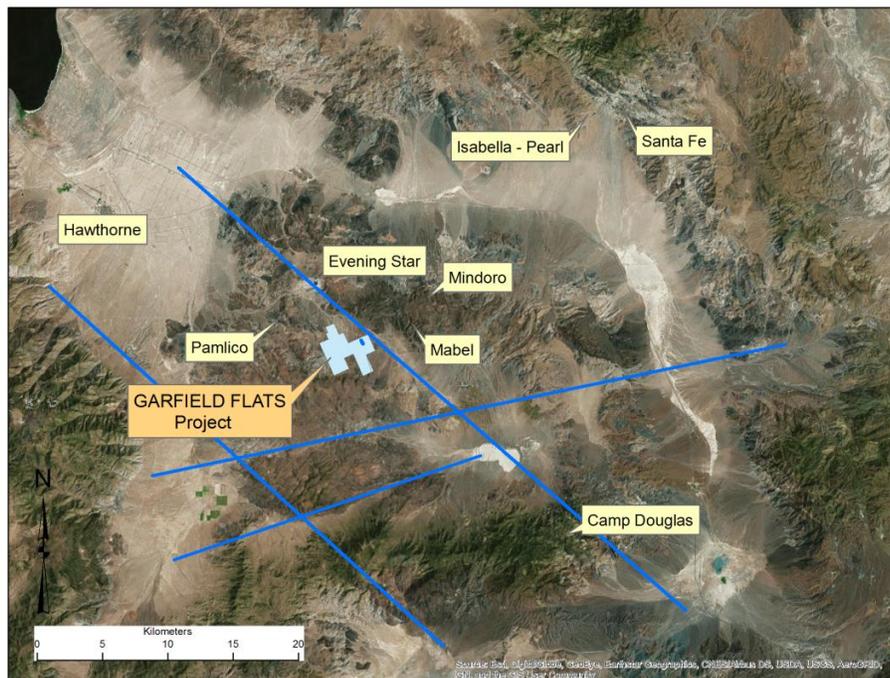


# NI 43-101 Independent Technical Report On the Garfield Flats Project

Mineral County, Nevada  
Twp. 7 N, Range 32 E MDBM  
Centered on UTM NAD 27 zone 11  
378,170 East, 4,256,006 North



## GARFIELD FLATS PROJECT

Prepared for: Smooth Rock Ventures Corp.  
# 1080 – 789 W. Pender St.  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
Canada V6C1H2

Prepared by: Robert D. Thomas Jr., CPG, QP  
5040 Pleasant View Dr.  
Reno, Nevada 89434  
May 27, 2019

# TABLE OF CONTENTS for Garfield Flats

1.0	SUMMARY .....	1
1.1	Property Description and Ownership	
1.2	Geology and Mineralization	
1.3	Status of Exploration	
1.4	Conclusions and Recommendations	
2.0	INTRODUCTION .....	3
2.1	Purpose of Report	
2.2	Terms of Reference	
2.3	Sources of Information	
2.4	Property Inspection	
3.0	RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS.....	4
4.0	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION.....	5
4.1	Property Size, Location and Mineral Tenure	
4.2	Nature of Title and Obligations	
4.3	Agreements and Royalties	
4.4	Environmental Liabilities	
4.5	Permitting Requirements	
4.6	Other Factors Affecting Property	
5.0	ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY .....	8
5.1	Access to Property	
5.2	Climate	
5.3	Local Resources and Infrastructure	
5.4	Physiography	
5.5	Sufficiency of Surface Rights	
6.0	HISTORY.....	8
6.1	History of Area	
6.2	Prior Ownership	
6.3	Exploration Work and Results from Previous Owners	
6.3.1	Original Locators	
6.3.2	Congdon and Carey Ltd #5	
6.3.3	Phelps Dodge	
6.3.4	Ingles	
6.3.5	Nevada Eagle Resources	
6.3.6	Orsa Minerals Ltd.	
6.3.6.1	Geophysical Surveys	
6.3.6.2	Geologic Mapping and Sampling	
6.3.7	Goodsprings Exploration LLC	

6.4	Production History	
7.0	GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION .....	23
7.1	Regional Geology	
7.2	Regional Structure	
7.3	Regional Mineralization	
7.4	Property Geology	
7.5	Type and character of Mineralization	
8.0	DEPOSIT TYPE .....	27
8.1	Deposit type	
8.2	Geologic Model for Exploration	
9.0	EXPLORATION .....	28
9.1	Geologic Mapping	
9.2	Rock Chip Sampling	
9.3	Soil Sampling	
9.4	Geophysical Surveys	
9.5	Interpretation of Results	
10.0	DRILLING .....	29
11.0	SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, & SECURITY .....	29
11.1	Previous Operators	
11.2	SRV Samples	
12.0	DATA VERIFICATION .....	30
13.0	MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING .....	31
14.0	MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES.....	31
23.0	ADJACENT PROPERTIES .....	31
24.0	OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION .....	31
25.0	INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS .....	32
26.0	RECOMMENDATIONS .....	33
27.0	REFERENCES.....	35
	DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGES .....	37

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Property Location Map .....	5
Figure 2	Claim Map .....	6
Figure 3	Congdon and Carey Drill Hole Locations .....	10
Figure 4	Phelps Dodge Drill Hole Locations.....	11
Figure 5	Fjordland Drill Hole Locations .....	12
Figure 6	TIP Survey Results .....	14
Figure 7	IP Pseudo Section .....	15
Figure 8	Geologic Map, IP Responses and Target Zones .....	16
Figure 9	Vuggy Silica Alteration .....	17
Figure 10	Eastern Barite-Copper Zone .....	18
Figure 11	Southeast Copper Zone .....	18
Figure 12	Black Calcite Veins in Platy Limestone .....	19
Figure 13	Western Skarn Zone Gossan .....	20
Figure 14	Flow Banded Rhyolite .....	20
Figure 15	Typical Dump Material .....	21
Figure 16	Goodsprings' Claim Blocks with Target Zones .....	22
Figure 17	Surface Gold Assays .....	22
Figure 18	Footwall Mineralized Stockwork Zone .....	23
Figure 19	Strike-Slip Faulting and Pull-apart Basins .....	25
Figure 20	Regional Structures and Mineral Deposits .....	25
Figure 21	Older Feldspar Porphyry with Quartz and Iron Oxide Veinlets .....	32
Figure 22	Directional Drilling on Structural Targets .....	34

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Congdon and Carey Drill Results . .....	10
Table 2	Significant Fjordland Drill Intercepts .....	12
Table 3	Verification sampling of dump piles .....	30
Table 4	Verification sampling of mineralized exposures .....	30

## APPENDICES

Appendix A	List of Claims
Appendix B	IP Pseudo Sections
Appendix C	Geochemical Maps
Appendix D	Confirmation Sample Assays
Appendix E	Proposed Exploration Budget

## 1.0 SUMMARY

**1.1 Property Description and Ownership** The project comprises 106, unpatented lode mining claims that are owned by Goodsprings Exploration LLC, a private Nevada Company, and three unpatented lode mining claims that are owned by Tarsis Resources, a British Columbia Corporation. Smooth Rock Ventures Corp., (SRV) a British Columbia Corporation, can earn an interest in all 109 claims through lease agreements with current lease holders Walker River Resources a British Columbia Corporation, and Nevada Canyon Gold Corp.,(NCG) a Nevada Corporation as follows: SRV entered into a Letter Of Intent (LOI) to form an Exploration Agreement with Option to Form Joint Venture Agreement with Walker River Resources (WRR), a B.C., Corporation, for the Garfield Flats (GF) project on March 26, 2019 ( WRR website [www.wrrgold.com](http://www.wrrgold.com)). SRV can earn a 50% interest in the GF project by spending \$450,000 (C\$600,000) for the benefit of the project over a two- year period. WRR obtained the project through an assignment from Nevada Canyon Gold Corp (NCG), a Nevada Corporation, on June 1, 2018. NCG entered into an agreement to lease the project on June 1, 2017 from the project owner, Goodsprings Exploration LLC, a private Nevada limited liability company. The NCG Agreement covers Goodsprings' original six Orsa and six Lazy unpatented lode mining claims as well as any new claims located by either party in a one-mile Area of Interest from the outside boundary of the original claims. The initial term of the lease is for ten years with the right to extend the Agreement for two additional terms of ten years. The initial and first anniversary payments of \$15,000 have been made, and subsequent anniversary payments of \$20,000 are due on the second and third anniversaries, \$25,000 on the fourth and fifth anniversaries and \$40,000 on all subsequent anniversaries thereafter. There is a two percent Gross Proceeds Royalty on all mineral production from the project, and NCG must purchase the project for \$300,000 before any development work or mining can begin. The royalty survives the purchase of the claims.

In July of 2017, NCG entered into a Lease Agreement for the three Lazy, unpatented lode mining claims (Figure 2) owned by Tarsis Resources US Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Alianza Minerals of Vancouver, B.C. A one thousand-dollar (\$ 1,000.00) payment was made to Tarsis on signing the Agreement and a two thousand-dollar (\$ 2,000.00) payment is due on each anniversary date the Agreement is in effect. The initial period of the agreement is for ten years with two, ten-year renewals permitted. A two percent (2%) Gross Proceeds Royalty is due from all mineral production from the claims. In April of 2019, NCG signed a Letter OF Intent (LOI) to form an Exploration Agreement with Option to Form a Joint Venture for the three Tarsis claims with SRV. SRV can earn a 40% interest in the claims by making the annual lease payments described above and spending \$37,500 (C\$50,000) for exploration of the claims over a two-year period.

The 109 claims cover approximately 2,245 acres (908 hectares). The claims are located in sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, and 35 of Township 7 north, Range 32 east, MDBM, Mineral County, Nevada. The area is approximately 13 miles (21.6 km) southeast of the town of Hawthorne, and all of the claims are on ground administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

**1.2 Geology and Mineralization** Mapped units on the project include Paleozoic metasediments, Mesozoic sediments and intrusions, and Cenozoic volcanic rocks and porphyry intrusions. A suite of Mesozoic and/or Paleozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks are more prevalent in the central and eastern portions of the project. The volcanic rocks consist of massive feldspar porphyry, porphyritic lava and volcanic breccia. The porphyries contain varying amounts of euhedral to subhedral feldspar, amphibole and pyroxene phenocrysts in a dark aphanitic groundmass. The breccias are composed of angular porphyry clasts in a porphyry groundmass of the same composition. Sedimentary rocks consist of interbedded mudstone to sandy mudstone, feldspar wacke, chert-quartz wacke, and lithic conglomerate composed of sedimentary and volcanic rock fragments with a feldspathic mudstone matrix. There are also carbonate rocks consisting of dark to light gray, fine-grained crystalline limestone, fine-grained calcarenite and fine-to medium-grained silty limestone.

The project has undergone two distinct periods and styles of mineralization. The first period of mineralization is interpreted to be associated with the older Triassic-Jurassic-aged rocks, which are composed of volcanoclastic sediments, lavas and porphyritic intrusive rocks. This period of mineralization has produced local areas of quartz veinlet stockworks as well as larger quartz veins with iron- and copper-oxide staining. The second period of mineralization at the project is interpreted to be the result of a Tertiary-age, High Sulfidation Epithermal type, precious metal-bearing, hydrothermal system which has been localized along northwest-trending, strike-slip faults and the complimentary, north-trending extension zones. This younger, rhyolite-hosted mineralization is quite similar to the mineralized rocks that are described at the Pamlico mine located 2.5 miles (4 km) NW of the project. Work on the project has identified the following discrete zones of mineralization:

1. The Lazy Man gold zone which is a structurally-controlled, intrusion-related gold deposit partially hosted by flow-banded, altered rhyolite dikes and domes,
2. Areas of strong vuggy silica alteration in both intrusive porphyritic rocks and volcanic agglomerates particularly in the footwall of the Lazy Man gold zone,
3. A large area of barite and copper mineralization with intense bleaching east of the gold zone,
4. Strong copper showings to the southeast of the gold zone,
5. The Loman antimony mine to the southwest of the gold zone,
6. Skarn zones to the west of the gold zone,
7. A large zone of strong IP response to the west of the gold zone, and
8. A pyrrhotite porphyry intrusion west of the gold zone .

The project lies within the central portion of the Walker Lane, a crustal-scale, northwest-trending zone of structural disruption at least 420 miles-long (676 km) and 50 to 96 miles-wide (80 to 155 km). This structural zone reaches from north of Las Vegas to the Nevada-California border north of Reno and forms a transition between the northwest-trending Sierra Nevada range to the west, and the north- to northeast-trending ranges of the Great Basin Province of Nevada to the east.

**1.3 Status of Exploration** Smooth Rock Ventures has not begun an exploration program on the project. There have been mapping, sampling and drilling programs conducted by previous operators that are described in the History section of this report.

**1.4 Conclusions and Recommendations** Based on the previous work completed on the project, the GF project is a district-scale mineral system three miles (4.8 km) E-W and two miles (3.2 km) N-S comprising a collection of eight geographically and mineralogically distinct zones of strong alteration with base and precious metal mineralization listed above.

A first-year, two-phased exploration program with a proposed budget of \$ 225,000 (C\$ 300,000) is recommended for the project. Phase one will comprise detailed mapping and sampling of selected areas, trenching to expose mineralized trends, a ground-magnetic survey, data compilation and drill target selection. Phase One has a proposed budget of \$ 79,600 (C\$ 106,000).

The initiation of the Phase Two program will be contingent upon valid drill targets being generated by the Phase One work. Phase Two of the exploration program has a proposed budget of \$ 135,600 (C\$ 181,000) and will consist of testing selected targets with 3,000 feet (915 m) of reverse circulation drilling. Samples will be collected at five-foot (1.5 m) intervals and fire assayed for gold. Twenty-foot (6.1 m) composite samples will be analyzed for base-metals and pathfinder elements. A Contingency fund of 4% brings the total expenditure to \$ 223,800 (C\$ 297,611).

If the first-year program is successful, a second-year, \$ 225,000 (C\$ 300,000) program consisting of additional drilling will be proposed.

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

**2.1 Purpose of Report** Robert D. Thomas Jr., CPG, QP, was retained by Smooth Rock Ventures Corp. (SRV) to produce an independent NI 43-101 compliant technical report on the Garfield Flats (GF) project 13 miles (21 km) southeast of Hawthorne, Nevada. The report has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F. The Author's scope of work included reviewing available historic information, conducting a site visit, and collection of eight verification samples for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Hg, Mo, Pb, Sb and Zn.

**2.2 Terms of Reference** This report is based on a site visit by the Author and review of the cited technical reports, papers and exploration data generated by Desert Ventures and others. These reports describe the general setting, geology, history of the project along with previous exploration activities and results. These reports were generally made by established mining or exploration companies under the supervision of a qualified geologist and are believed to be generally accurate and representative of the GF project.

Measurements in this report are given in both Imperial and metric units, using the following conversion formulas.

1 meter = 3.28 feet  
1 kilometer = 0.621 mile

1 hectare	=2.471 acres
1 tonne (T)	= one metric tonne, 1.1023 short tons (t)
1/g/T	= one gram per metric Tonne
Opt	= ounces per short ton
PPM	= parts per million, 1 ppm = 1g/T = 0.032 opt

All currency referenced in this report is in U.S. dollars (exchange rate: C\$ = 0.75 \$). UTM Coordinates are given in terms of the NAD 27, Zone 11 S grid.

**2.3 Sources of Information** Sources of information for this report are cited in the Reference section of this report.

**2.4 Property Inspection** The Author, Robert D. Thomas Jr., is a Qualified Person (QP) and originally examined the property with D. K. Brook on July 11 and 12, 2017. Brook, also a QP, has directed all of the exploration work conducted on the property since 2011 and is the manager of Goodsprings Exploration LLC, the owner of the project. The site visit in 2017 was at the request of common management of Nevada Canyon and Smooth Rock Ventures in anticipation of a potential financing, that would have required an NI 43-101 Report. The Author collected eight verification samples from mineralized exposures and mine dumps materials on the property. Four samples with numbering corresponding to dump site material samples 78198, 78199, 78200 and 121995 were taken from historical mine dumps within the property. Four samples with numbering corresponding to prospecting samples 78196, 78197, 121994, and 121996 were taken from mineralized exposures within the property. Further details of the verification samples can be found in Section 12.0 and Appendices D of this Report. At the Request of Management of Smooth Rock Ventures, the Author re-visited property on May 22, 2019 with Smooth Rock President, Jeffrey Cocks, and D.K. Brooks the manager of Goodsprings Exploration LLC, the owner of the project. It is the Author's opinion after his recent property inspection that no material change to the scientific and technical information has occurred to the property since the July 2017 property inspection. The author also independently confirmed via the online Bureau of Land Management (BLM) records in the interim period since the Author's July 2017 site visit, that no notice level exploration permits have been issued (5 acres or less disturbance) and no Plans of Operations have been issued (greater than 5 acres). Additionally, the Author reviewed all public company filings and disclosure for Nevada Canyon and Walker River Resources Corp which confirmed the lack of funds spent on the project for any type of exploration activities. It is the Author's opinion after review of the above that no material change to the scientific and technical information has occurred to the property since the July 2017 property inspection.

### **3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS**

The Author has not relied on data from any other experts in the preparation of this report.

## 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

**4.1 Property Size and Location** The GF project comprises 106 Orsa and Lazy unpatented lode mining claims that are owned by Goodsprings Exploration LLC, a private Nevada company, and three unpatented lode mining claims owned by Tarsis Resources, a B.C. corporation.

A list of the claims is included in Appendix A. The claims cover approximately 2,245 acres (908 hectares). The claims are located in sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, and 35 of Township 7 north, Range 32 east, MDBM, in Mineral County, Nevada. The area is approximately 13 miles (21.6 km) southeast of the town of Hawthorne, Figure 1. The area is covered by the Pamlico 7.5- minute topographic quadrangle map published by the U.S. Geological Survey. The intersection of the county-maintained Garfield Flats road and the road leading to the Lazy Man mine has NAD 27 Zone 11 coordinates of 378,170 east and 4,256,006 north. All of the claims are on ground administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the claim map is shown in Figure 2.

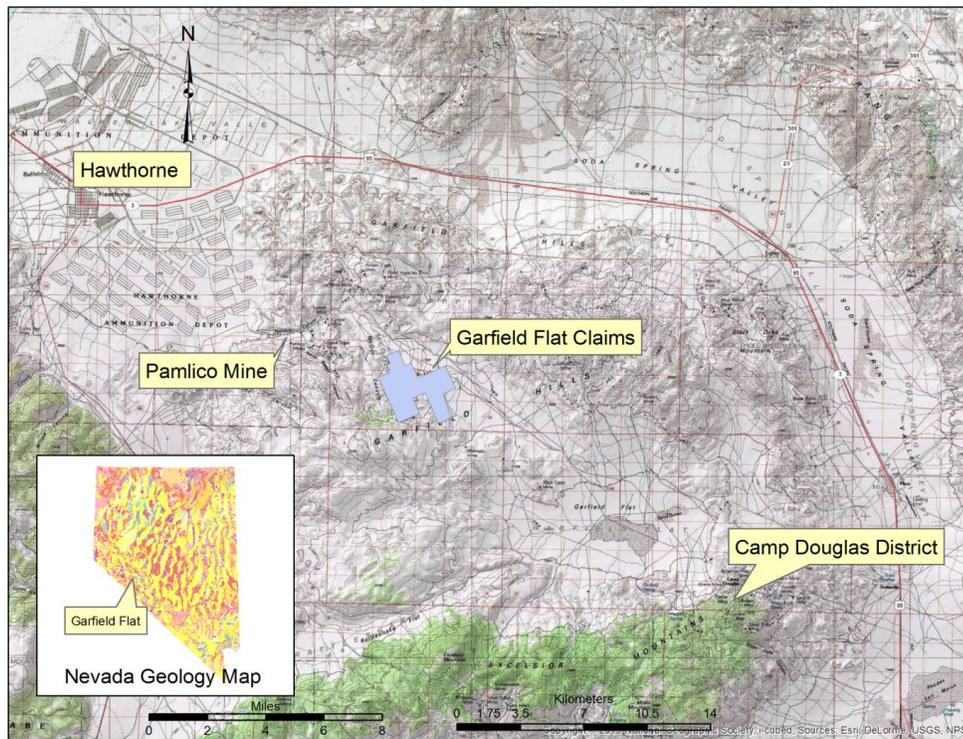


Figure 1. Project Location Map

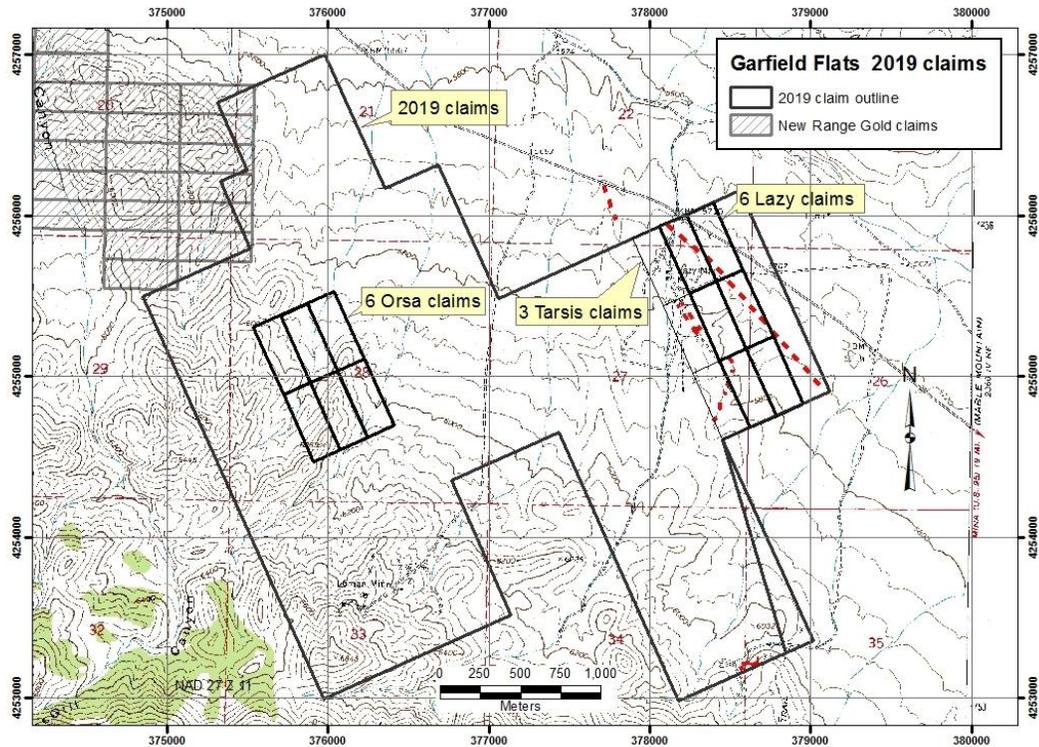


Figure 2. Claim Map

**4.2 Nature of Title and Obligations** Under the U.S. Mining Law of 1872, the locator of a claim has the right to explore, develop and mine minerals on the claim. Currently, there is not a Federal royalty. A standard claim is 600 feet wide and 1,500 feet long (182.9 m by 459.3 m), covers 20.66 acres (8.3hct) and has each corner marked with a two-inch by two-inch by four-feet high wooden post. Another post located on the center line of the claim contains the Notice of Location, which describes who has located the claim and its size. The long side of the Orsa and Lazy claims trends in a NW – SE direction. All claims give the locator extralateral rights on any veins within the claim that are parallel to the long side of the claim. These rights allow the owner to follow the vein down-dip beyond the sidelines of the claim. The claims were located using a Trimble GPS unit but have not been legally surveyed. After locating the claims, an initial registration fee of \$212 per claim was paid to the BLM and \$37.50 to the county, and these payments validate the claims until the next September 1. To maintain the claims, an annual filing of a “Notice of Intent to Hold” along with payment of \$155 per claim to the Bureau of Land Management is required. Additionally, the Notice and \$12.00 per claim fee must be filed in the county in which the claim is located. The Notice to the BLM must be filed prior to September 1 of each year to keep the claims in good standing. The Author does not offer a title opinion, but the required BLM registration, maintenance and county filing fees, have been paid, and the claims are valid until September 1, 2019.

**4.3 Agreements and Royalties** SRV entered into a Letter Of Intent (LOI) to form an Exploration Agreement with Option to Form Joint Venture Agreement with Walker River Resources (WRR), a B.C., Corporation, for the GF project on March 26, 2019 ( WRR website [www.wrrgold.com](http://www.wrrgold.com)). SRV can earn a 50% interest in the GF project by spending \$450,000 (C\$600,000) for the benefit of the project over a two- year period. WRR obtained the project

through an assignment from Nevada Canyon Gold Corp (NCG), a Nevada Corporation, on June 1, 2018. NCG entered into an agreement to lease the project on June 1, 2017 from the project owner, Goodsprings Exploration LLC, a private Nevada limited liability company. The NCG Agreement covers Goodsprings' original six Orsa and six Lazy unpatented lode mining claims as well as any new claims located by either party in a one-mile Area of Interest from the outside boundary of the original claims. The initial term of the lease is for ten years with the right to extend the Agreement for two additional terms of ten years. The initial and first anniversary payments of \$15,000 have been made, and subsequent anniversary payments of \$20,000 are due on the second and third anniversaries, \$25,000 on the fourth and fifth anniversaries and \$40,000 on all subsequent anniversaries thereafter. There is a two percent Gross Proceeds Royalty on all mineral production from the project, and NCG must purchase the project for \$300,000 before any development work or mining can begin. The royalty survives the purchase of the claims.

In July of 2017, NCG entered into a Lease Agreement for the three Lazy, unpatented lode mining claims (Figure 2) owned by Tarsis Resources US Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Alianza Minerals of Vancouver, B.C. A one thousand-dollar (\$ 1,000.00) payment was made to Tarsis on signing the Agreement and a two thousand dollar (\$ 2,000.00) payment is due on each anniversary date the Agreement is in effect. The initial period of the agreement is for ten years with two, ten-year renewals permitted. A two percent (2%) Gross Proceeds Royalty is due from all mineral production from the claims. In April of 2019, NCG signed a Letter OF Intent (LOI) to form an Exploration Agreement with Option to Form a Joint Venture for the three Tarsis claims with SRV. SRV can earn a 40% interest in the claims by making the annual lease payments described above and spending \$37,500 (C\$50,000) for exploration of the claims over a two-year period.

**4.4 Environmental Liabilities** The Author is not an expert on environmental issues, but to the extent known, there do not appear to be significant environmental liabilities on the GF project.

**4.5 Permitting Requirements** Any exploration work which creates surface disturbance on BLM land is subject to BLM rules and regulations. A "Notice of Intent to Operate" (Notice) showing the planned work and posting the required reclamation bond must be filed with the BLM for surface disturbances under five acres. BLM approval of the Notice must be obtained before any surface disturbance takes place. Surface disturbances greater than five acres require a "Plan of Operation" (Plan) to be filed with the BLM, and the Plan involves an in-depth environmental review of the project.

**4.6 Other Factors Affecting Property** The Author is not an expert on claim titles, but to the extent known, there do not appear to be other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the project.

## **5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY**

**5.1 Access to Property** From Reno, the project is accessed by driving east on I- 80 to Fernley and then driving east on highway 50 to Fallon. From Fallon, highway 95 leads south to Hawthorne. At the stoplight in Hawthorne, turn left (east) on highway 95 and proceed 8.4 miles (13.4 km) and turn right (south) onto the county-maintained Garfield Flats gravel road. At 4.8 miles (7.6 km) from the highway keep to the left as the right fork goes to the Pamlico mine. Continue east for 4.25 miles (6.8 km) to the two-track road turning right (south) into the project at UTM co-ordinates of 378,170 E and 4,256,006 N. The shafts and dumps are the Lazy Man mine.

**5.2 Climate** The climate in this area has warm to hot summers with temperatures up to 100°F (37.7 C), and winter temperatures down to 10°F (-12 C) with occasional snowfall.

**5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure** Hawthorne is the county seat of Mineral County and has a population of approximately 4,000. Fuel, food, lodging and basic supplies are available in the town. There have been operating mines in the area in the past, but none of the mines are in production now. Gold Resources has started heap leaching operations at their Isabella-Pearl mine east of Hawthorne. The workforces for the mine will live in Hawthorne. There is a major electrical transmission line about three miles (4.8 km) west of the project, and water for mining operations would be developed by wells.

**5.4 Physiography** The project covers a gently north-sloping pediment area covered by low, desert shrubs and grasses. Elevations range from 6,200 feet (1,890 m) in the hills on the south side of the project to 5,600 feet (1,707 m) on the north edge of the project.

**5.5 Sufficiency of Surface Rights** It is the Authors' opinion that the large size of the claim block and the relatively flat topography provide ample room for any surface mining and processing facility.

## **6.0 HISTORY**

**6.1 History of Area** The earliest reported exploration and mining in the area around the project was in 1885 at the Pamlico and La Panta gold mines which are three miles (4.8 km) east of the GF project. Six miles (9.6 km) to the north, the Garfield and Mabel mines began operations in 1882 and produced gold, silver and lead from quartz veins (Archibold and Paul, 1970). The GF project was originally known as the Lazy Man mine and was discovered by a prospector from Hawthorne in 1933.

**6.2 Prior Ownership** G. A. Ashby and others were the first to discover the quartz veins on the project, and in 1933 they sank a number of inclined shafts on the vein. They mined the project until about 1938 and produced an estimated 1,200 ounces of gold (Ross, 1961). A two-page report was prepared on the project by a geologist named N. L. Archibold (1966). This report included a geologic map of the immediate area around the Lazy Man workings. Archibold

reported that the Mining Press newspaper had estimated \$125,000 of production which is significantly higher than the Nevada Bureau of Mines estimate of \$38,000 (\$35.00 gold price). The claims lapsed during the WW II era and were relocated in 1963 by a local prospector, Ernst Johns of Mina. Johns sold the claims in 1974 to Congdon and Carey Ltd # 5 (CC). CC located additional claims and carried out an exploration program. At some time during the CC tenure, Phelps Dodge conducted a 15-hole drilling program around the Lazy Man workings. Hugh Ingle, a Nevada mining engineer, leased the project from CC in 1979 and then purchased the claims in 1988. In 2003, Ingle allowed the claims to lapse, and 16 claims were immediately located by Nevada Eagle Resources. In 2007, the project was purchased by Gryphon Resources, and shortly thereafter Gryphon sold the claims to Bridgeport Gold Inc. In January, 2015, Bridgeport sold the claims to Tarsis Resources US Inc., a wholly- owned subsidiary of Alianza Minerals Inc. of Vancouver, B.C. In 2011, Orsa Minerals of Vancouver, B.C., staked 153 lode claims surrounding the 16 Bridgeport claims. A joint venture agreement was created between Orsa and Bridgeport, and Orsa began its exploration work. Orsa dropped the claims in 2015, and Goodsprings Exploration LLC staked six Orsa and six Lazy claims in 2016.

**6.3 Exploration Work and Results from Previous Owners** Since the original location of claims in 1933, there has been a number of companies involved with exploring and developing the project. What is known of their exploration work is described in the following sections.

**6.3.1 Original Locators** The original locators staked six claims and sank a series of ten inclined shafts along the main Lazy Man vein. They developed about 2,000 feet (610 m) of underground workings from three main shafts that went to a maximum depth of 300 feet (91 m) as reported by Ross (1961). The ore was hand sorted and freighted to the railroad siding at Kinlead, eleven miles (17.6 km) to the north. Document number 0360-0001 in the Nevada Bureau of Mines data base shows that one shipment from the mine of 34.2 tons averaged 5.9 ounces of gold per ton. Most of the higher gold values were in quartz veins, and the adjacent country rock consists of a strongly quartz-sericite altered, flow-banded rhyolite and a multi-lithic volcanic breccia unit.

**6.3.2 Congdon and Carey Ltd # 5** In 1974, Congdon and Carey Ltd # 5 (CC) was a private, Nevada limited partnership that was developing the Candelaria open-pit silver mine about 25 miles (40 km) southeast of the project. They leased claims from Johns and also located a block of claims covering the Lazy Man gold zone. CC conducted a mapping, sampling and drilling program. They were able to access all of the underground workings and completed a thorough mapping and sampling program. Their underground vein assay results showed localized gold values of plus one ounce (31.1 g/T), but most of the narrow vein samples showed much lower values. Based on their underground work, CC drilled five, vertical, rotary drill holes totaling 1,645 feet (501 m). They also drilled four angled core holes in a north east direction totaling 2,186 feet (666 m), Figure 3.

CC created very cursory logs for only part of each drill hole and apparently selected intervals for assay based on visual inspection. They created a number of hand-drawn cross sections showing the drill intercepts and interpreted geology. On one of the cross sections, hole

DD-2 crossed the Lazy Man structure from 240 – 275 feet (73 – 83.8 m), and this 35-foot (10.6 m) interval averaged 1.6 g/T Au. Other significant assay results are given in Table 1.

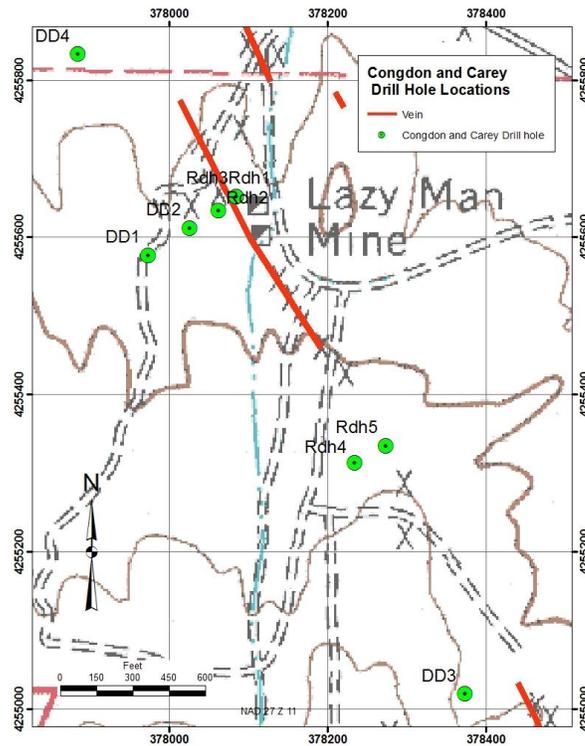


Figure 3. Congdon and Carey Drill Hole Locations

Hole	UTME NAD27	UTMN NAD27	Az	Dip	TD ft	From ft	To ft	Interval ft	Interval Meters	Au Gm/tonne	
RD 1	378085	4255652	0	90	200	55	60	5	1.5	4.6	
						60	65	5	1.5	1.6	
RD 2	378062	4255634	0	90	450	275	325	50	15.2	0.61	
						370	375	5	1.5	2	
						420	435	15	4.6	0.4	
RD 3	378085	4255652	0	90	150	15	25	10	3.0	0.3	
						45	50	5	1.5	0.4	
RD 4	378235	4255313	0	90	435			0	0.0	NSV	
RD 5	378274	4255335	0	90	410	120	150	30	9.1	0.4	
DD 1	377974	4255577	60	70	767	315	325	10	3.0	0.37	
						360	435	75	22.9	0.51	
						510	535	25	7.6	0.8	
DD 2	378026	4255612	60	50	350	45	50	5	1.5	0.51	
						"grab sample"	80	100	20	6.1	7.8
						240	275	35	10.7	1.66	
DD 3	378374	4255019	60	65	568	280	285	5	1.5	2.7	
						350	355	5	1.5	2	
						360	365	5	1.5	0.7	
DD 4	377885	4255833	60	55	501			0	0.0	NSV	

Table 1. Congdon and Carey Drill Results

CC also measured and sampled the dumps from the underground workings and estimated there were 8,000 tons (7,874 T) of material averaging 3 g/T Au. None of the original assay certificates, drill logs, rock chips or core is available, and the described intercepts are based on the CC field notes and hand-drawn cross sections. These reported intercepts are believed to be accurate but cannot be verified. The results are presented for historical purposes. There is not a CC report on the project available to the Author's.

### 6.3.3 Phelps Dodge

Shown on the CC maps are the locations of 15 holes reportedly drilled by Phelps Dodge (PD), probably in the late 1970's, Figure 4. The CC data did not include logs or assays for these holes. Freeport McMoran's office in Tucson, the successor to PD, was contacted in an effort to find any of the results, but no data were found. The circular pattern of the PD drill holes around the old Lazy Man gold zone is intriguing. PD was a large copper company, and the pattern of drill holes suggests that they were testing a large, porphyry-style target.

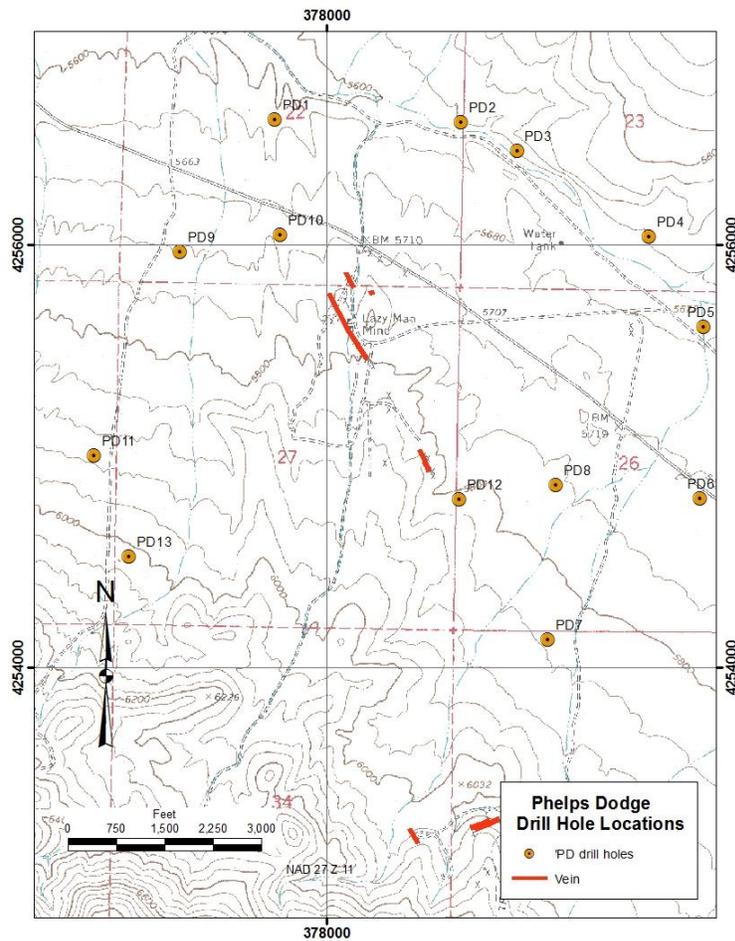


Figure 4. Phelps Dodge Drill Hole Locations

### 6.3.4 Ingles

The Ingles family leased the claims from CC in 1979 and then purchased them in 1988. During their tenure of the claims, they constructed a small leach pad on the project and began to crush the dump material and place it on the pad. They allowed the claims to lapse in 2003.

### 6.3.5 Nevada Eagle Resources

In 2003, Nevada Eagle Resources (NER) staked 16 Lazy lode claims to cover the Lazy Man gold zone and vein extensions to the southeast. In 2004 NER leased the project to Fjordland Exploration Inc., a Vancouver, B.C. junior company.

Fjordland Exploration had L. John Peters prepare a brief summary technical report on the project wherein he recommended a program of sampling, geophysical surveys and drilling (Peters, 2004). Fjordland did some surface sampling, but most of their effort was given to drilling five angled core holes totaling 1,999 feet (609 m), Figure 5. Significant gold intercepts are shown in Table 2.

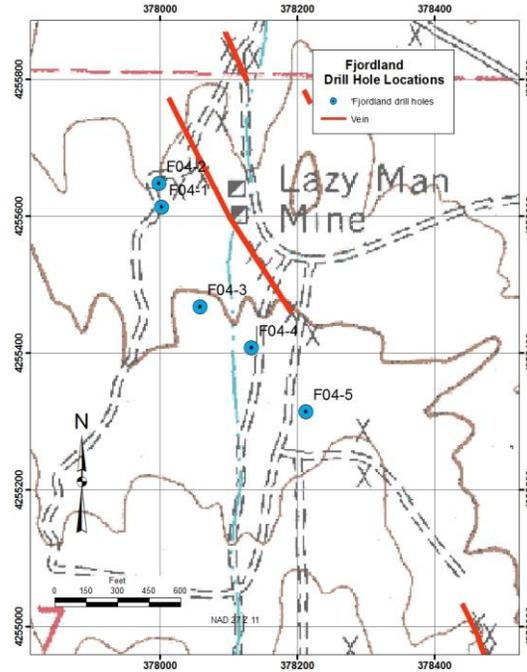


Figure 5. Fjordland Drill Hole Locations

Hole	From ft	To ft	Intvl ft	Intvl m	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
F04-1	0	366	366	111.5	NSV								
F04-2	76.0	84.0	8.0	2.4	0.588	0.3	113	205	-0.5	1.7	13	-1	55
F04-2	171.0	176.0	5.0	1.5	8.760	12.2	265	2940	4.0	3.2	4730	11	1130
F04-2	176.0	180.0	4.0	1.2	0.262	1.2	374	773	-0.5	3.0	947	22	509
F04-2	250.0	255.0	5.0	1.5	0.223	1.4	265	670	2.7	2.7	2530	291	1200
F04-2	278.0	283.0	5.0	1.5	0.189	0.2	228	3580	1.0	1.5	42	12	151
			0.0										
F04-3	165.0	168.0	3.0	0.9	1.039			145					
F04-3	437.0	450.0	13.0	3.9	0.990			668					
			0.0										
F04-4	392.0	394.0	2.0	0.6	2.606			100					
			0.0										
F04-5	274.0	281.0	7.0	2.1	0.307			155					
F04-5	281.0	287.0	6.0	1.7	7.540			340					

Table 2. Significant Fjordland Drill Intercepts

Because significant portions of the Fjordland drill holes were not assayed, and the core logging was done in an inconsistent manner, it is worthwhile to summarize what appear to be important features of the drill holes.

F04-1 - This hole was drilled parallel and adjacent to CC drill hole DD 2. The top 22 feet (6.7 m) of the hole contained black- and brown-coated fractures in a flow-banded rhyolite. The interval was not assayed. The core was assayed in intervals from 194 to 316 feet (59 – 96 m) with no significant gold values. From 340 to 345 feet (103.6 – 105 m) was a fractured, iron oxide-stained, siliceous rhyolite, and there was no core recovery from the 24 feet (7.3 m) above this interval. The interval was not assayed. From 345 to 366 feet (105–111.5 m), the bottom of the hole, was silicified, brecciated quartz monzonite with sericitic alteration. This interval was not assayed.

F04-2 - This hole was drilled 100 feet (30.4 m) north of F04-1 and contained at least five intervals with significant gold values, Table 2. One gold zone contained 3,580 ppm Cu and 2,530 ppm barite. The bottom 19 feet (5.8 m) is described as bleached, hematite-stained with quartz veinlets and phyllic alteration. This interval contained 0.118 g/T Au, 1,424 ppm Cu and 619 ppm barium.

F04-3 - This hole was drilled 500 feet (152 m) south of F04-1 and contained at least three intervals of significant gold values. The upper part of the hole is described as quartz monzonite dikes and andesite flows. A brecciated rhyolite dike with vuggy quartz veins from 165 to 168 feet (50 – 51 m) contained 1.02 g/T gold. The remainder of the hole to the bottom at 450 feet (137 m) is described as variably altered quartz monzonite with zones of quartz veinlet stockworks containing minor gold values. The bottom 13 feet (3.9 m) contained 0.99 g/T Au, 668 ppm Cu and is logged as sericitized quartz monzonite with iron oxide-stained fractures.

F04-4 - This hole was drilled 300 feet (91.4 m) SE of F04-3. The top 67 feet (20.4 m) was overburden followed by 8 feet (2.4 m) of iron oxide-stained rhyolite porphyry. From 77 to 162 feet (23.4 – 49.3 m) is iron oxide-stained quartz monzonite microporphyry that shows vuggy silica alteration with small quartz crystals lining the vugs. The interval from 162 to 193 feet (49.3 – 58.8 m) had no significant gold values and is described as quartz monzonite with iron oxide-coated fractures that are often dense enough to create a pseudo-breccia texture. The interval from 193 – 206 feet (58.8 – 62.8 m) is logged as showing strong phyllic alteration in quartz monzonite and was not assayed. From 206 – 475 feet (62.8 – 144.8 m) is described as showing phyllic and argillic alteration in iron oxide-stained quartz monzonite with no significant gold values.

F04-5 - This hole was drilled 400 feet (122m) SE of F04-4 and adjacent to CC holes RDH 4 and 5. From 75 – 335 feet (22.8 – 102 m) is logged as quartz monzonite with disseminated limonite grains that “represent the phyllic zone of a porphyry system” (Fjordland, 2004). Assay data starts at 271 – 275 feet (82.6 – 83.8 m) and the interval contains 44 ppb Au. From 274 – 287 feet (83.5 – 87.5 m) is logged as a fault zone in the quartz monzonite and contains 3.65 g/T Au. From 345 – 450 feet (105 – 137m) is logged as a pebble conglomerate with phyllic alteration. This unit has been mapped on surface and is interpreted to be a volcanic breccia. There were no significant gold values in this interval.

**6.3.6 Orsa Minerals Ltd.** In 2011, Orsa Minerals Ltd. (Orsa), a Vancouver, B.C. listed company, located 153 unpatented, lode claims around the 16 Lazy claims covering the Lazy Man gold zone that were held by Bridgeport Resources. Orsa entered into a joint-venture agreement with Bridgeport Resources and began an exploration program directed by D.K. Brook, the co-Author of this report. The following summary of Orsa's exploration work is from Brook (2012).

**6.3.6.1 Geophysical Survey** Orsa utilized Frank Fritz, a consulting geophysicist, and Zonge Geosciences of Reno to complete a Tensor induced polarization (TIP) survey over the project, Figure 6 (Fritz, 2011). A TIP survey uses three transmitter dipoles at a location off of the main area of interest and two roving receiver dipoles

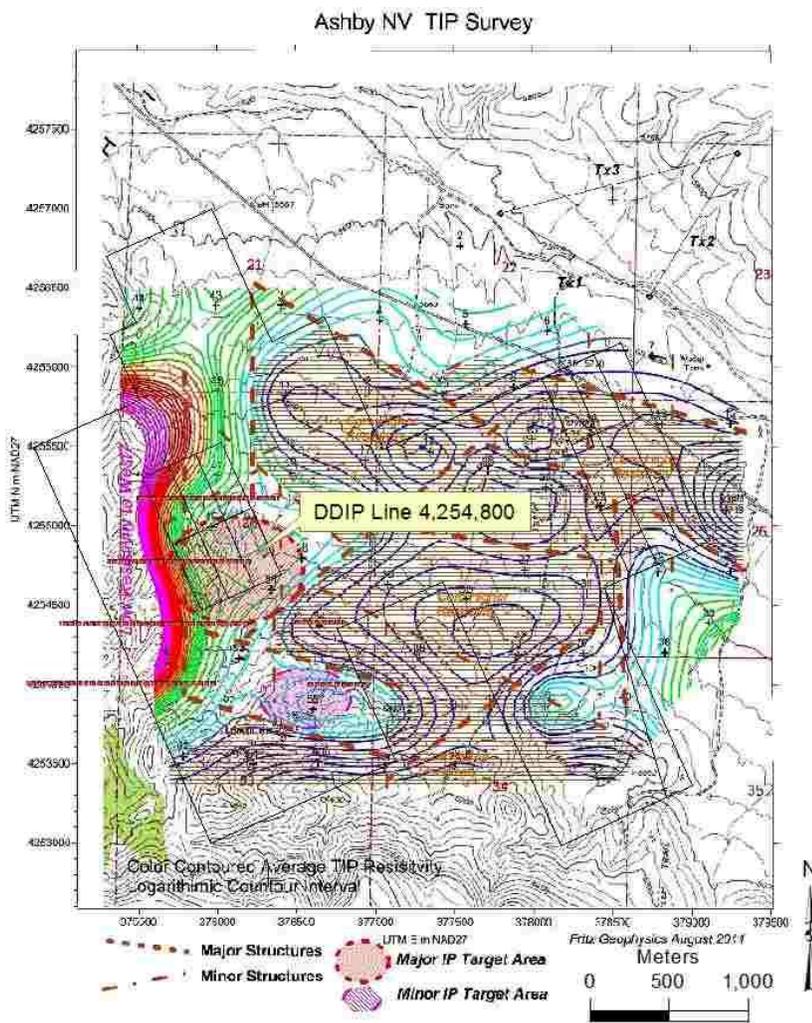


Figure 6. TIP Survey Results

across the project. Two areas of much higher IP effects have been detected in this survey. The larger, at the western edge, has a high IP chargeability effect of over 100 milliradians (mrads). The IP maximums and the size of the source are consistent with a porphyry-style target. The

southern IP high has a smaller IP magnitude of possible 70 to 80 mrad and appears to be controlled by WNW structures. The proximity of the two IP sources and the probable structural control may suggest an offset portion of the larger source to the NW.

A follow-up, dipole-dipole IP (DDIP) survey was conducted by Zonge to better define the high IP effect zone located by the TIP survey. The TIP survey was interpreted to indicate a very low resistivity and high IP chargeability source at the western edge of the TIP survey area with a possible IP chargeability high just to the east of the low resistivities.

The DDIP survey was completed by Zonge, and the data quality is excellent. The DDIP survey consisted of four EW lines using a 200 m dipole. The lines were typically 2.5 km long with a longer central line of 3.5 km. Resistivity and IP effect were measured on all four lines to an 'n' of 11. Line locations are shown in Figure 6, and a pseudo-section for IP line 4,254,800 is shown in Figure 7. All pseudo sections are included in Appendix B of this report. The TIP survey suggested dominant NS and NE structural directions with limited other directions. The DDIP survey is dominated by the low resistivities to the west along probable NS structures and possible NE structures. Within these low resistivities contacts are often obscured.

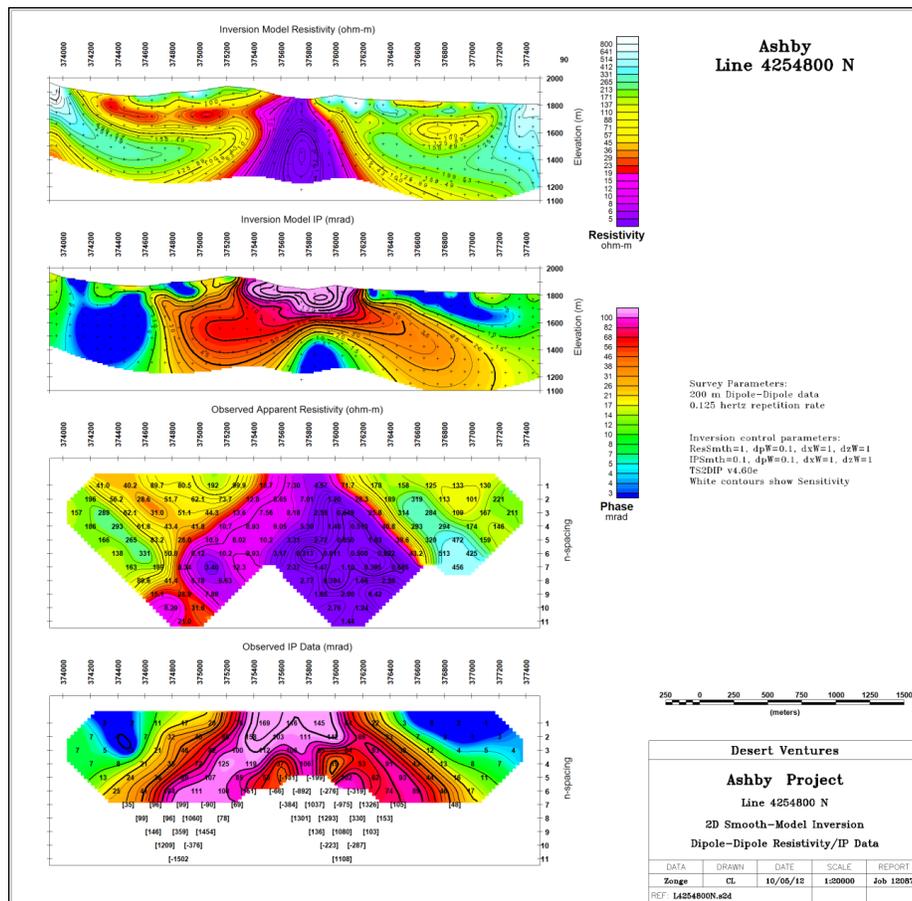


Figure 7. IP Pseudo Section

The high IP effects and the very low resistivities shown in the center of the pseudo section are an area that contains a grey, “platy” limestone unit, which may be carbonaceous. The presence of remobilized carbon in and around Nevada gold deposits is well documented. Bakken and Einaudi (1986) describe the occurrence of remobilized carbon in the Carlin Trend ore bodies as well as the presence of dark-grey, calcite veinlets over the orebodies. Peters (2000) states that carbon is present in large masses of black, sooty sedimentary material that surround and lie near all sedimentary rock-hosted gold deposits in Northern Nevada.

**6.3.6.2 Geologic Mapping and Sampling** Orsa partially completed a project-scale mapping and sampling program. The resulting map and sampling data identified major lithologies and eight, separate zones of alteration and mineralization that are shown on Figure 8 (from Brook, 2012) and described below.

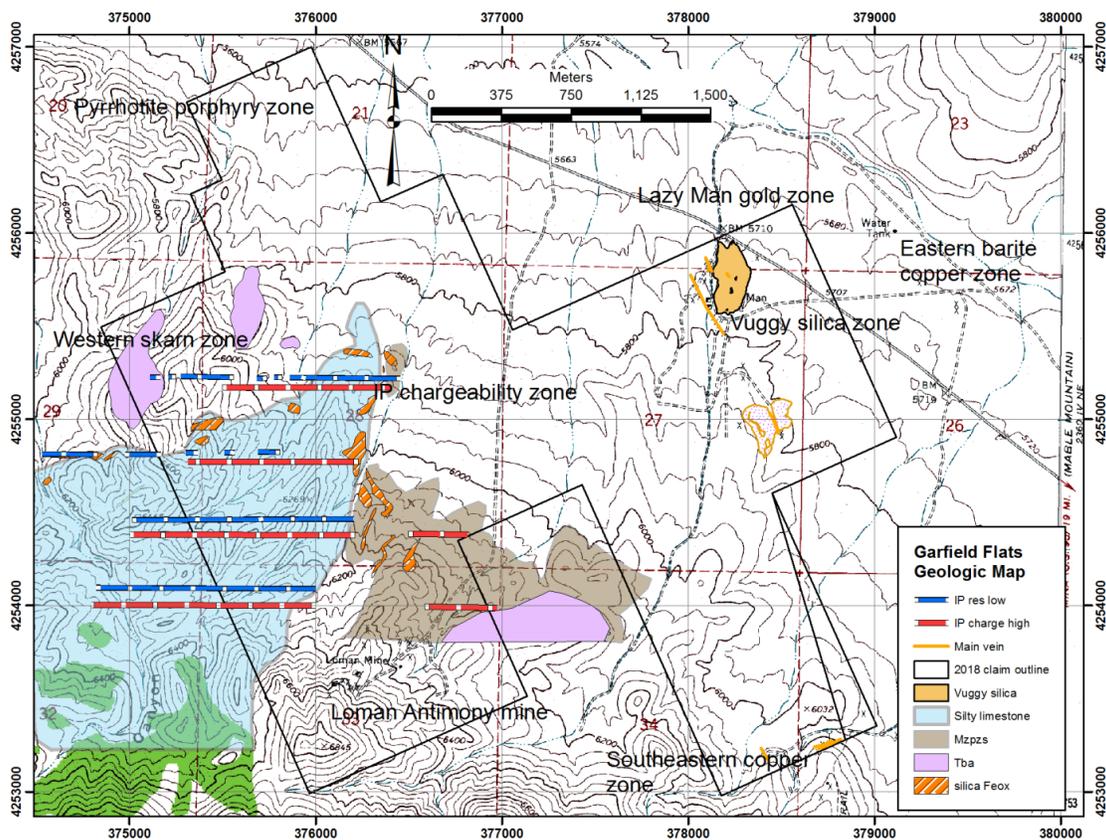


Figure 8. Geologic Map, IP Responses and Target Zones

**Lazy Man Gold Zone** - The main structure that the mine workings explore has a N35°W trend and dips about 60° to the southwest. The vein was discovered in 1933 by a local prospector, and the mine is credited with an historic production of about 1,200 ounces of gold from 2,800 feet (853 m) of underground workings (Ross, 1961). The three main shafts explore about 1,000 feet (305 m) of strike length on the vein, and the shafts extend to a maximum depth of 300 feet (91 m). The high-grade veins occur within a broader zone of intense quartz-sericite alteration, which has been imposed on a flow-banded rhyolite and a volcanic agglomerate. Most

of the mine dumps are composed of this “rhyolite”, and CC measured approximately 8,000 tons (7,874 T) of this material containing from 0.09 to 0.21 oz Au/ton (3.07 to 7.1 g/T Au).

**Vuggy Silica Alteration Zone** - Detailed mapping around the Lazy Man gold zone has delineated a zone of intense acid-leaching in intrusive porphyritic rocks and volcanic agglomerates primarily in the footwall of the vein. The rock now has a porous and vuggy appearance, Figure 9. This style of alteration is interpreted to be “Vuggy Silica” alteration that is typical of the upper levels of high-sulfidation ore deposits as described by Sillitoe (1990). Surrounding the vuggy silica zone is a zone of strong argillic alteration.



Figure 9. Vuggy Silica Alteration

**Eastern Barite – Copper Zone** - A large, 1,000 by 1,500 feet (304 by 457 m) zone of intense clay alteration and bleaching that contains barite and copper-oxide showings has been exposed by numerous trenches and prospect pits beyond the eastern side of the claim block, Figure 10. The host rock appears to be the older meta-volcanic and meta-sediment package. Precious metal values are low in this zone, but the intensity and scope of the alteration strongly suggest the presence of a large, intrusion-related, hydrothermal system.

**Southeast Copper Showings** - There are several strong, northwest- and northeast-trending copper-quartz veins cutting the older meta volcanic-sediment package of rocks in the southern part of the claim block, Figure 11. Adits and prospect pits explore zones of visible copper oxide. A small copper-oxide leaching tank near the largest adit is full of high-grade copper oxide from an unknown source.

**Loman Antimony Mine** - The Loman mine is in the hills southwest of the gold zone, and is an old antimony mine developed along a five foot-wide (1.5 m), quartz-vein, fault breccia zone containing visible stibnite and antimony oxide minerals.



Figure 10. Eastern Barite – Copper Zone



Figure 11. Southeast Copper Zone

**IP Chargeability Zone** - In the southwestern part of the claim block, there are a number of silicified, iron-oxide stained, jasperoid zones associated with structures in platy grey limestones. These silicified zones are on the periphery of the IP chargeability responses, Figures 6, 7 and 8, and are interpreted to be the result of hydrothermal silica from an intrusive source. Another alteration feature in this zone is black, carbonaceous calcite veins in the platy grey

limestone, Figure 12. These veins often form a stockwork pattern and locally contain oxidized pyrite casts. The veins are interpreted to be the result of hydrothermal fluids replacing carbonate material at depth with silica to form jasperoids and then transporting the carbonate into the fractured, overlying rocks (Foo, 1996). Within the area of black calcite veinlets, there are wide zones of bleached, mildly iron oxide-stained platy limestones with thin quartz veinlets and disseminated pyrite casts. The presence of remobilized carbon and calcite veins in and around Nevada gold deposits is well documented. See Section 6.3.6.1 of this report.



Figure 12. Black Calcite Veins in Platy Limestone

**Western skarn Zone** - A well developed skarn zone occurs in carbonate rocks beyond the west side of the project. The zone is hosted by a N 70° E trending structure that contains anomalous copper, gold and bismuth values. The structure can be traced for over 4,000 feet (1,219 m) eastward toward the IP chargeability zone. A small, inclined shaft was dug on the footwall of the zone and apparently reached a gossan zone similar to that shown in Figure 13. There is evidence of a drill pad in the area, but no records of the activity can be found.

**Pyrrhotite Porphyry** - Beyond the northwestern corner of the claim block, a large zone of intense carbonate alteration in an intrusive, pyrrhotite-bearing porphyry was found. This zone is crossed by at least two northerly-striking vein zones containing gossan from heavy sulfide content and quartz crystals up to 2 inches long that have small red garnet inclusions.

Detailed sampling of the main Lazy Man dumps by Orsa shows consistent gold values of 0.5 to more than 10 g/T. A set of 13, continuous, 20 feet-long (6 m)



Figure 13. Western Skarn Zone Gossan

semi-channel samples were collected from the large, Lazy Man dump, and the rock contained an average gold content of 1.39 g/T over the 260 foot-long (79 m) sampled interval. These values were contained in a volcanic breccia with vuggy-silica alteration, as well as in fractured, intensely altered, often flow-banded rhyolite with small quartz and iron oxide-coated fractures as shown in Figure 14.

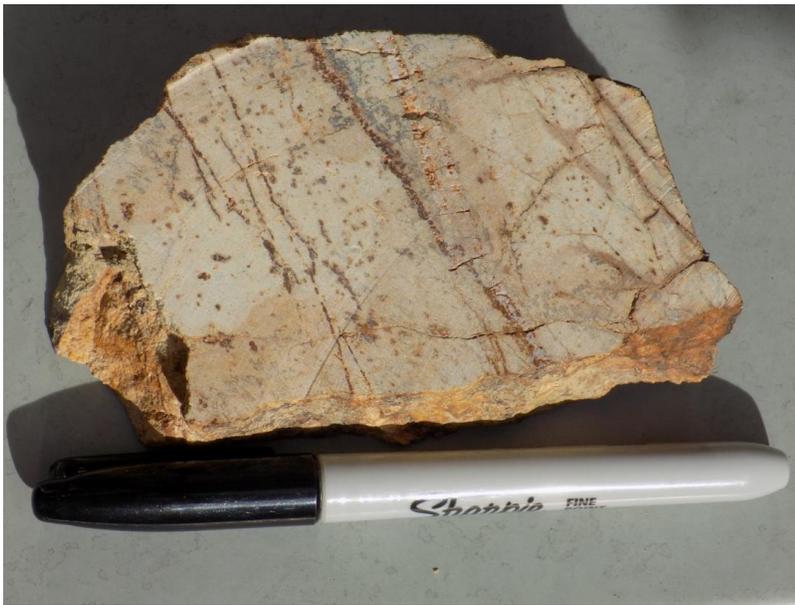


Figure 14. Flow-Banded Rhyolite

The sample in Figure 14 contains iron-oxide stained quartz veinlets and assayed 10 g/T Au. The intensity of the alteration as well as the amount of altered rock on the dumps (often it is 100% of the dump), Figure 15, suggests that the alteration is part of a large, intrusion-related hydrothermal system rather than part of a much more restricted epithermal vein.

Orsa was acquired by Alamos Gold Inc. of Toronto, Canada in 2013, and Alamos maintained the full land position until August of 2015 when all of the Orsa claims were allowed to lapse. Alamos considered the Garfield Flats project a “target-rich environment” but decided to focus their efforts on developing their Quartz Mountain, Oregon deposit.



Figure15. Typical Dump Material

**6.3.7 Goodsprings Exploration LLC** In May of 2016, Goodsprings Exploration LLC, staked six Orsa claims over the western IP chargeability zone and six Lazy claims adjoining the three Lazy claims owned by Tarsis Resources, Figure 16, (Brook, 2016). The project was renamed Garfield Flats (GF), and a brief report was written by Brook (2016).

Goodsprings did some additional outcrop sampling and compiled a complete, 299 sample assay data base for the project. Almost all of the plus one gram gold values are in the area of the Lazy Man gold zone and the extension of the structure to the southeast, Figure 17. Maps showing assay results for arsenic, antimony, copper, zinc, and molybdenum were prepared and included in Appendix C of this report.

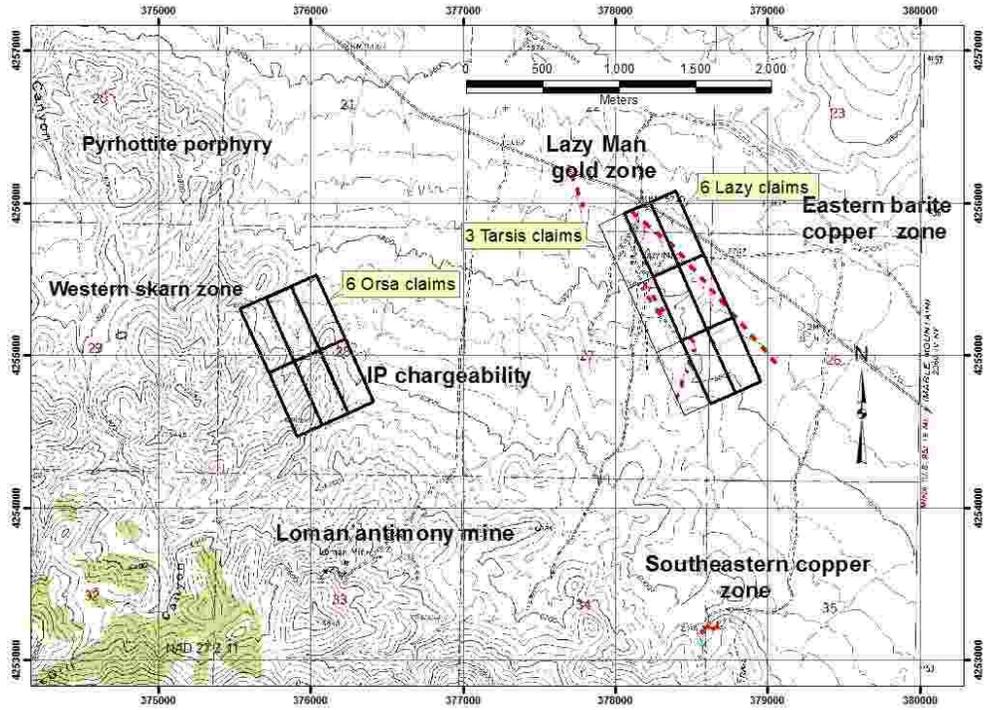


Figure 16. Goodsprings' Claim Blocks With Target Zones.

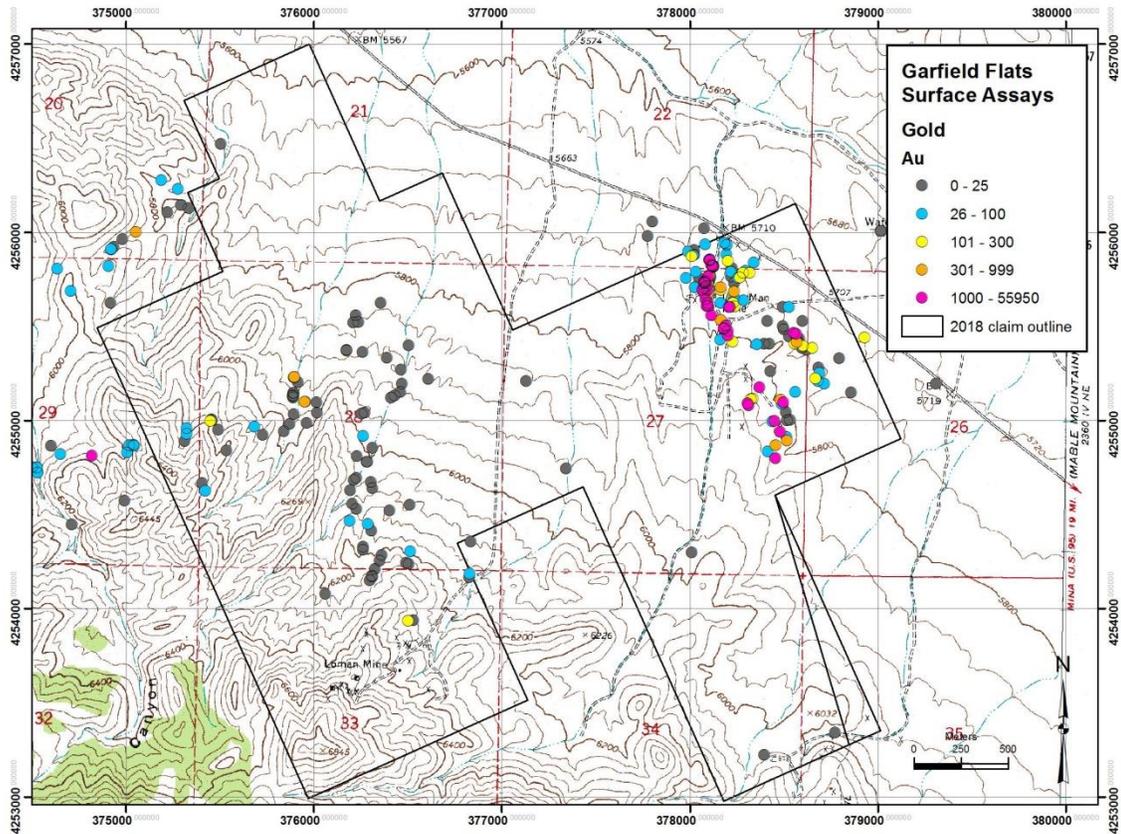


Figure 17. Surface Gold Assays

Recent work by Goodsprings has discovered previously unrecognized, parallel, mineralized stockwork zones in the footwall rocks NE of the Lazy Man vein that contain silicified, brecciated outcrops assaying 2.26 g/T Au and 8,150 ppm As. These zones of strong alteration have been traced for over 1,200 feet (366 m) and are up to 60 feet (18 m) wide, Figure 18.



Figure 18. Footwall Mineralized Stockwork Zone

Silver values throughout the project are generally below 5 ppm. Higher arsenic values are also associated with the alteration around the Lazy Man gold zone, but elevated values are also found in other structurally controlled alteration zones in the western portion of the project and northeast of the Lazy Man gold zone. These higher arsenic values correspond with zones of strong silicification and iron oxide staining with local copper oxide minerals. A similar distribution pattern is shown by antimony. There are only a few anomalous selenium values, and they occur in the area of silica, iron-oxide alteration around the strong IP chargeability response. Bismuth is commonly associated with intrusion-related hydrothermal systems, and bismuth values are found around the acid-leach zone at the Lazy Man gold zone and in the Western Skarn Zone.

**6.4. Production History** Based on historical records ( Ross, 1961), The Lazy Man mine produced an estimated 1,200 ounces of gold from multiple shafts having about 2,000 feet (609 m) of underground workings.

## 7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

**7.1 Regional Geology** The US Geological Survey has mapped the project area and has published the results as Miscellaneous Field Studies maps, MF 1485 (Oldow, 1985) and MF 1486 (Oldow and Steuer 1985). Mapped units include Paleozoic metasediments, Mesozoic

sediments and intrusions, and Cenozoic volcanic rocks and porphyry intrusions. Mapped units that are pertinent to this report are described below.

A suite of Mesozoic and/or Paleozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks have abundant exposures in the region. The Cenozoic volcanic rocks consist of massive feldspar porphyry, porphyritic lava and volcanic breccias. The porphyries contain varying amounts of euhedral to subhedral feldspar, amphibole and pyroxene phenocrysts in a dark aphanitic groundmass. The breccias are composed of angular porphyry clasts in a groundmass of the same composition. Sedimentary rocks consist of interbedded mudstone to sandy mudstone, feldspar wacke, chert-quartz wacke, and lithic conglomerate composed of sedimentary and volcanic rock fragments with a feldspathic mudstone matrix. There are also carbonate rocks consisting of dark to light gray, fine-grained crystalline limestone, fine-grained calcarenite and fine-to medium-grained silty limestone. The Triassic-Jurassic-age Sunrise and Gabbs Formations consist of interbedded limestone and calcareous mudstone. These formations are often recrystallized to marble or hornfels near contacts with intrusive rocks. Cretaceous- or Jurassic-age porphyry intrusive rocks that show widespread propylitic alteration are present. Unaltered, Tertiary, black basalt caps the hills on the north and south side of the central Garfield Flats basin.

**7.2 Regional Structure** The project lies within the central portion of the Walker Lane, a crustal-scale, northwest-trending zone of structural disruption at least 420 miles-long (676-km) and 50 to 96 miles-wide (80-155 km). This structural zone reaches from north of Las Vegas to the Nevada-California border north of Reno and forms a transition between the northwest-trending Sierra Nevada range to the west, and the north- to northeast-trending ranges of the Great Basin Province of Nevada to the east (Stewart, 1992). Most of the Walker Lane is characterized by domains of northwest-trending, right-lateral faults, although there are three domains that are characterized by northeast-striking faults with left-lateral displacement.

A more detailed view of the structural features related to strike-slip faulting in the Walker Lane is shown in Figure 19 (Richards, 2003). Northwest-trending, strike-slip faults can create “pull-apart basins”, and the related basin structures can tap into metal-bearing, hydrothermal fluids contained in the subvolcanic plutons (Richards, 2003).

Like most of the Walker Lane, the GF project area has a strong system of N50W-trending, normal and strike-slip faults along with an older series of generally N 70° E-trending faults, Figure 20. The circular topographic feature shown in Figure 20 comprises the Garfield Hills on the north and the Excelsior Mountains on the south. This circular feature is in striking contrast to most of Nevada’s mountain ranges which are northerly-trending and quite linear. The central part of the feature is called Garfield Flat, and it is a northwest-trending basin that is mostly gravel-covered. The Garfield Flat may be the result of a pull-apart basin structure created by strike-slip faulting as shown in Figure 19. A magmatic-related doming event might also partially explain the circular expression of the Garfield – Excelsior ranges.

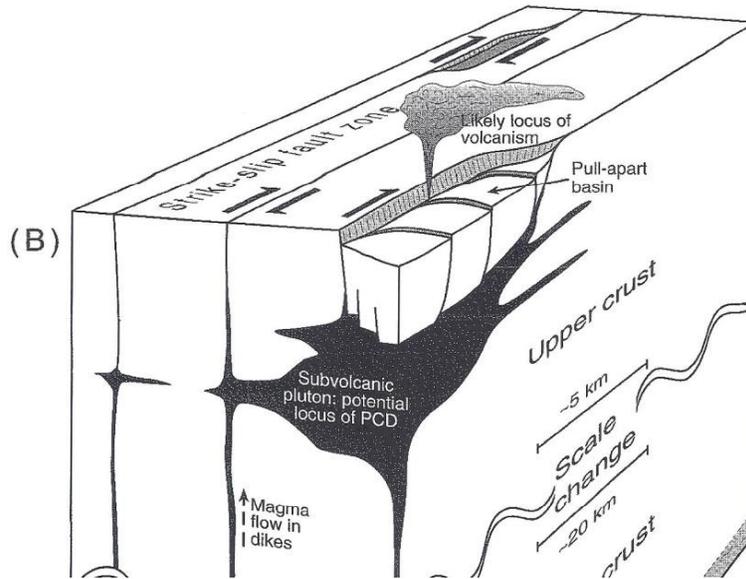


Figure 19. Strike-Slip Faulting and Pull-Apart Basins.

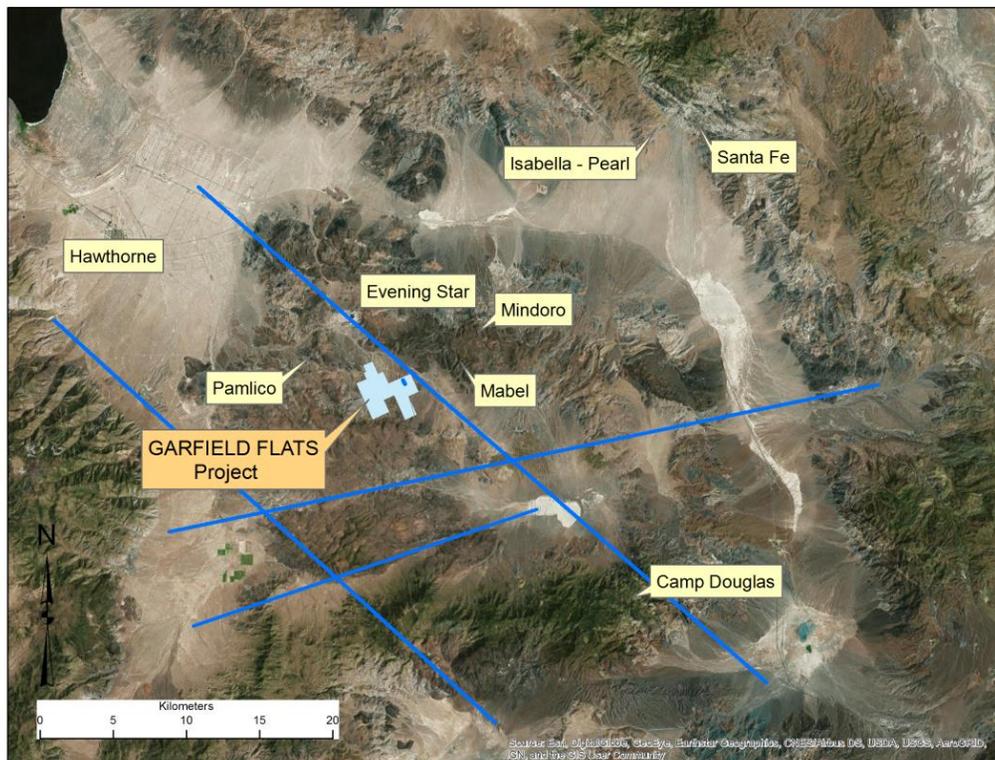


Figure 20. Regional Structures and Nearby Mineral Deposits

**7.3 Regional Mineralization** The region around the project has been prospected since the late 1800's and contains hundreds of prospect pits and adits that explore various styles of base and precious metal mineralization. More recent exploration activity in the region has

been focused on the areas around old producing mines as shown on Figure 20 and is described below.

1. The Pamlico mine is located 2.5 miles (4 km) NNW of GF and produced an estimated 25,000 ounces of gold from high-grade veins (Lincoln, 1923). Drilling in 2010 intersected numerous high-grade zones including 5.3m @ 36.8 g/T Au, 6.9m @ 38.4 g/T Au and 4.6m @ 239.1 g/T Au (Pamlico Project overview, Newrange Gold Corp. website). A July, 2017 press release on the Newrange website announced drill results of 4.6 m containing 43.8 g/T Au. Newrange continues to actively explore the project.
2. The Evening Star mine is located 3.5 miles (5.6 km) NW of GF and, along with the Gold Bug Good Hope and others, has produced \$30,000 in base and precious metals prior to 1923 (Lincoln, 1923). Mineralization is contained in vein and skarn zones hosted by Mesozoic sedimentary rocks. Sunvest Minerals Corporation has recently acquired this project.
3. The Mabel mine is located 4 miles (6.4 km) ENE of GF and has produced \$750,000 in gold and silver prior to 1940 (Ross, 1961). There has been some exploration work done on the project in the last 15 years, but no results are available.
4. The Mindoro project is located 7 miles (11.2 km) NE of GF. Mineralization is related to a Cretaceous quartz monzonite intrusion that has also produced skarn zones with gold, copper and molybdenum.
5. Camp Douglas is located 13 miles (21.6 km) SE of GF and is a district with several mines that were active in the early 1900's and that are reported to have produced \$2,000,000 in gold and silver prior to 1937 (Ross, 1961). Mineralization is contained in quartz-adularia veins up to 13 feet (4.3 m) wide. In 2010, Gold Standard Ventures (GSV) leased the project and mapped a number of large silicified zones having anomalous gold values. Drill results prior to GSV include 16.8 m @ 17.4 g/T Au, 21.3 m @ 2.12 g/T Au (Dufresne and Turner, 2014). This project was purchased in February 2017 by Gold Resources Corporation for \$2,000,000.
6. The Isabella – Pearl mine is located 11 miles (17.6 km) northeast of GF and was a small open-pit, heap-leach operation in the 1990s that has been closed. It is currently being put into production by Gold Resources Corp. Gold mineralization is hosted by altered, Tertiary volcanic rocks occurring along a strong NW-trending fault. Production is targeted for summer of 2019.
7. The Santa Fe mine is just to the northeast of Isabella- Pearl and is also controlled by NW-trending, Walker Lane structures. The mine was an open-pit, heap-leach operation from 1988 until 1992. Gold mineralization is hosted entirely within the Triassic Luning Formation, a carbonate unit showing strong silicification along structures. Victoria Gold did some deeper drilling and further outlined a refractory, sulfide gold resource below the bottom of the Santa Fe pit.

**7.4 Project Geology** The western portion of the project is underlain by the Jurassic- to Triassic-age Sunrise and Gabbs Formations comprising interbedded limestones and calcareous mudstones. Just to the north and south of the project, black Tertiary basalt caps the older rocks, but the basalt flows are not common in the central basin. The central portion of the project is covered by older Quaternary gravels. The eastern portion and the area around the mine workings are primarily Mesozoic metasediments and volcanic rocks along with porphyry intrusions. There are also numerous, presumably Cenozoic, flow-banded, rhyolite dikes and plugs along the main Lazy Man gold zone, which frequently contain abundant iron oxide-stained fractures.

**7.5 Type and Character of Mineralization** Data compilation and work on the project by Brook (2016) has identified the following discrete zones of mineralization as listed below. These zones are described in section 6.3.7 of this report.

1. The Lazy Man gold zone which is a structurally-controlled, intrusion-related gold deposit partially hosted by flow-banded, altered rhyolite dikes;
2. Areas of strong vuggy silica alteration in both intrusive porphyritic rocks and volcanic agglomerates particularly in the footwall of the Lazy Man gold zone;
3. A large area of barite and copper mineralization with intense bleaching east of the gold zone;
4. Strong copper showings to the southeast of the gold zone;
5. The Loman antimony mine to the southwest of the gold zone;
6. Skarn zones to the west of the gold zone;
7. A large zone of strong IP response to the west of the gold zone;
8. A pyrrhotite porphyry intrusion west of the gold zone.

## **8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE**

**8.1 Deposit Type** The district-scale Garfield Flats mineralization and alteration assemblages are interpreted to be the result of an intrusion-related, high-sulfidation hydrothermal system. The Lazy Man gold zone is a result of this system and is classified as a High-Sulfidation Epithermal (HSE) type of deposit. Nevada HSE deposits such as Borealis, Santa Fe, Bodie-Aurora, Paradise Peak and Goldfield are frequently found in transtensional zones related to strike-slip faults in the Walker Lane belt, (John, 2001). Richards (2003) has described deep, tectono-magmatic features that can create intrusion-related ore deposits. Figure 19 is from Richards (2003) and illustrates how strike-slip faulting in the Walker Lane could generate a pull-apart basin which accesses magma sources that can generate base and precious metal deposits hosted by the basin's structure and stratigraphy.

These deposits generally have close spatial, temporal and genetic links to magmatism as shown by hydrothermal alteration assemblages that progress from proximal vuggy silica, advanced argillic, sericitic to distal propylitic. Silicified, barren lithocaps are also common (Sillitoe, 1990). Mineralization typically contains gold, silver and copper along with pathfinder elements such as arsenic, antimony and mercury occurring in veins, larger silicified zones and hydrothermal-tectonic breccia zones. HSE deposits are thought to form as the result of at least two hydrothermal events generated by a deeper magma chamber which commonly creates a

porphyry-style deposit. The first event is a fast-travelling, volatile-rich phase rising along structures and becoming more acidic at epithermal crustal levels. These low pH fluids then react with permeable host rocks creating the zoned alteration pattern described above (Corbett, 2013, 1997). The later, second, liquid-rich phase commonly deposits base and precious metals in the permeable, acid-leached rocks.

**8.2 Geologic Model for Exploration** Exploration of the GF project will focus on the two styles of mineralization observed on the project that are typically associated with HSE systems:

- Structurally controlled, higher-grade zones,
- Larger, lower-grade zones developed in more permeable horizons.

Depending on the level of erosion, if there is any telescoping of the alteration zones or tilting of the GF system, there could be porphyry-style mineralization at or near the surface. Emphasis will be placed on careful mapping of structural zones and identifying the systematic progression of alteration mineral zonation outward from the source. Drill targets will be selected on the basis of favorable structural intersections and larger zones that are geochemically anomalous in base, precious and pathfinder elements.

## 9.0 EXPLORATION

**9.1 Geologic Mapping** To date, SRV has not begun its planned geologic mapping program.

**9.2 Rock Chip Sampling** To date, SRV has not begun its planned rock chip sampling program. For the preparation of this report, the Authors collected eight surface, rock chip samples to validate the results of previous sampling, and these results are included in Appendix E of this report.

**9.3 Soil Sampling** To date, SRV has not conducted any soil sampling.

**9.4 Geophysical Surveys** To date, SRV has not begun its planned geophysical surveys.

**9.5 Interpretation of Results** The only data generated by SRV are the assay results from the eight surface samples shown in Appendix E. The gold values from these samples ranged from 8 to 6,070 ppb. Both gold and pathfinder values in these samples compare well with the values in other, similar samples taken by previous operators of the project.

## 10.0 DRILLING

All of the drilling that has been done on the GF project was completed by previous operators and has been discussed in the History section of this report.

## **11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, & SECURITY**

**11.1 Previous Operators** Other than the assay results from surface and drill samples collected by previous operators, there is no information as to the preparation, analytical procedures and security precautions taken with these samples. All of the reported results were generated from samples taken by professional geologists who were working for established mining and exploration companies, and the author has no reason to suspect the validity of the reported assay values. The work program conducted on the project by Orsa Resources was supervised by Ken Brook, a RPG and QP. All of Orsa's surface chip samples were collected by Brook or other geologists under his supervision and then transported to American Assay Labs in Sparks, Nevada for gold determination by fire assay. The samples were dried, crushed, split and analyzed for gold and silver with standard, one-assay-ton, fire assay techniques. Almost all of the samples were also prepared for acid digestion and analyzed for multiple elements by standard induction coupled plasma (ICP) techniques. Orsa relied on the lab's internal controls, blanks and standards for quality control purposes of the surface samples. The Author deems the lab's procedure for sample preparation, security and analysis provide accurate results.

**11.2 SRV Samples** No sample preparation was needed for the prospecting samples. Collected samples were put directly into individual sample bags with sample tags and transported by truck back to Sparks, Nevada in the possession of the QP Robert Thomas Jr. at all times. Samples were transported directly to American Assay Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada where they were then received, processed, and analyzed. Gold values were determined with a fire assay using a 30- gram sample with lead collection. Other elements were determined using Induction Coupled Plasma with a two-acid digestion. No standards or blanks were included in the sample stream of the prospecting samples. The Author believes that these collected samples are adequate for the purposes of this report and demonstrate the presence of significant gold values on the project.

Assay results from these samples are included in Appendix D. When the SRV exploration program begins, all of the surface samples collected will be sent to American Assay and treated as described above. When the anticipated drilling program begins, samples will be collected over five-foot intervals and sent to American Assay and treated as described above. Additionally, SRV will insert its own blanks, standards and duplicate samples for analysis by American Assay.

It is the opinion of the Author that, sampling methods, preparation and analytical methods were adequate and appropriate for a grassroots exploration project involving copper/gold and related minerals. In addition, sample security measures were also appropriate and adequate being in the custody of the Author, Robert Thomas Jr. from sample collection to delivery to the American Assays laboratory in Sparks, NV.

## 12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Assay data associated with the historic prospecting, sampling, and drilling programs conducted by previous operators has been entered into a master database in Microsoft Excel format, and this database has been reviewed and verified by the Author. Listed information includes sample IDs, UTM coordinates, descriptions, and assay results. All samples within the database are accounted for in laboratory certificates. One aspect of the site visit performed by the Author was to collect a few verification samples from mineralized exposures and mine dumps materials on the property. Four samples with numbering corresponding to dump site material samples 78198, 78199, 78200 and 121995 were taken from historical mine dumps within the property.

Sample No.	East	North	Au	Ag	Cu
	UTM	UTM	ppb	ppm	ppm
78198	374602	4254865	12	1.8	10620
78199	378122	4255816	471	1.7	1430
78200	378081	4255741	6070	3.8	1130
121995	378571	4255420	28	0.2	106

Table 3. Verification sampling of dump piles on the Garfield Flats Property

Analysis of the four dump site verification samples revealed the presence of Au Ag and Cu as shown in the above table.

Four samples with numbering corresponding to prospecting samples 78196, 78197, 121994, and 121996 were taken from mineralized exposures within the property.

Sample No.	East	North	Au	Ag	Cu
	UTM	UTM	ppb	ppm	ppm
78196	375954	4255101	8	0.2	44
78197	374652	4254823	43	0.8	938
121994	378484	4255112	949	2.3	861
121996	378553	4255465	1930	0.7	59

Table 4. Verification sampling of mineralized exposures on the Garfield Flats Property

Analysis of the four verification samples from the mineralized exposures within the property revealed the presence of Au Ag and Cu as shown in the above table.

Full details from the confirmation sample assays can be found in Appendices D.

The samples were transported by the Author back to American Assay Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada and submitted for assay. Samples were analyzed using the same analytical methods as described in Section 11.2 of this report.

It is the Author's opinion that procedures employed with the available data are considered reasonable and adequate with respect to insuring data integrity and are adequate for the purposes used in this technical report.

### **13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING**

There has been no mineral processing and metallurgical testing done on the GF project.

### **14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES**

There is no mineral resource estimate for the GF project.

Items 15 -22 do not apply to this project and are omitted.

### **23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

The Pamlico mine is 2.5 miles (4 km) WNW of the western claim boundary of the GF project, Figure 20. Pamlico is controlled by Newrange Gold Corp., a TSX-V listed junior exploration company, and a full description of the geology and exploration results is available on the company website ([www.newrangegold.com](http://www.newrangegold.com)). Since acquiring the project in September of 2016, Newrange has enlarged its land holdings to 227 unpatented lode claims (4,540 acres, 1,838 hct), and these claims adjoin the northwest corner of the GF project (Figure 2). The Pamlico district comprises several small, high-grade vein mines that produced an estimated 25,000 ounces of gold (Lincoln, 1923). Columbian Mines Corporation acquired the property in 2016 and changed the company's name to Newrange Gold Corp. Drilling in 2010 intersected numerous high-grade zones including 5.3m @ 36.8 g/T Au, 6.9m @ 38.4 g/T Au and 4.6m @ 239.1 g/T Au (Pamlico Project overview, Newrange Gold Corp. website). A July 2017 press release on the Newrange website announced drill results of 4.6 m containing 43.8 g/T Au. The Author has not verified the reported results from the Pamlico project. The information regarding mineralization on the Pamlico project is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the GF project.

### **24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**

To the Authors' knowledge, there is no other data or information that is relevant to this report.

## 25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The interpretation of the exploration results, and the conclusions drawn from the results regarding the geology and mineral potential for the GF project are based on data generated by the mapping, sampling, drilling programs and geophysical surveys conducted by previous operators. The programs that created the project data base have been described in the History section of this report. The GF project has undergone two distinct periods and styles of mineralization. The first period of mineralization is interpreted to be associated with the older Triassic-Jurassic-age rocks, which are composed of volcanoclastics sediments, lavas and porphyritic intrusive rocks. Figure 21 shows a Jurassic-Triassic-age (?) feldspar porphyry with fractures containing strong iron-oxide staining and white quartz veins.



Figure 21. Older feldspar porphyry with quartz and iron oxide veinlets

The second period of mineralization at the GF project is interpreted to be the result of a Tertiary-age, High Sulfidation Epithermal type system which has been localized along northwest-trending, strike-slip faults and complimentary, north-trending extension zones. The heat engine and source of the mineralizing fluids for this event is interpreted to be the fine-grained, frequently flow-banded rhyolite that fills many of the fault zones on the project and makes up most of the dumps on the project. This rhyolite-hosted precious metal mineralization appears to be quite similar to the mineralized rocks that are described at the Pamlico mine located 2.5 miles (4 km) NW of the project by Strachan (2015).

Based on the previous work completed on the project by Brook and others, there is district-scale alteration and mineralization zones around the Lazy Man gold zone. The GF project is a district-scale mineral system three miles (4.8 km) E-W and two miles (3.2 km) N-S

comprising a collection of eight geographically and mineralogically distinct zones of strong alteration with base and precious metal mineralization shown in Figure 8.

Other than the normal risks and uncertainties associated with mineral exploration, the Author is not aware of any significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information. The foreseeable impact of evaluating the normal exploration risks will be the determination of the project's continued viability.

The GF project merits continued exploration work to further develop and define the gold zones that have been discovered by previous operators. Therefore, an exploration program including additional detailed mapping, trenching and RC drilling is required in order to better evaluate the quality and quantity of the gold mineralization on the project.

## **26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

This report has described eight mineralized zones on or adjacent to the project, and two of these zones, the Lazy Man gold zone and the IP chargeability zone, will be the focus of SRV's future exploration programs at the GF project. A first-year, two-phased exploration program with a proposed budget of \$225,000 (C\$300,000) is recommended, and a detailed budget for the proposed program is shown below.

A brief description of the recommended Phase One work is given below, and has an estimated cost of \$79,591 (C\$105,856).

**Mapping and Sampling** -In order to gain a better understanding of the style, age and control factors of the mineralization, selected areas of the project need to be mapped and sampled in detail.

**Trenching** -There are numerous areas on the project that host potential extensions of known mineralized zones, and these extensions are not well exposed. A 1,000 foot (305 m) trenching program will expose these zones. The trenches will be mapped and sampled in detail.

**Magnetic Survey** -A project-wide, ground magnetic survey will complete the geophysical data base for the project and help locate zones of intrusion-related alteration and mineralization.

**Data Compilation and Drill Target Selection** - Once the Phase One program has been completed, the new data will be combined with existing data, and drill targets will be selected.

The initiation of the Phase Two drilling program will be contingent upon valid drill targets being generated by the Phase One work. Because of the known, NW-trending, structural control of the Lazy Man gold zone mineralization, the SRV selected drill sites will be drilled to the east as suggested by Corbett (1997). Drilling to the east will maximize the chances of intersecting both the NW-trending main zone and the N- to NE-trending, dilatent tensional zones as shown in Figure 22 from Corbett (1997). The drill holes will also be drilled deep enough to provide a much longer sample interval of the quartz monzonite breccia.

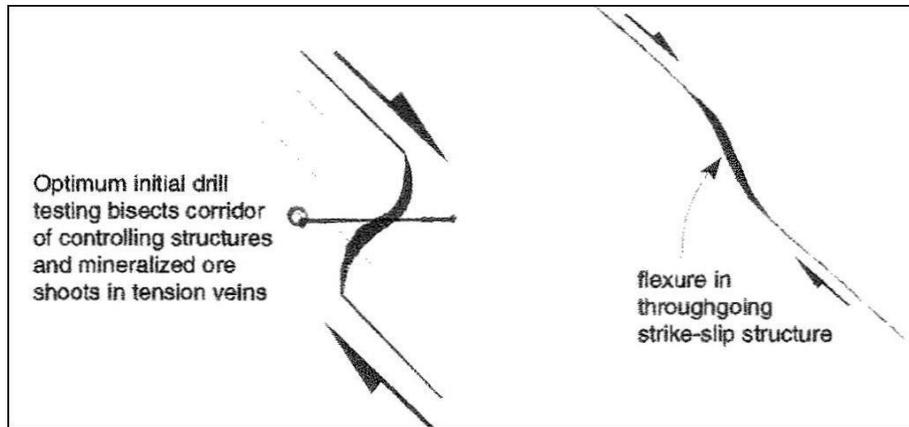


Figure 22. Directional Drilling on Structural Targets

Phase Two of the exploration program has an estimated cost of \$ 135,572 (C\$ 181,311) and will consist of testing selected targets with a 3,000 foot (915 m) reverse circulation drilling program. Samples will be collected at five-foot (1.5 m) intervals and fire assayed for gold. Twenty-foot (6.1 m) composite samples will be analyzed for base-metals and pathfinder elements. A Contingency fund of 4% brings the total expenditure to \$ 223,709(C\$ 297,705).

<b>FIRST PHASE</b>			
	PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND MAINTENANCE	38,258	
	GEOLOGIC MAPPING and SAMPLING	4,035	
	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	15,200	
	TRENCHING PROGRAM	20,898	
	DATA COMPILATION and EVALUATION	1,200	
		Total	\$79,591 C\$ 105,856
<b>SECOND PHASE</b>			
	DRILL TARGET DEVELOPMENT	12,339	
	CONSTRUCT ROADS DRILL PADS	7,123	
	DRILLING	114,610	
	PROJECT REPORT	1,500	
		Phase Two total	135,572 C\$ 180,311
		Phase One total	79,591 C\$ 105,856
		Contingencies @ 4%	8,546 C\$ 11,538
			223,709 C\$ 297,705

If the first year program is successful, a second-year, \$ 225,000 (C\$ 300,000) program consisting of additional drilling will be proposed.

## 27.0 REFERENCES

- Archibold, N.L. and Paul, R.R, 1970, Geology and mineral deposits of the Pamlico mining district, Mineral County, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines Bulletin 74, 12 pp.
- Archibold, N.L., 1966, Lazy Man Mine, Mineral County Nevada, Nevada Bureau of Mines mining district data base file 3490 0002.
- Bakken, B. M., and Einaudi, M. T., 1986, Spatial and temporal relations between wall rock alteration and gold mineralization, main pit, Carlin gold mine, Nevada, U.S.A., Gold '86, An International symposium on the geology of gold deposits, Proceedings Volume, pp 388 – 403.
- Brook, D. K., 2012, Review of exploration work on the Lazy Man project, Mineral County, Nevada, private report for Orsa Ventures.
- Brook, D. K., 2016, Review of the Garfield Flats project, Mineral County, Nevada, private report for Goodsprings Exploration LLC.
- Corbett, G., 2013, Pacific Rim epithermal Au-Ag, in World Gold Conference, Brisbane 2013, Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- Corbett, G. and Leach, T. 1997, Southwest Pacific rim gold-copper systems: structure, alteration and mineralization, short course manual.
- Dufresne, M. B. and Turner, A. J., 2014, Technical report on the East Camp Douglas project, Mineral County, Nevada USA, report for Gold Standard ventures Corp.
- Fjordland Exploration, 2004, Ashby project drill logs.
- Foo, S. T., Hays, R. C., McCormack, J. K., 1996, Geology and mineralization of the Pipeline gold deposit, Lander County, Nevada; in Geology and ore deposits of the American Cordillera, Geological Society of Nevada Symposium volume, pp 95-109.
- Fritz, F. 2011, Ashby project, Mineral County, Nevada, Tensor induced polarization survey interpretation, Orsa Ventures private report.
- Hawthorne Gold Corporation, 1988, Annual report to shareholders.
- Jennings, T. L., Albino, G. V., 1992, Geology of the Santa Fe Gold deposit – Luning project- Mineral County, Nevada, Geological Society of Nevada Special Publication NO. 14.
- John, David A., 2011, Miocene and Early Pliocene epithermal gold-silver deposits in the northern great Basin, western United States: characteristics, distribution, and relationship to magmatism : Economic Geology v 96, pp 1827 – 1853.

Lincoln, F. C., 1923, Mining district and mineral resources of Nevada: Nevada Newsletter Publishing Co.

Oldow, J. S., 1985 Preliminary geologic map of the Pamlico quadrangle, Mineral County, Nevada, USGS Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-1485.

Oldow, J. S. and Steuer, M. R., 1985, Preliminary geologic map of the Mable Mountain quadrangle, Mineral County, Nevada, USGS Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-1486.

Peters, J. L., 2004, Summary technical report on the Ashby Property (Lazy 1-16 claims) Mineral County, Nevada, private Fjordland Exploration report,.

Peters, S. G., 2000, Regional- and district-scale dissolution, deformation and fluid flow in sedimentary rock-hosted Au deposits of northern Nevada, *Geology and Ore Deposits 2000*, Geological Society of Nevada Symposium volume, pp 661 – 681.

Richards, J. P., 2003, Tectono-magmatic precursors for porphyry Cu- (Mo-Au) deposit formation: *Economic Geology* V 98, pp 1515 – 1533.

Ross, Donald C., 1961, *Geology and mineral deposits of Mineral County, Nevada*: Nevada Bureau of mines Bulletin 58, 99 pp.

Sillitoe, R. H., 1990, Epithermal models: genetic types, geometrical controls, and shallow features, in IUGS\_UNESCO Deposit Modeling Program Conference, Ottawa, Canada, Geological Association of Canada.

Strachan, D. G., 2015, *Compilation, review, and recommendations (revisions #4)- Merritt Goldyke Property, Pamlico Gold Mining District, Mineral County, Nevada*, private report for Dick Merritt.

Stewart, J.H., 1992, Overview of the Walker Lane belt in western Nevada and eastern California with emphasis on the development of Miocene sedimentary basins (abs): *Structure, tectonics and mineralization of the Walker Lane. A short symposium*, Geological Society of Nevada, Reno, 1992, Abstracts, 1 p.

## CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHOR

I, Robert D. Thomas Jr. of the Sparks, Nevada, USA, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a member in good standing with the American Institute of Professional Geologists (#10314), residing at 5040 Pleasant View Drive, Sparks, Nevada 89434
2. This certificate is to accompany the Report entitled: “NI 43-101 Independent Technical Report on the Garfield Flats Project, Mineral County, Nevada” for Smooth Rock Ventures Corp., with an effective date of May 27, 2019.
3. I am a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut with an M.A. degree in Geology (1974).
4. I have worked as an exploration geologist for 40 years and have worked as an independent consulting mineral exploration geologist since 1995. Assignments have included western and eastern U.S., Mexico, and Canada. Most work has concentrated on precious metal exploration in Nevada.
5. I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I personally visited and inspected the Garfield Flats Project on July 11-12, 2017 and May 22, 2019.
7. I am solely responsible for all sections in the report entitled “NI 43-101 Independent Technical Report on the Garfield Flats Property, Mineral County, Nevada”.
8. I am an independent “Qualified Person” within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this technical report.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared this report in compliance with the Instrument and Form. I certify that there is no circumstance that could interfere with my judgement regarding the preparation of this technical report. I certify that, at the effective date of the 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.
11. I have based my interpretations and recommendations in the preceding report on my professional experience, my personal knowledge of the property, and the information available to me at the time of writing.
12. I consent to the filing of this Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files, and on their website accessible by the public.

Dated at Sparks, Nevada, this 27<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2019.



Robert D. Thomas Jr. CPG



# APPENDIX A

## List of Claims

**CLAIM LIST FOR GARFIELD FLATS PROJECT**

Claim count	Serial Number	Lead Serial Number	Mer Twn Rng Sec	Claim Name	Claimant Name	Case Type	Status	Loc Date	Last Assmt Yr
1	NMC1155179	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 029	ORSA 1	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
2	NMC1155180	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 2	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
3	NMC1155181	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 029	ORSA 3	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
4	NMC1155182	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 029	ORSA 4	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
5	NMC1155183	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 5	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
6	NMC1155184	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 029	ORSA 6	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
7	NMC1155185	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 7	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
8	NMC1155186	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 8	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
9	NMC1155187	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 021	ORSA 9	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
10	NMC1155188	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 021	ORSA 10	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
11	NMC1155189	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 11	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
12	NMC1155190	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 021	ORSA 12	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
13	NMC1155191	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 13	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
14	NMC1155192	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 021	ORSA 14	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
15	NMC1155193	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 15	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
16	NMC1155194	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 021	ORSA 16	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
17	NMC1155195	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 17	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
18	NMC1155196	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 021	ORSA 18	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
19	NMC1155197	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 19	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
20	NMC1155198	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 20	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
21	NMC1155199	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 21	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
22	NMC1155200	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 22	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
23	NMC1155201	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 23	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
24	NMC1155202	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 24	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
25	NMC1155203	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 25	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
26	NMC1155204	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 26	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
27	NMC1155205	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 27	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
28	NMC1155206	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 28	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
29	NMC1155207	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 29	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
30	NMC1155208	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 30	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019

31	NMC1155209	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 31	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
32	NMC1155210	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 32	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
33	NMC1155211	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 33	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
34	NMC1155212	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 34	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
35	NMC1155213	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	ORSA 35	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
36	NMC1155214	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 36	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
37	NMC1155215	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 37	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
38	NMC1155216	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	ORSA 38	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
39	NMC1155217	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 39	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
40	NMC1155218	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 40	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
41	NMC1155219	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 41	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
42	NMC1155220	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 42	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
43	NMC1155221	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 43	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
44	NMC1155222	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 44	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
45	NMC1155223	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 45	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
46	NMC1155224	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 46	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
47	NMC1155225	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 47	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
48	NMC1155226	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 48	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
49	NMC1155227	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 49	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
50	NMC1155228	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 50	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
51	NMC1155229	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 51	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
52	NMC1155230	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 033	ORSA 52	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
53	NMC1155239	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 020	ORSA 61	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
54	NMC1155240	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 020	ORSA 62	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
55	NMC1155241	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSA 63	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
56	NMC1155242	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 021	ORSA 64	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
57	NMC1155243	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 021	ORSA 65	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
58	NMC1155244	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 021	ORSA 66	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
59	NMC1155245	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 021	ORSA 67	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
60	NMC1155246	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 021	ORSA 68	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019

**CLAIM LIST FOR GARFIELD FLATS PROJECT**

Claim count	Serial Number	Lead Serial Number	Mer Twn Rng Sec	Claim Name	Claimant Name	Case Type	Status	Loc Date	Last Assmt Yr
61	NMC1155247	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 021	ORSA 69	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
62	NMC1126115	NMC1126109	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSO 104	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	05/03/2016	2019
63	NMC1126116	NMC1126109	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSO 106	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	05/03/2016	2019
64	NMC1126117	NMC1126109	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSO 108	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	05/03/2016	2019
65	NMC1126118	NMC1126109	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSO 121	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	05/03/2016	2019
66	NMC1126119	NMC1126109	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSO 123	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	05/03/2016	2019
67	NMC1126120	NMC1126109	21 0070N 0320E 028	ORSO 125	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	05/03/2016	2019

**LIST OF LAZY CLAIMS FOR GARFIELD FLATS PROJECT**

Claim count	Serial Number	Lead Serial Number	Mer Twn Rng Sec	Claim Name	Claimant Name	Case Type	Status	Loc Date	Last Assmt Yr
1	NMC854199	NMC854199	21 0070N 0320E 022	LAZY 1	TARSIS RESOURCES US INC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/02/2003	2019
2	NMC854200	NMC854199	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 2	TARSIS RESOURCES US INC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/02/2003	2019
3	NMC854201	NMC854199	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 3	TARSIS RESOURCES US INC	LODE	ACTIVE	11/04/2003	2019
4	NMC1126109	NMC1126109	21 0070N 0320E 026	LAZY 4	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	05/03/2016	2019
5	NMC1126110	NMC1126109	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 6	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	05/03/2016	2019
6	NMC1126111	NMC1126109	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 7	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	05/03/2016	2019
7	NMC1126112	NMC1126109	21 0070N 0320E 026	LAZY 9	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	05/03/2016	2019
8	NMC1126113	NMC1126109	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 10	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	05/03/2016	2019
9	NMC1126114	NMC1126109	21 0070N 0320E 022	LAZY 12	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	05/03/2016	2019
10	NMC1155266	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 119	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
11	NMC1155267	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 120	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
12	NMC1155268	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 121	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
13	NMC1155269	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 122	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
14	NMC1155270	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 123	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
15	NMC1155127	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 124	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
16	NMC1155128	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 125	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019

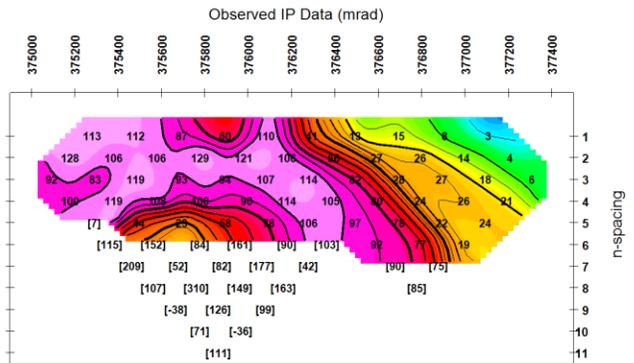
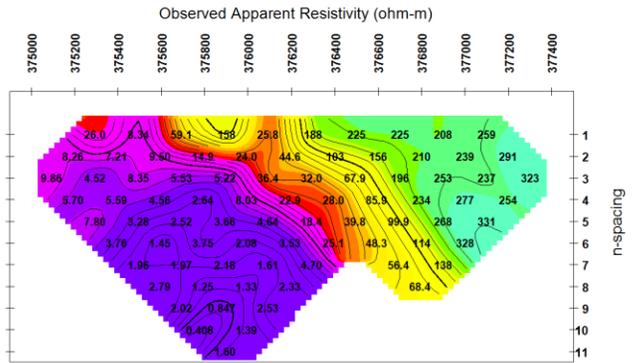
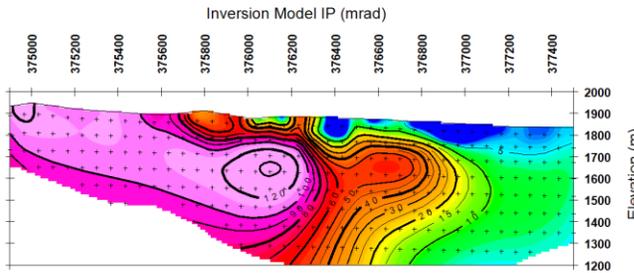
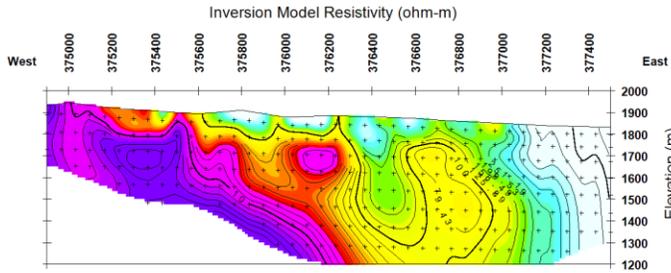
**LIST OF LAZY CLAIMS FOR GARFIELD FLATS PROJECT**

Claim count	Serial Number	Lead Serial Number	Mer Twn Rng Sec	Claim Name	Claimant Name	Case Type	Status	Loc Date	Last Assmt Yr
17	NMC1155129	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 126	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
18	NMC1155130	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 022	LAZY 127	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
19	NMC1155131	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 128	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
20	NMC1155132	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 022	LAZY 129	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
21	NMC1155133	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 026	LAZY 130	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/14/2017	2019
22	NMC1155142	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 139	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
23	NMC1155143	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 140	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
24	NMC1155144	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 141	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
25	NMC1155145	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 142	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
26	NMC1155146	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 143	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
27	NMC1155147	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 144	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
28	NMC1155148	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 145	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
29	NMC1155149	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 146	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
30	NMC1155150	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 027	LAZY 147	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
31	NMC1155151	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 026	LAZY 148	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
32	NMC1155155	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 026	LAZY 152	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
33	NMC1155161	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 034	LAZY 158	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
34	NMC1155162	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 034	LAZY 159	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
35	NMC1155163	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 034	LAZY 160	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
36	NMC1155164	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 034	LAZY 161	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
37	NMC1155165	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 034	LAZY 162	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
38	NMC1155166	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 034	LAZY 163	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
39	NMC1155167	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 035	LAZY 164	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
40	NMC1155168	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 035	LAZY 165	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
41	NMC1155169	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 035	LAZY 166	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019
42	NMC1155170	NMC1155127	21 0070N 0320E 035	LAZY 167	GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	LODE	ACTIVE	09/16/2017	2019

# APPENDIX B

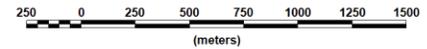
## IP Pseudo Sections

**Ashby Project**  
Line 4254400 N



Survey Parameters:  
200 m Dipole-Dipole data  
0.125 hertz repetition rate

Inversion control parameters:  
ResSmth=1, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1  
IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1  
TS2DIP v4.60e  
.125hz, .250 hz, .500hz fundamental  
frequencies used for 3 PTDC



**Desert Ventures**

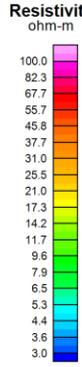
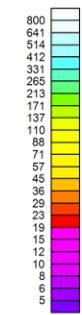
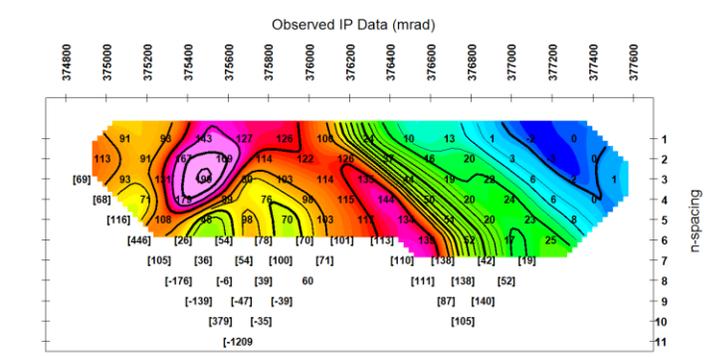
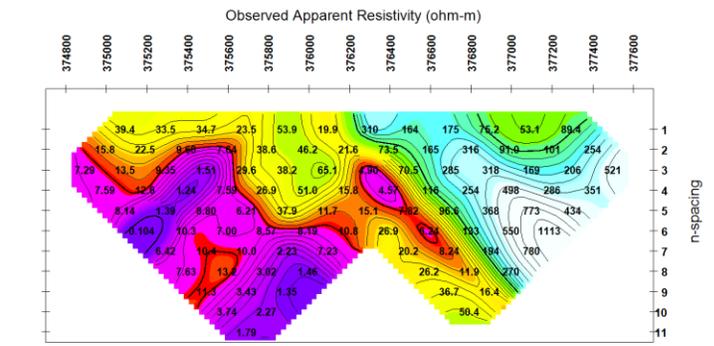
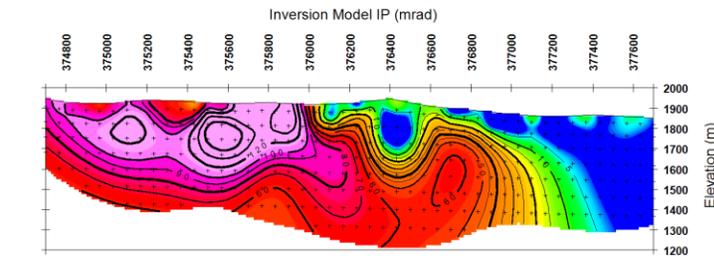
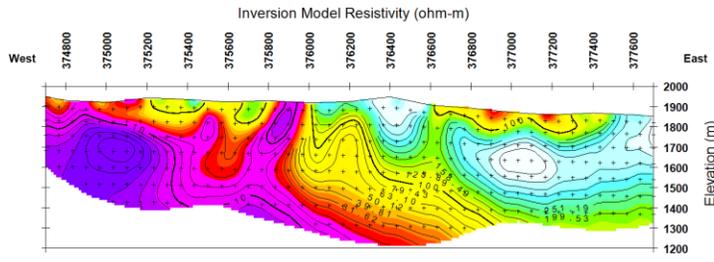
**Ashby Project**

Line 4254400 N

**2D Smooth-Model Inversion**  
**Dipole-Dipole Resistivity/IP Data**

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	05/05/12	1:20000	Job 12087

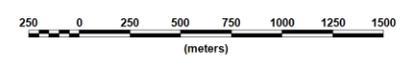
REF: 4254400N\_2D.s2d



**Ashby Project**  
**Line 4254000 N**  
**PRELIMINARY**

Survey Parameters:  
 200 m Dipole-Dipole data  
 0.125 hertz repetition rate

Inversion control parameters:  
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1  
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1  
 TS2DIP v4.60e



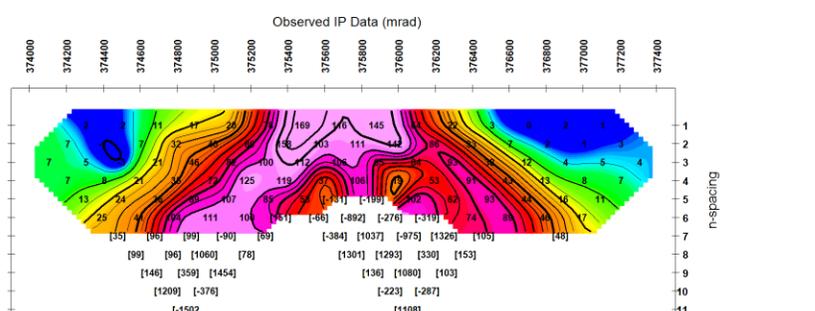
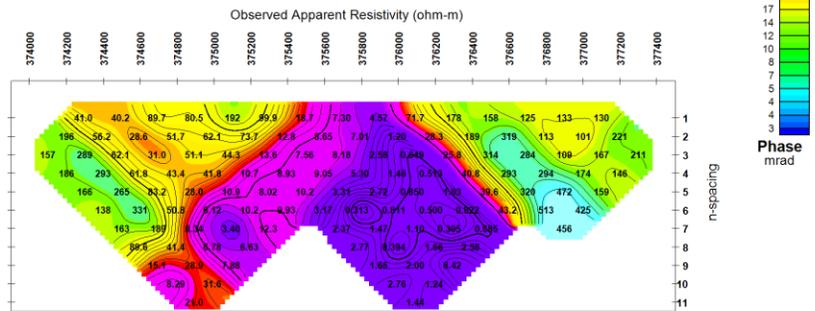
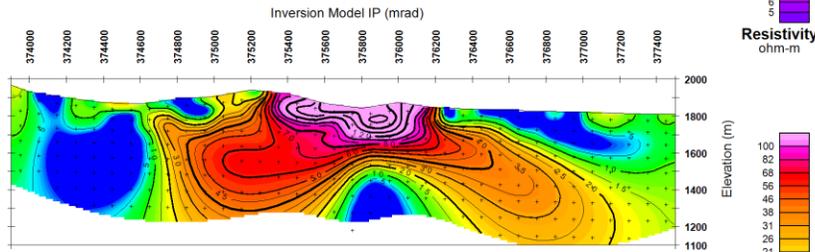
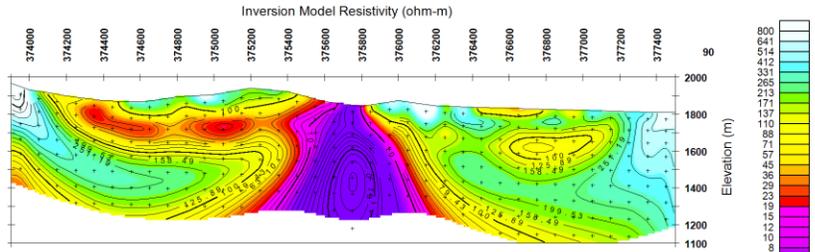
**Desert Ventures**

**Ashby Project**  
 Line 4254000 N  
 2D Smooth-Model Inversion  
 Dipole-Dipole Resistivity/IP Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	04/05/12	1:20000	Job 12087

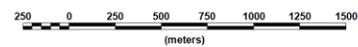
REF: CR4254000N\_2D.a2d

# Ashby Line 4254800 N

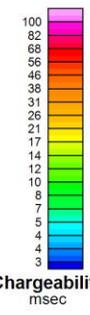
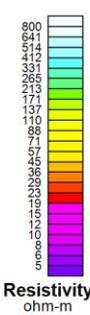
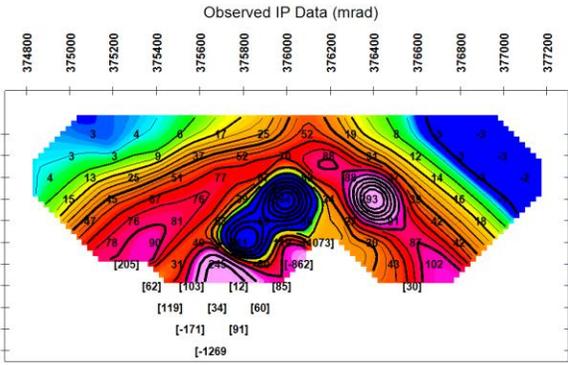
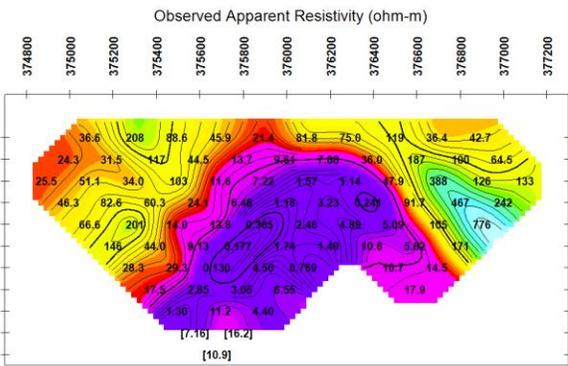
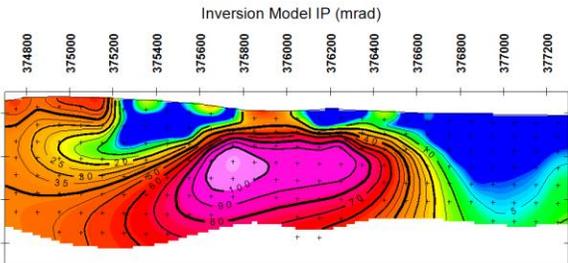
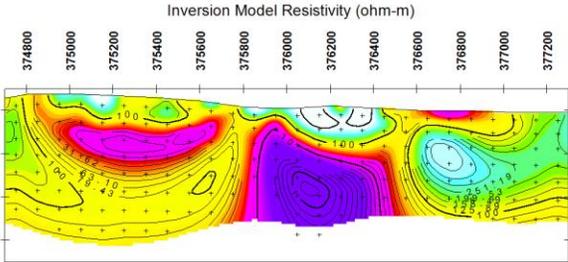


Survey Parameters:  
200 m Dipole-Dipole data  
0.125 hertz repetition rate

Inversion control parameters:  
ResSmth=1, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1  
IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1  
TS2DIP v4.60c  
White contours show Sensitivity



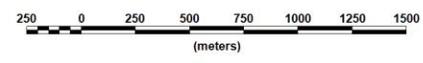
<b>Desert Ventures</b>				
<b>Ashby Project</b>				
Line 4254800 N				
2D Smooth-Model Inversion				
Dipole-Dipole Resistivity/IP Data				
DATA	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zong	CL	10/05/12	1:20000	Job 12087
REF: L4254800N.s2d				



**Ashby  
Line 4255200 N**

Survey Parameters:  
200 m Dipole-Dipole data  
0.125 hertz repetition rate

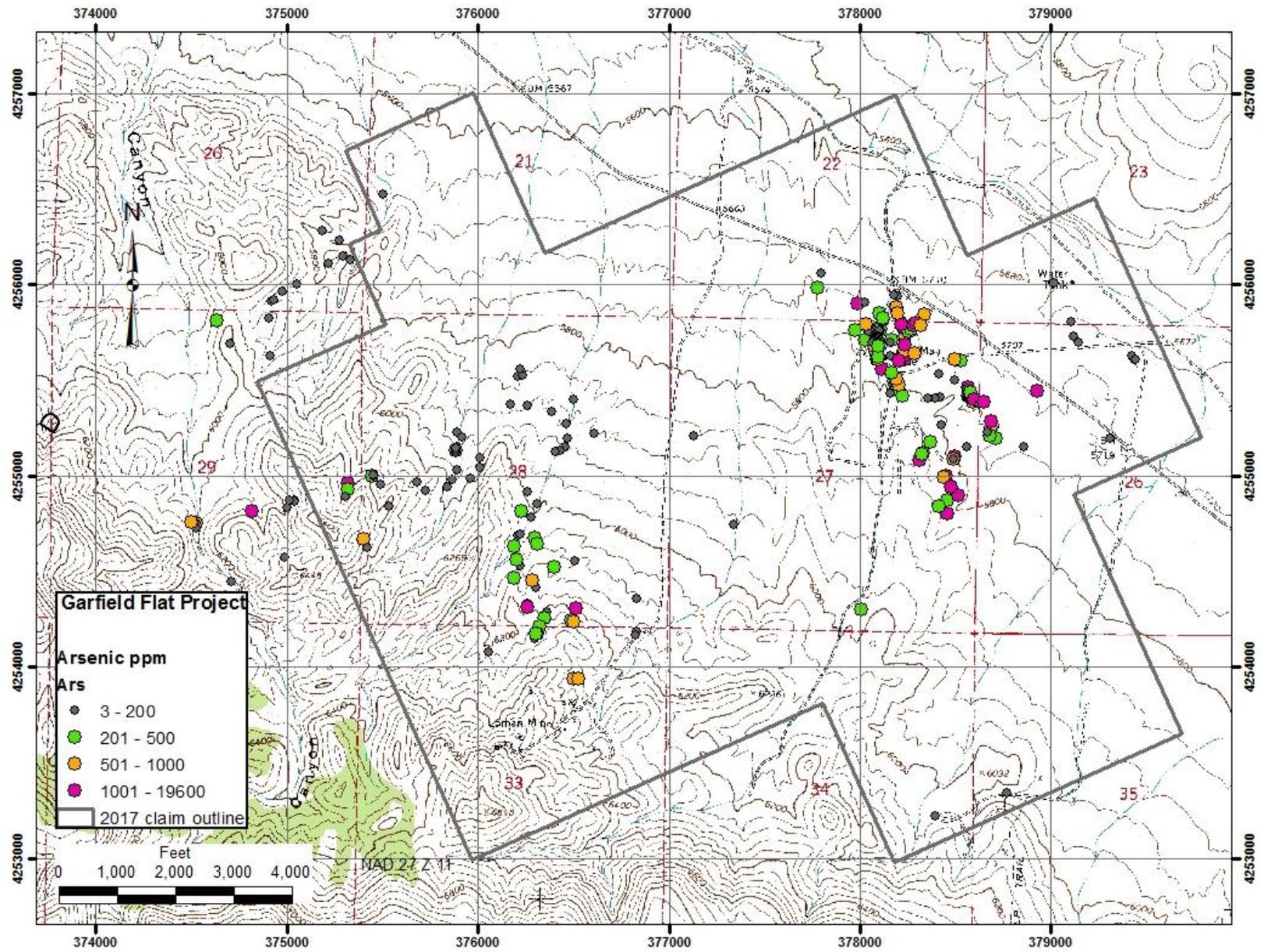
Inversion control parameters:  
ResSmth=1, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1  
IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1  
TS2DIP v4.60e  
White contours show Sensitivity

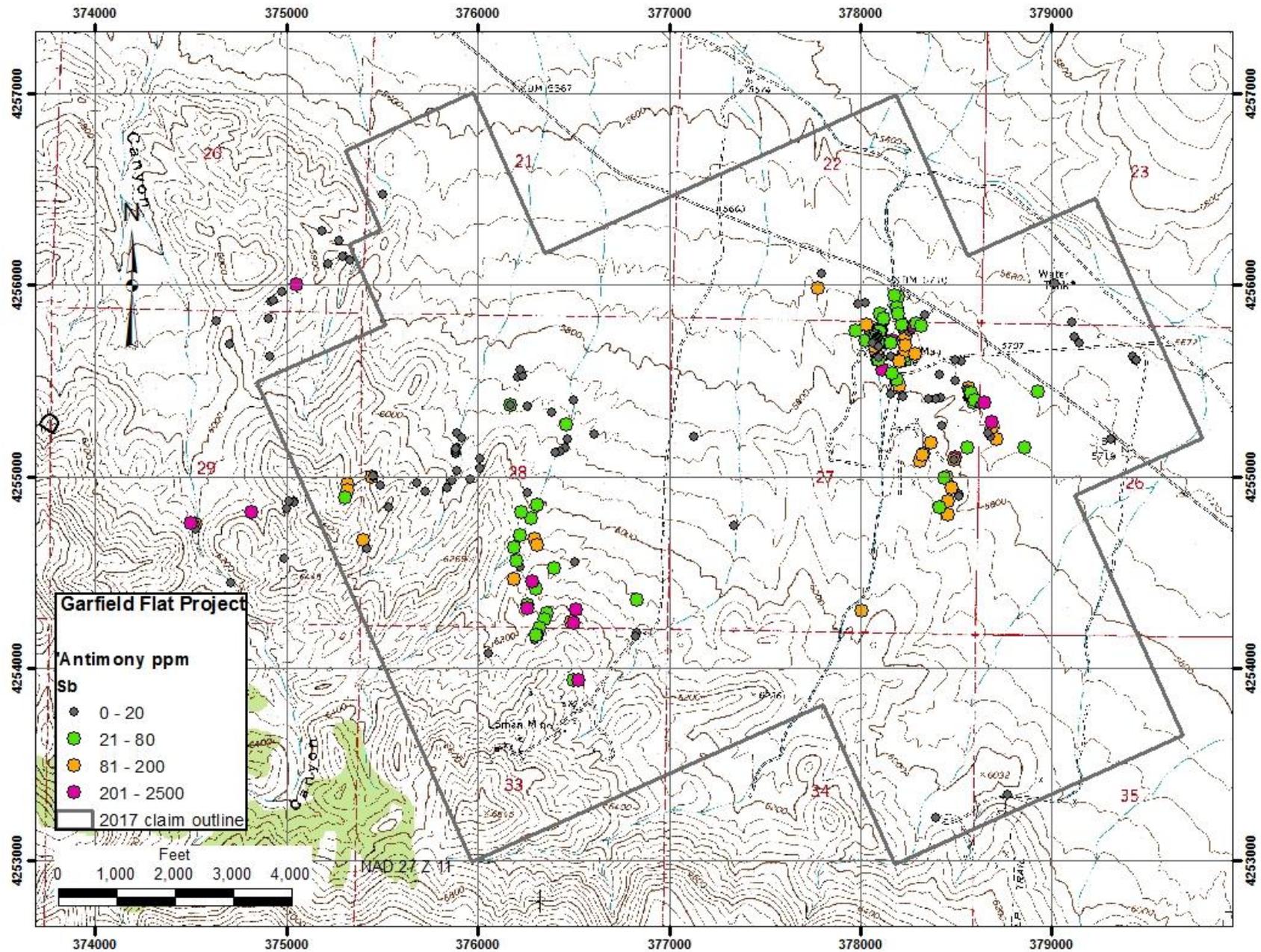


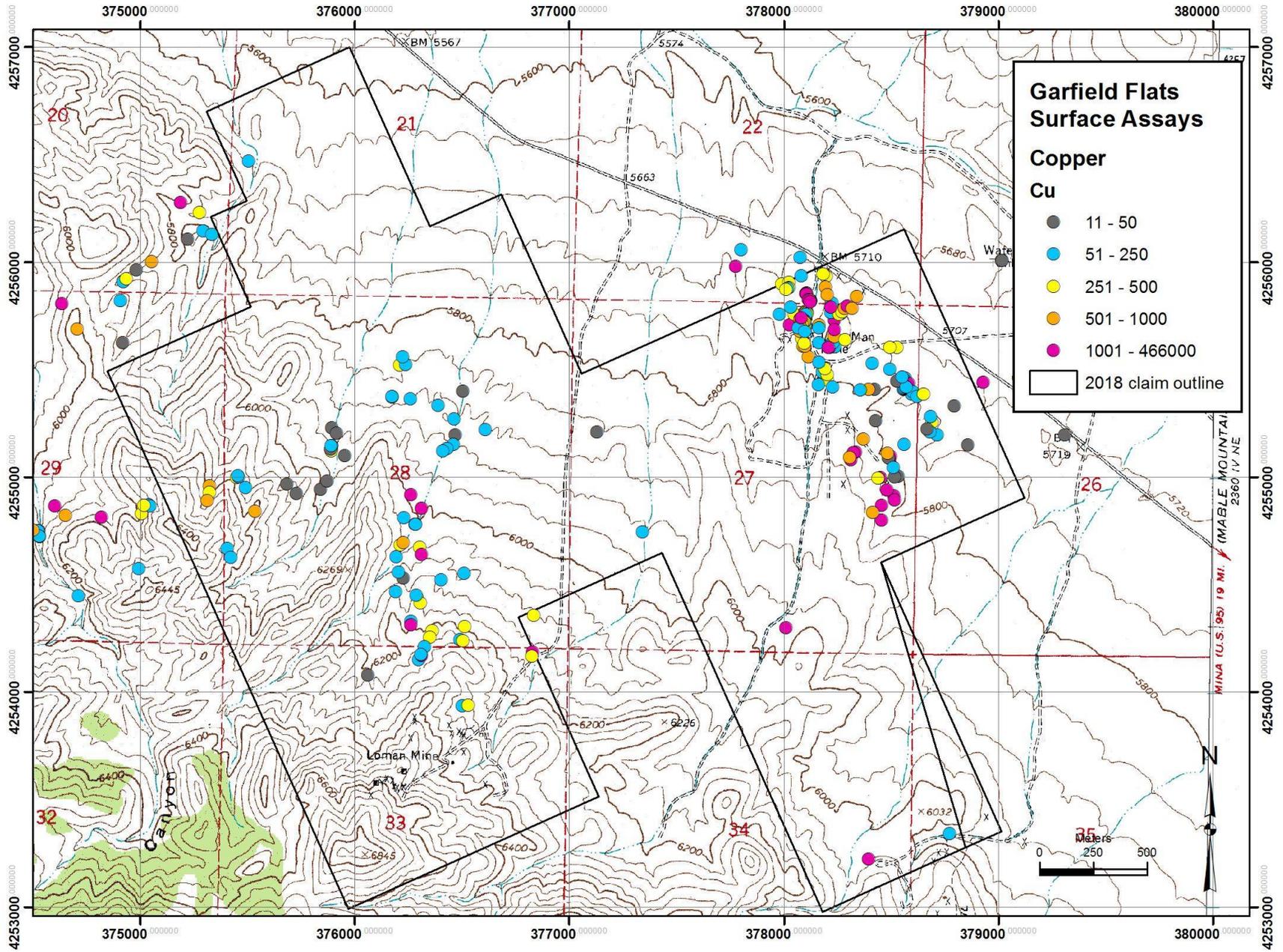
<b>Desert Ventures</b>				
<b>Ashby Project</b>				
Line 4255200 N				
2D Smooth-Model Inversion				
Dipole-Dipole Resistivity/IP Data				
DATA	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	CL	09/05/12	1:20000	Job 12087
REF: 4255200.s2d				

# APPENDIX C

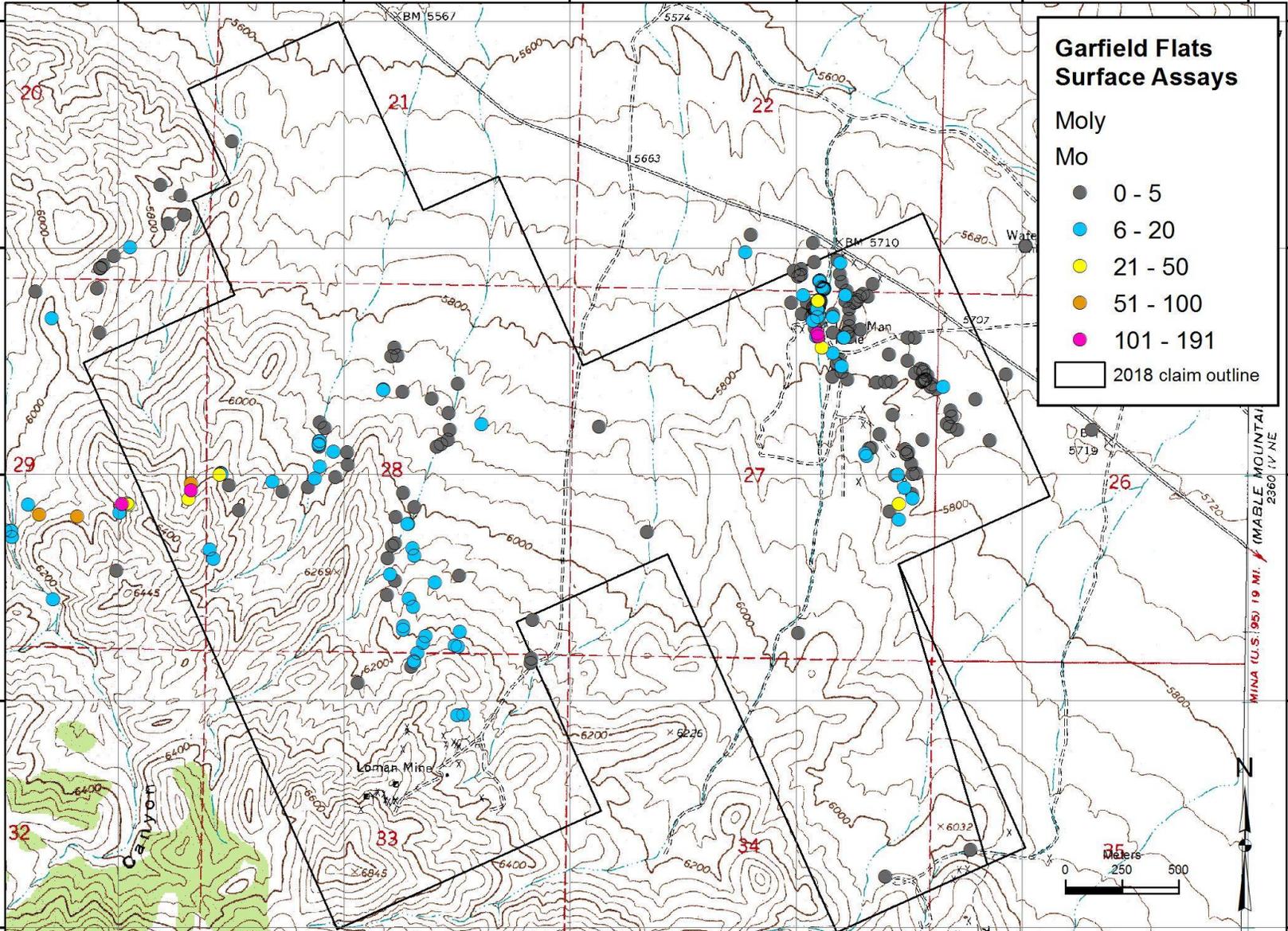
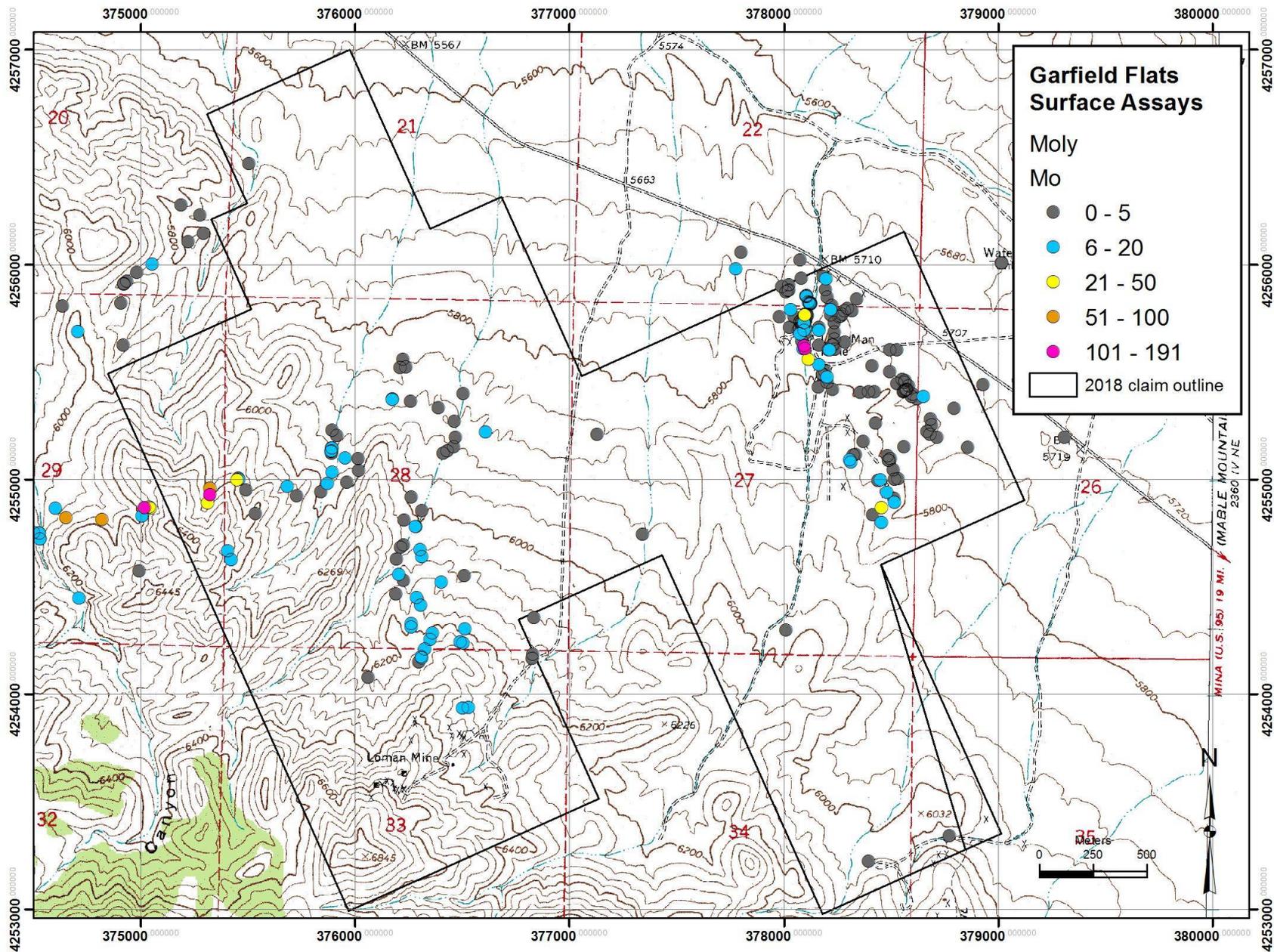
## Geochemical Maps







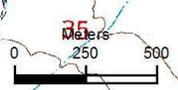




**Garfield Flats Surface Assays**

**Moly Mo**

- 0 - 5
- 6 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 191
- 2018 claim outline



# APPENDIX D

## Confirmation Sample Assays

**SP0119258  
FINAL REPORT**

Multi-Element Package

*Bob Thomas Sample*

AMERICAN ASSAY LABORATORIES  
1500 GLENDALE AVE.  
SPARKS, NV USA 89431-5902  
Ph. (775) 356-0606  
Fax. (775) 356-1413  
EMAIL: info@aallabs.com

COPIES TO : Bob Thomas CLIENT REFERENCE No: FDI-F Through 121996 RECEIVED : 12-Jul-2017  
: No. SAMPLES : 10 REPORTED : 31-Jul-2017  
: MAIN SAMPLE TYPE : ROCK

**Goodsprings Exploration**

**COMPANY DISCLAIMER :-**

When small samples are submitted, AAL may process the sample at smaller than specified weights to retain some pulp for quality control reassay. When values exceed upper limits, AAL will run an over range analysis, to establish an accurate value. Additional cost will apply. Due to USDA Soil Quarantine programs all foreign and some domestic soil material must be decontaminated by drying @ 125c for 48 hours, which will result in loss of Mercury (Hg).

**NEVADA LEGISLATIVE DISCLAIMER :-**

The results of this assay were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim or deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of geological materials collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him and based on an evaluation of all engineering data which is available concerning any proposed project. Nevada State Law NRS 519.130.

ANALYSIS METHOD UNIT	Wt	Pb	Cd	As	Ag	Au	Cu	Ca	Sb	S	U	Zn	Cu
BRPZK630-ICP-AVAL30	ICP-22												
LOWER LIMIT	0.01	3	0.1029	0.2	ppm								
					1	1	10	0.5	1	3	10	3	8
					1	1	10	0.5	1	3	10	3	8
					1	1	10	0.5	1	3	10	3	8

SIGNATORY ANALYSIS

*Wanda Finkler*



**SP0119258**

**FINAL REPORT**

CLIENT : Goodsprings Exploration  
 PROJECT : GARFIELD  
 REFERENCE : FDI-r Through 121986  
 REPORTED : 31-Jul-2017

SAMPLES	Wt lb	Au ppb	Au GRAVA30 0.1029 1ppm	Ag ICP-2Z 0.2 ppm	As ICP-2Z 2 ppm	Ca ICP-2Z 1 ppm	Cu ICP-2Z 1 ppm	Fe ICP-2Z 10 ppm	Hg ICP-2Z 0.5 ppm	Mo ICP-2Z 1 ppm	Pb ICP-2Z 3 ppm	Sb ICP-2Z 3 ppm	U ICP-2Z 8 ppm	Zn ICP-2Z 1 ppm	Cu ICP-2Z ORE GRADE 10 ppm
FD1-F	4.29	14500	14.3067	19.8	10	902	22	8600	-0.5	2	6	166	4	-8	33
BLANK		-3		-0.2	-2	17	-1	159	-0.5	-1	-3	26	-3	-8	-1
FDZ	4.14	3370		7.8	143	3420	50	41400	0.8	8	17	2380	14	-8	50
78196	3.08	8		-0.2	19	90000	44	35900	-0.5	10	28	16100	-3	-8	1653
78196-X		7		-0.2	17	115000	39	30100	-0.5	10	23	12700	-3	-8	1344
78197	4.93	43		0.8	203	1270	938	313000	-0.5	61	25	1150	68	-8	278
78198	4.91	12		1.8	211	3240	>10000	212000	1.0	10	11	608	27	-8	1489
78199	5.79	471		1.7	974	1630	1430	48100	1.1	7	377	370	310	-8	1220
78199-X		463		1.7	876	1530	1360	44300	1.0	7	365	366	284	-8	1150
STD - OxA131		75													
STD - CDR-ME-1205															
78200	5.46	6070		25.9	1330	12400	2220	54300	0.6	37	1280	16200	22	-8	3889
121994	4.36	949		3.8	385	5990	1130	57300	0.9	3	186	145	99	-8	325
121995	4.27	1930		2.3	2020	25310	861	38300	-0.5	2	208	385	51	-8	645
121996	4.29			0.2	790	8700	106	20700	-0.5	2	10	96	27	-8	282
				0.7	9110	1740	59	20600	2.0	2	70	1130	84	-8	44

Sample #	East UTM	North UTM	Comment	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm		Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
78196	375954	4255101	sump pit (old) of PD14 drill hole (0.5 g/T Au) resample K. Brook	8	0.0	19		44	0.0	10	28	0	1653
78197	374652	4254823	chip/grab from trench above shaft, 20 ft	43	0.8	203		938	0.0	61	25	68	278
78198	374602	4254865	dump Western skarn zone shaft	12	1.8	211		10620	1.0	10	11	27	1489
78199	378122	4255816	dump at location of K. Brook sample 30907 (0.623 g/T Au), ± 10 ft. collected w/ trowel	471	1.7	974		1430	1.1	7	377	310	1220
78200	378081	4255741	waypoint 3A dump in vicinity of ABR0096 (2.722 G/t Au), ± 25 ft collected w/ trowel	6070	3.8	385		1130	0.9	3	186	99	325
121994	378484	4255112	along NNW "trend" K. Brook pit just east of 3rd party claim, SE of waypoint 6 and south of road.	949	2.3	2020		861	0.0	2	208	51	645
121995	378571	4255420	dump of trench, 20 ft. on NE end. (0.464 g/T Au)	28	0.2	790		106	0.0	2	10	27	282
121996	378553	4255465	rock chip, 5 ft. x 5 ft. resample of K. Brook #31512 (2.26 g/T Au)	1930	0.7	9110		59	2.0	2	70	84	44

# APPENDIX E

## Proposed Exploration Budget

<b>GARFIELD FLATS PROJECT EXPLORATON BUDGET PROPOSAL</b>						
<b>FIRST PHASE</b>						
<b>PROPERTY ACQUISITION</b>		<b>Qty.</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Total</b>	
	Annual lease pmt for existing claims				20,000	
	Annual BLM claim fees	109	claims@	155	16,895	
	Annual county filing fee	109	claims@	12.5	1,363	
	Landman claim report					
	Remonument all claims		claims@	10.5	-	
	Locate new claims		claims@	100	-	
	Filing fee with BLM		claims@	225	-	
	Filing fee with county		claims@	35.5	-	
	county map fee per map		map @	4	-	
				<b>Total</b>	<b>38,258</b>	<b>38,258</b>
<b>GEOLOGIC MAPPING and SAMPLING</b>						
	Field supplies, satellite images, maps				300	
	Senior Geologist time	3	days @	600	1,800	
	vehicle operating expenses	500	miles @	0.55	275	
	living expenses, motel	3	days @	85	255	
	meals	3	days @	60	180	
	Assays for outcrop samples	35	samples @	35	1,225	
				<b>Total</b>	<b>4,035</b>	<b>4,035</b>
<b>GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS</b>						
	IP survey		crew days @	7500	-	
	Magnetic survey	8	crew days @	1900	15,200	
	Senior Geologist supervision		days @	600	-	
	vehicle operating expenses		miles @	0.55	-	
	living expenses, motel		days @	85	-	
	meals		days @	60	-	
				<b>Total</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>15,200</b>
<b>TRENCHING PROGRAM</b>						
	Lay out ten trench locations in field	2	days @	600	1,200	
	vehicle operating expenses	300	miles @	0.55	165	
	living expenses, motel	1	days @	85	85	
	meals	2	days @	60	120	
	BLM permit and bonding				8,000	
	Equipment mob - demob				2,000	
	Equipment operation - 1,000 ft trenching	20	hours @	130	2,600	
	Geologist - map and sample	4	days @	600	2,400	
	vehicle operating expenses	450	miles @	0.55	248	
	living expenses, motel	4	days @	85	340	
	meals	4	days @	60	240	
	Assays for samples	100	samples @	35	3,500	
					<b>20,898</b>	<b>20,898</b>
<b>DATA COMPILATION and EVALUATION</b>						
	Data compilation and evaluation	2	days @	600	1,200	
	Map drafting service		days @	600	-	
	Drill target selection		days @	600	-	
	Report writing 43-101		days @	600	-	
				<b>total</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>
		<b>C\$</b>	<b>105,855</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 79,590</b>

<b>SECOND PHASE</b>								
<b>DRILL TARGET DEVELOPMENT</b>								
	Layout holes by Senior Geologist	2	days @	600		1,200		
	Geologist time for getting BLM permit	0.5	days @	600		300		
	vehicle operating expenses	325	miles @	0.55		179		
	living expenses, motel	2	days @	60		120		
	meals	4	days @	60		240		
	Develop reclamation plan	0.5	days @	600		300		
	Reclamation bond					10,000		
					Total	12,339		12,339
<b>CONSTRUCT ROADS DRILL PADS</b>								
	Geologist time for supervision	3	days @	600		1,800		
	vehicle operating expenses	350	miles @	0.55		193		
	living expenses, motel	2	days @	65		130		
	meals	5	days @	60		300		
	Equipment mob - demob					2,000		
	Equipment operation	15	hours @	180		2,700		
					Total	7,123		7,123
<b>DRILLING</b>								
	Senior Geologist time	4	days @	600		2,400		
	vehicle operating expenses	300	miles @	0.55		165		
	living expenses, motel	5	days @	60		300		
	meals	5	days @	60		300		
	Contract Geologist time	10	days @	400		4,000		
	vehicle operating expenses	600	miles @	0.55		330		
	living expenses, motel	12	days @	85		1,020		
	meals	12	days @	60		720		
	Rig mob - demob					12,000		
	RC Drilling costs	3,000	feet @	24		72,000		
	Water and hauling	10	days @	600		6,000		
	Fire assaying samples, AU -5 ft intervals	600	samples @	22.5		13,500		
	ICP analysis , 4 sample composite	150	samples @	12.5		1,875		
					Total	114,610		114,610
<b>PROJECT REPORT</b>								
	Senior Geologist time	2	days @	600		1,200		
	Drafting data compilation		days @	600		-		
	Map prints etc					300		
					Total	1,500		1,500
	C\$	180,310			Phase Two total		\$	135,571
	C\$	105,855			Phase One total		\$	79,590
	C\$	286,164			Project subtotal			215,161
	C\$	11,447			Contingencies @ 4%		\$	8,606
	C\$	297,611			<b>Project total</b>		\$	<b>223,768</b>