures 7-5 and 7-6 are photomicrographs illustrating typical Gold Road vein textures and mineralogies.

Figure 7-3: Vein Geology and Gold Road Mine Corp. Claims

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



Vein structure

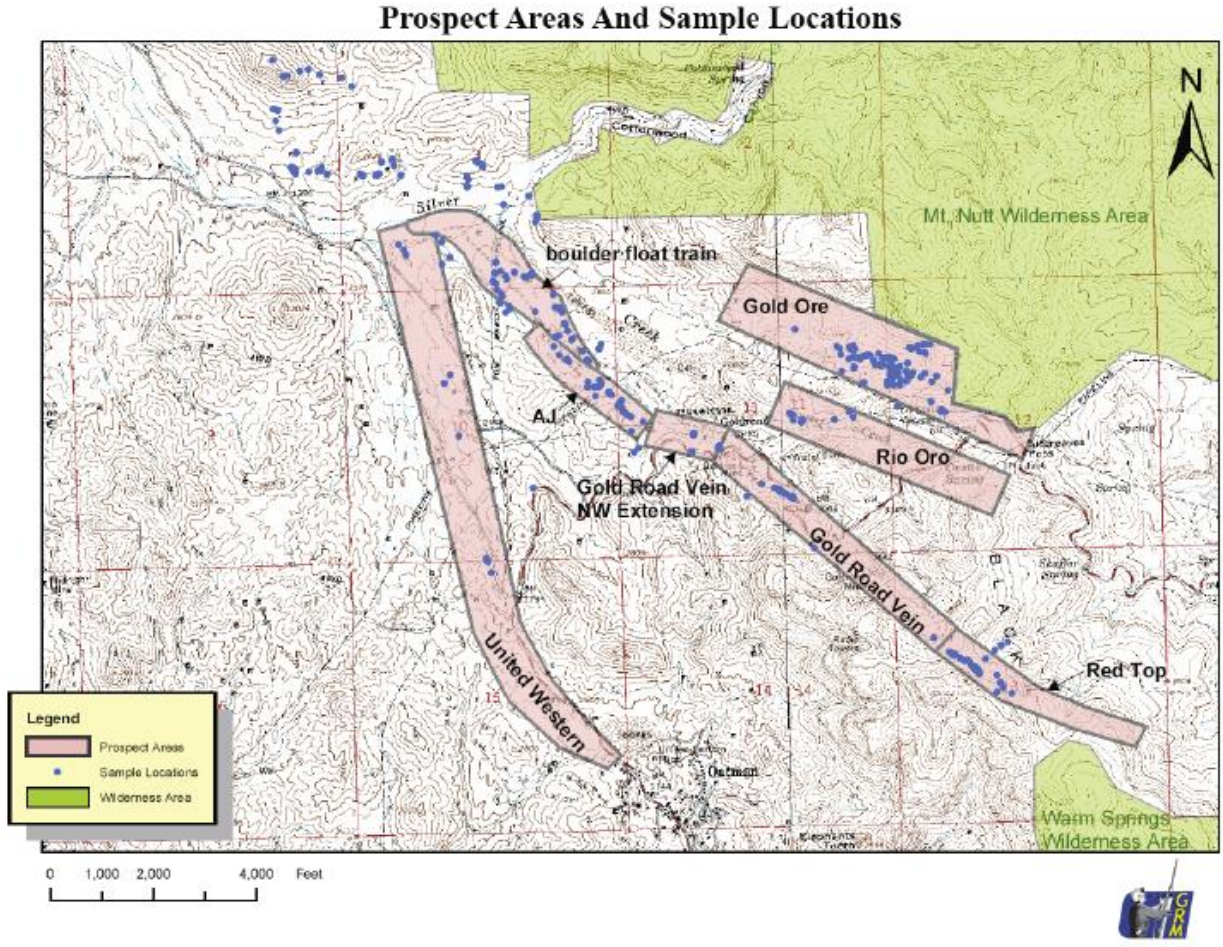
Claims controlled by GRM Corp

0 2000 4000

Scale - feet

Vein Geology and Claims
Gold Road Mine Property
Mohave County, Arizona

Figure 7-4: Prospect Areas and Sample Locations



Gold is the most valuable constituent of the ore at the Gold Road Mine. Silver occurs with the gold in a ratio of approximately one part gold to one part silver on average. Sulfides are rare in the ore, but do occur in higher grade shoots. Fluorite is locally present. High-grade ore frequently contains very fine-grained free gold, copper sulfides or carbonates and, rarely, cerargyrite (AgCl) in thin quartz bands. Most gold is microscopic.

Table 7-1: Features of the Known Stages of Quartz Deposition at the Gold Road Vein

Stage	Texture	Color	Gold grade	Gold to Silver ratio	Relative distribution in veins
1st (Earliest)	Fine to coarse grained	Colorless, white or amethystine	Up to 0.060 oz/ton	1 to 6	Abundant
2nd	Fine grained. Often shows pseudomorphs of quartz after calcite	White, rarely yellow	Up to 0.080 oz/ton	1 to 6	Abundant
3rd	Fine grained to chalcedonic, commonly colloform banded	Various colors	0.060 to 0.400 oz/ton	2 to 3	Relatively scarce
4th	Fine-grained. Often shows pseudomorphs of quartz after platy calcite	Pale green to yellow	0.200 to 1.00 oz/ton	1 to 2	Relatively common
5th (Latest)	Chalcedonic to medium grained, usually banded	Pale to deep honey-yellow	Greater than 1.00 oz/ton	4 to 1	Abundant only in the highest grade veins. Visible gold observed locally

Individual ore shoots within the Gold Road vein system can range in size from 50,000 to 500,000 tons and range in width from 3 to 30 feet (1-9 m). They can extend from 100 to 1600 feet (30 to 488 m) along strike and from 200 to over 1000 feet (60 to 300+ m) down dip. To date, mining has extracted ore from the Gold Road vein over a horizontal distance of approximately 7,000 feet (2133 m) and a vertical range of 1400 feet (426 m). The 500 and 700 Levels of the Gold Road Mine were stoped continuously for 1000 feet (304 m) along the vein in the Number 3 shaft area (Figures 7-7a, 7-7b and 7-7c).

The deepest ore-grade gold mineralization so far encountered at the Gold Road Mine was sampled on the 800 Level, which corresponds to an elevation of 2200 feet (670 m) above sea level. The other principal mines in the district, the United Eastern and the Tom Reed, were productive between 1500 and 2800 feet (457 to 853 m) above sea level. If the Gold Road and Tom Reed-United Eastern vein systems are part of the same mineralizing event and the bottom of mineralization (or boiling zone interface) is similar, the Gold Road Mine may have an additional 700 vertical feet (213 m) of potentially mineralized ground to be explored. Diamond drilling by AMI from 1996-1998 (Table 10-1) successfully discovered high-grade gold mineralization down-dip on the Gold Road vein, but more drilling needs to be completed to fully realize the potential in this direction.

A layer in the upper portion of the Gold Road latite, approximately 200 feet thick (61 m) and known informally as the “Red Sill”, has historically been the upper limit of mining (Figure 7-7c). This layer is reported to dip 25° to the southeast, but this has not been verified. Rock units that overlie the Red Sill (principally the Sitgreaves Tuff) have been sparsely prospected in the past, but a raise on the eastern end of the Line Road Tunnel appears to have fully penetrated the Red

Sill and encountered ore-grade mineralization on the other side of the structure (Figure 7-7c). If this is correct, it would suggest good exploration potential in this area.

An inferred post-mineral fault offsets the Gold Road vein at the northwestern end of the mine where the workings abruptly end. High-grade stopes bound the fault to the east. In 2005-2006, AMI drilled 10 reverse-circulation (RC) drill holes and excavated five surface trenches in this area in an attempt to locate the inferred offset portion of the vein. The drilled area is termed the Gold Road Vein-Northwest Extension prospect (Figure 7-4). The trenches and the first five drill holes were successful in locating the Gold Road vein and local moderate-grade gold was discovered (Table 10-2). The last five drill holes were unsuccessful in locating the vein structure and were characterized by wide zones of unmineralized phyllic to illitic alteration. While post-mineral faulting probably plays a role, the phyllic alteration bloom may be a more significant factor. This area could represent a transition zone between a higher temperature (?), lower-pH, high-sulfidation hydrothermal system such as the AJ prospect (which is on-trend with the Gold Road vein system) and a lower temperature (?), near neutral-pH, low-sulfidation hydrothermal system such as the quartz-calcite-adularia-electrum epithermal veins of the Gold Road Mine.

Alteration of the host rocks surrounding the Gold Road vein was thought by previous workers to be poorly developed, except for local silicification directly adjacent to the vein. However, in 2006 it was recognized that intense potassium metasomatism of the host rocks is coincident with gold mineralization and may extend outward into the host rocks by up to 20 feet (6 m). This potassic alteration is characterized by adularia flooding of the groundmass (Figure 7-8) and the presence of secondary biotite. Fine-grained sericite and kaolinite may form during retrograde processes. Geochemical analyses completed for a Gold Road vein dispersion study (Exhibit A) also show distinctive potassium enrichment. Gold Road vein material typically contains around 0.5 to 2.0 wt.% K2O as the vein material is known to contain adularia. Host rocks adjacent to mineralized portions of the vein generally contain between 4.5 to almost 8.0 wt.% K2O. Background values of fresh, unaltered latite host rocks average only about 4 wt.% K2O (Thorson, 1971 and AMI 2006 geochemical sampling).

Phyllic alteration (quartz-sericite-pyrite) extends several feet into the country rock where the vein cuts the Upper Volcanics series in the Red Top area. Spatially-restricted argillic alteration occurs with chalcedonic and siliceous sinter deposits here also. Locally, large blooms (30-60 m wide) of phyllic alteration were encountered in the Oatman latite during the 2005-2006 drilling of the Gold Road Vein-Northwest Extension target. Clay gouge and breccia is locally present between individual quartz lodes and where post-mineral faults cut the vein.

Mineralization at the Gold Road Mine is inferred to be the remains of a fossil geothermal system. Siliceous sinter deposits, with visible ripples marks and plant casts (?), are present at the Red Top area. Alteration at Red Top also includes hypogene argillic alteration and silicification which overprints weak potassic alteration. This assemblage is contained within a slightly larger phyllic altered envelope. With increasing depth on the Gold Road vein system, potassic alteration becomes the dominant alteration type, with only relict patches of illitic- and phyllic-altered wall rock. With further increase in depth, the potassic alteration halo becomes limited to a narrow zone directly adjacent to the vein and illitic and phyllic alteration assemblages become larger and the more pervasive. In deeper, unexplored areas of the Gold Road vein system, illitic

alteration (magnesium-rich) may become the dominant alteration type, similar to what is found at the Tom Reed-United Eastern vein system.

Argillized rocks at the Red Top area are moderately anomalous in mercury and antimony (above 1 ppm and 100 ppm, respectively). With an increase in depth on the Gold Road vein system, these elements become depleted rapidly and are replaced by increases in potassium, magnesium, beryllium, molybdenum, silver and eventually ore-grade gold. The quartz bodies change from siliceous sinter deposits at Red Top to fine-grained chalcedonic and banded quartz at depth.

7.4 Mineralization

"The ore and gangue mineralogy of the San Francisco (Oatman) vein deposits is remarkably simple. The only ore mineral is electrum, which generally assays around 650-800 fineness. Base metal sulfides or sulfosalts are rare or completely absent from the veins; however, trace amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and marcasite have been noted from veins in the district (DeWitt et al., 1986). Pyrite is more common in altered wallrocks adjacent to the veins. Major hypogene gangue minerals are white to multi-colored chalcedonic quartz, calcite, adularia, chlorite and minor fluorite, sericite and corrensite, a chlorite-group mineral (Smith, 1984). Quartz may take on a pale lime-green to dark honey-yellow color in high-grade gold mineralized zones due to chlorite and corrensite inclusions. Smith (1984) noted that electrum from the Gold Road Mine contained up to 0.15% tellurium. Supergene gangue minerals include minor gypsum, kaolinite, alunite, pyrolusite, psilomelane, hematite, limonite and rare malachite, azurite, wulfenite and possible minimum (De Witt et.al., 1986). Supergene enrichment of the Oatman ores is extremely rare, but some wire gold and cerargyrite have been reported from near-surface oxidized zones at several mines in the district. A possible copper arsenate mineral (conichalcite or olivenite?) has been found on the dump at the Gold Ore mine." (Klemmick, 2007)

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

"The ore deposits of the district are low-sulfidation, quartz-calcite-alduria-electrum epithermal veins, with associated quartz stockwork veining and silicified breccias, hosted by Tertiary volcanic rocks. Bonanza gold grades are locally encountered. Typically, bonanza mineralization occurs as discreet ore shoots within the larger quartz body or lode. The district is one of the type is usually associated with extensional tectonic regimes, alkali-rich host rocks and restricted vertical ranges of mineralization. The vertical range or ore deposition is bounded by paleo-boiling zone interfaces, which constitute the "bottom" of ore and paleosurfaces or paleo-water tables, which form the "top" of the ore. Individual gold-mineralized quartz bodies may be separated from each other by barren fault gouge or breccias zones. Occasionally, this deposit type may grade upward into near-surface, hot springs-related gold-silver deposits characterized by siliceous sinter or opaline deposits. Similar district deposits include Bodie, California; Guanajuato, Tayoltita and Pachuca Real del Monte, Mexico." (Klemmick, 2007)

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 Gold Road Mine

The exploration targets and the program discussed in this section are the recommended tools for identifying, upgrading and sustaining the resource base needed.

If the Company were to bring the Gold Road Mine into production without first establishing mineral reserves supported by an NI 43-101 technical report and completing a feasibility study, the Company cautions that this could result in higher risk economic or technical failure of the operation than if a feasibility study had been prepared demonstrating economic and technical viability. There are no assurances that the Gold Road Mine will be found to be economic.

Exploration will play an important role in the continued development and exploitation of the Gold Road Mine. The vein is open to the east, west, down dip and parallel structures to the mined areas are known to exist. The goal will be to discover twice the resources exploited each year. To accomplish this goal an aggressive surface and underground **multiyear phased** drilling program is planned. This program will be followed by development drifting. The basic philosophy is to explore the most readily available targets first, expanding outward as development makes targets more accessible.

The phased exploration program is designed to test the extensions on the known vein area not to define the ultimate size and is designed as a step out program with each succeeding exploration effort building on the success of the prior effort. In no direction is the extent of mineralization known. The Table 9-1 below shows the target summary and Figure 9-2 shows the areas proposed areas for exploration.

Table 9-1: Exploration Target Summary and Multi-Year Budget

Area	Proposed Exploration	Target Ounces	Cost
Deep Zone Phase 1	800 Feet of drifting; 9,000 feet of drilling down dip	90,641	$990,000
Deep Zone Phase 2	800 Feet of drifting; 10,000 feet of drilling down dip	118,449	$1,155,000
Deep Zone Phase 3	800 Feet of drifting; 13,600 feet of drilling down dip	168,251	$1,650,000
Upper Zone	9,000 feet of Drilling	91,564	$900,000
East Target	6,000 feet of drilling	87,785	$840,000
West Target	3,800 feet of drilling	37,587	$380,000
Blank Zone	2,700 feet of drilling	27,587	$270,000
Parallel Veins	50 percussion and 10 core holes	94,138	$425,000
	Total	**716,001**	**$6,610,000**

Listed as follows are the basic parameters of the mineralization and mining characteristics at Gold Road:

- Average Vein thickness = 4.7 feet (1.4 m)
- Height between levels: 200 feet (61 m)
- Average historical mill grade = 0.32 oz per ton (9.9 g/t)
- Mine ratio (mined area/total area) = 62%
- Ton Conversion = 13.5 cubic feet/ ton

Down Dip Targets

Down Dip Deep Zones (Phases 1-3) The last work performed by the previous operator, Mojave Desert Minerals was to drive the 700 to 840 decline below most of the known workings which established a drill platform to drill the down dip potential. In addition, the historical mining showed near vertical stopes that are projected down dip below this level. These stope projections are the most promising exploration targets zones in the down dip extension.

The target is to duplicate what has been discovered historically, developing a level every two-hundred vertical feet. Approximately 62 % of the area defined by historic mining above the 700 level was mined and 38% of the area was unmined either because it was too low grade or too narrow.

As indicated in Table 9-1 the Down Dip Deep Target Phase 1 target ounces total 90,641 or about 2 years production at 50,000 ounces of gold per year. This will be the initial target. A series of crosscuts will be constructed from the decline muck-bays to allow drill sites for the down dip exploration, followed by drilling a series of holes from each site. A minimum of three holes and probably five to six holes will be drilled from each site in a fan pattern designed to intersect the vein within the next 200 feet (61 m) below the existing workings. Depending on the success of these holes, additional holes at progressively greater depth will be drilled. Figure 9-2 shows the general location of nine proposed drill sites and the potential holes drilled from each site. This plan will be duplicated for the next 200 feet (61 m) following the development of the next mine level. The goal of these holes is to show the continuity of grade and thickness below the current level and justify driving the decline and level drifts to access the mineralization.

Should the drilling results be encouraging additional exploration will be completed in the identified mineralized zones to upgrade the results into current NI 43-101 resource categories.

Estimated budget for Phase 1, 200 feet down dip potential

- Target- 90,641 ounces or about 2.0 years of production at 50,000 oz. Au per year.
- Drill crosscut / site = 100 feet (30 m) @ $400/ foot=$40,000 per drill site
- 5 drill holes (1,250 total feet) (381 m)/per drill site@ $100 per foot= $125,000 / drill site.
- Total cost/ drill site = $40,000 +$125,000 =$165,000 /per drill site
- Cost for 6 drill sites= 6 * $165,000= $990,000 drilling cost/ 200-foot 61 m slice.

- Cost per ounce of a drilled resource (Cost of exploration/ ounces of target)= $990,000/90,641oz = $10.92/ oz.

Assuming success on the first 200 foot (61 m) slice the process will be repeated on the next 200-foot (61m) slice and so forth. Each 200-foot (61 m) slice would generate an additional 124,000 oz. Au.

Estimated budget for Phase 2, 200 (671 m) to 400 (122 m) feet down dip potential

- Target 118,449 ounces or about 2.4 years of production at 50,000 oz. Au per year.
- Cost for 7 drill sites= 7 * $165,000= $1,155,000 drilling cost/ 200-foot (61 m) slice
- Cost per ounce of a drilled resource (Cost of exploration/ ounces of target)= $1,155,000/118,449oz = $9.75/ oz.

Estimated budget for Phase 3, 400 to 600 feet down dip potential

- Target 168,251 ounces or about 3.4 years of production at 50,000 oz. Au per year.
- Cost for 8 drill sites= 10 * $165,000= $1,650,000 drilling cost/ 200-foot (61 m) slice
- Cost per ounce of a drilled resource (Cost of exploration/ ounces of target) = $1,650,000/168,251oz = $9.81/ oz.

Along Strike Targets

East Target and Upper Zone Target-The vein continues along strike to the east. The vein is narrow but of reasonable grade. A combination of surface and underground drilling and drifting will be needed to explore this area. This narrowing is no different than the unmined sections within the existing mined area. It has the advantage of requiring less development and is accessible on multiple levels. The plan is to extend the mining area to the east developing a target 87,785 ounces, which can be accomplished by drifting on vein along strike.

The plan would be to initially continue drifting east on the 500 levels on vein with an 8’ (2.4 m) x 8’ (2.4 m) drift for 600 feet (183 m), sample and evaluate the results. If the results of this drifting are encouraging the drifting would continue in 200-feet (61 m) increments eastward until mineralization no longer continues. Additionally, the 100, 300 and 700 levels could be extended to create stope blocks containing current NI 43-101 resources.

The area between the current mined area above the Line Road Tunnel and the surface would be evaluated by surface drilling. Eight 500-foot (152 m) holes are proposed.

Estimated budget East Target

- Target 87,785 oz
- Drifting 600 feet (183 m) of 8' (2.4m) x 8'(2.4 m) drift @ $400/foot = $240,000
- Drilling 6000 feet (1,829 m) of surface drilling @ $100/ foot = $600,000
- Total = $840,000
- Cost per ounce of a drilled resource (Cost of exploration/ ounces of target) = $840,000/87,785 oz = $9.57/oz.

Estimated Budget Upper Zone Target Budget

- Target 91,564 oz
- Drilling 9,000 feet (1,829 m) of surface drilling @ $100/ foot = $900,000
- Total = $900,000
- Cost per ounce of a drilled resource (Cost of exploration/ ounces of target)= $900,000/91,964 oz = $9.79/oz.

Should the drilling and drift sampling assay values be encouraging, additional exploration will be completed in the identified mineralized zones to upgrade the results into current NI 43-101 resource categories.

West Target- The vein was apparently lost to the west of the number one shaft. The target is substantial as the number one shaft area is the highest grade (0.6 oz/ ton)(18.6 g/t) and thickest area of the mine. The target is to extend this mineralization to the west and discover 37,587 oz. Au. Surface drilling is planned to start adjacent to the mined area with a series of fans 150 feet (46 m) apart and progress westward. Three fans of 4 holes each are planned for Phase 1 in this area with a total footage of 3,800 feet (1,158 m).

Should the drilling results be encouraging additional exploration will be completed in the identified mineralized zones to upgrade the results into current NI 43-101 resource categories.

West Drilling Budget

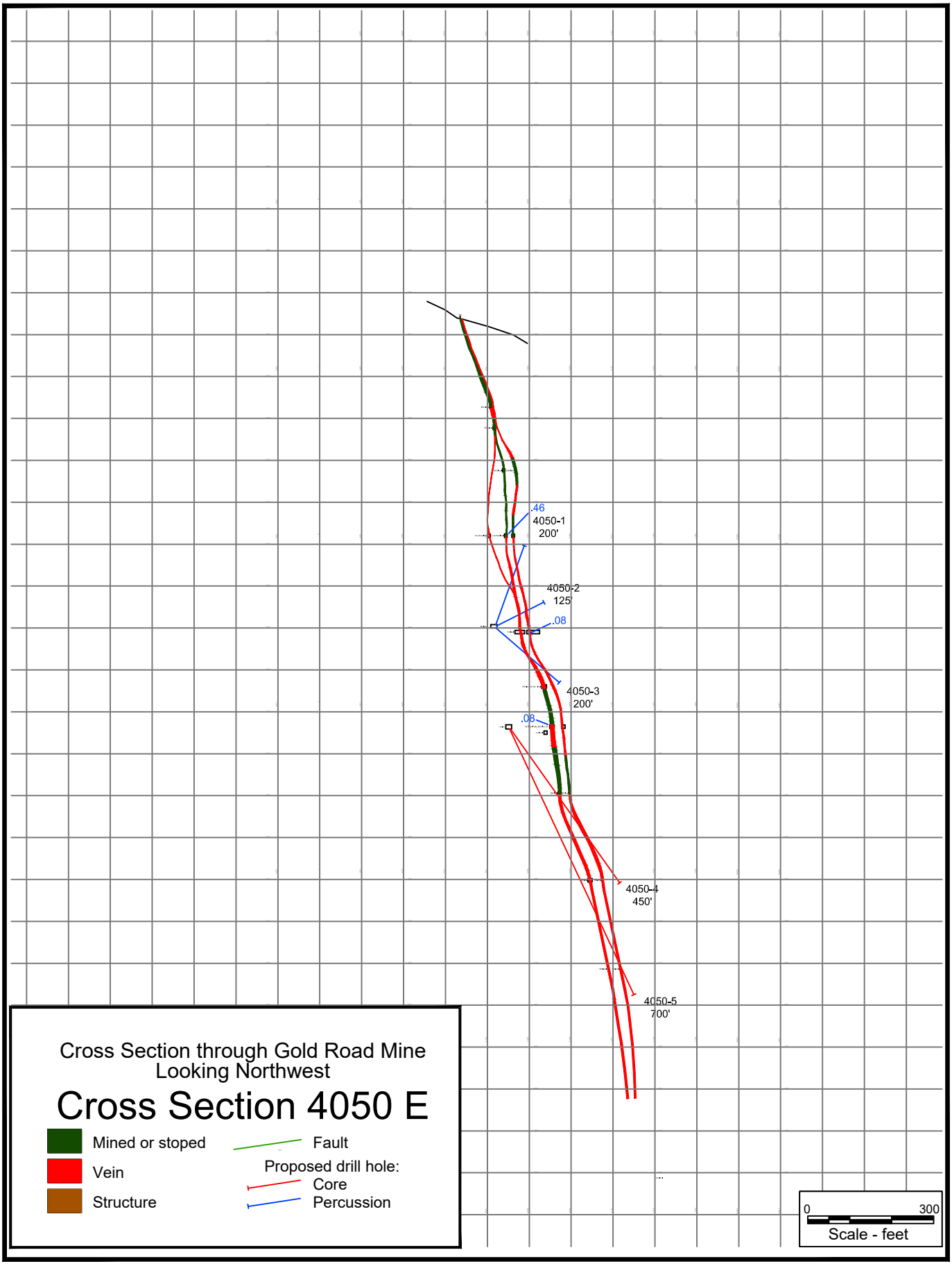
- Target 37,587 oz. Au
- Drilling 3,800 feet (1,158 m) @ $100/ foot= $380,000.
- Cost per ounce of a drilled resource (Cost of exploration/ ounces of target) = $380,000/37,587 oz = $10.11/oz.

Parallel Vein Target

Cross section interpretation every fifty feet along the strike of the vein have shown substantial areas of multiple veining that was not mined and areas within the historic mined area that is prospective. A series of percussion holes and core holes are planned to evaluate these areas. It is estimated that this target could contain 94,138 oz. Au. A typical cross section is shown below displaying these parallel veins. Note that portions of both veins have been previously mined.

Figure 9-1: Typical Gold Road Mine Parallel Veins

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



Cross Section through Gold Road Mine
Looking Northwest

Cross Section 4050 E

Mined or stoped
Vein
Structure
Fault
Proposed drill hole:
Core
Percussion

0 300
Scale - feet

Parallel Vein Phase 1 Budget

- Target 94,138 oz. Au
- Percussion holes 50-100 ft. (15-30 m) holes =5,000 feet (1524 m) of drilling at $25/foot= $125,000.
- Core holes 10- 300 ft.(3-91 m) holes=3,000 feet (914 m) of drilling @ $100/ foot= $300,000.
- Total $425,000
- Cost per ounce of a drilled resource (Cost of exploration/ ounces of target)= $425,000/94,138 oz = $0.004/oz.

Blank Zone Target

This is an area within the mine that historically was problematic to operate in because of difficult ground conditions. With modern mining techniques the area should be able to mined safely and efficiently. The resource in this area is not large but its accessibility is excellent.

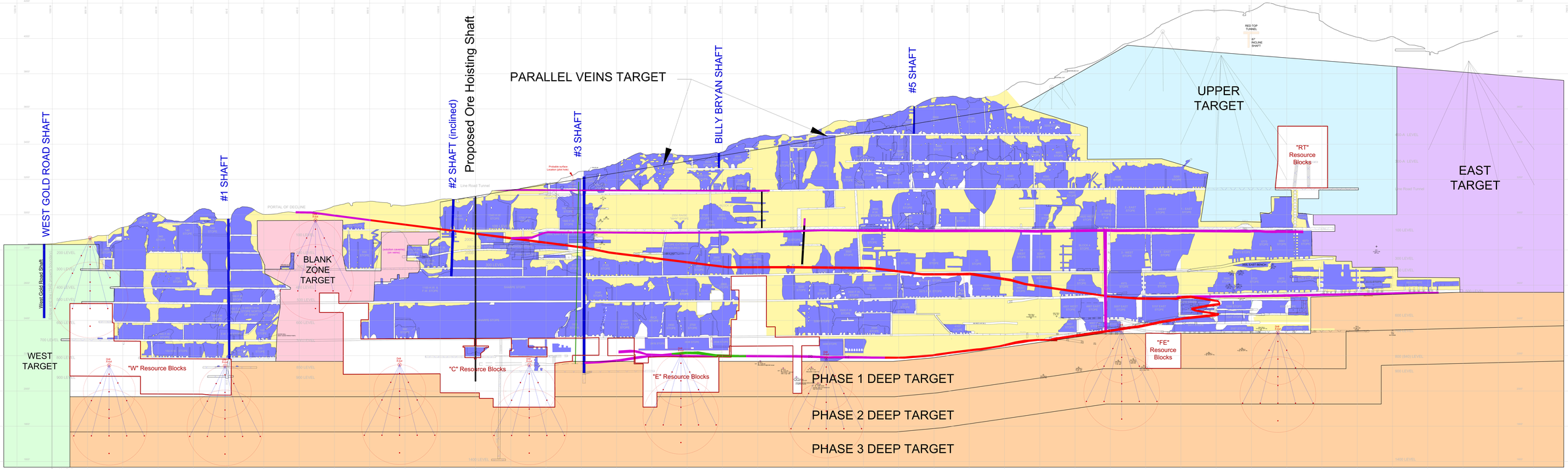
Blank Zone Budget

- Target 37,587 oz. Au
- Core holes: 2,700 ft.(823 m) of drilling @ $100/ foot= $270,000.
- Total $270,000
- Cost per ounce of a drilled resource (Cost of exploration/ ounces of target)= $270,000/27,587 oz = $9.78/oz.

Should the drilling results be encouraging additional exploration will be completed in the identified mineralized zones to upgrade the results into NI 43-101 current resource categories.

Figure 9-2: Gold Road Exploration Plan

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



Untested Extension Targets	Projected Resources	
Upper Target	461,510 tons	91,564 oz
East Target	442,465 tons	87,785 oz
Blank Zone Target	139,047 tons	27,587 oz
West Target	189,451 tons	37,587 oz
Phase 1 Deep Target	456,858 tons	90,641 oz
Phase 2 Deep Target	597,022 tons	118,449 oz
Phase 3 Deep Target	848,037 tons	168,251 oz
Parallel Veins Target	474,486 tons	94,138 oz
Totals	**3,608,875 tons**	**716,001 oz**

0 25 50 75 100 Meters
0 100 200 300 Feet
Scale

GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.

GOLD ROAD MINE
EXPLORATION DRILLING PLAN
Mohave County, Arizona
Revised Nov. 10, 2017

10 DRILLING

10.1 Reverse Circulation Drilling

Drilling at the Gold Road Vein – Northwest Extension target took place from December 7, 2005 through January 19, 2006. A 10-hole drilling program totaling 7,580 feet (2,310 m) was completed (Figure 7-4). The purpose of this program was to explore the northwestern extension of the Gold Road vein system immediately northwest of the terminus of the Shaft #1 workings, which was among the highest grade stopes in the history of the mine. The holes were drilled by reverse-circulation (RC) methods by Layne Christensen Company of Chandler, Arizona, USA.

Drill holes WGR-2005-1 through WGR-2005-5 were successful in locating the Gold Road vein system and hanging wall and footwall vein splays were encountered in most of these holes. Drill holes WGR-2006-6 through WGR-2006-10 were unsuccessful in locating the Gold Road vein system. Significant Assay results from this drilling are displayed in Table 10-2 below:

Table 10-1: Significant Intercepts from 2005-2006 Gold Road Vein – Northwest Extension Drilling Program

Hole number	Mineralized interval	Intercept grade (oz/ton Au)	Intercept grade (g/t or ppm Au)
WGR-2005-1	590'-595'	5 ft @ 0.011	1.52m @ 0.388
"	855'-860'	5 ft @ 0.010	1.52m @ 0.337
"	890'-912.5'	22.5 ft @ 0.048	6.86m @ 1.634
"	(including 900'-905')	(5 ft @ 0.131)	(1.52m @ 4.500)
"	925'-930'	5 ft @ 0.011	1.52m @ 0.362
WGR-2005-2	460'-470'	10 ft @ 0.042	3.05m @ 1.423
WGR-2005-3	822.5'-832.5'	10 ft @ 0.040	3.05m @ 1.356
"	840'-845'	5 ft @ 0.018	1.52m @ 0.633
WGR-2005-4	*no significant intercepts*		
WGR-2005-5	700'-705'	5 ft @ 0.035	1.52m @ 1.208
"	810'-820'	10 ft @ 0.066	3.05m @ 2.271
"	(including 810'-817.5')	(7.5 ft @ 0.083)	(2.29m @ 2.858)
"	(including 815'-817.5')	(2.5 ft @ 0.108)	(0.76m @ 3.690)
"	822.5'-830'	7.5 ft @ 0.014	2.29m @ 0.478
"	850'-855'	5 ft @ 0.011	1.52m @ 0.367
WGR-2006-6	*no significant intercepts*		
WGR-2006-7	*no significant intercepts*		
WGR-2006-8	*no significant intercepts*		
WGR-2006-9	*no significant intercepts*		
WGR-2006-10	*no significant intercepts*		

Drill holes WGR-2005-1 through WGR-2005-5 encountered significant widths of massive to sheeted, fine-grained, off-white, pink to pale green quartz vein material with adjacent quartz stockwork veining locally. Massive quartz veins range from 1.4 feet to 5.3 feet (0.4 to 1.6 m) in true

thickness. Holes WGR-2005-2, WGR-2005-3 and WGR-2005-5 encountered both a hanging wall and footwall massive quartz vein. Sheeted quartz vein zones up to 30 feet (9.1 m) in true thickness were encountered in several holes and generally occur between and adjacent to the hanging and footwall massive quartz veins. All quartz vein material is within a structural corridor generally 120 feet to 180 feet (36 to 55 m) in true thickness. Country rock within the structural corridor is moderately to strongly phyllic altered and pervasively oxidized, dominated by hematite and limonite. Potassic alteration is common adjacent to quartz veining and extends outward into the country rock for 5 to 25 feet (1.5 to 7.6 m). Rare and spatially restricted silicification of country rock was also observed locally. Country rock outside of the structural corridor is fresh to weakly phyllic or illitic altered, almost completely non-oxidized and non-mineralized.

Drill holes WGR-2006-6 through WGR-2006-10 encountered no significant quartz veining and were almost completely non-oxidized throughout the entire length of the holes. No significant gold assays were received from these holes. These results were significantly different than the results from holes WGR-2005-1 through 5, even though the drill pad which hosted holes WGR2005-4 & 5 was only 125 feet (38 m) along strike from the drill pad which hosted holes WGR 2006-1-6.

The latter five holes are typified by long intervals of monotonous rock composed of weak to moderately phyllic-altered Oatman latite with local weak illitic and/or potassic altered patches. Disseminated pyrite is common. This drastic geologic change may be explained by a post-mineral fault between these two drill pads or this location may be the locus for a fundamental pH transition change from a system of lower gold and higher sulfidation state to a system of higher gold and lower sulfidation state. A third possibility is a reversal in dip of the Gold Road vein which resulted in these holes missing the vein structural zone totally. Dramatic dip reversals within short distances are seen in veins in the Oatman Gold District and specifically at the United Western Mine located on the west end of the TR-UE vein system located south of the Gold Road Vein.

10.2 Underground Core Drilling

Underground core drilling took place at many sites within the mine at various times in the recent history of development and production. The drill results of those sites not subsequently mined are listed in the following Table 10.3 and shown on map Figure 10.1. It should also be noted that all of these holes are within the Phase 1 exploration target area and serve as a strong degree confirmation that both the vein and associated gold mineralization continue to depth. Note that the holes shown on the figure are the pierce point locations where the vein was intersected by the drilling.

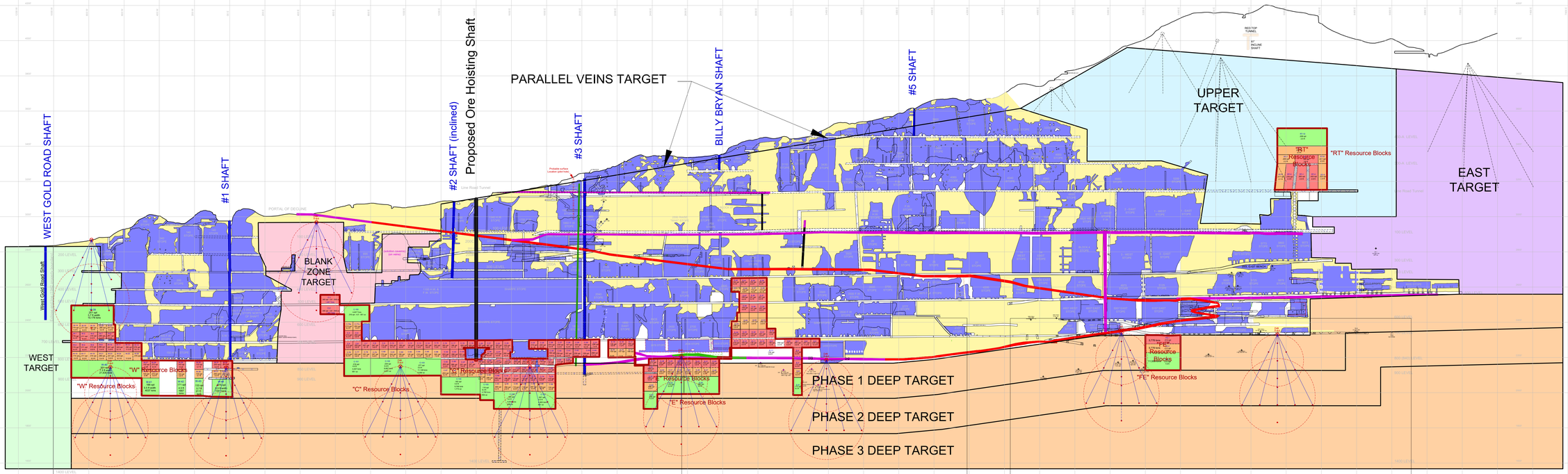
No additional drilling has been completed since the 2005-2007 drill program.

Table 10-2: Underground Drilling Results

Hole Number	Vein Interval ft (m)	Gold Grade oz/t(gm/t)
DD-32-1B	3.0 (0.91)	0.85 (26.36)
DD-32-3	3.0 (0.91)	0.06 (1.86)
DD-32-4	8.8 (2.68)	0.23 (7.13)
DD-32-5	6.0 (1.83)	0.02 (0.62)
DD-32-6	1.0 (0.30)	0.14 (4.34)
DD-900-2	1.0 (0.30)	0.11 (3.41)
DD-900-3	8.5 (2.59)	0.01 (0.31)
DD-900-4	3.5 (1.10)	0.19 (5.89)
DD-900-9	2.1 (0.64)	0.93 (28.84)
DD-700-10	3.5 (1.07)	1.08 (34.69)
DD-850-1	0.7 (0.21)	0.04 (1.41)
DD-850-2	4.0 (1.22)	0.26 (8.46)

Figure 10-1: Gold Road Exploration Plan and Historic Underground Drilling

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



Untested Extension Targets

	Projected Resources	
Upper Target	461,510 tons	91,564 oz
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West Target	189,451 tons	37,587 oz
Phase 1 Deep Target	456,858 tons	90,641 oz
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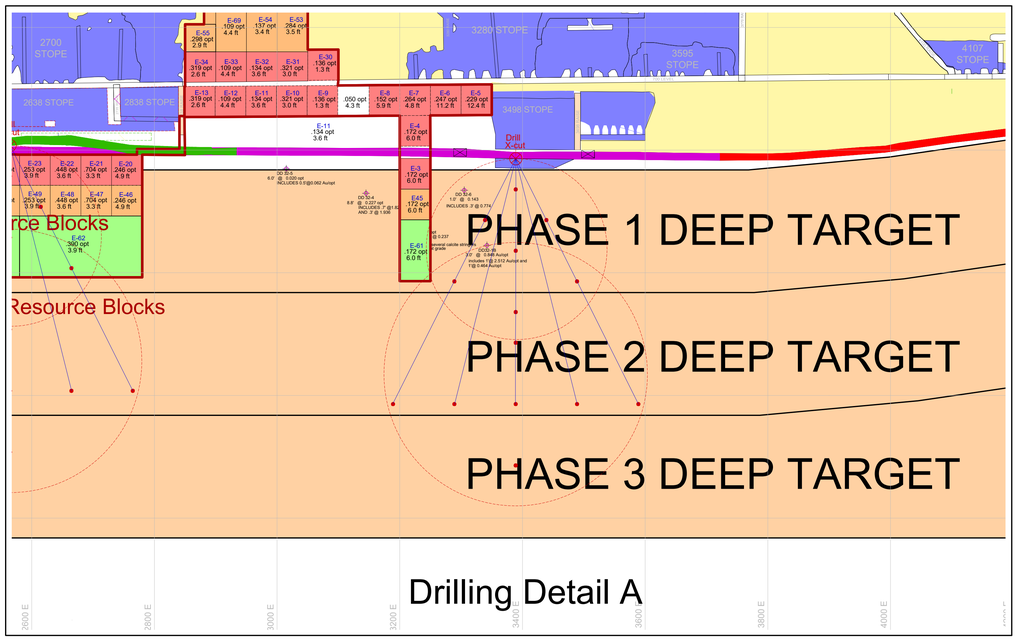
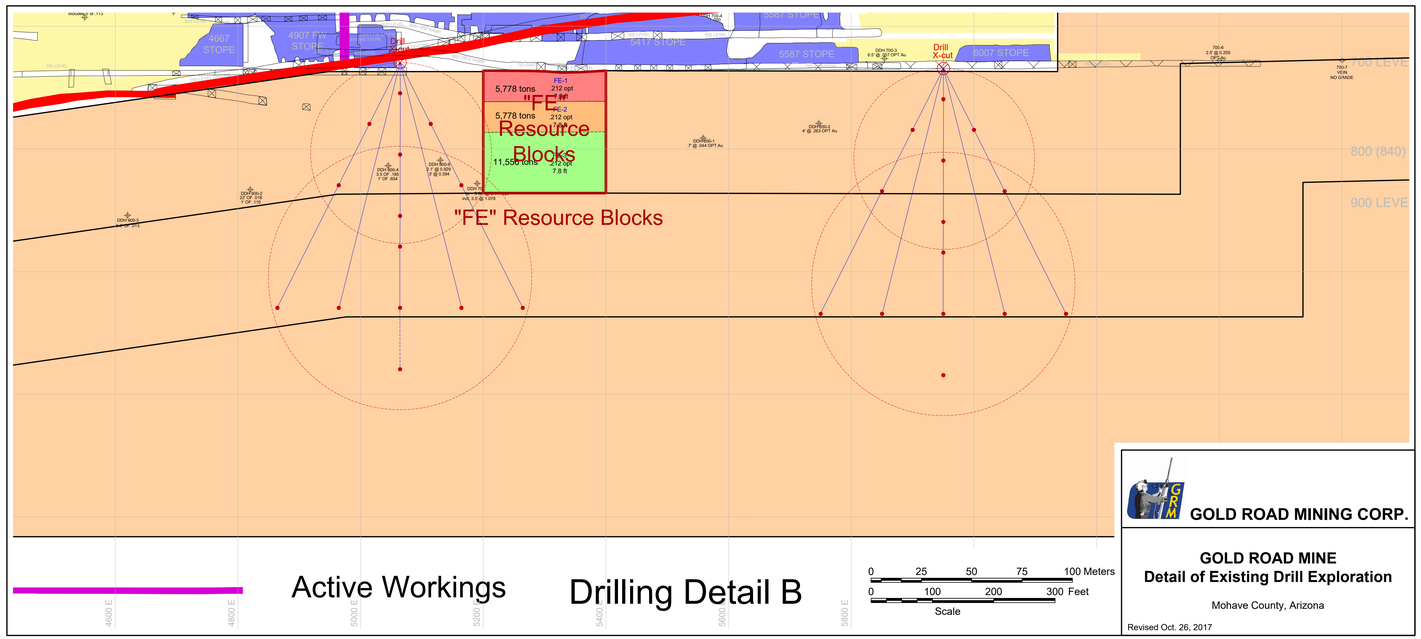
Parallel Veins Target	474,486 tons	94,138 oz
Totals	**3,608,875 tons**	**716,001 oz**





GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.

GOLD ROAD MINE
Detail of Existing Drill Exploration

Mohave County, Arizona

Revised Oct. 26, 2017

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 Historic Samples

Gold Road had its own production lab since 1995. This lab was used for grade control and reserve definition. Grab samples from haul trucks were leached in hot cyanide solution in rolled bottles. Every fifth sample was also fire assayed for quality control. Stope and core samples were fire assayed in the lab at the mine site. The mine assayers ran duplicate assays of every tenth sample and two check samples per assay run. There was no routine procedure for submitting samples to an outside lab for verification.

Mill feed and discharge samples were fire assayed.

Doré bars were drill sampled and the mine's doré assays and those of the buyer in 1998, Metalor and have been within contract limits.

11.2 Historic Exploration Program Samples

All geochemical analyses were independently performed by either ALS Chemex (Chemex), Sparks, Nevada, USA; Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (Acme), Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; or American Assay Laboratories Inc. (AAL), Sparks, Nevada, USA. Chemex was used for initial geochemical analysis of samples and completed the bulk of the assaying work during the period of this Report. Acme and AAL were used for independent check assaying. The Chemex and Acme lab facilities are certified under ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 17025 registration protocols; the AAL lab facility is certified under ISO 17025 registration. Results generated from all three labs are accepted by all Canadian Stock Exchanges.

All samples analyzed within the period of the most recent exploration program were collected by a Qualified Person (QP), or by a person under the direct supervision of a QP. Emphasis was placed on quality control and the proper handling and numbering of all samples. No sample preparation of any kind was conducted on any sample prior to the material being shipped to the lab and no sample preparation of any kind was conducted on the Property by any employee, consultant, officer, director or associate of Addwest. All samples were organized and secured by the QP, or QP-supervised personnel and shipped directly from the Gold Road Mine site to the respective lab via standard freight forwarders. Freight forwarders used were Yellow Transportation, United Parcel Service (UPS) and Federal Express (FedEx). All samples were stored in a locked, secure facility at the Gold Road Mine site while awaiting shipment. Only the QP and QP-supervised personnel had keys to the sample storage facility. All samples collected within the period of this report were under the direct custody and supervision of the QP or QP-supervised personnel at all times from initial sample collection until shipment to the assay lab. All samples were crushed, split, ground and analyzed at the respective lab.

All samples collected within the 2005-2007 period were analyzed for gold using an industry standard, 1 assay-ton (30g) fire assay charge, or occasionally a 50g charge if high-grade gold was suspected, with an atomic absorption (A.A.) or gravimetric finish. Results were reported in

parts per million (ppm). Trace element geochemistry was performed using standard ICP-AES (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry) methods beginning with a four-acid, near-total digestion of the sample matrix. A 27-element ICP-AES analysis package was chosen, which included the most important and useful trace elements such as silver, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, molybdenum, potassium, etc. Samples with geochemical content greater than the detection limit for the ICP-AES method were re-analyzed using standard assay methods for that particular element. Results were reported in ppm or percent (%), depending on the particular element. Mercury, another important trace element, was analyzed by standard cold fusion, atomic absorption spectrophotometry methods and results were reported in ppm. All surface and underground rock chip samples were analyzed for gold, the 27-element ICP-AES trace element package and mercury. All drilling samples submitted to a lab were analyzed for gold; however, the 27-element ICP-AES trace element package and mercury analyses were used more selectively with these samples and only where appropriate or necessary.

Since all the geochemical labs used by Addwest during the 2005-2007 period are ISO-certified, they regularly employ in-house internal checks, in the form of blank and standard samples inserted at frequent and regular intervals in the assay run, to ensure precision and accuracy. Addwest also instituted additional quality control (QC) procedures including the insertion of standard and blank samples, manufactured by and acquired from independent labs, into the shipped sample batches at regular intervals. Addwest also instituted routine check assaying programs and completed frequent re-analysis of pulps and coarse reject duplicates. The Addwest-instituted QC procedures were especially vigilant on samples generated from the three drilling campaigns. Addwest acquired independent geochemical standard and blank samples from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd., Delta, British Columbia, Canada.

During the 2005-2007 period, a total of 3,233 geochemical samples were submitted for geochemical analysis. An additional 613 QC samples (analyzed for gold only), in the form of check samples, standard samples, blank samples and pulp/coarse reject duplicate samples, have been assayed. Consequently, the Addwest-instituted QC program described above represents approximately 19 percent of the total sample population.

All samples were stored in a locked, secure facility at the Gold Road Mine site while awaiting shipment. Only the QP and QP-supervised personnel had keys to the sample storage facility. All samples collected within the period of this most recent exploration program were under the direct custody and supervision of the QP or QP-supervised personnel at all times from initial sample collection until shipment to the assay lab.

11.3 Reverse-Circulation (RC) Drilling

For the 2005-2007 drill program, reverse-circulation (RC) drill holes were 5.25 inches in diameter. RC rigs used were a truck-mounted Ingersoll-Rand TH75 rig and an articulated Foremost Prospector W750 “buggy” rig.

Geochemically significant drill intercepts are defined as being at least 5 feet (1.5 m) in length and having a minimum gold assay of 0.010 oz/ton (0.21 g/t) Au.

RC drill hole sampling was done on 5-foot intervals throughout the drill holes. However, in zones of perceived high-grade mineralization, sampling was done on 2.5-foot (0.76 m) intervals where possible. Reverse-circulation (RC) hammer drilling with a cross-over interchange was utilized during most of the two drilling campaigns. Towards the end of the second drilling campaign, a center-return hammer bit became available and was utilized for the remainder of the campaign to ensure the highest sample integrity. All holes were 5.25-inches in diameter. Several holes encountered significant groundwater flows (>50 gallons/minute). The groundwater flow occasionally rendered the hammer bit inoperable, or caused the bit to become "flooded out". In these cases, the holes were completed with a tri-cone bit of the same diameter.

For sampling purposes, drill-cutting volumes were reduced as the material passed through a cyclone splitter. Individual sample size was generally in the 10 to 20 pound (4.5 – 9 kg) range. A ¼-split from the cyclone was collected for initial geochemical analysis and another ¼-split was collected and stored in a secure facility at the Gold Road Mine to be used for check assaying, sample verification and/or future metallurgical testing purposes. Each sample was collected in a 5-gallon plastic bucket, which was lined with a large poly-blend sampling bag which allows water to drain from the bag without losing any mineral fines. Each sample bag was pre-numbered with a unique 5-digit sample number written on the bag with water resistant ink. The pre-numbered sample bags were double checked for sequential accuracy before insertion into the 5-gallon buckets and a corresponding sample card was filled out by the rig geologist who noted sample number, drill hole number and footage intervals among other data. The entire drilling sample (cuttings, mineral fines and water) was collected. After sample collection, the bags were pulled from the 5-gallon buckets, secured by a metal wire tie and placed on the ground in sequential order to drain. All samples were then loaded by the QP or QP-supervised rig geologist into the service vehicle at the end of the shift to be taken to a secure storage facility at the Gold Road Mine to await shipment to the assay lab. No drill samples were left overnight at the drill site. The drill samples were under the direct custody and supervision of the QP or QP-supervised personnel at all times from sample collection at the drilling rig until shipment to the assay lab.

The pulps and coarse-reject material generated from all sampling done during the 2005-2007 period are stored at a secure facility at the Gold Road Mine site. Representative chip trays and geological logs of all drilling intervals were also produced and are stored at a secure facility at the Gold Road Mine site.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Historic Operation

In every mine, grade and tonnage must be estimated from a sample set of data. Reconciliation of these estimates is essential to establish a confidence in these estimates. The best verification of estimated data is a comparison of historic production data with the data estimated from the exploration sampling. In the mid 1990's Addwest produced from 26 stopes that had been previously estimated from exploration data.

Two assumptions must be placed on collected data before an estimation can be projected on a resource block; dilution and homogeneity.

Dilution of ore from narrow vein stopes is difficult to control. Historically, USSR&M Co. recorded an average of 24.6% mining dilution of estimated ore blocks. Addwest production in 1995 and early 1996, using the longhole blasting stoping method, resulted in dilution exceeding 45%. A change to conventional shrinkage stoping brought the Gold Road dilution more in line with historic averages.

The homogeneity of the vein plays a large factor in grade and tonnage estimation. Historic data has shown that the homogeneity of the vein at Gold Road is sufficient to project grade and width accurately up to 200 feet (61 m).

In 1996, Watts, Griffis and McOuat Ltd. compared grade and tonnage estimates from The Mine plan to estimates of production based on stope and truck samples. The Mine estimates used a minimum five foot mining width and added an additional 24.6% dilution at a 0.027 oz/ton (0.84 g/t) Au.

Table 12-1 shows an example of reconciliation of estimated tons and ounces compared with actual production. Analytical conclusions from these data show that historic (and vis-à-vis current) dilution estimates are generally conservative with regard to mined ounces and tons.

Table 12-1: Reserve – Extraction Comparison for Selected Stopes

Reserve - Extraction Comparison								
Stope	Reserve Tons	Reserve Grade	Tons Mined	Mined Grade	Reserve Ounces	Mined Ounces	% Tons Extracted	% Ounces Extracted
1	32,693	0.296	41,864	0.362	9,677	15,155	128%	157%
2	21,690	0.625	24,108	0.621	13,556	14,971	111%	110%
6	13,667	0.274	10,970	0.280	3,654	3,021	80%	83%
37	14,372	0.172	7,219	0.122	2,472	881	50%	36%
Total	**82,422**		**84,161**		**29,359**	**34,028**	**102%**	**116%**

12.2 Exploration Drilling

Routine submission of standard samples during geochemical analysis was also completed. These standards consisted of low, medium and high-grade gold mineralization ranges and each sample weighed approximately 110 g. These standards were purchased by Addwest and prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. The standards consisted of a stated recommended gold value ± two standard deviations.

Ideally, the individual analysis of the standard sample by the geochemical lab should fall between the stated values of the sample ± two standard deviations. If this occurred, then the lab "passed the test". If not, then the lab "failed the test". When the assay data was made available to Addwest, it was clear a large number of standards analyses "failed" (30 samples out of a population of 55 samples or approximately 55 percent). The "failed" standards were then analyzed a second time if enough material was left over from the first standard assay. Particularly noticeable is that of the 30 standard assays that "failed", 29 of the assays were below the stated standard gold concentration range and sometimes significantly below. This phenomenon could have profound effects on the drilling results from the three drilling campaigns as the gold values received may be understated.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND MINERAL TESTING

Before the design of the existing process plant, representative samples of ore and waste expected to be encountered (known at that time) were collected by Addwest. Results from metallurgical test work performed on these samples provided the basis upon which the metallurgical extraction and recovery process were developed. Scale-up of the process led to equipment selection of sufficient size and capacity to achieve the desired rate of production. These tests confirmed that the Gold Road ore responded well to leaching of the gold by a dilute sodium cyanide solution and recovery by activated carbon while the waste rock and tailings were found to be very neutral to basic in nature due to the large amount of calcite found in the ore.

Through these tests it was determined that the valuable mineral was electrum in a near 50:50 ratio of gold to silver. Some coarse gold was seldom found. General design criteria used to design the mill included a nominal p80 grind of 325 mesh, 24 hour cyanide leach, eight (8) hour agitated carbon in pulp and subsequent carbon stripping, electrowinning and smelting of the recovered gold and silver to dore bars. Cyanide consumption during operation has been approximately 0.5 lbs NaCN per ton ore.

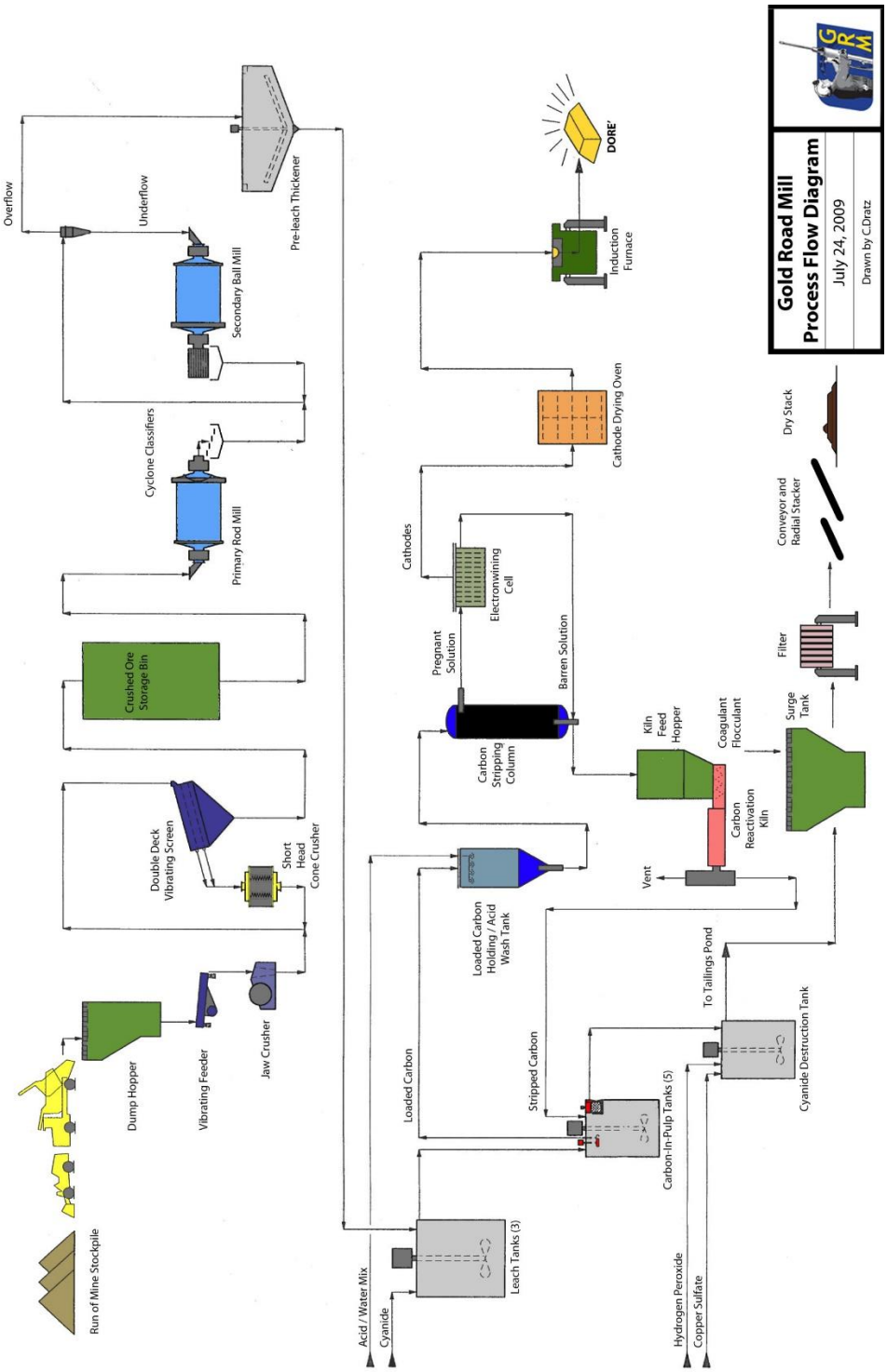
In 1994, Addwest commissioned Kilborn Engineers to design the existing process plant which was ultimately constructed by The Industrial Company (TIC) on the Gold Road site. A flow sheet of that processing plant can be seen in Figure 13-1. New technology and optimization techniques demonstrated an average recovery in 1998 of 96.1% with an availability of 89.6%. Detailed estimates had projected a milling cost per ton at $29.28/ton (refer to Table 13-2).

The continuity of the vein system and mineralogical type, which is further supported by geochemical results from multiple sampling locations indicate that the reserves to be mined and processed by the existing plant should be very similar, if not virtually identical to, the ore previously processed at the plant. The find grind and subsequent cyanidation / CIP process which has demonstrated itself as being a robust process, in this mineralization, should be expected to perform as well as it had previously when working on the same ore. It should be noted that some of the higher grade ores were shown to contain copper sulfides and carbonates, these potentially leading to higher cyanide consumption when encountered; however, such higher grade occurrences are not anticipated in the current reserve base.

The approach for tailings disposal is anticipated has shifted. Instead of tailings entering the impoundment at 50% solids, filters have been used to remove and recycle as much water as possible. In this approach the tailings enter the impoundment at 75-85% solids and have stackable properties. This approach to tailings disposal is called Dry Stacking.

Additional mineralization discovered by district exploration programs would be expected to have ores that behave metallurgically similar to the ores from previous production at Gold Road.

Figure 13-1: Gold Road Mill Process Flow Diagram



14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are currently no inferred, measured or indicated mineral resources present on the property. Section 6 (History) reports historic resources for informational purposes.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are currently no mineral reserves present on the property.

16 MINING METHODS

This section describes the historic mining production methods and ground conditions at the Gold Road Mine. Future mining production methods and estimated costs will be discussed in the PEA.

16.1 Mining Operations

16.1.1 Early 1900's Operation

The historic mining method at Gold Road was shrinkage stoping utilizing railed equipment. Historically this method produced minimal dilution and maximum recovery. Access was via shaft and level drift with exploration accomplished by raising on the vein (Figure 16-1)

16.1.2 1994-1998 Operations

Beginning in 1994 Addwest began a new approach to mining at Gold Road. A decline was driven at an average 15% grade with the intent of economically accessing the vein to the east and down dip of current workings. Alimac raising and shrink stoping mining methods were utilized during this period. Rubber tired equipment was introduced and a new mill built on site. The transition was a successful one and Addwest operated economically until mining operations ceased in 1998 when the price of gold fell to a point that Addwest considered it prudent to shut down the mine and place it on a "Care and Maintenance" basis.

16.1.3 2010-2015 Operations

This period operation utilized traditional shrinkage and long hole stoping. The shrinkage stopes were efficient but the long hole stoping generated excessive dilution. The decline was extended down dip to expose projected ore. This ore below the Sharpe stope was accessed but not mined. Once again in early 2015 the mine was placed on "Care and Maintenance" due to lower gold prices.

16.2 Ground Conditions

Ground conditions at Gold Road are generally excellent. Upon dewatering in 1994 and 1995 Addwest found that, with the exception of a few minor rock falls, workings from the early 1900's remained open and intact. Some of these working had been submerged in water for nearly 50 years. The size of these workings (~6'x9') (1.8-2.7 m) is considerably smaller than those of the modern decline and footwall laterals (~12'x14') (3.7-4.3 m) sized for rubber tired equipment. In June of 2009, Addwest completed a survey of the underground workings above water level. Results of this survey showed that after eleven (11) years of standby, only two (2) significant rock falls had occurred in the opening made in the 1990's, while no new rock falls had occurred

in the earlier workings. As the dewatering program progressed some of the more recently submerged workings began to dry out. The percentage of caved footage in the decline was near fifteen (15) %, the caved areas in the decline correspond directly to the locations of structural faults encountered when the decline was driven in 1994. Only one additional area on the decline is host to similar ground conditions and was caved.

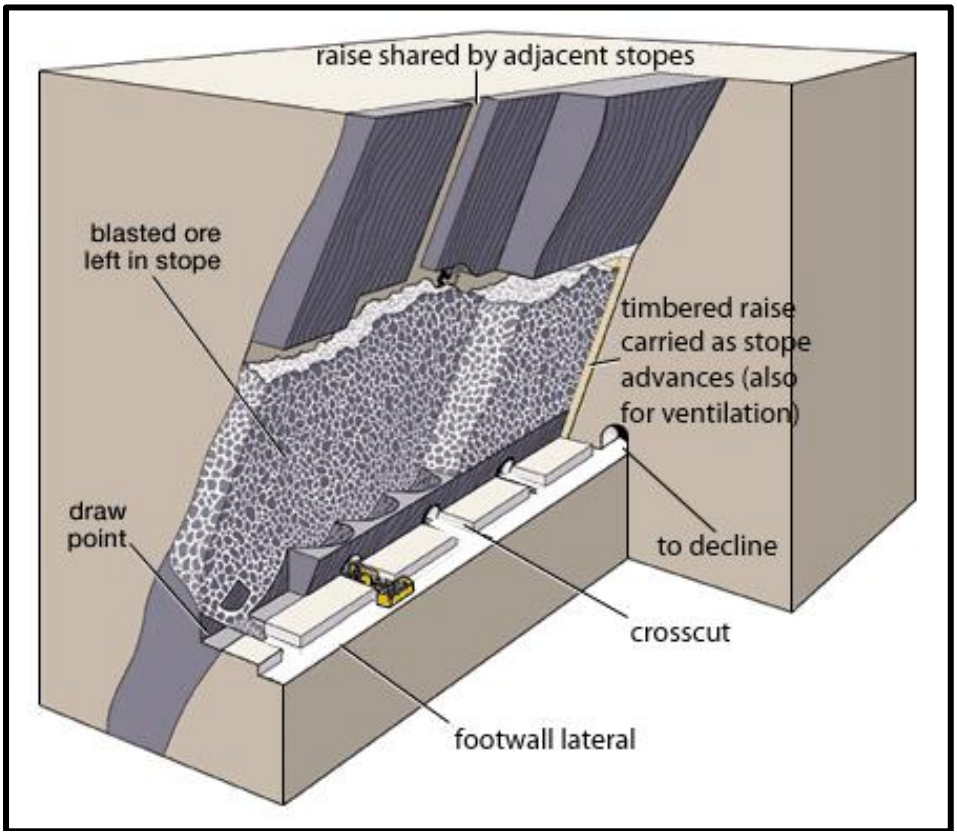
There is no way to know the condition of the workings that are currently underwater; this variable remains the greatest uncertainty of the Company's projected schedule for re-evaluating the mine.

The historic ground control plan has proven effective and will continue to be employed. This plan consists of 6'(1.8m) split set bolts in a 5'x5' (1.5 x 1.5 m) pattern with 1'x8' (0.3x2.4 m) band aides placed longitudinally along the drift. Shotcrete and mesh will be used as needed. Bolts are regularly pull-tested and the back and ribs are regularly scaled in active working areas.

Historic geotechnical data has shown an average Uniaxial compressive strength of 20,000 psi. As the mine progresses into greater cover and differing rock strata, the ground control plan will be diligently updated and tested to insure the safest and most efficient production site possible.

16.3 Mining Method

Figure 16-1: Rubber Tired Shrinkage Stoping



16.3.1 Historic Vein Access

The historic working levels from the early 1900's were on vein and measure on average 5'x9' (1.5x2.7 m). Lateral drifts (called footwall laterals) driven in the 1990's measured 12'x14' (3.7x4.3 m). They were driven parallel to the vein with an offset of 30 feet (9 m) into the footwall and at 0% grade. The 12'x14' (3.7x4.3 m) decline, driven in the 2010-2015 period, provided access to the existing footwall laterals.

In order to approach the vein from these footwall laterals crosscuts were driven to the vein on 40 foot centers. The crosscuts initially provided access to the bottom of the stope during the development stage and became draw points as the stope entered production.

16.3.2 Historic Vein Preparation

After access to the vein was provided by the crosscuts, a 5'x9' (1.5x2.7 m) drift undercut each stope block. This undercut provided an open face for the first back stope round and gave Addwest the ability to confirm the estimated grade and width of the stope in question. After the samples from the undercut were analyzed and found to be acceptable, a raise was driven on a pre-determined side of the stope block. The raise provided access to the working levels in the stope and was the source of preliminary assays throughout the vertical extent of the stope block. The blocks averaged 200 feet (61 m) tall by 200 feet (61 m) long by five (5) feet (1.5 m) wide.

16.3.3 Historic Vein Extraction

When confirmation of the stopes' satisfactory grade and tonnage were received, production of the stope began. The unit operations of a stope in production were as follows:

The miners drilled eight (8) foot holes into the back of the undercut along the entire length of the stope. Loading and blasting caused the broken ore to fall onto the floor of the undercut. Slushers were used to level the broken ore and LHD's drew down sufficient material to allow the broken ore to act as a working surface from which the next round was drilled. On the side of the stope opposite the initial raise, a timbered raise was carried up as the stope progressed. This timbered stope provided a secondary escape way and a means of ventilation for the miners in the stope while it was in production. This raise also provided access to an adjacent stope and eliminated the need and cost of driving an additional initial raise.

This cycle of work progressed until the crown pillar of the stope was blasted. At this point the stope was considered to be free pull. Due to drawdown, the broken ore inventory of the stope was on average 60% of the total tons contained within the initially unbroken stope. This stope acted as an underground stockpile of ore that was pulled and hauled to the surface as needed.

16.4 Historic Grade Control

In order to maximize efficiency and recovery at the mill, grade control was absolutely essential. Grade control at Gold Road has been historically consistent. The main mechanisms of the grade control system were stockpiles and strategic stope production.

An advantage to shrinkage stoping was that stopes in free pull act as underground stockpiles. There was an additional stockpile on the surface that was blended and controlled in a matter to provide the mill with as constant a head grade as possible.

Strategic stope production also played an important role. Stopes in the mine plan contained a variety of grades. It was the job of the production engineer to optimize grade control and the present value of money to provide the most beneficial balance possible.

16.5 Historic Production

Please refer to Table 16-1 for historic production data.

Table 16-1: Historic Production Data

Time Period	Owner/Operator	Average Grade (Oz/Ton)	Tons	Ounces Produced
1900-1911	Gold Road Mining	0.60	327,165	196,229
1912-1916	USSRM	0.37	500,104	185,033
1922-1923	Lessees	0.60	61,317	36,734
1926	Lessees	0.63	2,847	1,794
1935-1942	USSRM	0.24	800,000	192,000
1996-1998	Addwest Minerals	0.23	381,878	87,624
2010-2015	Mohave Desert Minerals	0.16	293,305	46,626
Totals		**0.32 (9.92g/t)**	**2,366,616**	**746,040**

17 RECOVERY METHODS

17.1 Historic Mineral Processing

In 1994, Addwest designed and built a new processing plant on the Gold Road site. A simplified flowsheet of that plant can be found in Figure 16-1. The use of carbon-in-pulp technology optimized for the specific ores found at the Gold Road Mine resulted in an average process plant operating recovery of 96.1% with an availability of 89.6% as documented in the mill production records for all years the mill was in operation through 2016.

Mill consumables and operating costs will be addressed in the future PEA.

17.2 Mine Tailings

The mill tailings were dry stacked to minimize water consumption and increase capacity of the tailings pond.

The dry stacking method took the mill discharge at 50% solids and utilized filtration to generate a 75-85% solids product. This new, drier, product had sufficient shear strength to be stacked at a 2.5 horizontal to 1 vertical slope.

17.3 Environmental Considerations and Safety

The Company has relatively minimal environmental exposure. The mine rock is not acid forming due to low sulfide levels and the presence of abundant calcite in the ore, the mine water meets agricultural standards and due to the low water table the mine has no risk of uncontrolled surface discharge. Currently an approved water quality sampling program is in place and has been maintained, in compliance, for the last twenty two (22) years.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Property is easily accessed by paved roads from the cities of Kingman and Bullhead City. The Mine is approximately 25 miles (40 km) southwest of Kingman via historic U.S. Route 66 (Oatman Highway) and is approximately fourteen (14) miles (23 km) southeast of Bullhead City via the Oatman Highway and Boundary Cone road. A Mohave County-maintained gravel road (Silver Creek Road) serves as an alternate access route from Bullhead City.

Electrical power is supplied to a sub-station at the Gold Road Mine by UniSouce Energy at 69 kva is currently energized. Two transcontinental natural gas pipelines, operated by Transwestern Gas Pipeline Company and Questar Pipeline Company, cross The Property. Both Kingman and Bullhead City have airports capable of handling commercial and passenger air services. Kingman is also served by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad and is a major transportation hub on U.S. Interstate Highway 40 (I-40).

A significant labor force is available in the area and due to the current lull in the industry; the re-hiring of a percentage of past employees to staff The Mine can be anticipated.

Potable water is pumped out of multiple water wells on The Property, while the inflow of ground and rainwater into the mine supports the demand of the mill and mine alike.

The property is a zero discharge facility.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

There have been no marketing studies related to the sale of gold and silver. There are no sales contracts for gold and silver currently in place.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES PERMITTING SOCIAL IMPACT

All environmental studies were satisfactorily completed in conjunction with the original permitting effort in the 1993-1994 period. Also at that time all mining and processing permits were issued. Over time all of the permits subject to renewal have been renewed.

All necessary permits for mining and production are in place. The most recent permit amendment allows for toll milling at the Gold Road Mill of mineralized material similar to those of the Gold Road Mine.

Current Permits:

- Aquifer Protection Permit (APP) 2015 – Permit No. 102805
- Air Quality Control Permit – No. 65238 as amended LTF No. 67979
- Permit to Appropriate Public Water of The State of Arizona – Permit No. 33-96287-000
- Nationwide Permit 404 – File No. 930128500 (Clean Water Act)
- EPA NPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit – Permit No. AZCN68776
- NPDES Construction Storm Water Permit – Permit No. AZCN68776
- Mining Safety and Health Administration Mine Identification # 02-02620

There are no issues related to adverse social or community impact since the mine has been in periodic production since 1994. During one of the shutdown periods in the early 2000's Gold Road was in operation as a tourist mine, restaurant and gift shop. The site (located on Route 66) was a very popular tourist destination until it was decided to shut down this activity and start up mining again. Between mining and tourism Gold Road has been a positive contributor to the surrounding communities of Oatman and Kingman in Mohave County Arizona.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Capital and operating cost will be addressed in a future planned PEA once a resource base for the property has been established.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

An economic analysis will be completed in a future planned PEA once a current NI 43-101 mineral resource base for the property has been established.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

23.1 Historic Mines

Other than the Gold Road vein and mine, the most productive structure in the district was the Tom Reed/ United Eastern vein system. Shown in the table below is the production for the Tom Reed/United Eastern Vein System.

Table 23-1: Historic Production in the Oatman Gold District

Mine	Production Period	Tons	Average Grade oz/t (g/t)	Gold Ounces Recovered
Gold Ore	1918-1932	12,931	0.58 (17.99)	7,500
Gold Road	1900-2015	2,366,616	0.315 (9.77)	746,040
United Western	1928-1940	40,000	0.30 (9.3)	12,000
United Eastern	1917-1923	550,000	1.12 (34.74)	616,000
Tom Reed/Tip Top	1915-1928	250,000	0.7 (21.71)	175,000
Ben Harrison	1897-1928	250,000	0.7 (21.71)	175,000
Big Jim/Aztec	1921-1924	500,000	0.75 (23.26)	176,230
Black Eagle	1920's	200,000	0.5 (15.51)	100,000
United American	1920's	140,000	0.5 (15.51)	70,000
Total		**4,309,547**	**0.48 (14.89)**	**2,077,770**

The Moss mine, the original district discovery lying approximately 6 miles west of Gold Road is a mineralized quartz-calcite breccia along a northwest trending, southwest dipping structure. Mineralized quartz stockworks extend up to 200 feet (61m) into the hanging wall of the structure. The vein is emplaced within the Moss Porphyry, a concentrically zoned granodiorite/quartz monzonite intruding the overlying volcanic rocks. Production is being recommenced.

The Kokomo vein lies 2,000 to 3,000 feet (610 to 914 m) south of Gold Road. Two exploration shafts were sunk in the 1920's but no production is recorded from the vein. Core drilling in 1980 and 1981 reported intercepts of vein material ranging from 3.3 feet ((1.0 m) grading 0.11 oz/ton (3.4 g/t) Au to 7.9 feet (2.4 m) grading 0.54 oz/ton (16.75 g/t) Au.

The Pasadena mine may be a splay from the Tom Reed vein. It was developed by a 318 foot (97 m) deep shaft but has no recorded production.

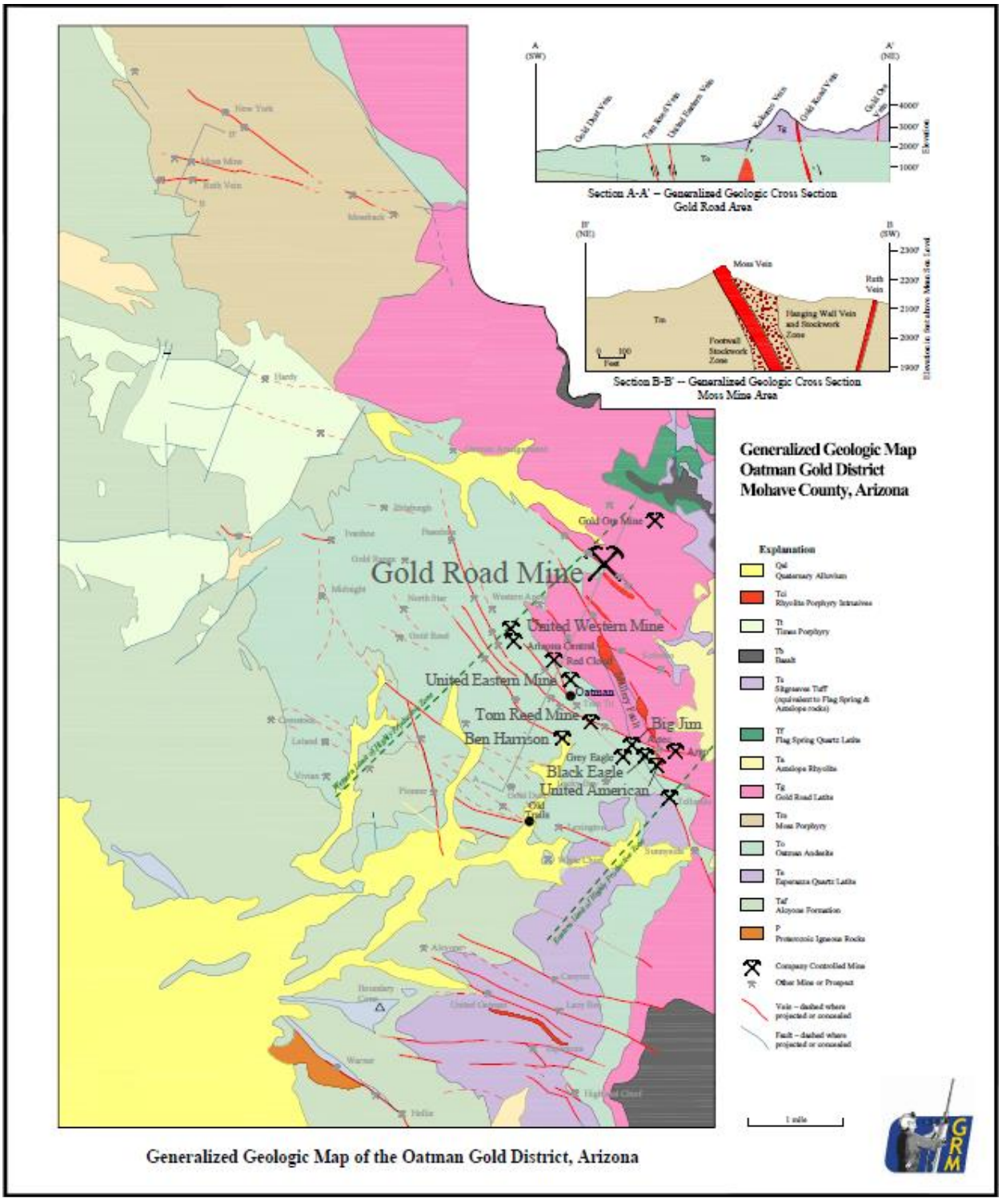
The Telluride mine developed the Telluride vein that joins the Tom Reed vein south of the Ben Harrison shaft. Gross production was estimated at 10,000 oz Au between 1922 and 1925.

The Pioneer mine is approximately 1½ miles south of Oatman. The German-American Mining Company is credited with production of some 2,700 tons of ore grading approximately 0.5 oz/ton (15.51 g/t) Au in 1925.

Other mines and prospects include the Leland mine two (2) miles (3.2 km) west of Oatman, the Vivian mine about ½ mile (0.8 km) south of the Leland, the Midnight mine approximately 2 ½ miles (4 km) northwest of Oatman, the Sunnyside mine in the southeastern part of the district, the Iowa Canyon mine in the southern part of the district, the Lazy Boy mine about ½ mile (0.8 km) south of the Iowa Canyon and the Hardy vein in the northwestern part of the district.

Shown in Figure 23.1 is the regional geologic map showing the locations of the mines discussed in this Section.

Figure 23-1: Location Map of Mines in the District



23.2 Current Mines

Northern Vertex Mining Corporation (TSX.V) controls a claim group centered on the Moss mine (Figure 23.1), which has a historic production of approximately 12,000 ounces of gold. The property consists of 15 patented and 468 unpatented federal mining claims and is located about six miles (9.7 km) northwest of the Gold Road Mine. Shown below is a summary of the current status of the project:

General:

- Gold-silver stockwork, brecciated, low sulphidation, epithermal vein system
- Mineralized Vein system outcrops at surface for 4,000 ft. (1,219 m)
- No structural complications
- 468 unpatented mining claims
- 15 patented mining claims (mining confined to patented claims)

Resources:

- **15,480,000 mt of measured indicated resources –at 0.76 g/t (0.024 oz/t) Au totaling 377,000 ozs**
- **15,480,000 mt of measured indicated resources –at 9.30 g/t (0.30 oz/t) Ag totaling 4,610,000 ozs**

Development:

- Patented Land Mine Development Underway
- Feasibility Study completed and submitted
- Successful Phase I - Pilot Plant heap leaching operation completed. Confirmed upcoming mining processes, while yielding higher than expected gold and silver recoveries
- Initial production (Phase II) restricted to private lands only
- Phase II - Operations targeting production 42,000 oz AuEq/yr.
- Concurrent drilling program to expand gold-silver resources underway

Small quantities of specimen-grade, pale-green fluorite is mined at several small properties (the Midnight and/or Ivanhoe mines) on the western edge of the Oatman mining district (Figure 7-1). They are very small-scale, “mom & pop-type” operations.

Small-scale fire agate mining occurs on unpatented federal mining claims east of Sitgreaves Pass and adjacent to the Oatman Road (Historic U.S. Route 66). The owners of these claims offer a “pay-to-dig” opportunity for rock hounds and tourists.

The mineralization in these adjacent properties is in no way conclusively indicative of the mineralization at the Gold Road Mine.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

An extensive property acquisition program is underway to acquire the remainder of significant mining properties in the San Francisco Mining District. The mines on these properties such as the United Eastern, Tom Reed, Big Jim etc. have experienced minimal modern exploration and some have historic undeveloped non-compliant resources.

The Gold Road Mill is currently permitted to toll mill material similar in metallurgical characteristics as those of the Gold Road Mine. In 2016 Mohave Desert Minerals toll milled for a client 7,000 tons of ore at an average grade of 0.079 oz/t (2.45 g/t) for a recovery of 93.5%.

Most of the historic production from the different mines in the District is similar to Gold Road and therefore if economic resources are developed on these properties they can all be milled at Gold Road. This milling flexibility greatly enhances the long term viability of the operation in terms of selective mining and material blending should NI 43-101 resources be developed.

25 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

After reviewing the extensive data associated with this mine the following conclusions are justified.

- The Mine has an excellent historic resource base that can be upgraded with additional development
- The Mine has several significant exploration targets that, with appropriate exploration and development resources are expected to be upgraded into current NI 43-101 resources
- An extensive successful operational history.
- The potential, pending completion of the "Exploration Plan" and planned PEA (implemented only if current NI 43-101 resources are developed), of restarting an operation at Gold Road appears reasonable due to the following:
    - All surface disturbances are on private land;
    - Recent operating history has demonstrated achievable and efficient metallurgical and mining methods
    - All necessary permits have been secured
    - The infrastructure supporting a long history of environmental compliance.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the recommendation of The Author that the conclusions of this report warrant the continuation of the current plan to implement the "Exploration Plan" that will test additional targets along strike, down dip and veins parallel to the existing Gold Road Vein with the goal of upgrading any identified mineralization into NI 43-101 compliant resources. A program should also be developed that will upgrade historic resources to NI 43-101 compliant resources (in addition to what will be upgraded by the sampling associated with the planned PEA confirmation sampling program).

It is recommended that the proposed multiyear exploration budget be implemented that is summarized as follows:

Area	Proposed Exploration	Target Ounces	Cost
Deep Zone Phase 1	800 Feet of drifting; 9,000 feet of drilling down dip	90,641	$990,000
Deep Zone Phase 2	800 Feet of drifting; 10,000 feet of drilling down dip	118,449	$1,155,000
Deep Zone Phase 3	800 Feet of drifting; 13,600 feet of drilling down dip	168,251	$1,650,000
Upper Zone	9,000 feet of Drilling	91,564	$900,000
East Target	6,000 feet of drilling	87,785	$840,000
West Target	3,800 feet of drilling	37,587	$380,000
Blank Zone	2,700 feet of drilling	27,587	$270,000
Parallel Veins	50 percussion and 10 core holes	94,138	$425,000
	Total	**716,001**	**$6,610,000**

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28 Certificate of Qualified Person

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFICATIONS

JAMES R. GUILINGER (AUTHOR)
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WORLD INDUSTRIAL MINERALS LLC

I, JAMES R. GUILINGER, Qualified Professional Member (QP) #01172QP of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (MMSA), HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am currently employed as a consulting geologist with World Industrial Minerals LLC, PO Box 130, Arvada, Colorado, USA 80004.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Colorado, with a B.A. degree in Geology (1973), I have been practicing my profession since 1974.

3. I am a member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (MMSA), number 01172QP.

4. From 1974 to present I have been actively employed in various capacities in the mining industry in numerous locations in North America, Asia, Europe and the Middle East.

5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (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 am the Author of the Technical Report titled *NI 43-101 2017 Technical Report on the Gold Road Mine"* dated November 30 2017, with an effective date of November 30 2017 (the "Technical Report) and accept professional responsibility for all sections of this report except as stipulated in Item 3 "Reliance on Other Experts" in regards to environmental issues, permitting and land status.

7. I visited the Gold Road Property on November 14 2017.

8. I have had extensive prior involvement with the property since 1993 working in various capacities as a consulting geologist.

9. 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

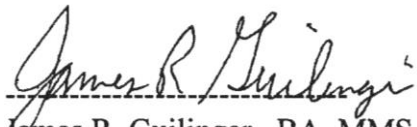
information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

10. I am independent of Para Resources Inc. applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

11. I have read National Instruments 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

12. I consent to the filing of this Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and publication by them, including publication of this Technical Report in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

DATED in Wheat Ridge, Colorado, USA this 30th of November, 2017.



James R. Guilinger, BA, MMSA#01172QP

APPENDICES

Appendix A: List of Company Controlled Claims

Gold Road Mining Corp Patented Claims

Claim Name	Book/Page	Township/Range/ Section	Mineral Survey No.
Billy Bryan	21/426	19N/20W/14	1699A
Billy Bryan millsite	21/426	19N/19W/7	1699B
Climax	21/426	19N/20W/11	1699A
Comet	18/294	19N/20W/10	2240A&B
Eclipse	18/694	19N/20W/11	2240A&B
Fraction	18/694	19N/20W/11	2240A&B
Gold Road	21/426	19N/20W/11	1699A
Gold Dollar	21/426	19N/20W/11	1699A
Gold Dollar Extension	21/426	19N/20W/10	1699A
Gambler	21/426	19N/20W/11	1699A
Gold Road millsite	21/426	19N/19W/18	1699B
Houghton	21/426	19N/20W/11	1699A
Iron Rod	18/694	19N/20W/10	2240A&B
Last Chance	21/434	19N/20W/13	2440
Line Road millsite	21/426	19N/19W/17	1699B
Line Road	21/426	19N/20W/11	1699A
Railroad	21/434	19N/20W/13	2440
Robbie	21/426	19N/20W/11	1699A
Silver Dollar	21/426	19N/20W/11	1699A
Tip Top	21/426	19N/20W/11	1699A
Tom Tit	18/694	19N/20W/11	2240A&B
Tom Tit millsite	18/694	19N/20W/2	2240B

Gold Road Mining Corp Unpatented Mining Claims

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
DIV OF LANDS, MINRLS & ENERGY
ONE N CENTRAL AVE
PHOENIX, AZ 85004 -4427
Phone: 602-417-9200

Receipt

No: 3951828

Transaction #: 4061554
Date of Transaction: 08/23/2017

CUSTOMER:

GOLD ROAD MINING CORP
1090 GEORGIA ST W
SUITE 450
VANCOUVER,BC V6E 3V7 CA

LINE #	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	1.00	LOCATABLE MINERALS / MINING CLAIMS-NOT NEW-UNADJUD,ONE AUTH NO. ONLY / MINING CLAIM MONEY RECEIVED **CASES:** AMC35909/$6665.00	2018 MAINT (43)	- n/a -	6665.00
				TOTAL:	**$6,665.00**

PAYMENT INFORMATION

1	AMOUNT:	6665.00	POSTMARKED:	N/A
	TYPE:	CHECK	RECEIVED:	08/23/2017
	CHECK NO:	91009		
	NAME:	FENNEMORE CRAIG PC 2394 E CAMELBACK RD SUITE 600 PHOENIX AZ 85016 CA		

REMARKS

PAID BY FENNEMORE CRAIG IN TRUST FOR AND ON BENEFIT OF GOLD ROAD MINING CORP

This receipt was generated by the automated BLM Collections and Billing System and is a paper representation of a portion of the official electronic record contained therein.

WHEN RECORDED, RETURN TO:
Marc A. Marra, Esq.
Fennemore Craig, P.C.
2394 East Camelback Road, Suite 600
Phoenix, Arizona 85016-3429

FEE# 2017040304
OFFICIAL RECORDS OF MOHAVE COUNTY
KRISTI BLAIR, COUNTY RECORDER
08/23/2017 12:04 PM Fee $12.00
PAGE: 1 of 5

STATE OF ARIZONA)
) ss:
County of Maricopa)

AFFIDAVIT OF ANNUAL CLAIM MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT AND NOTICE OF INTENT TO HOLD MINING CLAIMS

The undersigned Affiant, being duly sworn, deposes and states that:

1. I am a citizen of the United States and am at least eighteen (18) years of age;

2. I reside in the City of Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona;

3. I am an authorized agent for **GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.**, a Nevada corporation ("*Claimant*"), whose address is Suite 450, 1090 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 3V7, Canada;

4. Claimant owns and maintains certain unpatented lode mining claims, placer mining claims, mill sites, and/or tunnel sites situated in Mohave County, Arizona as more particularly described on Exhibit A, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference (the "*Claims*");

5. Claimant is personally acquainted with the Claims;

6. Claimant intends to hold the Claims for the assessment year ending September 1, 2018;

7. Payment of the annual claim maintenance fee ("*Maintenance Fee*") of $155.00 for every lode mining claim, mill site, and tunnel site, and $155.00 for every 20 acres or portion thereof contained in each placer mining claim, has been made as evidenced by the Bureau of Land Management receipt, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference; and

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AZ STATE OFFICE

NO. OF CLAIMS 43
AMOUNT 6665
RECEIPT NO. 3951828
INIT. CLC

13119492 ** BLM-ASO** 1

8. Payment of the Maintenance Fee has been made in lieu of recording an affidavit of performance of annual assessment work for the purpose of complying with the laws, rules and regulations of the United States and/or Arizona relating to owning, holding and maintaining the Claims.

Affiant executes this Affidavit of Annual Claim Maintenance Fee Payment and Notice of Intent to Hold Mining Claims on this 23rd day of August, 2017.

Marc A. Marra, AGENT
Marc A. Marra, authorized agent

The foregoing Affidavit of Annual Claim Maintenance Fee Payment and Notice of Intent to Hold Mining Claims dated the 23rd day of August, 2017, prepared for the benefit of Gold Road Mining Corp., a Nevada corporation, consisting of a total of five (5) pages, was sworn, subscribed and acknowledged before me this 23rd day of August, 2017, by Marc A. Marra, authorized agent of Gold Road Mining Corp., a Nevada corporation, for and on behalf of the corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and official seal.

Charlene Sarich
Notary Public

CHARLENE SARICH
NOTARY PUBLIC - ARIZONA
MARICOPA COUNTY
My Comm. Exp.: September 13, 2019

PHOENIX, ARIZONA
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2017040304 Page: 3 of 5

EXHIBIT A
TO AFFIDAVIT OF ANNUAL CLAIM MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT AND NOTICE OF INTENT TO HOLD MINING CLAIMS

Unpatented mining claims and sites situated in the San Francisco (Oatman, Gold Road, Boundary Cone) Mining District, G&SRB&M, Mohave County, Arizona, the names of which together with the Book and Page numbers of recording of the location notices, and amendments thereto, in the official records of said county, the Townships, Ranges and Sections of location, and the serial numbers assigned by the Arizona State Office of the Bureau of Land Management, are as follows:

No.	Name of Claim	Location	Book/Page	BLM Serial No.
1	Bull Run Mill-Site	20N/20W/35	1/347	AMC35909
2	Climax Mill-Site	19N/19W/16	1/487	AMC35910
3	Gold Brook Mill-Site	19N/20W/2	1/348	AMC35911
4	Railroad Mill-Site	19N/19W/18	1/66	AMC35912
5	Surprise Mill-Site	19N/20W/11	1/343	AMC35913
6	Tip Top Mill-Site	20N/20W/34	1/409	AMC35914
7	G. R. 1	19N/20W/13	36/576	AMC35916
8	G. R. 2	19N/20W/13	36/578	AMC35917
9	G. R. 3	19N/19W/18	36/580	AMC35918
10	G. R. 6	19N/19W/18	36/586	AMC35921
11	G. R. 8	19N/20W/13	109/411	AMC35923
12	G. R. 9	19N/20W/13	109/413	AMC35924
13	G. R. 3	19N/20W/11	416/181	AMC35928
14	Houghton Annex	19N/20W/11	3T/274; 3T/489	AMC35929
15	Houghton Annex No.1	19N/20W/11	3T/504	AMC35930
16	Latite No.4	19N/20W/11	3-U/452	AMC35931
17	Latite No. 5	19N/20W/13	3-U/453	AMC35932
18	Latite No. 6	19N/20W/13	3-U/454	AMC35933
19	Latite Frac. No. 1	19N/20W/11	3-U/449	AMC35934
20	Latite Frac. No. 2	19N/20W/11	3-U/450	AMC35935
21	Mabel Fraction	19N/20W/11	QQ242	AMC35936
22	Red Top – Red Top Amended	19N/20W/13	Q/8; 2203/38	AMC35951
23	Red Top Extension	19N/20W/13	AA/292	AMC35952
24	Red Top Extension No. 1	19N/20W/13	3C/407	AMC35953
25	Red Top Extension No. 2	19N/20W/13	EE/186	AMC35954

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Exhibit A Page 2 of 2

No.	Name of Claim	Location	Book/Page	BLM Serial No.
26	Ruth 1	19N/20W/11	2059/878	AMC322538
27	Ruth 2	19N/20W/11	2059/880	AMC322539
28	Ruth 3	19N/20W/11	2059/882	AMC322540
29	Ruth 4	19N/20W/11	2059/884	AMC322541
30	Ruth 5	19N/20W/11	2059/886	AMC322542
31	Ruth 6	19N/20W/11	2059/888	AMC322543
32	Ruth 7	19N/20W/11	2059/890	AMC322544
33	Ruth 8	19N/20W/11	2059/892	AMC322545
34	Ruth 9	19N/20W/11	2059/894	AMC322546
35	Ruth 11	19N/20W/12	2059/898	AMC322548
36	Ruth 43	19N/20W/11	2059/962	AMC322580
37	Ruth 45	19N/20W/11	2059/966	AMC322582
38	Loot 4	19N/20W/12	6551/953	AMC375601
39	Loot 15	19N/20W/11	6645/646	AMC377644
40	Loot 18	19N/20W/2	6645/652	AMC377647
41	Loot 20	19N/20W/2 & 3	6645/656	AMC377649
42	Loot 21	19N/20W/2 & 3	6645/658	AMC377650
43	Loot 22	19N/20W/10 & 11	6645/660	AMC377651

43 claims @ $155/claim = $6,665.00

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Cruski Mines LLC Patented Claims Leased to Gold Road Mining Corp

EXHIBIT A
to that Mining Lease between
Cruskie Mines, L.L.C. and
GRMC Minerals, Inc.

PROPERTY

The Property consists of the following patented lode mining claims situate in Township 19 North, Range 20 West; G&SRB&M, Mohave County, State of Arizona:

	Cruskie Mines LLC				
APN Mohave County AZ	Name of Claim	Acres	Patent #	Deeds Book/Page	Mineral Survey
221-09-004 Parcel broken up into 221-09-012, 013, & 014 Claim Block increased to 140 Acres. See below.	Homestead (20A), Dragoon (20A), El Centro #2+Catspaw (APP 10A), Ambassador + Ambassador #1 (App 30A), , Summit #5 (20A), Sunday (20A)	140.00	8E+05	144 / 90	3408
221-09-012	Ambassador, & Ambassador #1, El Centro#2, Catspaw, Dragon, Homestead	71.49	8E+05	144 / 90	3408
221-09-013		63.68	8E+05	144 / 90	3408
221-09-014	Summit #5	4.83	8E+05	144 / 90	3408
221-10-003	El Centro #3	20.00	8E+05	144 / 90	3408
221-10-006	Wild Goose Fraction	16.66	7E+05	144 / 85	3317
221-17-001	Reo & Rex	29.76	8E+05	144 / 90	3408
221-17-004	Mohawk & Mohawk Ext	40.00	6E+05	2599 / 904	3237
221-05-013	Hawk	5.00			3340
221-06-005	Vulcan	20.00			2737
221-18-002	Roosevelt	18.52			2749
221-19-001	Climax	20.86			2749
345-06-005	Midnight (Roving Dick, Sunset)	49.79		33 / 531	1386
345-06-006	Sunnyside Cont	14.28			
345-12-003	Oro Blanco Cont.	20.15			
345-12-004	Royal BB Cont.	22.17			
346-02-001	Wonder	20.00			4055
346-09-001	Golden Eagle	11.86			3888
346-09-002	Banner	17.58		33 / 531	3888
	Totals	466.63			

Appendix B: Title Insurance Policy

ALTA OWNER'S POLICY OF TITLE INSURANCE

Issued By:

CHICAGO TITLE COMPANY

Policy Number:

CTM17036855 - O

Any notice of claim and any other notice or statement in writing required to be given to the Company under this Policy must be given to the Company at the address shown in Section 18 of the Conditions.

COVERED RISKS

SUBJECT TO THE EXCLUSIONS FROM COVERAGE, THE EXCEPTIONS FROM COVERAGE CONTAINED IN SCHEDULE B, AND THE CONDITIONS, CHICAGO TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY, a Florida corporation (the "Company") insures, as of Date of Policy and, to the extent stated in Covered Risks 9 and 10, after Date of Policy, against loss or damage, not exceeding the Amount of Insurance, sustained or incurred by the Insured by reason of:

1. Title being vested other than as stated in Schedule A.
2. Any defect in or lien or encumbrance on the Title. This Covered Risk includes but is not limited to insurance against loss from
   (a) A defect in the Title caused by
      (i) forgery, fraud, undue influence, duress, incompetency, incapacity, or impersonation;
      (ii) failure of any person or Entity to have authorized a transfer or conveyance;
      (iii) a document affecting Title not properly created, executed, witnessed, sealed, acknowledged, notarized, or delivered;
      (iv) failure to perform those acts necessary to create a document by electronic means authorized by law;
      (v) a document executed under a falsified, expired, or otherwise invalid power of attorney;
      (vi) a document not properly filed, recorded, or indexed in the Public Records including failure to perform those acts by electronic means authorized by law; or
      (vii) a defective judicial or administrative proceeding.
   (b) The lien of real estate taxes or assessments imposed on the Title by a governmental authority due or payable, but unpaid.
   (c) Any encroachment, encumbrance, violation, variation, or adverse circumstance affecting the Title that would be disclosed by an accurate and complete land survey of the Land. The term "encroachment" includes encroachments of existing improvements located on the Land onto adjoining land, and encroachments onto the Land of existing improvements located on adjoining land.
3. Unmarketable Title.
4. No right of access to and from the Land.
5. The violation or enforcement of any law, ordinance, permit, or governmental regulation (including those relating to building and zoning) restricting, regulating, prohibiting, or relating to
   (a) the occupancy, use, or enjoyment of the Land;
   (b) the character, dimensions, or location of any improvement erected on the Land;
   (c) the subdivision of land; or
   (d) environmental protection

   if a notice, describing any part of the Land, is recorded in the Public Records setting forth the violation or intention to enforce, but only to the extent of the violation or enforcement referred to in that notice.
6. An enforcement action based on the exercise of a governmental police power not covered by Covered Risk 5 if a notice of the enforcement action, describing any part of the Land, is recorded in the Public Records, but only to the extent of the enforcement referred to in that notice.

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Appendix C: Cruski Lease

Mining Lease

between

GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.

and

CRUSKIE MINES, L.L.C.

August 22, 2017

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