SMOOTH ROCK VENTURES CORP.
REPORT NUMBER: 201-07818-00-RPT-01_R1

PALMETTO PROJECT TECHNICAL REPORT

ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA

OCTOBER 20, 2020

wsp

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ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA

SMOOTH ROCK VENTURES CORP.

EFFECTIVE DATE: OCTOBER 15, 2020
ISSUE DATE: OCTOBER 19, 2020
REISSUE DATE: OCTOBER 20, 2020

PREPARED BY: TODD MCCRACKEN, P.GEO.

PROJECT NO.: 201-07818-00_RPT-01_R1

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REVISIONS

Rev. No.	Prepared by	Issue Date	Description of Revision
0	Todd McCracken, P.Geo.	October 19, 2020	First issue to Client
1	Todd McCracken, P.Geo.	October 20, 2020	Updated with Client edits

SIGNATURES

PREPARED BY

Original signed and stamped by Todd McCracken, P.Geo.

Todd McCracken, P.Geo.
Director – Mining & Geology
BBA E&C Inc.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects Technical Report for Smooth Rock Ventures Corp. (Smooth Rock) by WSP Canada Inc. (WSP). The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein are consistent with the quality of effort involved in WSP's services. The information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein are based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by Smooth Rock subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with WSP and relevant securities legislation. The contract permits Smooth Rock to file this report as a Technical Report, with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to National Instrument 43-101. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent Technical Report for the property as it is not valid if a new Technical Report has been issued.

ABBREVIATIONS

Units of Measure

above mean sea level ..... amsl
acre ..... ac
ampere ..... A
annum (year) ..... a
billion ..... B
billion tonnes ..... Bt
billion years ago ..... Ga
British thermal unit ..... BTU
Centimetre ..... cm
cubic centimetre ..... cm^3
cubic feet per minute ..... cfm
cubic feet per second ..... ft^3/s
cubic foot ..... ft^3
cubic inch ..... in
cubic metre ..... m^3
cubic yard ..... yd^3
Coefficients of Variation ..... Cvs
day ..... d
days per week ..... d/wk
days per year (annum) ..... d/a
dead weight tonnes ..... DWT
decibel adjusted ..... Ba
decibel ..... dB
degree ..... °
degrees Celsius ..... °C
diameter ..... ø
dollar (American) ..... US$
dollar (Canadian) ..... CAN$
dry metric ton ..... mt
foot ..... ft
gallon ..... gal
gallons per minute ..... gpm
Gigajoule ..... GJ
Gigapascal ..... GPA
Gigawatt ..... GW
Gram ..... g
grams per litre ..... g/L
grams per tonne ..... g/t
greater than ..... >
hectare (10,000 m2) ..... ha
hertz ..... Hz
horsepower ..... hp
hour ..... h
hours per day ..... h/d
hours per week ..... h/wk
hours per year ..... h/a
inch ..... in
kilo (thousand) ..... k
kilogram ..... kg
kilograms per cubic metre ..... kg/m^3
kilograms per hour ..... kg/h
kilograms per square metre ..... kg/m^2
kilometre ..... km
kilometre ..... km
kilometres per hour ..... km/h
kilopascal ..... kPa
kiloton ..... kt
kilovolt ..... kV
kilovolt-ampere ..... kVa
kilowatt ..... kW
kilowatt hour ..... kWh
kilowatt hours per tonne ..... kWh/t
kilowatt hours per year ..... kWh/a
less than ..... <
litre L
litres per minute ..... L/m
megabytes per second ..... Mb/s
megapascal ..... Mpa
megavolt-ampere ..... Mva
megawatt ..... MW
metre ..... m
metres above sea level ..... masl
metres Baltic sea level ..... mbsl
metres per minute ..... m/min
metres per second ..... m/s
microns ..... µm
milligram ..... mg
milligrams per litre ..... mg/L
millilitre ..... mL
millimetre ..... mm
million ..... M
million bank cubic metres ..... Mbm^3
million bank cubic metres per annum ..... Mbm^3/a
million tonnes ..... Mt
minute (plane angle) ..... '
minute (time) ..... min
month ..... mo
ounce ..... oz
pascal ..... Pa
centipoise ..... mPa·s
parts per million ..... ppm
parts per billion ..... ppb
percent ..... %
pound(s) ..... lb
pounds per square inch ..... psi
revolutions per minute ..... rpm

second (plane angle)	"
second (time)	s
short ton (2,000 lb)	st
short tons per day	st/d
short tons per year	st/y
specific gravity	SG
square centimetre	cm^2
square foot	ft^2
square inch	in^2
square kilometre	km^2
square metre	m^2
three-dimensional	3D
tonne (1,000 kg) (metric ton)	t
tonnes per day	t/d
tonnes per hour	t/h
tonnes per year	t/a
tonnes seconds per hour metre cubed	ts/hm^3
volt	V
week	wk
weight/weight	w/w
wet metric ton	wmt

Acronyms

AAS	Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
ALS	ALS Laboratories
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
ID^2	Inverse Distance Squared
ML Gold	ML Gold Corporation
NAC	Nevada Administrative Code
NN	Nearest Neighbour
OK	Ordinary Kriging
Project (the)	Palmetto Project
Property (the)	Palmetto Property
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
QP	Qualified Person
RC	Reverse Circulation
SG	Specific Gravity
WSP	WSP Canada Inc.

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 LOCATION AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Palmetto Project (the Project) is located in the Fish Lake Valley mining district in northwestern Nevada. The district lies in Esmeralda County approximately 225 km (140 miles (in a straight line)) southeast of Reno, Nevada near the town of Dyer. The Project is on the Davis Mountain (1:24,000), Benton Range (1:100,000), and Mariposa (1:250,000) topographic maps. The resource at Palmetto is centered on Section 17, T1S R34E at coordinates 392,400 East, 4,189,600 North, UTM Zone 11.

Smooth Rock Ventures LLC. (Smooth Rock) owns or controls 116 mining claims. Smooth Rock is the registered, legal, and beneficial owner or lessee of the Palmetto Claims free and clear of any encumbrances, agreements, adverse claims, royalties, profit interests or other payments in the nature of a royalty, recorded or unrecorded, except:

- The unpatented mining claims are located on land controlled by the US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which require annual mining claim maintenance fees to be timely paid by September 1 and a notice to hold mining claims to be timely recorded in the Official Records of the Esmeralda County Recorder's Office on or before November 01.

Access to the Project is available year-round.

1.2 GEOLOGY

The Palmetto Project is a low-sulphidation epithermal system with precious metal-bearing quartz veins, stockworks, and breccias which formed from boiling of volcanic-related hydrothermal systems.

Bedrock exposures on the Palmetto Project are largely obscured by a layer of alluvium, and geology is largely interpreted from drillhole data.

The Project has a thick section of fine-grained metasedimentary rocks. These metasediments are now hornfels and tactite, with about an equal amount of mixed meta-arenite, wacke, marble, and meta-chert. The fine-grained metamorphism preserves bedding and fine sedimentary features, and both slump folding (syn-sedimentary) and later, centimetre to metre scale folding. Beds, from 1 cm to 5 cm thick, are composed of either light or dark calcsilicate minerals. Pyrite is common as fine, disseminated subhedra, and marcasite is rare as aggregate clots and masses. Meta-igneous rocks are present as dykes and masses within the metamorphic section, and meta-wacke may have a tuffaceous component.

Structurally, the Palmetto Project is dominated by NW trending dextral slip faults of the Walker Lane fault system. The bounding range front fault of the White Mtns transects the west part of the Project, demonstrating lateral and vertical offsets on the scale of kilometres and controlling the distribution of several rock units. This steeply east-dipping, right-lateral fault zone bounds the White Mtns along their whole length. It intersects or merges with the Trail Canyon fault zone beneath alluvium on the Project. The Trail Canyon Fault (Oldow) cuts north-west through the mountain mass, and appears to be an older, deep-seated structure active both before the Walker Lane trans-tensional system evolved, and continuing today. It may have controlled the emplacement of the Mesozoic White Mtns Batholith, and constrains the Trail Canyon volcanic center, and the local distribution of Paleozoic rocks.

Both the Discovery Zone and North-West Zone focus about roughly east-west fault zones. Both zones are south dipping, the Discovery Zone steeply so, with less certainty in the North-West Zone.

Alteration is widespread and varied across the Palmetto Project, representing several separate events through time. The oldest of these is carbon migration associated with folding and thrusting of Palmetto form, which resulted in zones of kerogenous, black siltstone, and chert. These zones are enriched in nickel and vanadium, elements known for their association with hydrocarbons, which were mobilized during Antler Thrust System motion (Dev-Miss) and possibly younger events.

The metasedimentary unit hosts dykes and masses of igneous rock which may have produced endogenic or contact metamorphism, but evidence of this has been almost completely overprinted by the pervasive younger hornfels-facies event effecting these rocks. This major event appears to be simple thermal metamorphosis of an intact, relatively undeformed section of mixed clastics and carbonates.

1.3 DRILLING

A significant amount of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling has been completed on the Palmetto Project by eight different owners before Smooth Rock was involved in the Project. Smooth Rock has all the hard copies of the drill logs and assay certificates from the various owners. Smooth Rock has not completed any drilling on the project. The Palmetto Project has a total of 173 drillholes totaling 43,940 m.

1.4 RESOURCE ESTIMATION

The drilling by the previous owners form the basis for the resource estimation. Mineral solids were interpreted using the geology, structure, alteration, and grades. A total of 10 mineral solids in 4 mineral domains have been defined in the resource model. Drillhole sample intervals within each solid were assessed for grade capping and composited to 1.5 m intervals. The block model was estimated using ordinary kriging.

Table 1.1 summarizes the pit constrained resource estimation at the 0.15 g/t gold cut-off and remaining underground resource estimation at the 2.0 g/t gold cut-off.

Table 1.1 Palmetto Resource Summary

Classification	Tonnes (000's)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Au oz.	Ag oz.
Inferred (Pit)	9,397	0.93	6.38	281,581	1,926,652
Inferred (U/G)	170	2.76	17.51	11,114	95,926
Total Inferred	9,567	0.96	6.58	296,695	2,022,578

1.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the QP's opinion that additional exploration expenditures are warranted. Two separate exploration programs are proposed. Phase 2 is dependent on the results of Phase 1 and should be completed or adjusted upon the completion of Phase 1.

1.5.1 PHASE 1 – RESOURCE EXPANSION

The Phase 1 program is designed to expand the current resource by drilling around the existing mineral solids and at depth targeting the high-grade feeder chutes. The program would involve a combination of RC and diamond drilling. At the completion of the drilling program, the resource would be updated.

The estimated cost to complete Phase 1 is CAN$618,000.

1.5.2 PHASE 2 – RESOURCE DELINEATION

The Phase 2 program is designed to infill the resource and provide the engineering studies to support the completion of a preliminary economic assessment (PEA). The program would involve additional RC drilling to infill the resource. Metallurgical and geotechnical test work would be incorporated into the program.

The estimated cost to complete Phase 2 is CAN$1.71 million.

1.6 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are to enhance the Project and are procedural in nature:

- For future drilling programs, continue to collect specific gravity measurement for the various rock types and alteration styles. Approximately 4% to 5% of the database should have a specific gravity measurement. This will allow for a more accurate calculation of the tonnage in the subsequent resource estimation.
- On selected drillholes, conduct an optical televiewer survey to assist with structural orientation of the breccia and veining. The selection of holes should be distributed across the Project to allow for interpretation of the geology and structural orientations.
- Alteration and structural vectoring would allow the use of alteration patterns and structural trends to target or vector future exploration towards the higher grades within the epithermal system.

2 INTRODUCTION

The Palmetto Project is located in Esmeralda County of northwestern Nevada and is currently 100% owned by Smooth Rock Ventures Corp.

In July 2020, Smooth Rock commissioned WSP to re-issue the Palmetto technical report upon completion of the purchase agreement. The resource estimation was based on diamond drillholes and trenches completed on the Project to the end of June 2017.

The object of the technical report is as follows:

- Compile historical work and activities on the Project;
- Generate a resource estimation on the Palmetto deposit;
- Summarize all land tenures, exploration history, and drilling;
- Provide recommendations and budget for additional work on the Project.

This report has been compiled in accordance with NI 43-101, Companion Policy 43- 101CP, and Form 43-101F1.

2.1 QUALIFICATION OF CONSULTANT

The consultant preparing this technical report is a specialist in the fields of geology, exploration, mineral resource estimation and classification.

The consultant or any associates employed in the preparation of this report have no beneficial interest in Smooth Rock. The consultant is not an insider, an associate, or an affiliate of Smooth Rock. The results of this technical report are not dependent upon any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings between Smooth Rock and the consultant. The consultant is being paid a fee for the services provided in accordance with normal professional consulting practice.

2.2 QUALIFIED PERSON

The individual identified in Table 2.1, by virtue of his education, experience, and professional association, is considered an Independent Qualified Person (QP) as defined in the NI 43-101 standard, for this report, and is a member in good standing of appropriate professional institutions.

Table 2.1 Qualified Person

Qualified Person	Position/Title	Company	Responsibility
Todd McCracken, P. Geo.	Director – Mining & Geology	BBA E&C Inc.	Sections 1 to 20

2.3 DETAILS OF INSPECTION

The qualified person (QP) of this report is Mr. Todd McCracken, P.Geo., a professional geologist with 30 years of experience in exploration and operations, including several years working in epithermal gold deposits and 22 years completing resource estimation and block models. Mr. McCracken visited the Property for two days from April 10 to 11, 2017 inclusive. During the trip, Mr. McCracken was accompanied by Mr. Adrian Smith, President and Director of ML Gold, the holder of the Property at the time of the visit.

The QP considers the site visit current, per Section 6.2 of NI 43-101CP, on the basis that the work completed on the Property was reviewed, and all practices and procedures documented were adhered to.

2.4 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The sources of information, including data and reports supplied by Smooth Rock, the QP's access to previous work, as well as documents cited throughout the report, are referenced in Section 19. No work has been completed on the Project since October 2017.

2.5 UNITS OF MEASURE

The metric system has been used throughout this report. Tonnes are dry metric of 1,000 kg, or 2,204.6 lb. Gold values for work performed by previous operators are reported as grams per tonne or parts per billion. A conversion factor of 31.1035 is used to convert grams to troy ounces. All currency is in US dollars (US$), and referenced as '$', unless otherwise stated.

2.6 EFFECTIVE DATE

The issue date of this report is October 19, 2020; the reissue date is October 20, 2020. The effective date of the resource is October 15, 2020.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

WSP has reviewed and analyzed data and reports provided by Smooth Rock, together with publicly available data, drawing its own conclusions augmented by direct field examination.

This report includes technical information, which required subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals, and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, the QP does not consider them to be material.

The QP who prepared this report relied on information provided by experts who are not QPs. The QP believes that it is reasonable to rely on these experts, based on the assumption that the experts have the necessary education, professional designations, and relevant experience on matters relevant to the technical report.

- Todd McCracken, P. Geo., relied upon Alan Day, President and Director of Smooth Rock for information pertaining to mineral claims and mining leases as well as the acquisition agreement as disclosed in Section 4. The information was provided via email on August 19, 2020.

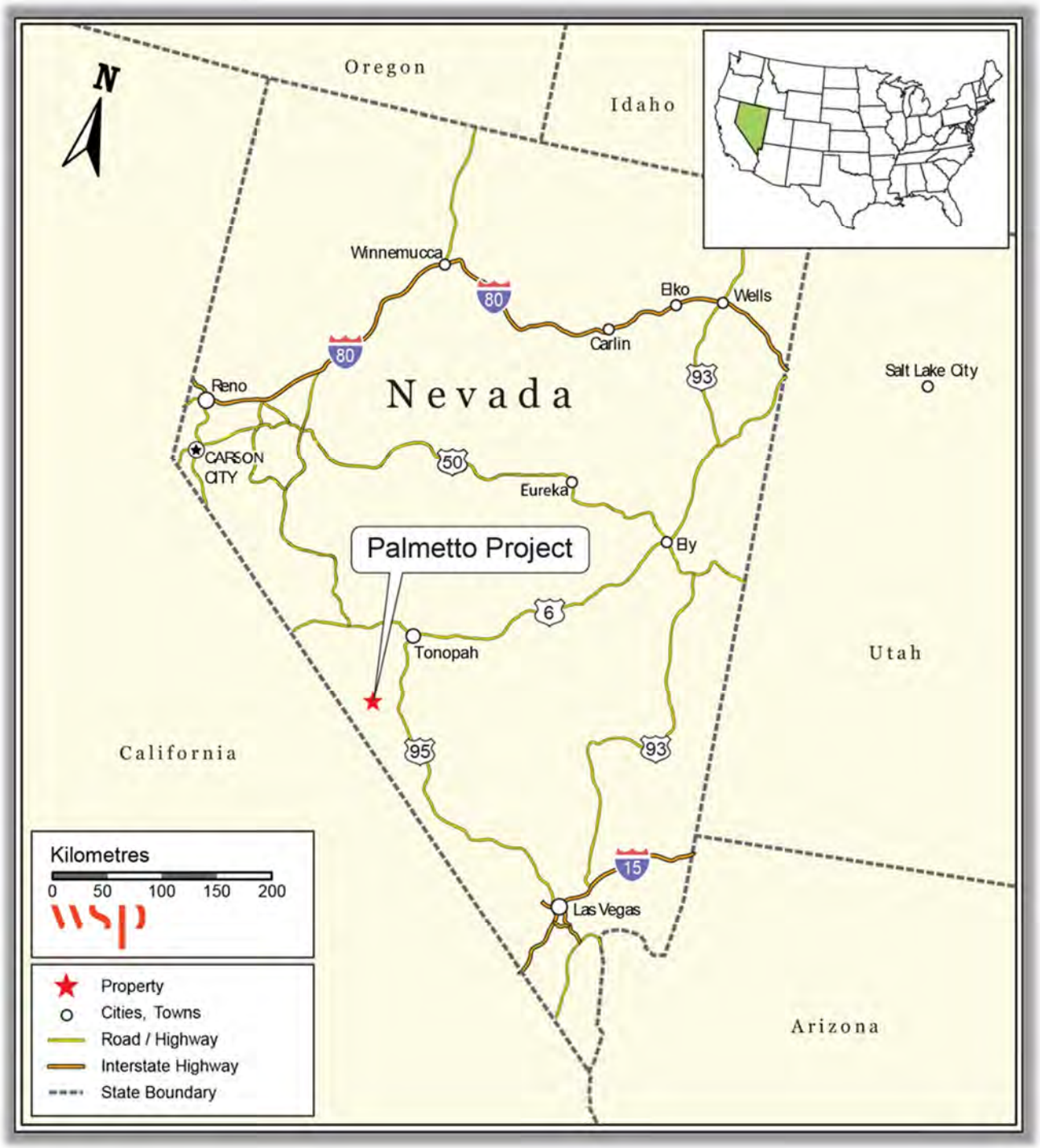
4 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

4.1 LOCATION

The Project is located in the Fish Lake Valley mining district in northwestern Nevada. The district lies in Esmeralda County approximately 225 km (140 miles (in a straight line)) southeast of Reno, Nevada (Figure 4.1). The Project is on the Davis Mountain (1:24,000), Benton Range (1:100,000), and Mariposa (1:250,000) topographic maps.

The resource at Palmetto is centered on Section 17, T1S R34E at coordinates 392,400 East, 4,189,600 North, UTM Zone 11.

Figure 4.1 Location Map



4.2 MINERAL DISPOSITION

Smooth Rock is the registered, legal, and beneficial owner or lessee of the Palmetto Claims (described in Table 4.1 and displayed on Figure 4.2) free and clear of any encumbrances, agreements, adverse claims, royalties, profit interests, or other payments in the nature of a royalty, recorded or unrecorded, except:

- The unpatented mining claims are located on land controlled by the US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which require annual mining claim maintenance fees to be timely paid by September 1 and a notice to hold mining claims to be timely recorded in the Official Records of the Esmeralda County Recorder's Office on or before November 01.

Smooth Rock. is a corporation incorporated under the laws of Nevada, USA and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Smooth Rock Ventures Corporation, a corporation incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada. Smooth Rock is a junior exploration company focused on gold projects in the Walker Lane of Nevada.

Smooth Rock owns 116 mining claims at Palmetto located in Town and Range T1S R34E, Sections 07, 08, 09, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. The claims owned by Smooth Rock are contiguous.

A number of the claims exist within the boundary of Inyo National Forest and are administered by the National Forest Service, as part of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The BLM administers unpatented claims on Federal lands under the Mining Law of 1872. Annual BLM Maintenance Fees for claims, payable by noon on September 1 of each year, are $165 for each claim. Annual Esmeralda County, Nevada Affidavit of Notice of Intent to Hold fees for claims, payable by October 31, are $12 for each claim plus a single $12 filing fee. Smooth Rock paid the federal annual mining claim maintenance fees for the annual assessment year 2021, and the unpatented mining claims remain, and will be, in good standing until September 1, 2022. Smooth Rock has recorded in the Office of the Esmeralda County Recorder, the notices of intent to hold the claims in accordance with Nevada law through October 31,2021. The annual fees are $13,983 for the current 79 Palmetto claims.

An additional 37 claims were located in September 2020. These additional claims have been recorded with the BLM at a cost of $8,325 and at Esmeralda County at a cost of $1,751. These claims will be in good standing until September 1, 2021 with the BLM and November 01, 2021 with Esmeralda County. The annual fees for the additional 37 claims are $6,561.

Table 4.1 lists the 116 mining claims owned or controlled by Smooth Rock within the resource area. The claims have not been surveyed by a professional land or mineral surveyor.

Figure 4.2 shows the general location of the Property controlled by Smooth Rock.

Table 4.1 Palmetto Claim List

Count	Claim Name	Location Date	County Document No.	BLM NMC No.
1	PAL-1	10/21/2016	206196	NMC1137074
2	PAL-2	10/21/2016	206197	NMC1137075
3	PAL-6	10/21/2016	206201	NMC1137079
4	PAL-7	10/21/2016	206202	NMC1137080
5	PAL-9	10/21/2016	206204	NMC1137082
6	PAL-13	10/21/2016	206208	NMC1137086
7	PAL-15	10/21/2016	206210	NMC1137088
8	PAL-17	10/21/2016	206212	NMC1137090
9	PAL-33	10/21/2016	206228	NMC1137106
10	PAL-34	10/21/2016	206229	NMC1137107
11	PAL-35	10/21/2016	206230	NMC1137108
12	PAL-36	10/21/2016	206231	NMC1137109
13	PAL-37	10/21/2016	206232	NMC1137110
14	PAL-38	10/21/2016	206233	NMC1137111
15	PAL-39	10/21/2016	206234	NMC1137112
16	PAL-40	10/21/2016	206235	NMC1137113
17	PAL-43	10/21/2016	206238	NMC1137116
18	PAL-44	10/21/2016	206239	NMC1137117
19	PAL-45	10/21/2016	206240	NMC1137118
20	PAL-46	10/21/2016	206241	NMC1137119
21	PAL-47	10/21/2016	206242	NMC1137120
22	PAL-48	10/21/2016	206243	NMC1137121
23	PAL-49	10/21/2016	206244	NMC1137122
24	PAL-50	10/21/2016	206245	NMC1137123
25	PAL-52	10/21/2016	206247	NMC1137125
26	PAL-54	10/21/2016	206249	NMC1137127
27	PAL-58	10/21/2016	206253	NMC1137131
28	PAL-60	10/21/2016	206255	NMC1137133
29	PAL-62	10/21/2016	206257	NMC1137135
30	PAL-64	10/21/2016	206259	NMC1137137
31	PAL-66	10/21/2016	206261	NMC1137139
32	PAL-68	10/21/2016	206263	NMC1137141
33	D#29	2/15/2018	2018-210928	NMC1166722
34	D#58	2/15/2018	2018-210929	NMC1166723
35	D#74	2/15/2018	2018-210930	NMC1166724
36	D#75	2/15/2018	2018-210931	NMC1166725
37	D#76	2/15/2018	2018-210932	NMC1166726
38	D#77	2/15/2018	2018-210933	NMC1166727
39	D#78	2/15/2018	2018-210934	NMC1166728
40	D#79	2/15/2018	2018-210935	NMC1166729
41	D#80	2/15/2018	2018-210936	NMC1166730
42	D#81	2/15/2018	2018-210937	NMC1166731
43	D#112	2/15/2018	2018-210939	NMC1166732
44	D#113	2/15/2018	2018-210940	NMC1166733
45	D#114	2/15/2018	2018-210941	NMC1166734

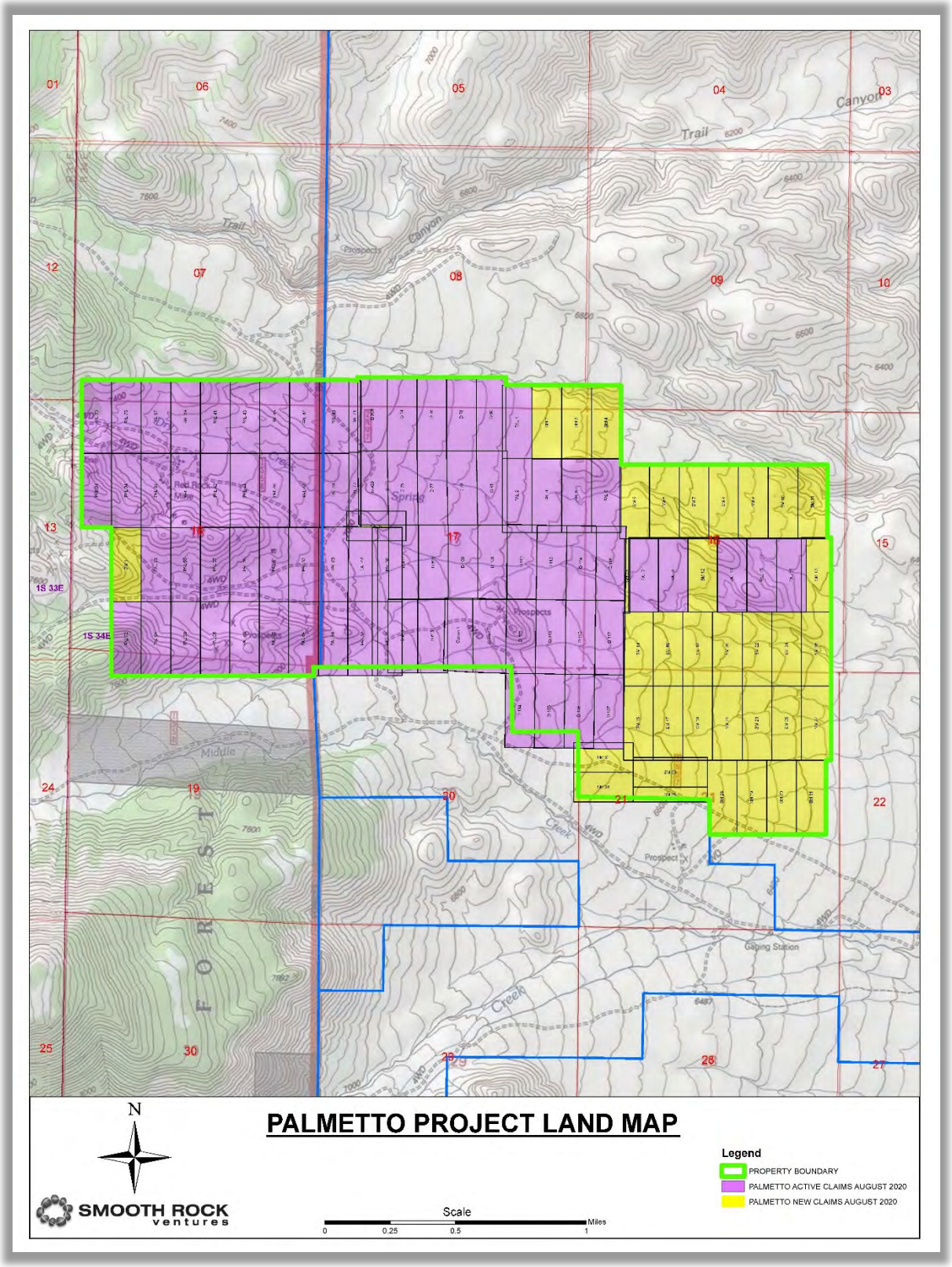
(table continues on next page)

Count	Claim Name	Location Date	County Document No.	BLM NMC No.
46	D#115	2/15/2018	2018-210942	NMC1166735
47	D#116	2/15/2018	2018-210943	NMC1166736
48	D#117	2/15/2018	2018-210944	NMC1166737
49	D#134	2/15/2018	2018-210945	NMC1166738
50	D#135	2/15/2018	2018-210946	NMC1166739
51	D#136	2/15/2018	2018-210947	NMC1166740
52	D#137	2/15/2018	2018-210948	NMC1166741
53	CURRAN NO 1	2/15/2018	2018-210950	NMC1166742
54	CURRAN NO 2	2/15/2018	2018-210951	NMC1166743
55	D#15	2/15/2018	2018-210952	NMC1166744
56	D#16	2/15/2018	2018-210953	NMC1166745
57	D#17	2/15/2018	2018-210954	NMC1166746
58	D#18	2/15/2018	2018-210955	NMC1166747
59	D#106	2/15/2018	2018-210956	NMC1166748
60	D#108	2/15/2018	2018-210957	NMC1166749
61	D#110	2/15/2018	2018-210958	NMC1166750
62	D#111	2/15/2018	2018-210959	NMC1166751
63	PAL-4	4/21/2018	2018-212156	NMC1173913
64	PAL-5	4/21/2018	2018-212157	NMC1173914
65	PAL-41	4/21/2018	2018-212158	NMC1173915
66	PAL-42	4/21/2018	2018-212159	NMC1173916
67	PAL-53	4/21/2018	2018-212160	NMC1173917
68	PAL-55	4/21/2018	2018-212161	NMC1173918
69	PAL-56	4/21/2018	2018-212162	NMC1173919
70	PAL-57	4/21/2018	2018-212163	NMC1173920
71	PAL-59	4/21/2018	2018-212164	NMC1173921
72	PAL-61	4/21/2018	2018-212165	NMC1173922
73	PAL-63	4/21/2018	2018-212166	NMC1173923
74	PAL-65	4/21/2018	2018-212167	NMC1173924
75	PAL-67	4/21/2018	2018-212168	NMC1173925
76	PAL-69	4/21/2018	2018-212169	NMC1173926
77	PAL-70	4/21/2018	2018-212170	NMC1173927
78	PAL-71	4/21/2018	2018-212171	NMC1173928
79	PAL-72	4/21/2018	2018-212172	NMC1173929
80	SM 1	9/9/2020	2020-221824	1208982
81	SM 2	9/9/2020	2020-221825	1208983
82	SM 3	9/9/2020	2020-221826	1208984
83	SM 4	9/9/2020	2020-221827	1208985
84	SM 5	9/9/2020	2020-221828	1208986
85	SM 6	9/9/2020	2020-221829	1208987
86	SM 7	9/9/2020	2020-221830	1208988
87	SM 8	9/9/2020	2020-221831	1208989
88	SM 9	9/9/2020	2020-221832	1208990
89	SM 10	9/9/2020	2020-221833	1208991
90	SM 11	9/9/2020	2020-221834	1208992
91	SM 12	9/9/2020	2020-221835	1208993

(table continues on next page)

Count	Claim Name	Location Date	County Document No.	BLM NMC No.
92	SM 13	9/9/2020	2020-221836	1208994
93	SM 14	9/9/2020	2020-221837	1208995
94	SM 15	9/9/2020	2020-221838	1208996
95	SM 16	9/9/2020	2020-221839	1208997
96	SM 17	9/9/2020	2020-221840	1208998
97	SM 18	9/9/2020	2020-221841	1208999
98	SM 19	9/9/2020	2020-221842	1209000
99	SM 20	9/9/2020	2020-221843	1209001
100	SM 21	9/9/2020	2020-221844	1209002
101	SM 22	9/9/2020	2020-221845	1209003
102	SM 23	9/9/2020	2020-221846	1209004
103	SM 24	9/9/2020	2020-221847	1209005
104	SM 25	9/9/2020	2020-221848	1209006
105	SM 26	9/9/2020	2020-221849	1209007
106	SM 27	9/9/2020	2020-221850	1209008
107	SM 28	9/9/2020	2020-221851	1209009
108	SM 29	9/9/2020	2020-221852	1209010
109	SM 30	9/9/2020	2020-221853	1209011
110	SM 31	9/9/2020	2020-221854	1209012
111	SM 32	9/9/2020	2020-221855	1209013
112	SM 33	9/9/2020	2020-221856	1209014
113	SM 34	9/9/2020	2020-221857	1209015
114	SM 35	9/9/2020	2020-221858	1209016
115	SM 36	9/9/2020	2020-221859	1209017
116	SM 37	9/9/2020	2020-221860	1209018

Figure 4.2 Claim Map



4.3 TENURE RIGHTS

Under the Mining Law of 1872 the holder (locator) of mining claims on BLM-administered land has the right to explore, develop, and mine minerals on their claims without payment of royalties to the Federal Government. Nevada taxes on mining are calculated both against royalties paid to property owners or claim holders, and also against the net proceeds of mining. Royalties paid to property owners or claim holders are taxed at 5% with no deductions. If net proceeds of a mine in the year exceed $4 million, the tax rate is 5% of the net proceeds. If it is less than $4 million, the tax rate is as outlined in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Schedule of Nevada Net Proceeds Tax

Net Proceeds as a % of Gross Proceeds	Net Proceeds Rate of Tax (%)
Less than 10	2.0
10 or more but less than 18	2.5
18 or more but less than 26	3.0
26 of more but less than 34	3.5
34 or more but less than 42	4.0
42 or more but less than 50	4.5
50 of more	5.0

4.4 ROYALTIES AND RELATED INFORMATION

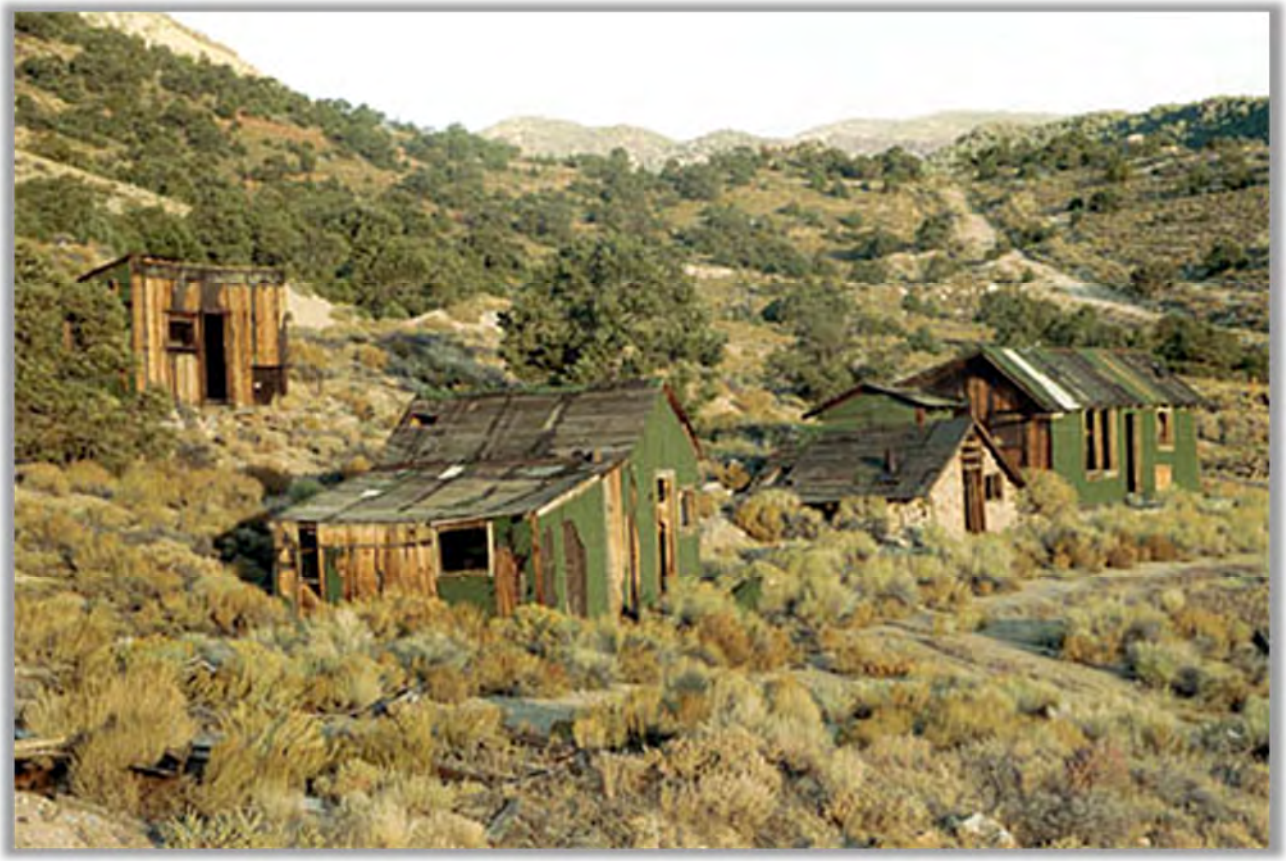
There are no royalties on the Palmetto Project.

4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS AND LIABILITIES

The historical workings and some surface infrastructure of the Red Rock Mine (mercury) exists on the Palmetto Property. The limits of the historical mine sit within the Inyo National Forest administered by the National Forest Service. The mine ceased operation in 1957. Several buildings, waste dumps, and adits remain on the former mine site (Figure 4.3).

The environmental liabilities associated with the former Red Rock mine remain with the National Forest Service.

Figure 4.3 Former Red Rock Mine



Source: *http://www.ghosttownexplorers.org*

4.6 PERMITTING

Federal Regulations that govern the exploration activities and surface disturbance at Palmetto are BLM Surface Management Regulations 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 3809, as amended. Activities are also regulated by Nevada Revised Statutes and Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 519A.

On February 17, 2017, the BLM approved the Plan of Exploration (Permit # N-95119) for the Palmetto exploration work. The Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact were based on the application prepared for the BLM covering the following activities:

- Total disturbance of 1.9 acres;
- Construction of 13 drill pads;
- Construction of up to 4,800 linear feet of temporary roads;
- Improvement and use of existing roads;
- Construction of staging areas;
- Reclamation of all project-related disturbances at the end of the project life;
- Estimated life of the Project is two years.

The approved activities are required to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and policies. The proposed actions, including environmental protection measures, required mitigation measures, monitoring, and all other stipulations defined in the application have been determined to not significantly affect the quality of human environment and an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

All the above permits are in full compliance as of the date of this report.

4.7 OTHER RELEVANT FACTORS

There are no other relevant factors affecting this Property.

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

5.1 SITE TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATION, AND VEGETATION

Palmetto lies on the eastern flanks of the White Mountain Range, one of the ranges of the Basin and Range Province. Mustang Mountain (10,328 ft.) lies to the north-west of the Project and Fish Lake Valley (4,700 ft.) lies to the east (Figure 5.1). Elevations on the Project range from 6,700 ft. on the plateau to 7,700 ft. on the higher surrounding hills, with an elevation of approximately 6,800 ft. at the Project site. Ground elevation on the Property falls to the east.

There is sparse vegetation, which consists of desert grasses and sage brush. There are no perennial streams and no surface water accumulations on the Property. Ephemeral stream channels drain the area to the east. Drilling by various exploration companies has established that a water table occurs; however, this water may be occurring in a perched aquifer system implying that the rechargeable water table in the area is at a lower elevation.

Figure 5.1 Palmetto Project (looking west)

5.2 ACCESS

Year-round access to the Project from Reno is via Interstate 80 east to State Highway 95 at Fernley, south on State Highway 95 to Coaldale, then west on Highway 6 to Highway 264. Then south on Highway 264 to Chiatovich Road, a dirt road maintained by the county. Chiatovich Road heads west from Highway 264 into the canyons around Black Mountain of the White Mountain Range. Approximately 11.4 km along Chiatovich Road, Forest Road 1S59 heads north, crosses the Project, and heads north then west into the Red Rock Canyon (Figure 5.2).

An alternative route to the Project is from Las Vegas via State Highway 95 to Highway 266, west on Highway 266 through the town of Oasis, California. Highway 266 turns north and becomes Highway 264 at the Nevada border. Highway 264 passes through the town of Dyer, Nevada and continues approximately 19.4 km to Chiatovich Road. Several drill roads have been constructed to the various drill pads on the Project from the Chiatovich and Forest Roads (Figure 5.3).

The cities of Reno and Las Vegas each have an international airport with numerous regional flights scheduled daily. The Tonopah Airport, approximately 74 miles from Dyer, is a county-owned, public-use airport with one paved runway 7,161 ft. long, and another 6,196 ft. long (www.tonopahnevada.com). The airport at Bishop California is a public-use airport with three paved runways (7,498 ft., 5,600 ft. and 5,566 ft. long) (www.inyocounty.us).

The closest rail lines are the Union Pacific lines that pass through Reno and Las Vegas.

Figure 5.2 Palmetto Access Map

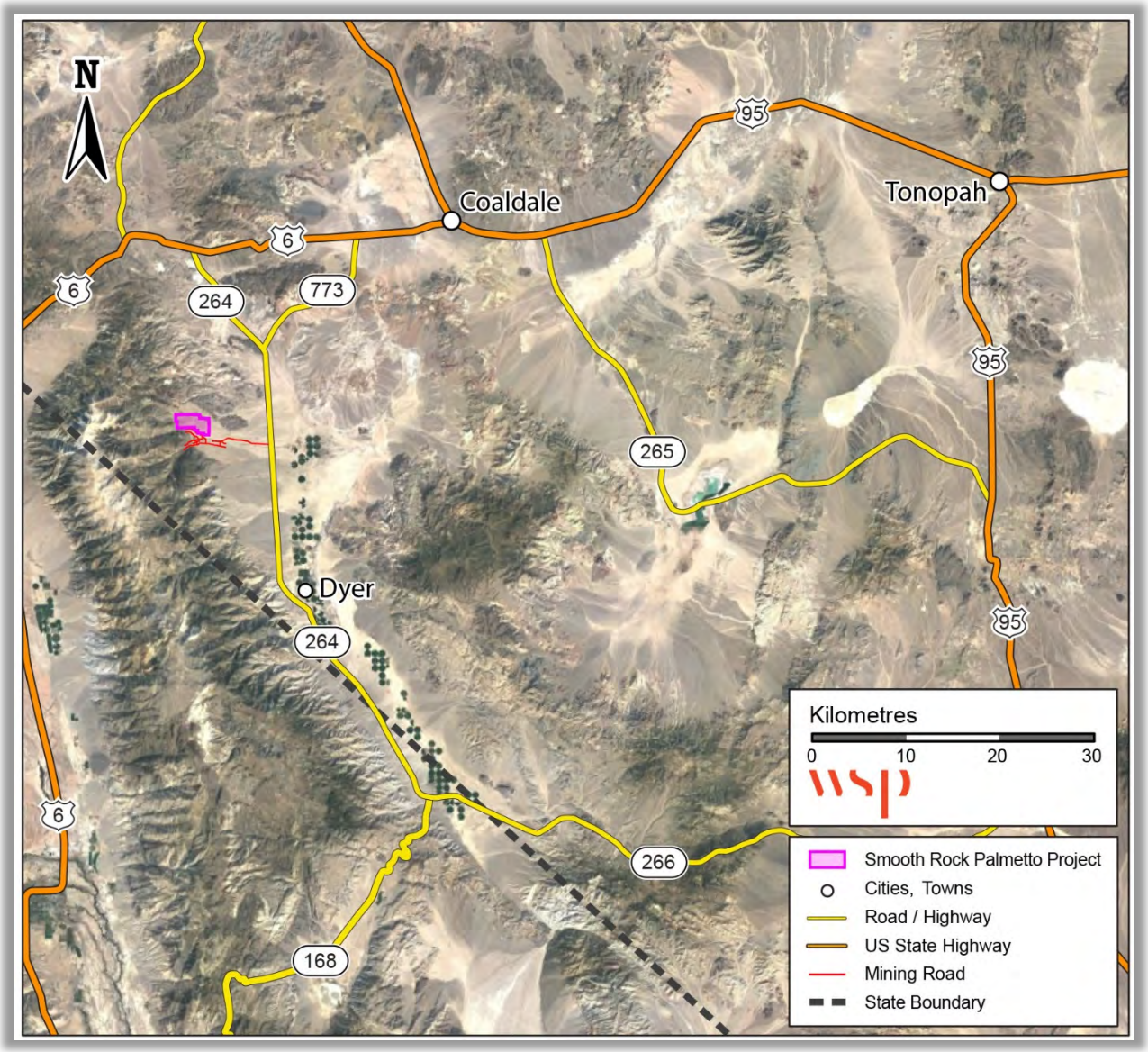
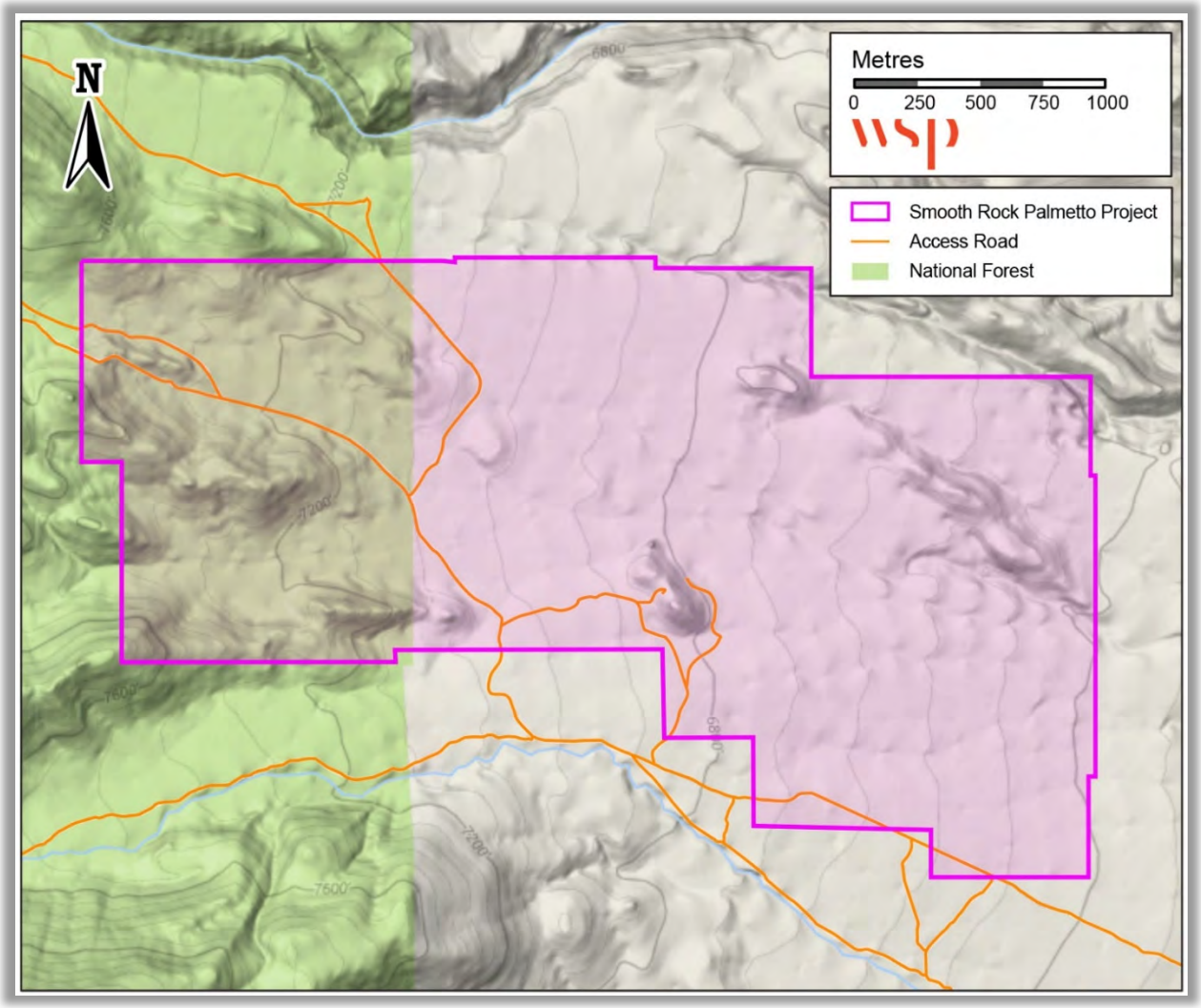


Figure 5.3 Palmetto Access Roads



5.3 CLIMATE

The Project is located in a region of Nevada characterized as a high-desert environment, situated in the rain shadow of the Sierra Nevada to the west. The climate at Palmetto is cool and conducive to 12-month exploration or mining operations. Summers are warm and dry with temperatures commonly reaching 90°F with the average around 69°F. Winter weather is cold with an average of 34°F.

Annual precipitation is estimated to be approximately 15 in., of which snowfall accounts for about two-thirds and will remain on the ground for days at a time. Annual evaporation rates are estimated to be about 50 in. per year (www.usclimatedata.com).

Access to the Property is available year-round if required.

5.4 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Project is located approximately 230 miles in road distance from Reno, whose metropolitan area has a population of approximately 237,000 (http://worldpopulationreview.com), and 230 miles in road distance from las Vegas, with a population of approximately 623,747 (http://worldpopulationreview.com). Other population centers that are in the vicinity of the project are as follows:

- Dyer, NV – Located approximately 18 road miles south of the Project with a population of approximately 260 (https://suburbanstats.org).
- Bishop, CA – Located approximately 80 road miles southwest of the Project with a population of approximately 3,879 (https://suburbanstats.org).
- Tonopah, NV – Located approximately 70 road miles east of the Project with a population of approximately 2,478 (https://suburbanstats.org).
- Hawthorne, NV – Located approximately 91 road miles north of the Project with a population of approximately 3,269 (https://suburbanstats.org).

All centers provide excellent sources of skilled and unskilled labour, professionals, and most services needed for a mining operation.

A light-duty commercial power line passes along the south side of the Project serving several residential houses in the area. Upgrades to the electric infrastructure will be required to advance the Project. It is anticipated that a new power line will be constructed along the same alignment as the exiting power line.

Water supply for the Project will be leased from groundwater owners.

6 HISTORY

Exploration of the Project dates back to 1921 with the discovery of mercury mineralization on the Project. Mercury at the historic Red Rock Mine was extracted continuously over a period from 1928 to 1955 and included over 4,000 feet of underground tunnels.

Table 6.1 summarizes the significant activities on the Project related to gold exploration from the date of discovery in the 1980s up to Smooth Rock's involvement on the Project.

Table 6.1 Palmetto Project History

Year	Company	Activities
1980s	Newmont	Acquired project and completed a rotary drilling program
1985 - 1986	Amselco	Leased the project and conducted surface and underground sampling
1988 - 1991	Phelps Dodge	Leased the project Conducted biochemical (sagebrush) survey, soil survey and limited rock chip sampling program Completed an IP/ Resistivity and ground magnetic survey
1992	Curran Corp	Initiated 250 feet (approximately 76 m) of exploration adit/drift
1993 - 1995	Cambior Exploration	Leased the project Completed an enzyme leach geochemistry survey, ground magnetic and geological mapping. Completed a RC drilling
1997 - 1999	Romarco Minerals	Optioned the property Re-logged the previous holes completed by previous owners Re-surveyed the drill collars Conducted geological mapping and sampling
2001	Victoria Resources / Romarco Minerals	Victoria Resources optioned the property from Romarco Minerals Completed a RC drill program
2005	Victoria Resources / Romarco Minerals	Property option terminated by both Victoria and Romarco
2006	Jerry Baughtman	Property optioned
2006	Escape Gold	Optioned the property from Jerry Baughtman
2008	Escape Gold	Drilling and option dropped
2017	ML Gold	RC and diamond drilling completed Generated a mineral resource estimate
2020	Smooth Rock	Acquire project

Table 6.2 summarizes the drilling history on the Project.

Table 6.2 Palmetto Drilling History from 1988 to 2017

Year	Company	Activities
1982	Newmont	5 Rotary holes totaling 520 m
1985 -1986	Amselco	9 RC holes totaling 1,213 m
1988	Phelps Dodge	5 RC holes totaling 487 m
1989	Phelps Dodge	5 Diamond drillholes totaling 938 m 33 RC holes totaling 5,474 m
1990	Phelps Dodge	6 Diamond drillholes totaling 1,318 m 14 RC holes totaling 2,312 m
1991	Phelps Dodge	2 Diamond drillholes totaling 404 m 6 RC holes totaling 951 m
1992	Curran Corp	1 RC hole totaling 198 m
1993 - 1994	Cambior Exploration	13 RC holes totaling 3,051 m
1997 - 2002	Romarco Minerals	2 Diamond drillholes totaling 400 m 30 RC holes totaling 6,338 m
2000	Victoria Resources	14 RC holes totaling 2,926 m
2008	Escape Gold	14 Diamond drillholes totaling 4,300 m 1 RC holes totaling 305 m
2017	ML Gold	3 Diamond drillholes totaling 887 m 13 RC holes totaling 3,141 m

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The mountainous western most portion of the Property is underlain by Paleozoic metasedimentary rock, and a variety of Tertiary volcanic rocks. The oldest rocks, assigned to the Palmetto Formation (Ordivician) consist of dark meta-chert, argillite, phyllite, and schist. The Palmetto has been repeatedly deformed in several regional tectonic events as well as local ones, and exposures are strongly folded, broken and deformed. The Palmetto is the equivalent of the allochthonous ("upper plate") rocks of the Roberts Mtn Thrust in central Nevada. These rocks host productive Mercury mineralization at the historic Red Rock Mine in the north-west part of the Property. A small area of limestone exposed near here lies in structural contact with Palmetto Form rocks, and consists of marble and recrystallized limestone, locally displaying hydrothermal alteration (Kornze). The age of these carbonates is unknown but is assumed to be Cambrian ***(Robinson et al, 1964***); they do not appear to match the carbonates within the metamorphic rock package intercepted in 2017 drilling. Palmetto cherts are recognized downhole in both the North-West and Discovery Zones, but intercepts are limited. Argillaceous rocks exposed at surface were not recognized downhole.

7.2 PROJECT GEOLOGY

Bedrock exposures on the Palmetto Project are largely obscured by a layer of alluvium, and geology is largely interpreted from drillhole data gathered by ML Gold in 2017, without detailed study of previous work. The Project lies at the junction of a large alluviated area at the base of a steep mountain mass. Essentially, all known gold mineralization lies under alluvium and is observed only by drilling.

A section of Tertiary volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks overlies the older rocks and locally intrudes them, recording a long and complex Tertiary history of volcanism, sedimentation and complex tectonics (***Robinson, 1964***). Throughout the region, Oligocene ash-flow tuffs (Castle Pk Form) lie atop a major unconformity, with some basal fluvial sediments present locally (USGS1325, Brownie Creek). A highly-variable, locally-derived section of mostly andesitic rocks including the Gilbert Andesite and Blair Jnctn Sequence overlies the older felsic tuffs at many exposures (***Moore, 1981***). Shortly after the onset of extensional tectonics in the area (***Faulds, 2005***), a section of volcaniclastic lakebed sediments and some tuff, the Esmeralda Form (Miocene), was deposited in separate local basins throughout the region. Diatomite is presently mined from these beds 16 km north-west of the Project. Deposition terminated with a pulse of bi-modal volcanism that produced several rhyolite flow-dome complexes in the region, including rocks within and extruded by the Trail Canyon Volcanic center (***Oldow, 1992***). This constructive volcanic complex is centered 5 km north of the Property and is the probable heat source for the rhyolitic plug exposed on the Project (***NBMG Map, Robinson***). The volcanic center is the probable source of the Rhyolite Ridge Form (***Oldow, 1992***), a widespread unit of bedded rhyolite tuffs and tuffaceous sediments. Thin beds of gravel and ash separate these rocks from the Davis Mtn Andesite (***Oldow, 1992***). On the Project, this is a set of resistant, thin (20 to 60 cm) vesicular flows capping elongate ridges in the north portion of the Property, where outcrop patterns suggest filled paleo-valleys mimicking existing topography.

Pre-Miocene volcanic rocks are not seen on the Project. The Rhyolite Ridge Form and younger rocks are exposed as restricted outcrops along several narrow, north-west elongate ridges. Drilling in 2017 intercepted only a thin section of Tertiary lithic tuffs, immediately overlain by thick beds of undifferentiated fanglomerate and alluvium of Quaternary age. This tuff is pervasively strongly clay altered, and most likely was part of a local tuff deposit, with thickness about 20 ft. in the North-West Zone, and variable thickness in the Discovery Zone. A rhyolite plug is exposed in the eastern portion of the Discovery Zone as a steep, north north-west elongate hill, about 300 m x 200 m, but no other exposures are known on the Project. The plug includes flow breccia, massive rhyolite flows, and perlitic dykes and masses. This plug has been intersected in drilling (PAL 2) in the Discovery Zone. Another, smaller plug is exposed south of the Project, and others may be concealed beneath alluvium; these rhyolites are part of a local small cluster, and host gold and mercury mineralization described below.

Most of the Project is mantled by Quaternary fanglomerate and alluvium, present as a section of chaotically bedded sediments in a prograding braided alluvial fan deposit, sourced by Middle Creek and Dry Creek. Sediments consist of silt to boulder-size clasts, almost exclusively composed of granitic rock types- monzonites, granites, dioritic rocks, all coarse–grained, hypidiomorphic rocks. Tertiary rock types and Paleozoic metasediments are notably scarce, suggesting the fanglomerate sediments may be largely re-worked from moraines upstream in the White Mtns.

All 2017 drilling intercepted a thick section of fine-grained metamorphic rocks. These rocks are not observed at surface on or near the Property, and their age and geologic provenance are not established. These metasediments are now hornfels and tactite, with about an equal amount of mixed meta-arenite, wacke, marble, and meta-chert. The fine-grained metamorphism preserves bedding and fine sedimentary features, and both slump folding (syn-sedimentary) and later, centimetre to metre scale folding are documented in core. Beds, from 1 cm to 5 cm thick, are composed of either light or dark calcsilicate minerals. Diopside, chlorite, wollastonite, and tremolite are confidently identified, but xenoblastic texture prevents most field distinctions, and other calcic minerals such as actinolite, epidote, and grossular are certainly present. Zoisite is common in lilac or pink diffuse patches. Pyrite is common as fine, disseminated subhedra, and marcasite is rare as aggregate clots and masses. Meta-igneous rocks are present as dykes and masses within the metamorphic section, and meta-wacke may have a tuffaceous component. Recrystallization and fine-grained mineral intergrowth obscures grain boundaries and makes identification uncertain, but some altered intermediate rocks retain fine- to medium-grained equigranular textures. All observed rocks lack quartz and are amagnetic. All igneous rock appears to have undergone the same metamorphism as enclosing rocks, with frozen margins lacking contact effects and only Tertiary rhyolitic rock is seen in younger, cross-cutting relations.

7.3 STRUCTURE

No pervasive penetrative deformation is observed in the metasedimentary unit, although local zones to tens of metres host strong shear foliation.

Structurally, the Palmetto Project is dominated by north-west trending dextral slip faults of the Walker Lane fault system, which influence topography, distribution of older rock units, and ongoing sedimentation. Walker Lane faulting began in the area at about17 million years ago ***(Faulds et.al.,2005***) and continues to today. The bounding range front fault of the White Mtns transects the west part of the Property, demonstrating lateral and vertical offsets on the scale of kilometres and controlling the distribution of several rock units. This steeply east-dipping, right-lateral fault zone bounds the White Mtns along their whole length. It intersects or merges with the Trail Canyon fault zone beneath alluvium on the Project.

The Trail Canyon Fault (***Oldow, 1992***) cuts north-west through the mountain mass, and appears to be an older, deep-seated structure active both before the Walker Lane trans-tensional system evolved and continuing today. It may have controlled the emplacement of the Mesozoic White Mtns Batholith, and constrains the Trail Canyon volcanic centre, and the local distribution of Paleozoic rocks. The north-west striking, narrow belts of Davis Mtn Andesite lying atop conglomerates in the north half of the Property may have flowed down paleo-valleys developed within fault zones, parallel the Trail Canyon Fault. At the west base of the White Mtns, over 3 km of right lateral offset of a range bounding fault zone is observed (***Oldow, 1992***).

Low-angle structures are observed within and atop the Palmetto Form rocks, and it is suspected regional low-angle structures of several ages, including the Antler (Roberts Mtn) Thrust system may be present. These compressive events are documented by multi-phase folding, foliation, and bedding translation within the Property. Detachment faulting appears to have transported the Cambrian carbonates near the Red Rock Mine atop the Palmetto shaly rocks, with some offset preceding the mineral event here. Several broad zones of faulting intersected in drillholes (listhole/feet) appear to be low-angle faults. Extensive extensional faulting is only recently recognized in the region, disrupting the pre-Miocence volcanic section and its immediate basement (***Oldow, pers. comm., 2017***). Pre-Miocene rocks are absent on the Project.

Both the Discovery Zone and North-West Zone focus about roughly east-west fault zones. Both zones are south dipping, the Discovery Zone steeply so, with less certainty in the North-West Zone.

7.4 ALTERATION

Alteration is widespread and varied across the Palmetto Project, representing several separate events through time. The oldest of these is carbon migration associated with folding and thrusting of Palmetto Form, which resulted in zones of kerogenous, black siltstone, and chert. These zones are enriched in nickel and vanadium, elements known for their association with hydrocarbons, which were mobilized during Antler Thrust System motion (Dev-Miss) and possibly younger events.

The metasedimentary unit hosts dykes and masses of igneous rock which may have produced endogenic or contact metamorphism, but evidence of this has been almost completely overprinted by the pervasive younger hornfels-facies event effecting these rocks. This major event appears to be simple thermal metamorphosis of an intact, relatively undeformed section of mixed clastics and carbonates. These rocks were probably once within the thermal aureole of the White Mtns batholith, intruded in Jurassic and Cretaceous time and now lying directly west of the Property.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 LOW SULPHIDATION EPITHERMAL

Low-sulphidation epithermal deposits are precious metal-bearing quartz veins, stockworks, and breccias which formed from boiling of volcanic-related hydrothermal systems (Figure 8.1), as summarized in the US Geological Survey (USGS) deposit model 25c (http://pubs.usgs.gov/bul/b1693/html/bullfrms.htm).

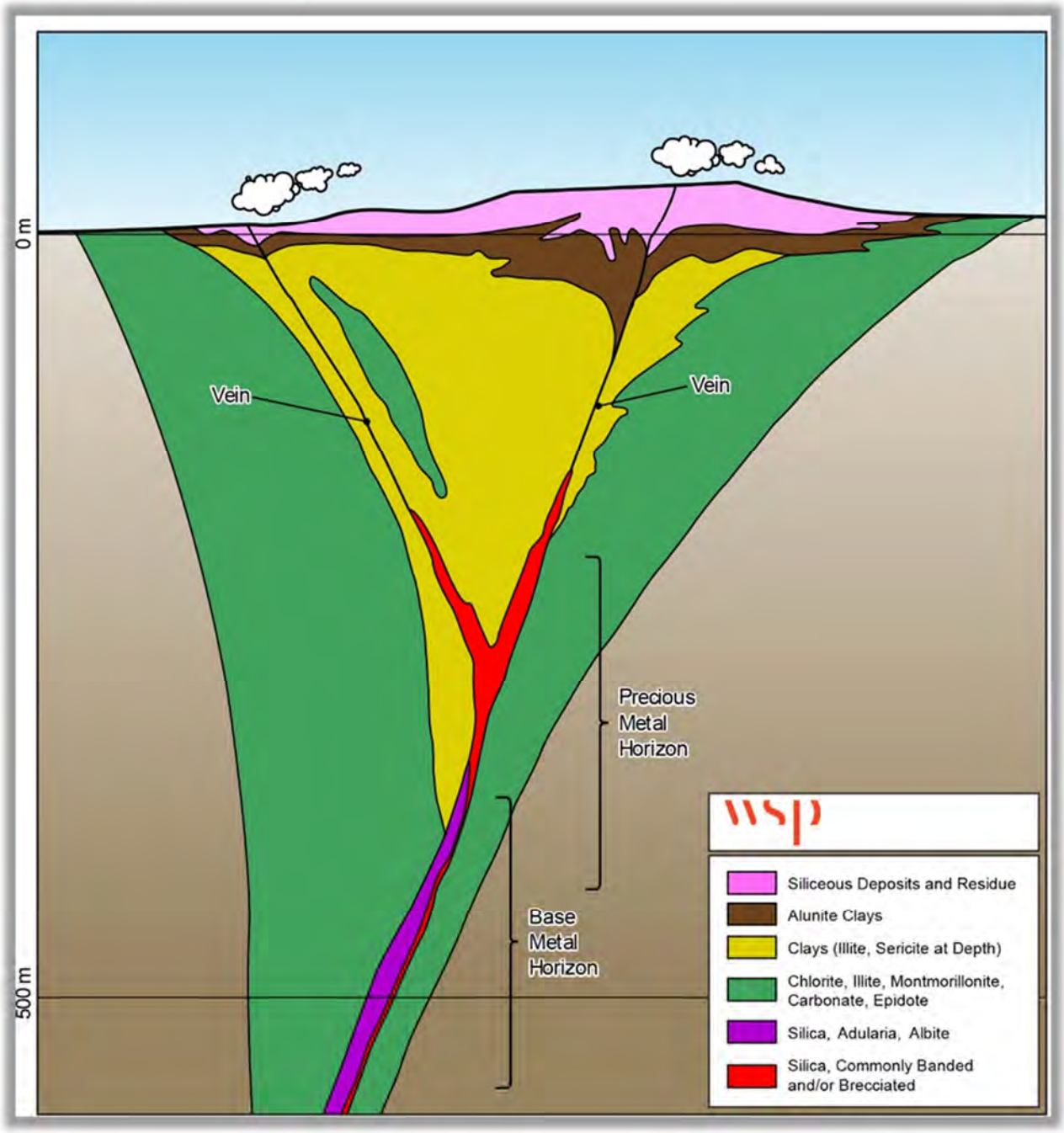
Emplacement of mineralization is generally restricted to within 1 km of the paleosurface (***Panteleyev, 1996***). Veins typically have strike lengths in the range of hundreds to thousands of metres; productive vertical extent is seldom more than a few hundred metres. Vein widths vary from a few centimetres to metres or tens of metres.

Gangue mineralogy is dominated by quartz and/or chalcedony, accompanied by lesser and variable amounts of adularia, calcite, pyrite, illite, chlorite, and rhodochrosite.

Vein mineralogy is characterized by gold, silver, electrum, and argentite with variable amounts of pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, tellurides, rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals. Crustiform banded quartz veining is common, typically with interbanded layers of sulphide minerals, adularia and/or illite.

Regional structural control is important in localization of low sulphidation epithermal deposits. Higher grades are commonly found in dilational zones, in faults, at flexures, splays, and in cymoid loops.

Figure 8.1 Epithermal Geological Model



9 EXPLORATION

There has been no surface exploration conducted on the Project by Smooth Rock.

10 DRILLING

10.1 SMOOTH ROCK

Smooth Rock has not completed any drilling on the Property

10.2 PRIOR OWNERS

Smooth Rock has the original hard copy drill logs and assay certificates for the drill programs completed by the prior owners.

10.2.1 NEWMONT

No records of the Newmont drilling were uncovered and are not part of the Palmetto dataset.

10.2.2 AMSELCO

Between 1985 and 1986, Amselco drilled nine RC holes. No formalized reports of the Amselco drilling were provided. All data was retrieved from the drill logs and assay certificates.

10.2.3 PHELPS DODGE

Between 1988 and 1991, Phelps Dodge carried out a series of diamond drill and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. The drilling was completed by various drilling contractors. The RC holes were 5 ¼ inch in diameter and the core holes were HQ in size. All data was retrieved from the drill logs and assay certificates.

10.2.4 CURRAN CORP.

In 1992, Curran Corp. completed one RC hole. No formal reports were available.

10.2.5 CAMBIOR EXPLORATION

Between 1993 and 1994, Cambior Exploration drilled 13 RC holes. No formation reports were available. All data was retrieved from the drill logs and assay certificates. The RC holes were 5 3/8 inch in diameter. Drilling was completed by Hackworth of Elko, Nevada or Boyles Brothers of an unknown location. Downhole surveys were completed at 100-ft. intervals (approximately 30 m). The method of the downhole survey is not recorded.

10.2.6 ROMARCO MINERALS

Between 1997 and 2002, Romarco Minerals drilled 2 diamond drillholes and 30 RC holes. No formal reports were available. All data was retrieved from the drill logs and assay certificates. The RC holes were 5 1/4 inch in diameter and the diamond drillholes were drilled HQ in size. Drilling was completed by Boart Longyear. Downhole surveys were completed by either Silver State Surveys of Tucson, Arizona or Wellbore Navigation of Elko, Nevada.

10.2.7 VICTORIA RESOURCES

In 2000, Victoria Resources drilled 14 RC holes. No formal reports were available. All data was retrieved from the drill logs and assay certificates. The RC holes were 5 1/4 inch in diameter. Drilling was completed by Eklund Drilling of Elko, Nevada. Downhole surveys were completed Silver State Surveys of Tucson, Arizona.

10.2.8 ESCAPE GOLD

In 2008, Escape Gold completed 14 diamond drillholes and 1 RC hole. No formal reports were available. All data was retrieved from the drill logs and assay certificates. The RC hole was 5 1/4 inch in diameter and the diamond drillholes were HQ. Drilling was completed by M2 Tech. Downhole surveys were completed International Directional Services of Elko, Nevada.

10.2.9 ML GOLD

Reverse circulation and diamond drilling were conducted on the Palmetto Project from March 20 to May 20, 2017. Drilling was conducted under contract with Boart Longyear Drilling of Salt Lake City, Utah. Two rigs were deployed consecutively, drilling day shift only. Holes PAL17R01 to PAL17R06 were drilled with a truck-mounted, Ingersoll Rand RD-10 drill (BLY Rig 646). The driller was an experienced professional who had drilled on the Property for previous operators, with a well-trained crew. Holes PAL17R07 to PAL17R013 were drilled with a Foremost MDP1500 track-mounted rig, (BLY Rig 746) which was operated by a third-generation driller with well-trained crew. All holes were cased and drilled with a rock bit to 30 ft., where reverse circulation drilling was initiated with a 6 in. diameter hammer bit. All holes used a tri-cone bit at a point where rock or water conditions limited hammer-bit efficiency. All holes were drilled with water injection. Figure 10.1 is an example of the diamond drill truck used on the Project.

Figure 10.1 Diamond Drill Truck at Palmetto

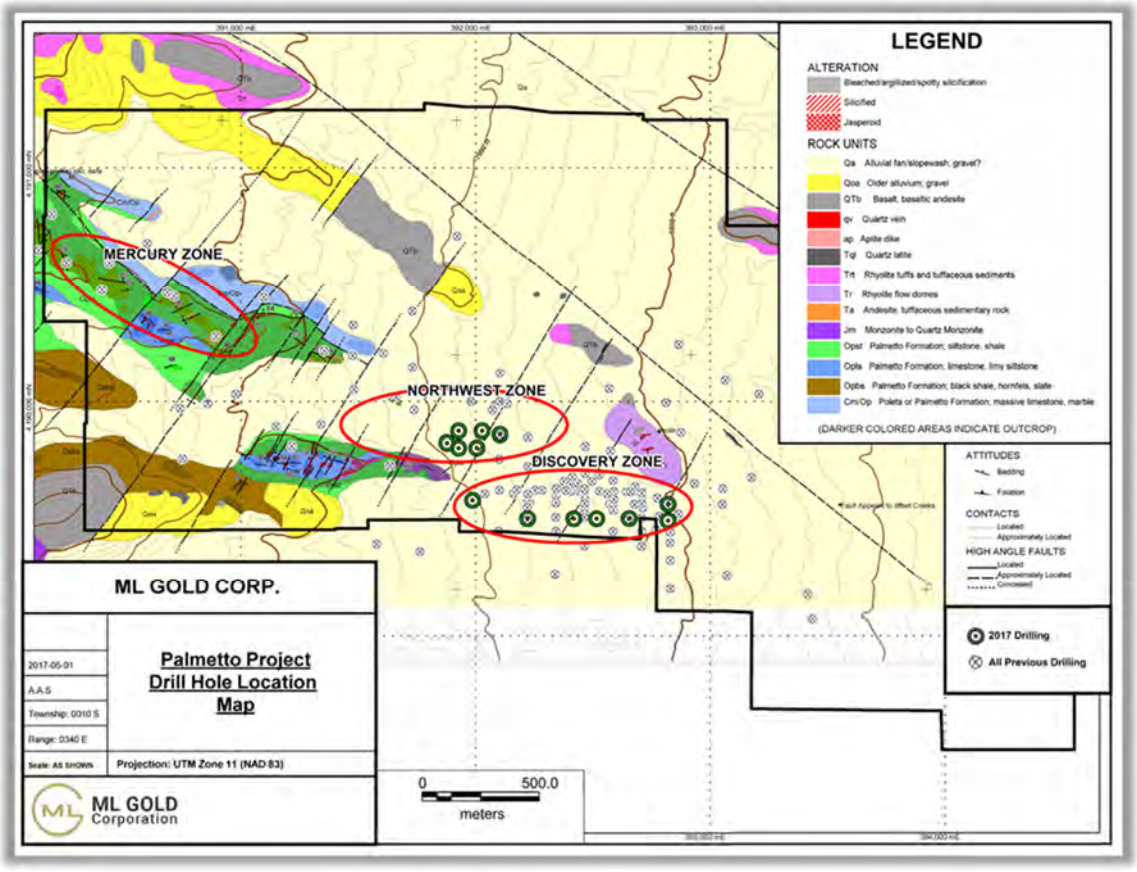
Table 10.1 summarizes the collar location of the 2017 drill program.

Figure 10.2 illustrates the location of 2017 program on the Project relative to the historical holes.

Table 10.1 2017 Drill Collar Coordinates

Borehole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Length (m)
PAL-17C01	392224	4189510	2118.96	259.7
PAL-17C02	392654	4189508	2088.4	308.2
PAL-17C03	392103	4189865	2115.87	318.8
PAL-17R01	392591	4189509	2093.32	272.8
PAL-17R02	392816	4189571	2074.93	213.4
PAL-17R03	392821	4189500	2077.21	292.6
PAL-17R04	391999	4189590	2134.38	228.6
PAL-17R05	392027	4189888	2119.85	304.8
PAL-17R06	391927	4189880	2125.3	274.3
PAL-17R07	392030	4189780	2122.11	231.65
PAL-17R08	392030	4189779	2122.11	166.12
PAL-17R09	391927	4189808	2127.14	297.2
PAL-17R10	391880	4189823	2130.67	190.5
PAL-17R11	392416	4189512	2105.94	236.22
PAL-17R12	392467	4189572	2100.56	195.1
PAL-17R13	392651	4189561	2087.17	237.74

Figure 10.2 2017 Drillhole Locations



Source: ML Gold, 2017

Table 10.2 is a summary of the significant result from the 2017 drill program.

Table 10.2 Summary of Significant 2017 Drill Results

HOLE_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
PAL-17C02	134.4	137.8	3.4	0.20	1.54
PAL-17C02	141.5	146.9	5.4	0.13	1.0
PAL-17C02	179.4	181.4	2.0	0.15	0.5
PAL-17C02	190.0	209.2	19.2	0.44	2.6
PAL-17C02	230.7	235.3	4.6	0.19	1.2
PAL-17C02	252.7	262.9	10.2	0.20	1.9
PAL-17C03	76.5	179.7	103.2	0.40	6.0
PAL-17R01	184.4	253.0	68.6	0.87	1.32
PAL-17R03	221.0	224.0	3.1	0.23	2.70
PAL-17R03	249.9	259.1	9.1	0.14	2.91
PAL-17R04	167.6	192.0	24.4	0.54	4.91
PAL-17R04	213.4	219.5	6.1	0.15	3.2
PAL-17R05	91.4	120.4	29.0	0.25	2.6
PAL-17R05	214.9	217.9	3.1	0.28	1.6
PAL-17R06	195.1	216.4	21.3	0.50	2.0
PAL-17R06	239.3	262.1	22.9	0.34	0.5
PAL-17R07	182.9	196.6	15.2	0.30	8.1
PAL-17R09	125.0	149.4	24.4	1.10	8.5
PAL-17R10	111.3	141.7	30.5	0.70	5.2
PAL-17R10	175.3	190.5	15.2	0.20	2.6
PAL-17R11	100.6	108.2	7.6	0.23	8.0
PAL-17R11	123.4	137.2	13.8	0.24	4.9
PAL-17R13	137.7	143.3	4.6	0.34	1.5
PAL-17R13	166.1	208.8	42.7	0.30	7.9
PAL-17R13	222.5	237.7	15.2	0.85	2.1

SURVEYING

COLLAR SURVEY

All collar surveys to date have been completed with a handheld GPS receiver in NAD83 format, at nominal 3 m accuracy. Each hole was abandoned and plugged with concrete in accord with state law, and each hole was marked with a short steel bar and affixed tag.

DOWNHOLE SURVEY

Each hole was surveyed near completion by International Directional Services of Elko, Nevada using a continuous gyro instrument.

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND DELIVERY

Drill cuttings were sampled with a hydraulically driven, adjustable rotary vane splitter ("Johnson" splitter) mounted directly beneath the discharge cyclone. Vane covers were placed to generate a consistent sample volume of 6 to 8 kg, and occasionally adjusted for larger water volumes at greater hole depths. Samples were collected in continuous 5 ft. (1.52 m) runs, within 20" x 24" fabric sacks fitted into a 5-gallon pail. Each sample bag was numbered by drillhole number and bottom depth of interval. Duplicate samples, about 5%, were collected identically by installation of a fixed "Y" tube on the Johnson splitter discharge. Character samples for examination and chip tray archives were collected in a fine screen placed in the excess cutting stream.

RC LOGGING

Cuttings were logged on paper forms at the drill site in natural light, and screened material archived in chip trays with consecutively numbered compartments. Every interval in bedrock was examined with a 10x lens, while large sections in overburden were cursorily examined or unlogged. Except for intervals where downhole conditions prevented sample recovery, no problems were logged, and sample quality and consistency were considered good. Some intervals were re-logged with a microscope. Some intervals were subsampled from waste to provide reference material.

Where continuously occupied core hole sites adjacent R/C holes allowed secure monitoring, samples were allowed to dry for a day to facilitate transport; otherwise, samples were transported to a locked storage facility daily. After QA/QC logging and sample insertion, samples were transported for analysis by ALS Laboratories, using both ML Gold and ALS chain-of-custody documentation.

CORE AND RC CHIP STORAGE

All the ML Gold diamond drill core and RC chip trays, and a majority of the prior owner diamond drill core and RC chip trays for the Projects are in storage in Las Vegas, Nevada (Figure 10.3). Access to the Property is controlled by the land owner.

Figure 10.3 Palmetto Diamond Drill Core Storage

10.3 QP'S OPINION

It is the QP's opinion that the drilling and logging procedures put in place by ML Gold meet acceptable industry standards and that the information can be used for geological and resource modeling. Furthermore, it is the QP's opinion the drill results from the other previous operators are acceptable to be used for geological and resource modeling.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 SMOOTH ROCK

Smooth Rock has not completed any sample preparation or analysis on the Property.

11.2 PRIOR OWNERS

11.2.1 NEWMONT

There is no formal report on samples collection, analysis, and security in the Newmont files. The following is a summary of the methodology used after a review of the assay certificates.

Gold analysis was completed by Monitor Geochemical Laboratory Inc. of Hesperia, California using a gold roasted acid digestion with a detection limit of 0.002 oz./ton (approximately 68 ppb).

11.2.2 AMSELCO

No records of the Amselco procedures were available. All data related to Amselco were derived from the Phelps Dodge dataset.

11.2.3 PHELPS DODGE

There is no formal report on samples collection, analysis, and security in the Phelps Dodge files. The following is a summary of the methodology used after a review of the assay certificates.

The samples collected by Phelps Dodge were analyzed at Bondar-Clegg in Sparks, Nevada. Table 11.1 summarizes the analytical methods used.

Table 11.1 Phelps Dodge Analytical Procedures

Element	Method	Detection Limit
Gold	Fire Assay - AA finish (30 g aliquot)	5 ppb
Silver	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	0.5 ppm
Arsenic	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	5 ppm
Copper	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	1 ppm
Molybdenum	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	1 ppm
Antimony	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	5 ppm
Mercury	2 Acid Digestion- cold vapor AA	0.05 ppm

11.2.4 CURRAN CORP

There is no formal report on samples collection, analysis, and security in the Curran Corp files. The following is a summary of the methodology used after a review of the assay certificates.

The samples collected by Curran Corp were analyzed at Bondar-Clegg of North Vancouver, British Columbia. Table 11.2 summarizes the analytical methods used.

Table 11.2 Curran Corp Analytical Procedure

Element	Method	Detection Limit
Gold	Fire Assay - AA finish	5 ppb

11.2.5 CAMBIOR EXPLORATION

There is no formal report on samples collection, analysis, and security in the Cambior Exploration files. The following is a summary of the methodology used after a review of the assay certificates.

The samples collected by Cambior Exploration were analyzed at IPL of Vancouver, British Columbia in 1994 and at Shasta Analytical Geochemistry Laboratory of Redding, California. Table 11.3 summarizes the analytical methods used.

Table 11.3 Cambior Exploration Analytical Procedure

Element	Method	Detection Limit
Gold	Fire Assay - AA finish (30 g aliquot)	5 ppb
Silver	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	0.1 ppm
Copper	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	1 ppm
Lead	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	2 ppm
Zinc	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	1 ppm
Arsenic	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	5 ppm
Antimony	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	5 ppm
Mercury	2 Acid Digestion- cold vapor AA	0.05 ppm
Molybdenum	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	1 ppm

11.2.6 ROMARCO MINERALS

There is no formal report on samples collection, analysis, and security in the Romarco files. The following is a summary of the methodology used after a review of the assay certificates.

The samples collected by Romarco were analyzed at Chemex Labs in Sparks, Nevada.

Samples were prepared with the following methodology:

— Samples is dried in ovens to remove moisture.

— Up to 12 kg are crushed.

— 1,000 g of crushed material is split from the sample.

— The 1,000 g split is ring pulverized to approximately -150 mesh.

Table 11.4 summarizes the analytical methods used.

Table 11.4 Romarco Minerals Analytical Procedure

Element	Method	Detection Limit
Gold	Fire Assay - AA finish (30 g aliquot)	5 ppb
Gold	Fire Assay - Gravimetric	0.002 oz./ton
Silver	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	0.5 ppm

11.2.7 VICTORIA RESOURCES

There is no formal report on samples collection, analysis, and security in the Victoria Resources files. The following is a summary of the methodology used after a review of the assay certificates. The samples collected by Victoria Resources were analyzed at ALS Chemex in Vancouver, British Columbia. Table 11.5 summarizes the analytical methods used.

Table 11.5 Victoria Resources Analytical Procedure

Element	Method	Detection Limit
Gold	Fire Assay - AA finish (30 g aliquot)	5 ppb
Gold	Fire Assay - Gravimetric	0.002 oz/ton
Silver	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	0.5 ppm

Victoria Resources did implement a QA/QC program, inserting blanks, duplicates and standards. Table 11.6 summarizes the Victoria Resources QA/QC program.

Table 11.6 Victoria Resources QA/QC

QC Type	Number of samples	Source
Blanks	35	unknown
Duplicate	30	RC Chips
Standard 1	17	CDN Laboratory CDN-GS-1
Standard 2	12	CDN Laboratory CDN-GS-2

11.2.8 ESCAPE GOLD

There is no formal report on samples collection, analysis, and security in the Escape Gold files. The following is a summary of the methodology used after a review of the assay certificates. The samples collected by Escape Gold were analyzed at American Assay Laboratories of Sparks, Nevada. Table 11.7 summarizes the analytical methods used.

Table 11.7 Escape Gold Analytical Procedure

Element	Method	Detection Limit
Gold	Fire Assay - AA finish (30 g aliquot)	3 ppb
Silver	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	0.1 ppm
Arsenic	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	1 ppm
Mercury	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	0.2 ppm
Antimony	2 Acid Digestion - ICP Finish	1 ppm

11.2.9 ML GOLD

RC AND CORE SAMPLING

ML Gold sent all samples from the 2017 program to ALS USA Inc. of Reno, Nevada via the described chain of custody process. ALS USA is a member of the ALS Minerals Group. ALS Minerals is accredited to international quality standards through the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)/International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 17025 (ISO/IEC 17025 includes ISO 9001 and ISO 9002 specifications) with CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis).

SAMPLE PREPARATION

All samples are processed using both jaw crushers and ring mill pulverisers. Samples received by the laboratory are processed using the sample preparation package PREP-31:

- Dry, crush (<5 kg) 70% passing -8 mesh (2 mm);
- Split (250 g);
- Pulverize (to 85% passing -75 µm).

At no time was an employee of ML Gold involved in the preparation of the samples.

ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY

All samples are analyzed for gold 30 g FA/atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) technique in RC chip or drill core. Multi-element analysis is completed for 36 elements, using Aqua Regia/ICP-AES.

ALS Minerals codes are Au-AA25 and ME- ICP41m.

The gold assay methodology used a standard FA with AAS finish technique on a 30 g aliquot taken from the 250 g pulp. Samples that returned assays greater than 10 g/t gold re-run used a standard FA with gravimetric finish technique on a 30 g aliquot collected from the original 250 g pulp.

At no time was an employee of ML Gold involved in the analysis of the samples.

11.3 QA/QC PROGRAM

ML Gold had a QA/QC program during the 2017 program that included the insertion of 7 QC samples with a span of 50 assays. The QC samples included three standards, a twin duplicate, a pulp duplicate, a reject duplicate, and a blank.

11.3.1 BLANKS

The blank sample consisted of marble and was inserted one blank within a batch of 50 samples.

11.3.2 DUPLICATES

The duplicates QC samples consisted of:

- One twin within a batch of 50 samples. A twin duplicate is a second sample at the drill site or cut core.
- One reject within a batch of 50 samples. A reject is a second sample split collected at the lab after the crushing stage.
- One pulp with a batch of 50 samples. A pulp is the collection and analysis of a second 30 g aliquot.

11.3.3 STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL

Three standards were purchased from Shea Clark Smith of Reno, Nevada. Each standard was provided in individually-packaged 50 g kraft envelopes. One of each of the standards was inserted within a batch of 50 samples. The standards were:

- MEG-Au-13.01 (0.31 g/t Au);
- MEG-Au-13.03 (1.8 g/t Au);
- MEG-Au-12.46 (7.5 g/t Au).

11.4 QP'S OPINION

It is the QP's opinion that the sample preparation and analytical procedures used on the Project meet acceptable industry standards and the information can be used for geological and resource modeling.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The Qualified Person (QP) has visually observed the diamond drill and RC set-ups on the Project. The QP observed all three of ML Gold's diamond drill collar locations and eight of the ML Gold RC collar locations on the Project.

ML Gold had an ongoing validation process of the drill files. The QP has reviewed the process. The QP carried out a validation of all the ML Gold drillhole files and a selection of 13 historical holes against the original drillhole logs and assay certificates. Data verification was completed on collar coordinates, end-of-hole depth, down-the-hole survey measurements, lithology codes, and 'from' and 'to' intervals. Errors rates were generally less than 1%; any issues were identified to ML Gold and corrected within the master database.

The QP imported the drillhole data into the Geovia Surpac™ program, which has a routine that checks for duplicate intervals, overlapping intervals, and intervals beyond the end-of-hole. The errors identified in the routine were checked against the original logs and corrected.

All assays entered in the database as being below detection limit with a "<" sign was converted to half the detection limit and were not considered to be errors in the data. Intervals with absent data remained as absent within the database.

Historical data was primarily collected in the imperial system and converted to metric.

12.1 QP'S OPINION

The QP believes the practice of ML Gold met industry standards. The QP also believes that the sample database provided and validated by the QP is suitable to support the resource estimation.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing has been completed on the Project by Smooth Rock.

14 MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE

14.1 INTRODUCTION

WSP completed a resource estimation of the Palmetto Project using drill data up to October 2017. No further exploration has been conducted on the Property. The mineral resource statement has been updated to reflect a change in gold pricing and an adjustment in the mining costs. The effective date of the resource is October 15, 2020.

14.2 DATABASE

ML Gold maintained all drillhole data in MineSight and Access databases. The headers, survey, lithology, assays tables were exported to .csv format then transferred to WSP. The .csv files were created on July 4, 2017.

All resource estimations were conducted using Surpac™ v. 6.7.2 (64-bit).

A total of 173 holes are present at Palmetto. However, only the drillholes within the areas of interest and with exploration potential were included in the resource estimation. The remaining holes, while containing mineralization, were outside the immediate area of interest.

Table 14.1 summarizes the basic drillhole count and total lengths for the Palmetto dataset.

Table 14.1 Palmetto Drillhole Dataset

	Number of Drillholes	Length (m)
Project total	173	34,940
Reverse circulation	140	26,495
Drill core	33	8,445

14.3 SPECIFIC GRAVITY

A total of 168 specific gravity (SG) samples have been collected on the Project. Measurements were collected using the traditional dry–wet method of weighting a piece of core dry and then weighting the same piece of core suspended in water.

WSP used the SG samples for each domain to assign the SG into individual blocks. Table 14.2 summarizes the statistics for the SG in each of the mineral domains.

Table 14.2 Palmetto SG Summary by Domain

Domain Name	Domain	Count	Min	Max	Mean	StDev	Median
Total dataset		168	2.159	3.296	2.582	0.48	2.641
Overburden	50	7	2.159	2.782	2.563	0.199	2.609
NW - top	100	12	2.295	2.668	2.489	0.127	2.455
NW - bottom	200	9	2.428	2.641	2.582	0.081	2.624
Unnamed	300	1	-	-	-	-	2.648
Discovery	500	37	2.323	2.9	2.653	0.126	2.648
Discovery	510	17	2.323	2.881	2.648	0.126	2.652
Discovery	520	1	-	-	-	-	2.648
Discovery	530	1	-	-	-	-	2.648
Discovery	540	1	-	-	-	-	2.648
Discovery	550	1	-	-	-	-	2.648
Discovery	560	7	2.415	2.9	2.634	0.16	2.648
Discovery	570	13	2.538	2.874	2.671	0.114	2.64
Host rock	1000	61	2.438	3.296	2.728	0.168	2.688

WSP would recommend that Smooth Rock continue to collect SG measurements from various rock types in order to continually build up the dataset. A minimum of 2% of the dataset should have a specific gravity measurement.

14.4 GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

14.4.1 GEOLOGICAL WIREFRAMES

Three-dimensional wireframe models of mineralization were originally developed by ML Gold in MineSight for the deposit based on a geology, structure, and mineral distribution. A total of ten mineral domains were provided to WSP in .dxf format. Sectional interpretations were digitized in MineSight software, and these interpretations were linked with tag strings and triangulated to build three-dimensional solids. Table 14.3 summarizes the solids and associated volumes. The solids were validated for general geological shape and continuity in Surpac™ by WSP and no errors were found.

Table 14.3 Palmetto Solids Summary

Zone	Minimum X	Maximum X	Minimum Y	Maximum Y	Minimum Z	Maximum Z	Surface Area (m^2)	Volume (m^3)
NW Bottom	391,835.70	392,264.60	4,189,659.00	4,190,106.00	1857.186	2021.719	375,696	2,177,386
NW Top	391,836.60	392,264.40	4,189,653.00	4,190,068.00	1889.965	2050.972	322,164	1,328,804
Unnamed	391,183.60	391,427.10	4,189,736.00	4,189,914.00	1957.58	2188.54	53,412	399,027
Discovery 01	391,941.70	392,848.80	4,189,355.00	4,189,673.00	1832.404	2047.848	557,045	5,766,149
Discovery 02	392,417.50	392,518.60	4,189,717.00	4,189,877.00	1964.592	2070.924	33,415	297,903
Discovery 03	392,455.40	392,536.30	4,189,578.00	4,189,683.00	1977.092	2066.177	17,837	51,518
Discovery 04	392,534.00	392,639.80	4,189,722.00	4,189,873.00	1837.174	1987.002	37,115	343,345
Discovery 05	392,481.90	392,574.60	4,189,399.00	4,189,666.00	1937.785	2047.793	40,509	147,664
Discovery 06	391,945.70	392,265.10	4,189,441.00	4,189,666.00	1887.921	1979.089	114,746	684,114
Discovery 07	392,430.30	392,848.90	4,189,365.00	4,189,660.00	1815.192	1998.649	269,051	1,496,201

The topographic digital terrain model was generated using local topographic data and drillhole collar provided by ML Gold.

The zones of mineralization interpreted for each area were generally contiguous; however, due to the nature of the mineralization there are portions of the wireframe that contain zones of poor mineralization yet are still within the mineralizing trend (Figures 14.1 and 14.2).

Figure 14.1 Palmetto Mineralized Domains Plan View – 1

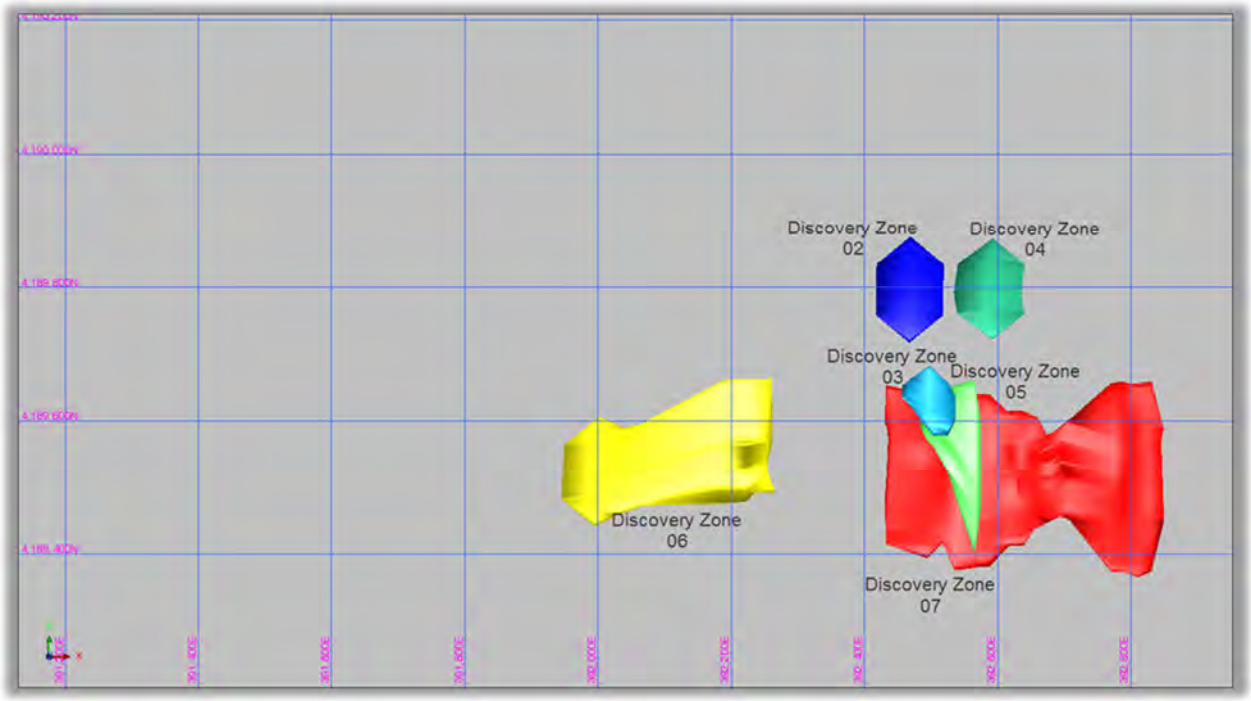
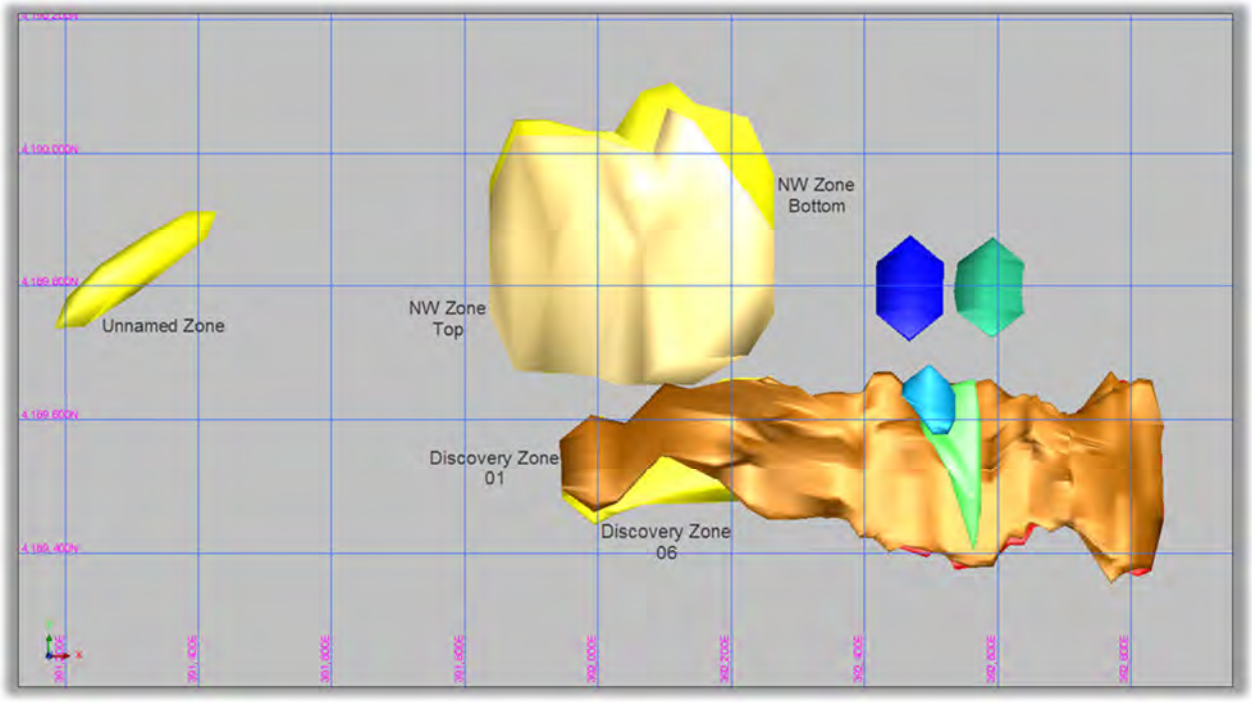


Figure 14.2 Palmetto Mineralized Domains Plan View – 2



14.5 EXPLORATION DATA ANALYSIS

14.5.1 ASSAYS

The portion of the deposit included in the mineral resource was sampled by a total of 3,320 assays (Table 14.4). Assay information was provided for gold silver, copper and arsenic, and is presented by mineral domain.

Table 14.4 Palmetto Diamond Drill Statistics

Zone	Field	No of Records	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
NW Bottom	Length (m)	198	0.55	3.05	1.505	0.218
	Au (g/t)	198	0.00	12.55	0.50	2.60
	Ag (g/t)	185	0.05	153.00	8.08	19.48
	As (g/t)	72	4.00	1285.00	123.90	170.35
	Cu (%)	72	0.07	1.28	0.41	23.80
NW Top	Length (m)	171	0.61	3.66	1.509	0.244
	Au (g/t)	171	0.00	5.04	0.35	2.03
	Ag (g/t)	171	0.00	41.40	3.65	5.89
	As (g/t)	97	15.10	4020.00	451.61	695.95
	Cu (%)	97	0.09	1.51	0.43	28.10
Unnamed	Length (m)	35	1.52	1.52	1.52	0
	Au (g/t)	35	0.01	2.67	0.32	1.70
	Ag (g/t)	35	0.20	25.90	4.03	5.94
	As (g/t)	0	-	-	-	-
	Cu (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Discovery (7 solids)	Length (m)	2916	0.27	42.67	1.498	0.863
	Au (g/t)	2916	0.00	104.95	1.31	5.24
	Ag (g/t)	2861	0.00	622.38	9.21	34.98
	As (g/t)	560	2.08	8370.00	183.17	632.10
	Cu (%)	246	0.02	1.65	0.35	23.60

14.5.2 GRADE CAPPING

Raw assay data was examined to assess the amount of metal that is at risk from high-grade assays. WSP uses a combination of the Parrish analysis, cumulative histograms, and spatial distribution to assist if and where to apply a top cut to the grades. Parrish analysis (***Parrish, 1997***) indicates that if the metal content in the ninetieth (90^{th}) decile exceeded 40%, capping may be required.

Based on this analysis, top cuts were applied to the individual domains within the Palmetto dataset. Table 14.5 summarizes the results of the grade capping on the statistics. The majority of the capping occurred in the Discovery Zone. Thirty-three gold samples were capped at 30.643 g/t, thirty-two silver samples at 146.167 g/t, seven arsenic samples at 2201.72 g/t, and four copper samples at 1.054%.

Table 14.5 Palmetto Drillhole Grade Capping Summary

Zone	Field	No of Records	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation	# Records Capped
NW Bottom	Length (m)	198.000	0.550	3.050	1.505	0.217	
	Au (g/t)	198	0.003	12.550	0.501	0.218	0
	Ag (g/t)	185	0.050	146.167	8.038	0.218	1
	As (g/t)	72	4.000	1285.000	123.901	0.219	0
	Cu (%)	72	0.067%	1.054%	0.410%	0.002%	0
NW Top	Length (m)	171	0.610	3.660	1.509	0.232	
	Au (g/t)	171	0.000	5.040	0.354	0.233	0
	Ag (g/t)	171	0.000	41.400	3.645	0.231	0
	As (g/t)	97	15.100	2201.720	412.898	0.230	0
	Cu (%)	97	0.094%	1.054%	0.422%	0.002%	0
Unnamed	Length (m)	35	1.520	1.520	1.520	0.000	
	Au (g/t)	35	0.009	2.674	0.318	0.000	0
	Ag (g/t)	35	0.200	25.900	4.027	0.000	0
	As (g/t)	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
	Cu (%)	0	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0
Discovery Solid	Length (m)	2916	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.000	
	Au (g/t)	2916	0.000	30.643	1.005	0.354	33
	Ag (g/t)	2861	0.000	146.167	7.639	0.354	32
	As (g/t)	560	2.080	2201.720	146.620	0.354	7
	Cu (%)	246	0.019%	1.054%	0.348%	0.004%	4

14.5.3 COMPOSITING

Sample intervals were composited into 1.5 m downhole intervals honoring the interpreted geological solids. A 1.5 m composite length was selected as a majority of the assays are in the 1 m range for length, and it corresponds to approximately one-half to one-third the cell size in the shortest dimension to be used in the modeling process. Surpac™ uses a weighted length average routine to allow for the composites less than half the composite to be used in the estimation process. This is important when dealing with gold systems, as often the higher-grade material is located at the edges of the mineral domains.

Composites were completed separately for each of the zones. Table 14.6 summarizes the statistics of the boreholes after capping and compositing.

Table 14.6 Palmetto Drillhole Composite Summary

Zone	Field	No of Records	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
NW Bottom	Length (m)	527	0.03	1.50	1.42	0.30
	Au (g/t)	200	0.01	6.18	0.48	0.95
	Ag (g/t)	187	0.05	94.05	7.54	15.27
	As (g/t)	70	17.89	619.27	108.57	108.76
	Cu (%)	70	0.078%	0.83%	0.42%	0.20%
NW Top	Length (m)	546	0.01	1.50	1.41	0.31
	Au (g/t)	174	0.01	4.81	0.36	0.68
	Ag (g/t)	174	0.05	39.44	3.85	5.76
	As (g/t)	99	18.98	2,201.72	403.07	524.88
	Cu (%)	99	0.104%	1.46%	0.43%	0.24%
Unnamed	Length (m)	72	0.59	1.50	1.45	0.19
	Au (g/t)	36	0.02	2.45	0.31	0.49
	Ag (g/t)	36	0.21	23.79	3.99	5.56
	As (g/t)	-	-	-	-	-
	Cu (%)	-	-	-	-	-
Discovery Solid	Length (m)	7,309	0.01	1.50	1.45	0.22
	Au (g/t)	3,229	0.00	30.64	1.04	3.98
	Ag (g/t)	3,159	0.00	146.17	7.78	19.92
	As (g/t)	609	2.21	2,201.72	122.26	273.76
	Cu (%)	312	0.044%	1.58%	0.36%	0.21%

14.6 SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Variography using Surpac™ software was completed for gold, silver, arsenic, and copper for each of the domains. Downhole variograms were used to determine nugget effect and then semi-variograms were modeled with two structures to determine spatial continuity in each zone.

Table 14.7 summarizes results of the variography.

Table 14.7 Palmetto Semi-Variogram Model Summary

Zone	Elements	Geostats Parameters				
		Nugget	Sill 1st. S	Sill 2nd. S	Range 1st. S	Range 2nd. S
NW Bottom	Au	0.019	0.443	0.539	84.92	100.99
	Ag	0.137	0.352	0.510	77.58	92.16
	As	0.284	0.322	0.392	19.16	35.80
	Cu	0.370	0.252	0.377	11.00	38.10
NW Top	Au	0.019	0.443	0.539	84.92	100.99
	Ag	0.137	0.352	0.510	77.58	92.16
	As	0.284	0.322	0.392	19.16	35.80
	Cu	0.370	0.252	0.377	11.00	38.10
Discovery and Unnamed	Au	0.029	0.474	0.498	96.43	113.97
	Ag	0.029	0.076	0.894	75.34	192.95
	As	0.294	0.329	0.376	29.44	71.75
	Cu	0.006	0.992	0.000	133.49	-

Table 14.8 demonstrates the size and rotations of the search ellipses created from the semi-variograms for each element in each domain.

Table 14.8 Palmetto Search Ellipse Summary

Zone	Elements	Bearing	Plunge	Dip	Major Axis	Semi-major Axis	Minor Axis	Anisotropy Ratio	
								Major / Semi-major	Major / Minor
NW Bottom	Au	255.49	-3.84	19.99	100.99	65.92	19.79	1.53	5.10
	Ag	205.77	-13.57	-0.03	92.16	17.50	58.89	5.27	1.57
	As	180.00	35.00	-15.00	35.80	19.03	9.91	1.88	3.61
	Cu	180.00	40.00	60.00	38.10	19.59	10.08	1.95	3.78
NW Top	Au	255.49	-3.84	19.99	100.99	65.92	19.79	1.53	5.10
	Ag	205.77	-13.57	-0.03	92.16	17.50	58.89	5.27	1.57
	As	180.00	35.00	-15.00	35.80	19.03	9.91	1.88	3.61
	Cu	180.00	40.00	60.00	38.10	19.59	10.08	1.95	3.78
Discovery and Unnamed	Au	205.00	5.00	-10.00	113.97	39.64	11.17	2.87	10.20
	Ag	195.00	30.00	0.00	192.95	41.20	14.48	4.68	13.33
	As	200.00	40.00	-50.00	71.75	29.96	15.01	2.40	4.78
	Cu	200.00	70.00	-15.00	133.49	32.60	21.12	4.09	6.32

14.7 RESOURCE BLOCK MODEL

A single block model was established in Surpac™ using one parent model as the origin. The model is not rotated.

Drillhole spacing varies throughout the model area. A block size of 5 m x 2.5 m x 2.5 m in the X/Y/Z directions was selected to accommodate the nature of the mineralization. Sub-celling of the block model was not used.

A percent fill model was generated to accurately calculate the model volume.

Table 14.9 summarizes details of the parent block model.

Table 14.9 Palmetto Parent Model Parameters

Parameter	
Minimum X coordinate	391,000
Minimum Y coordinate	4,189,000
Minimum Z coordinate	1,800
Maximum X coordinate	393,500
Maximum Y coordinate	4,190,500
Maximum Z coordinate	2,220
Block size (m)	5 m x 2.5 m x 2.5 m
Rotation	0
Sub-block	none
Total no. blocks	50,400,000

14.7.1 DYNAMIC ANISOTROPY

Due to the erratic nature of the wireframes compared to the likely geological geometry and the distribution of the mineralization within the domains, a single search ellipse would not be practical and would result in the smearing of grades.

Dynamic anisotropy is an option in Surpac™ that allows the anisotropy rotation angles that define search volumes and variogram models to be defined individually for each cell in the model, thus allowing the search volume to be precisely oriented to follow the trend of the mineralization.

14.7.2 ESTIMATION AND SEARCH PARAMETERS

The interpolation of the model was completed using the estimation methods: ordinary kriging (OK), nearest neighbour (NN), and inverse distance squared (ID^2). The estimations were designed for two passes. In each pass, a minimum and maximum number of samples were required as well as a maximum number of composite samples from a borehole to satisfy the estimation criteria. Table 14.10 summarizes the interpolation criteria for the Palmetto resource model.

Table 14.10 Estimation Parameters

Estimation Pass No.	Search Ellipse Size Factor	Minimum No. of Composites	Maximum No. of Composites	Maximum No. of Composites per BH
1	50%	4	12	2
2	100%	3	12	2

14.8 RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

Several factors are considered in the definition of a mineral resource classification:

- NI 43-101 requirements;
- Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum guidelines;
- Authors' experience with epithermal gold deposits;
- Spatial continuity of the assays within the drillholes;
- Borehole spacing and estimate runs required to estimate the grades in a block;
- The confidence with the dataset base on the results of the validation;
- The number of samples and boreholes used in each of the block estimations.

At the current stage of the Project, the entire Palmetto resource is classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource.

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated based on geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings, and drillholes (www.CIM.org).

No environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, or other relevant issues are known to the authors that may affect the estimation of mineral resources. Mineral reserves can only be estimated based on an economic evaluation that is used in a preliminary feasibility study or a feasibility study of a mineral project; thus, no reserves have been estimated. As per NI 43-101, mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not have to demonstrate economic viability.

14.9 MINERAL RESOURCE TABULATION

The mineral resource estimate has an effective date of October 15, 2020, and has been tabulated in terms of a gold cut-off grade.

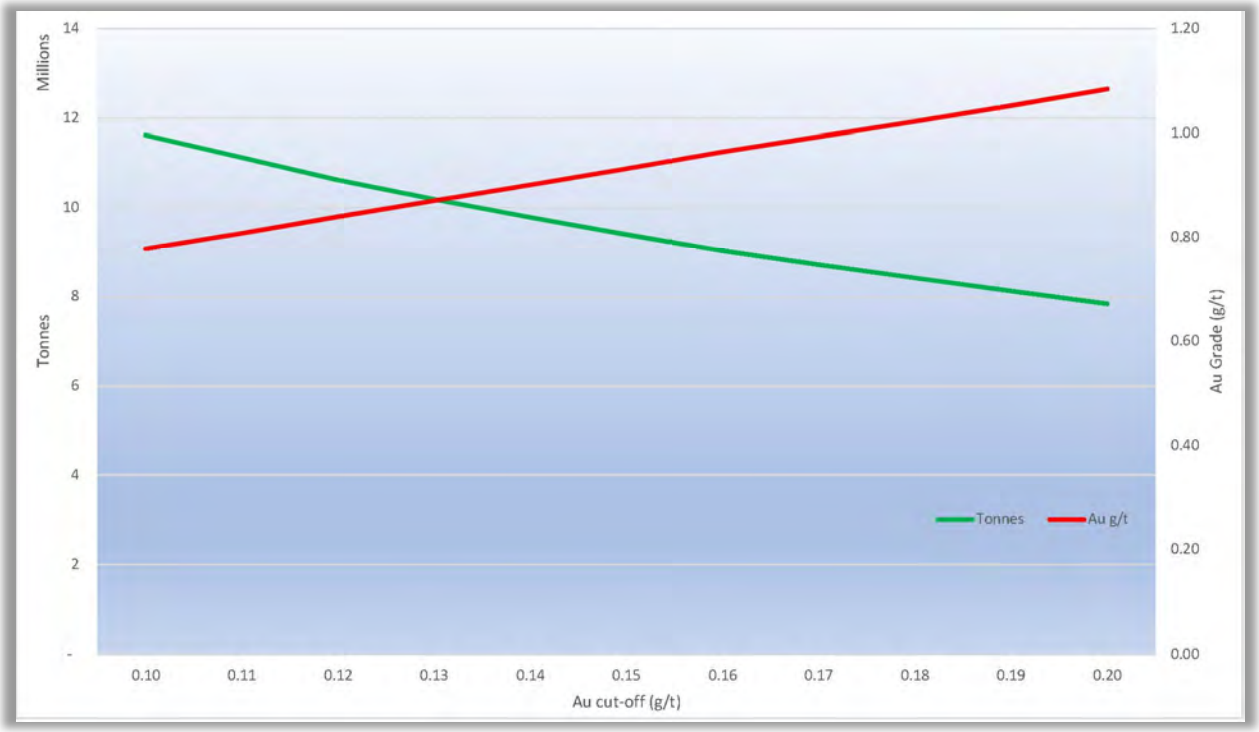
The open pit mineral resource for Palmetto is tabulated in Table 14.11 in the form of grade tonnage table. The resources are tabulated using various gold equivalent cut-off grades up to an upper boundary of greater than 0.20 g/t gold.

Figure 14.3 is the grade tonnage curves for the model. Tonnages and contained metal have been rounded to reflect the level of confidence in the estimation.

Table 14.11 Palmetto Pit Constrained Grade – Tonnage Table

Cut-off Aueq (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz.)	Ag (oz.)
0.10	11,619,000	0.78	5.71	290,634	2,133,805
0.11	11,124,000	0.81	5.85	288,982	2,092,255
0.12	10,623,000	0.84	6.00	286,896	2,047,548
0.13	10,191,000	0.87	6.13	285,386	2,006,876
0.14	9,786,000	0.90	6.26	283,483	1,968,023
0.15	9,397,000	0.93	6.38	281,581	1,926,652
0.16	9,028,000	0.96	6.50	279,812	1,885,538
0.17	8,716,000	0.99	6.60	278,269	1,850,360
0.18	8,416,000	1.02	6.71	276,538	1,814,812
0.19	8,122,000	1.05	6.81	274,711	1,779,356
0.20	7,835,000	1.08	6.92	273,065	1,743,686

Figure 14.3 Palmetto Pit Constrained Grade - Tonnage Curve



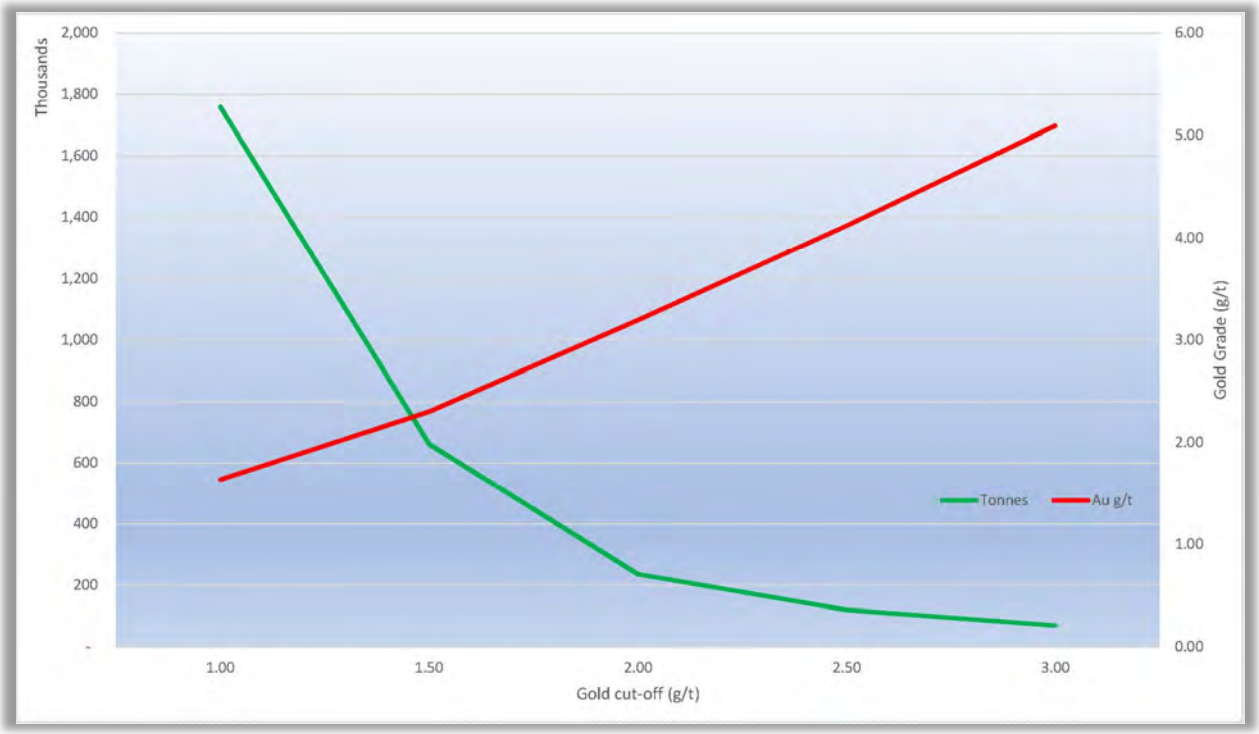
At the end of any open pit operation, there is the potential to recover some of the resources with an underground mining recovery method. The underground resource for Palmetto is tabulated in Table 14.12 in the form of grade tonnage table. The resources are tabulated using various gold cut-off grades up to an upper boundary of greater than 3.00 g/t gold.

Figure 14.4 is the grade tonnage curves for the model. Tonnages and contained metal have been rounded to reflect the level of confidence in the estimation.

Table 14.12 Palmetto Underground Grade – Tonnage Table

Cut-off Aueq (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz.)	Ag (oz.)
1.00	1,575,614	1.52	9.34	77,203	472,993
1.50	415,140	2.14	15.23	28,590	203,239
2.00	170,442	2.76	17.51	15,114	95,926
2.50	67,819	3.57	22.24	7,791	48,494
3.00	70,000	5.09	10.21	11,462	22,974

Figure 14.4 Palmetto Underground Grade – Tonnage Curve



Based on the results of similar open pit gold operations located in Nevada and calculating the mining costs, a 0.15 g/t gold cut-off was used to tabulate the pit constrained resource. Common underground parameters were used to evaluate potential minable shapes within approximately 200 m of the pit shell and a 2.00 g/t cut-off was used for the underground resource for the Palmetto deposit. Table 14.13 contains the parameters used to generate a pit shell to constrain the resource. Table 14.14 contains the parameters used to generate mineable shapes to constrain the resource.

Table 14.13 Pit Parameters

Whittle Scenario Item	Units	Scenario b
Scenario		Unconstrained incl. HR Rock
O/P Mining Cost	$/ tonne mined	2
Overburden Mining Cost	$/ tonne mined	0.95
Processing Cost	$/ tonne processed	5
Selling Price		
Au	$/oz.	1,500
Ag	$/oz.	18
Cu	$/lb.	3
Metal Payable Recovery		
Au	%	80
Ag	%	52
Cu	%	0
Slope Angles		
Overburden	o	25
Rock	o	45
Estimated Mill COG		
Au	g/t	0.15

Table 14.14 Underground Parameters

Underground Item	Units	Scenario b
Scenario		Unconstrained incl. HR Rock
U/G Mining Cost	$/ tonne mined	60
Processing Cost	$/ tonne processed	5
Selling Price		
Au	$/oz.	1,500
Ag	$/oz.	18
Cu	$/lb.	3
Metal Payable Recovery		
Au	%	80
Ag	%	52
Cu	%	0
Stope		
Strike (minimum)	m	10
Thickness (minimum)	m	2.5
ESTIMATED MILL COG		
Au	g/t	2

Table 14.15 summarizes the pit constrained resource estimation at the 0.15 g/t gold cut-off and remaining underground resource estimation at the 2.0 g/t gold cut-off.

Table 14.15 Palmetto Resource Summary

Classification	Tonnes (000s)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Au oz.	Ag oz.
Inferred (Pit)	9,397	0.93	6.38	281,581	1,926,652
Inferred (U/G)	170	2.76	17.51	15,114	95,926
			Total Inferred	296,695	2,022,578

Figures 14.5 and 14.6 are perspective views of the pit constrained resource.

Figure 14.5 Palmetto Open Pit Constrained Resource (northwest perspective view – not to scale)

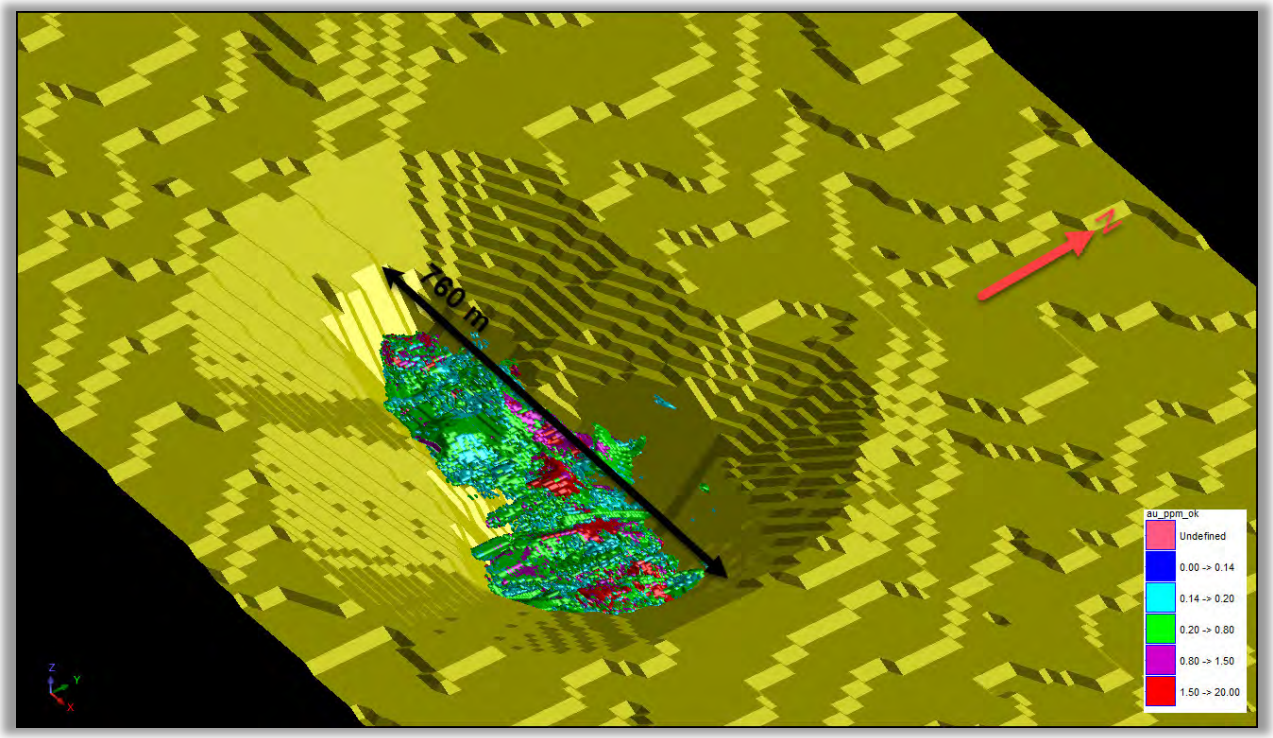
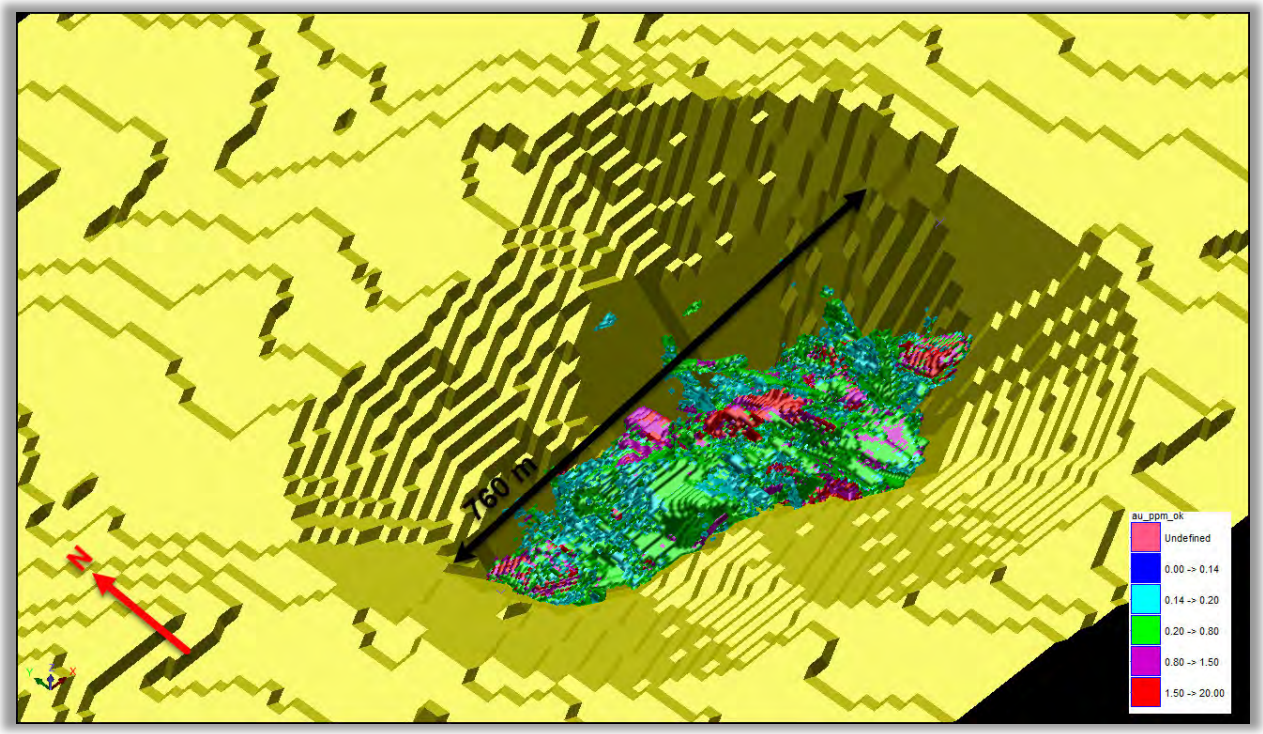


Figure 14.6 Palmetto Open Pit Constrained Resource (northeast perspective view – not to scale)



14.10 VALIDATION

The Palmetto resource model was validated by three methods:

- Visual comparison of colour-coded block model grades with composite drillhole grades on section.
- Comparison of the global mean block grades for inverse distance squared, nearest neighbour, and composites.
- Swath plots.

14.10.1 VISUAL VALIDATION

The visual comparisons of block model grades with composite grades for the deposit show a reasonable correlation between the values. No significant discrepancies were apparent from the sections, yet grade smoothing is apparent in places (Figures 14.7 to 14.10).

Figure 14.7 Palmetto Section A

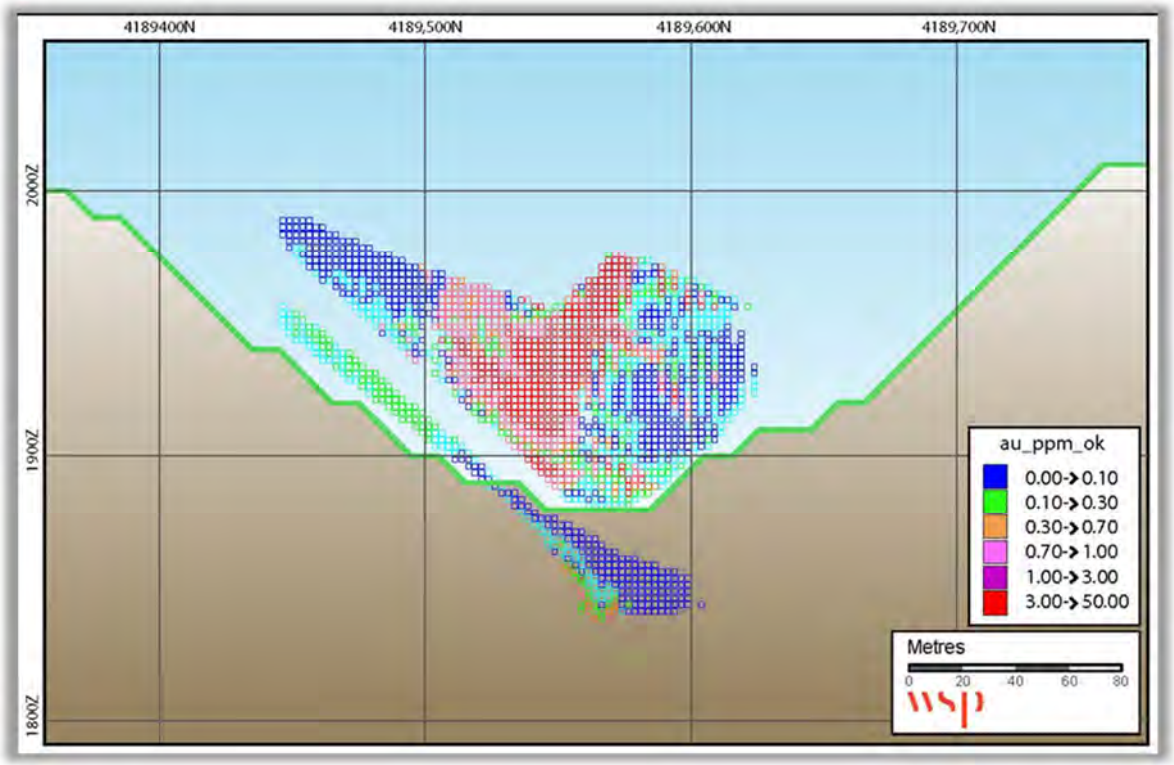


Figure 14.8 Palmetto Section B

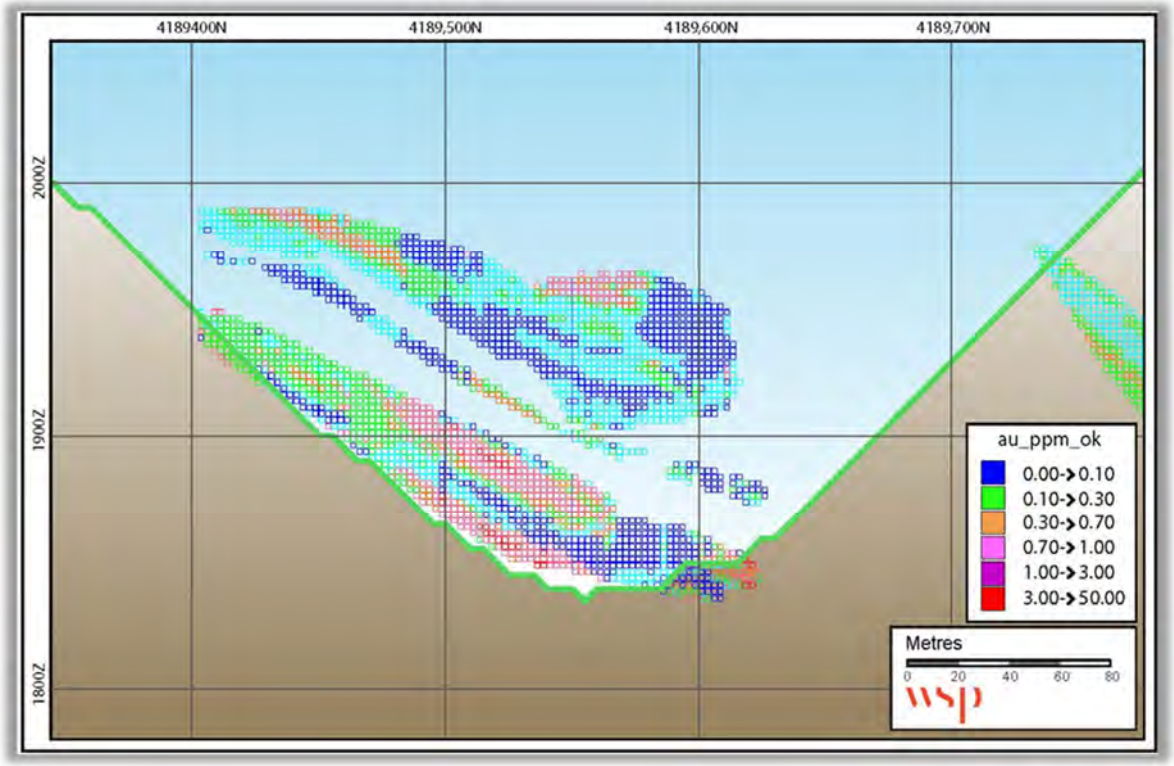


Figure 14.9 Palmetto Section C

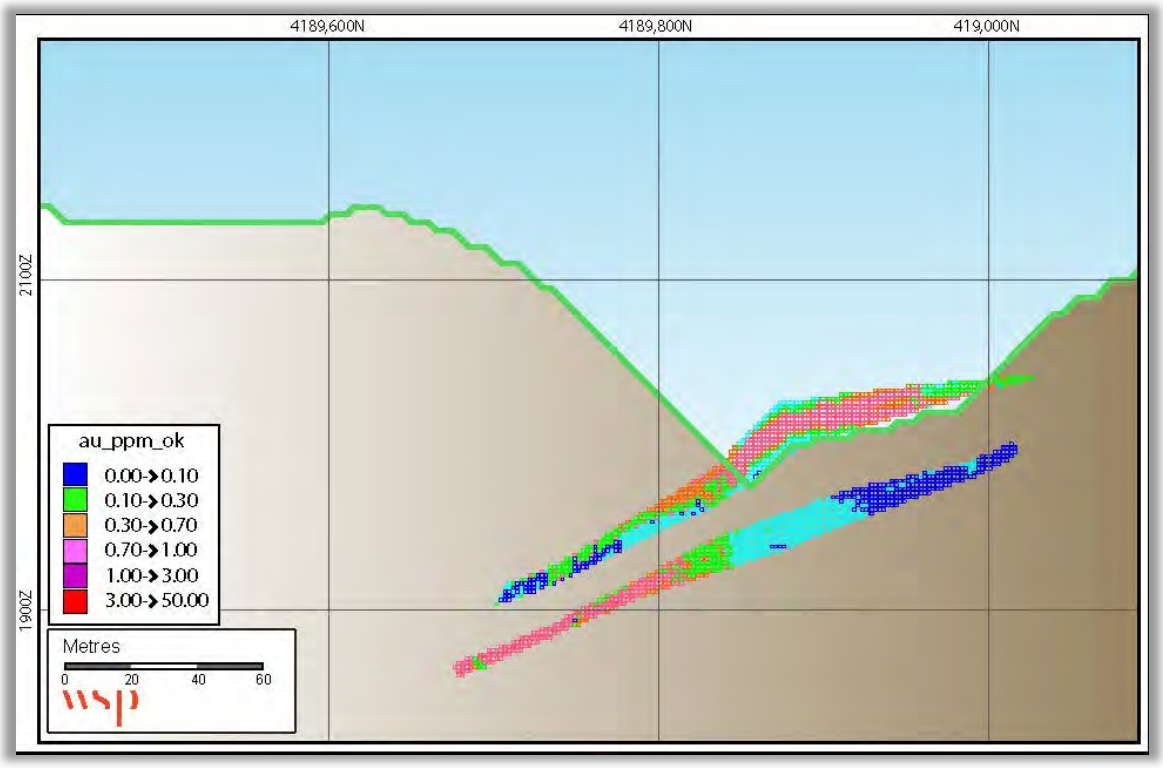
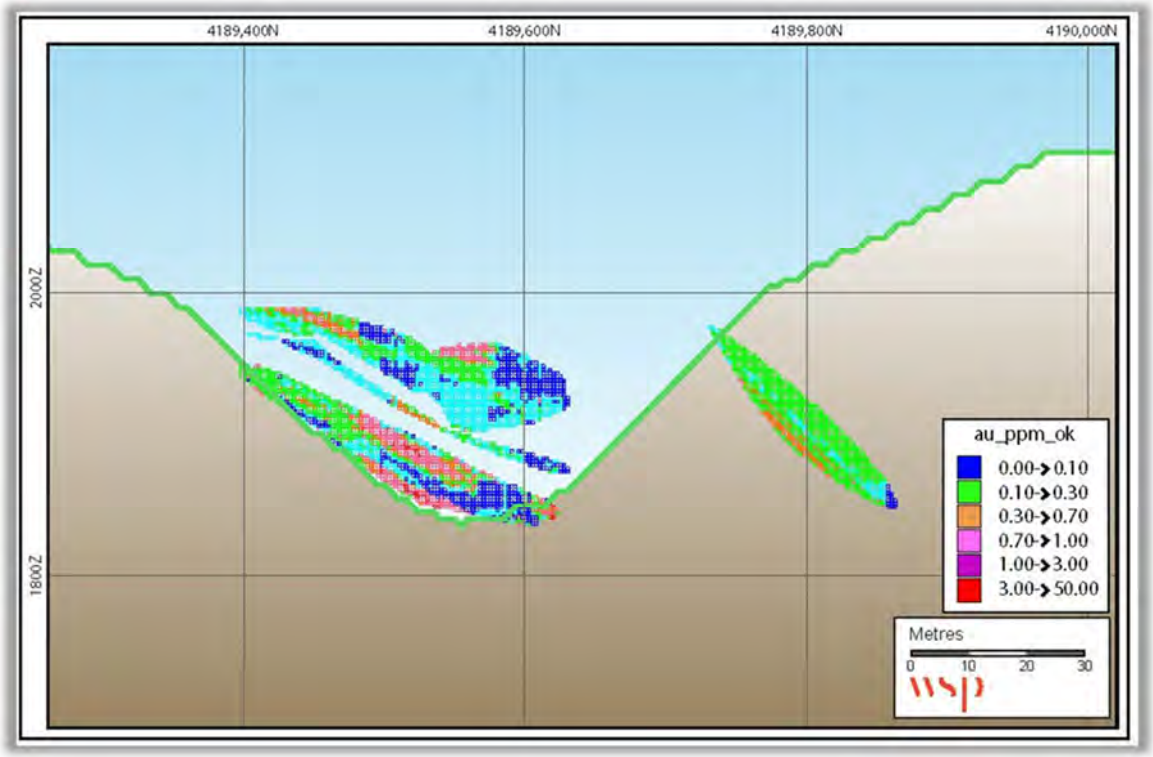


Figure 14.10 Palmetto Section D



14.10.2 GLOBAL COMPARISON

The global block model statistics for the OK interpolation were compared to the global ID^2 and NN interpolation as well as the composite capped drillhole data. Table 14.16 shows this comparison of the global estimates for the three estimation method calculations. In general, there is agreement between the models. Larger discrepancies are reflected as a result of lower drill density in some portions of the model. There is a degree of apparent smoothing when compared to the diamond drill statistics. Comparisons were made using all blocks at a 0 g/t gold t cut-off.

Table 14.16 Palmetto Global Statics Comparison

Zone	Element	DDH	NN	ID^2	OK
NW Bottom	Au (g/t)	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.44
	Ag (g/t)	7.54	3.69	3.81	3.77
	As (g/t)	108.57	20.09	19.19	19.34
	Cu (%)	0.416%	0.079%	0.076%	0.077%
NW Top	Au (g/t)	0.36	0.45	0.46	0.46
	Ag (g/t)	3.85	4.06	4.29	3.98
	As (g/t)	403.07	95.16	92.21	92.17
	Cu (%)	0.427%	0.112%	0.102%	0.103%
Unnamed	Au (g/t)	0.31	0.38	0.37	0.38
	Ag (g/t)	3.99	4.71	4.61	4.82
	As (g/t)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Cu (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%
Discovery	Au (g/t)	1.04	0.57	0.55	0.58
	Ag (g/t)	7.78	4.65	4.70	4.68
	As (g/t)	122.26	61.99	58.49	58.84
	Cu (%)	0.36%	0.10%	0.09%	0.09%

14.10.3 SWATH PLOTS

A series of swath plots were generated to compere the distribution of the grades in the OK method compared to the ID^2 and NN methods as well as the drillhole composite file. The swaths are generated in easting and northing orientations for each of the elements modeled (Figures 14.11 to 14.16).

As expected with a smaller dataset, there is grade smoothing in the model compared to the drillhole composites. Gaps in the charts reflect gaps in the drill data or that the model did not estimate grades into the area. All the plots show good correlations between the models and the composites.

Figure 14.11 Palmetto Gold Easting Swath Plot

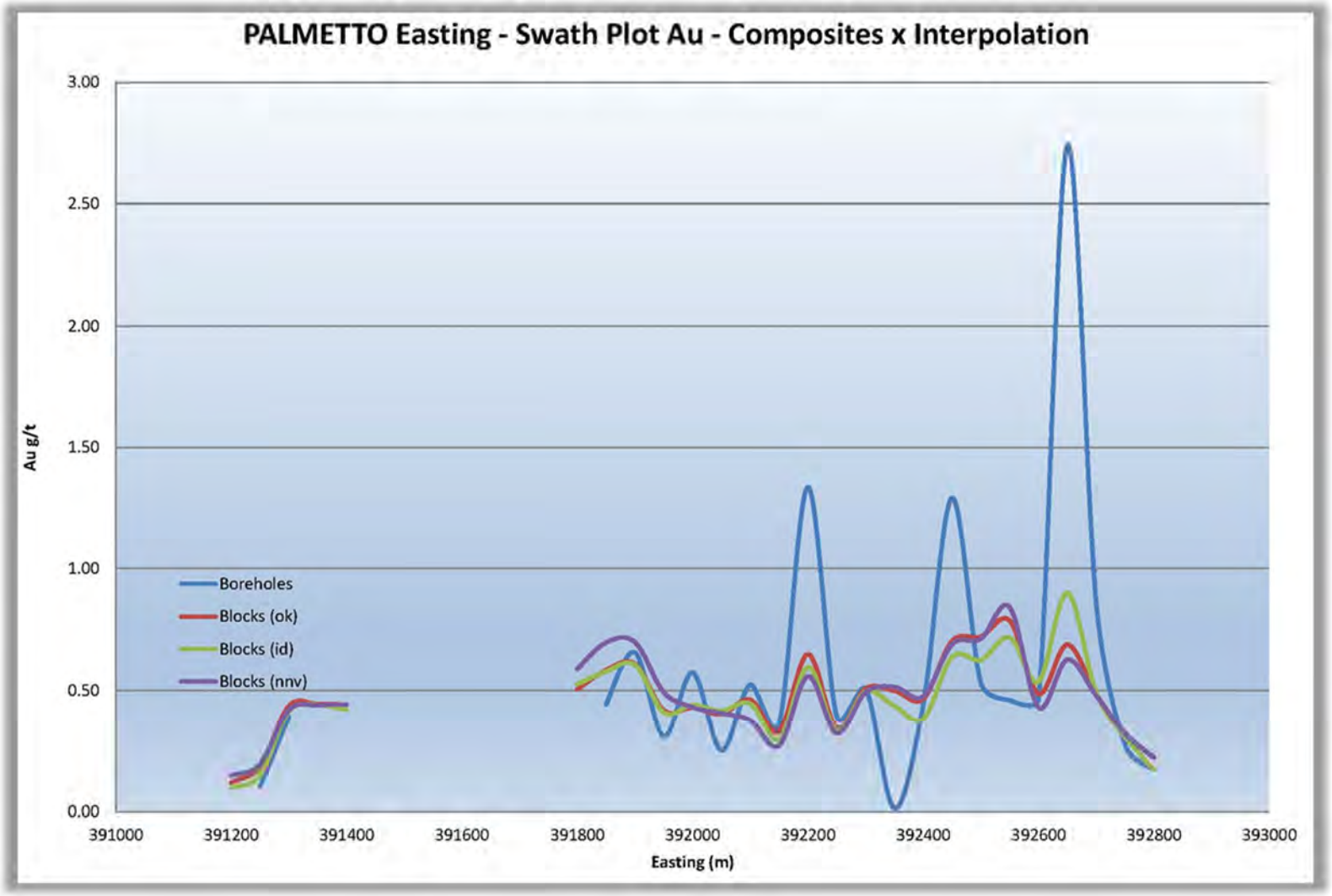


Figure 14.12 Palmetto Gold Northing Swath Plot

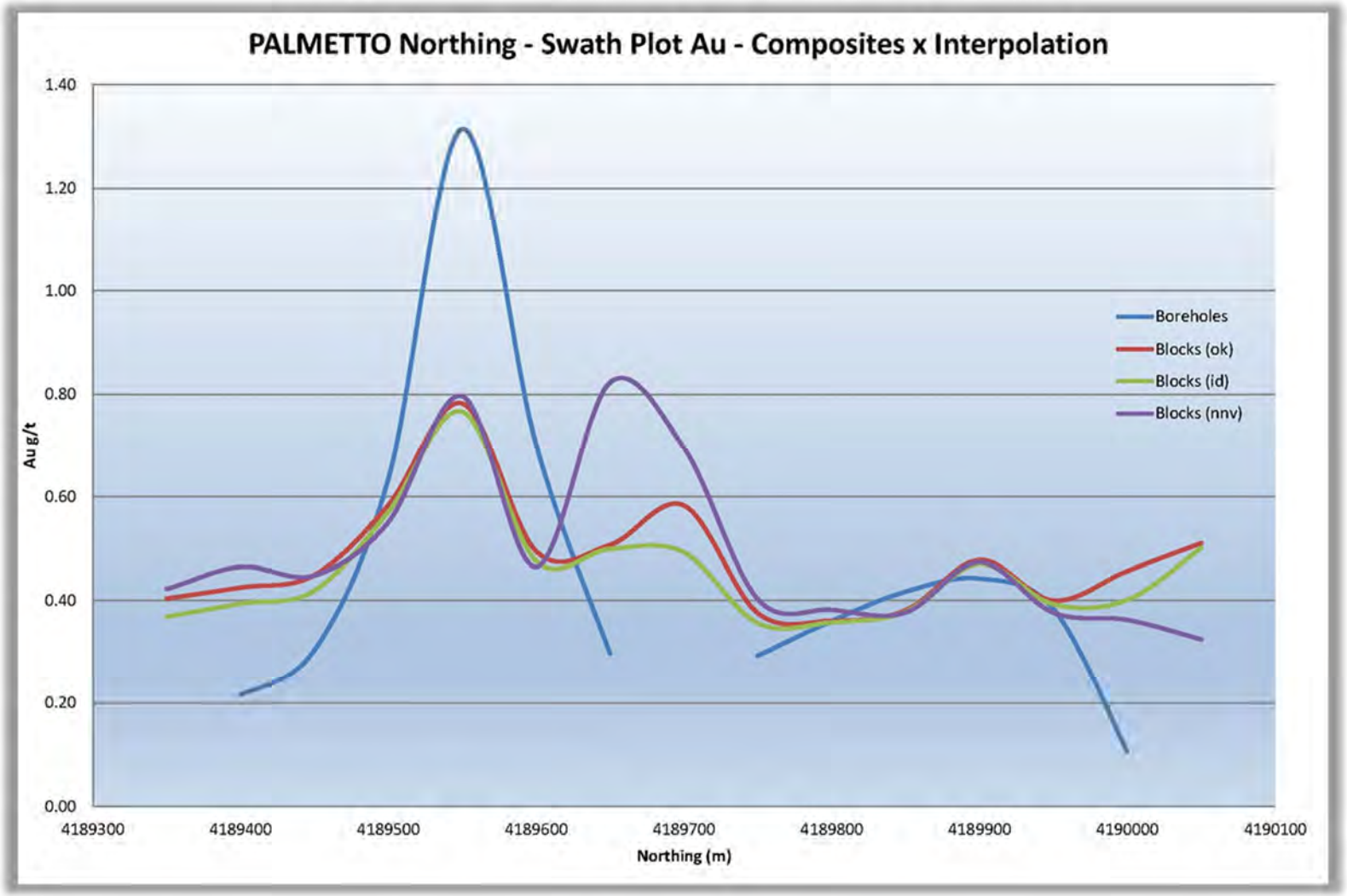


Figure 14.13 Palmetto Gold Elevation Swath Plot

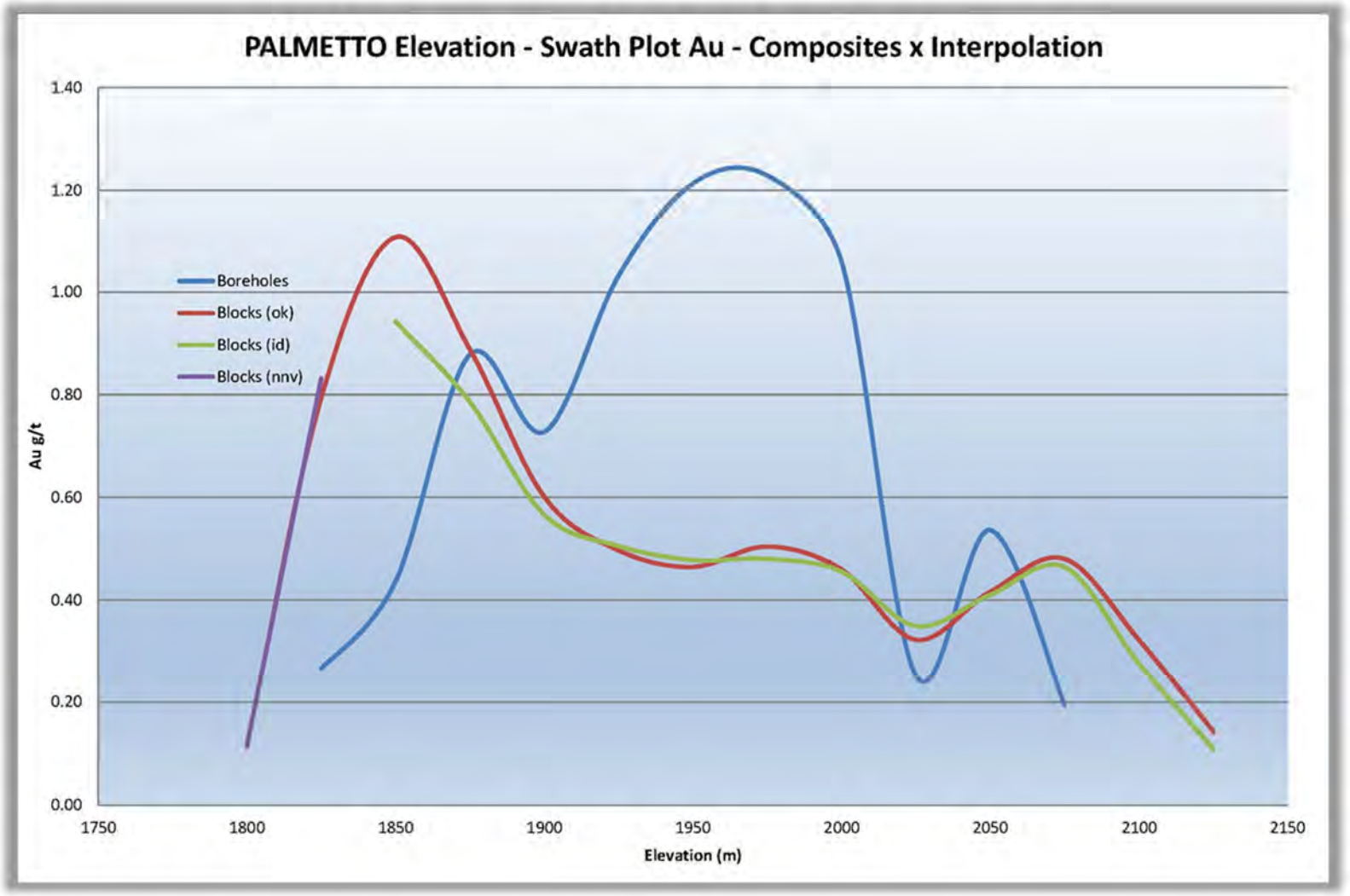


Figure 14.14 Palmetto Silver Easting Swath Plot

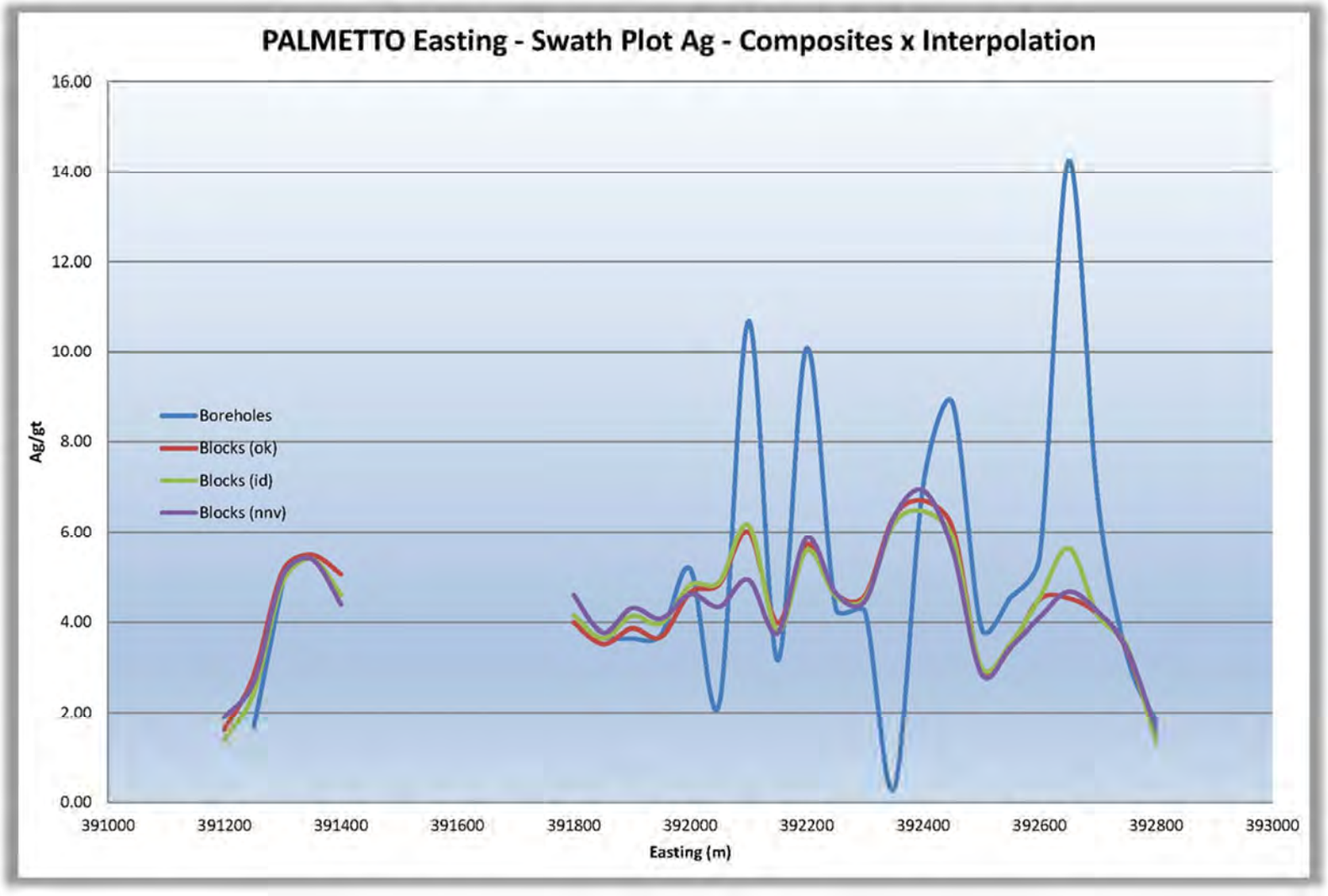


Figure 14.15 Palmetto Silver Northing Swath Plot

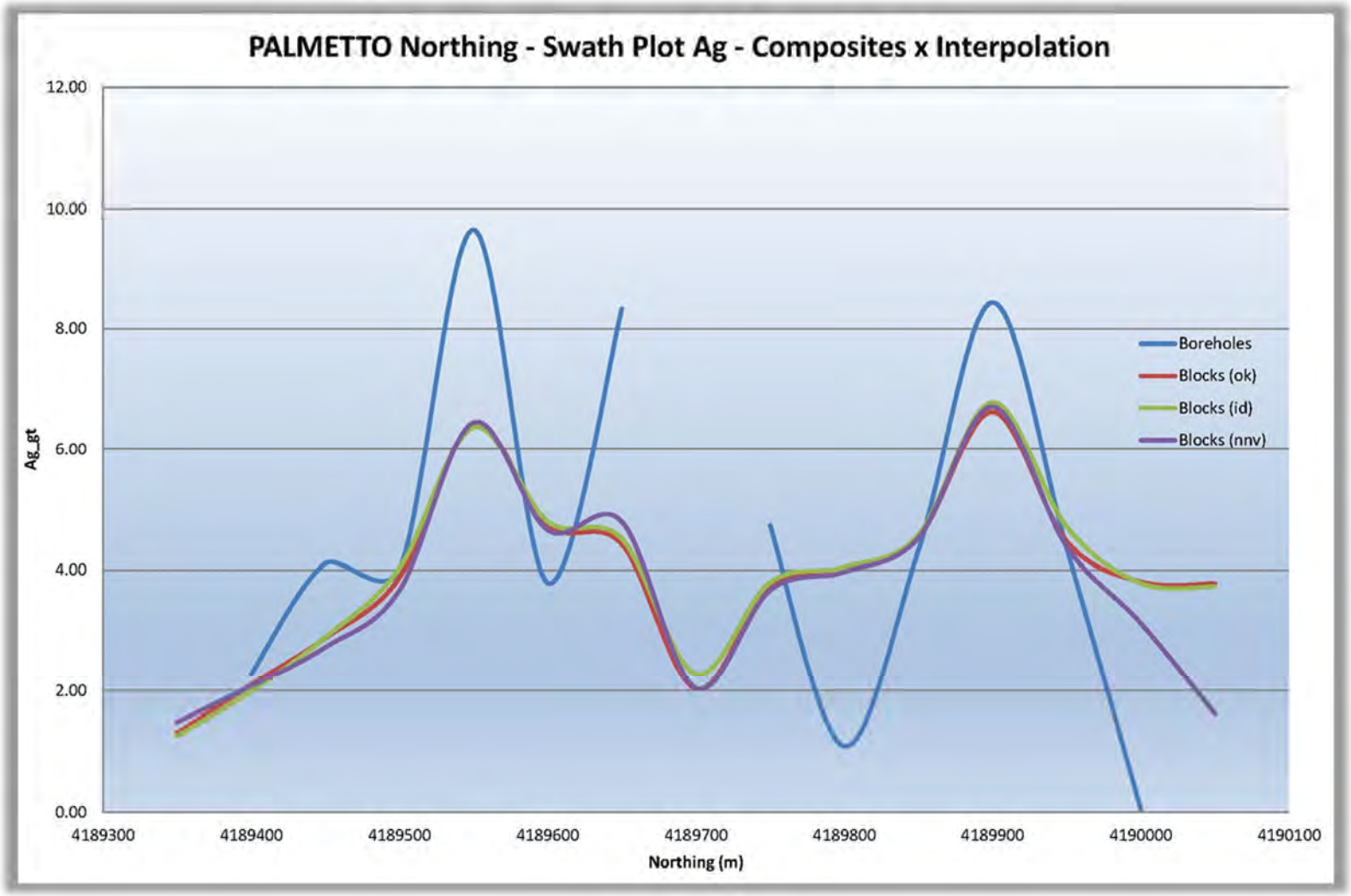
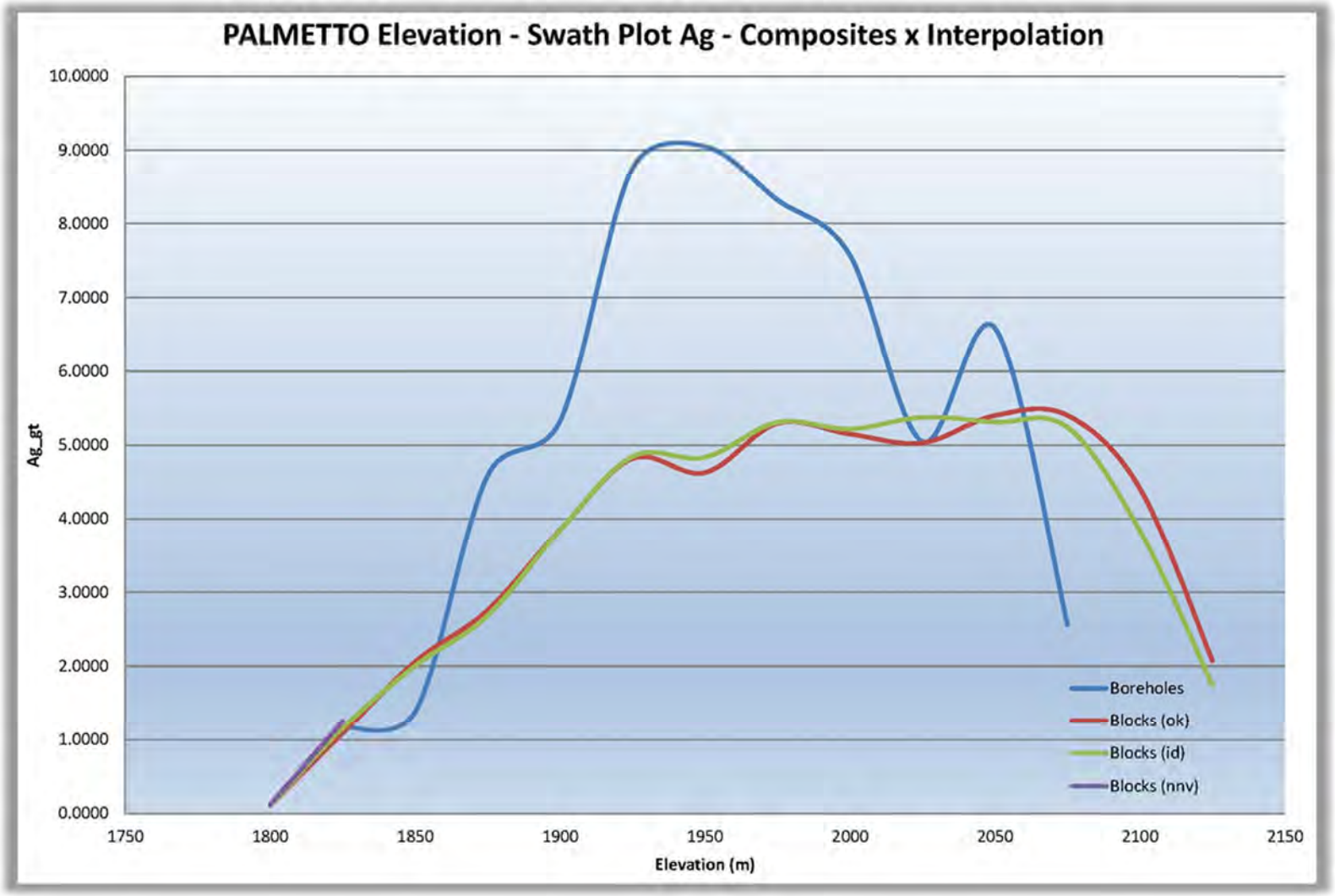


Figure 14.16 Palmetto Silver Elevation Swath Plot



14.11 PREVIOUS ESTIMATES

The mineral resource model disclosed in this technical report is the same mineral resource model disclosed by ML Gold in April 2018 (***McCracken, 2018***). The differences in the mineral resource statement is due to changes in mining costs and gold pricing resulting in a smaller pit shell. Table 14.17 summarizes the differences in the resource statements.

Table 14.17 Comparison of 2018 and 2020 Resource Models

	WSP 2020 Model					WSP 2018 Model					Difference		
Classification	**Tonnes (000s)**	**Au g/t**	**Ag g/t**	**Au oz.**	**Ag oz.**	**Tonnes (000s)**	**Au g/t**	**Ag g/t**	**Au oz.**	**Ag oz.**	**Tonnes (000s)**	**Au oz.**	**Ag oz.**
Inferred (Pit)	9,397	0.93	6.38	281,581	1,926,652	10,134	0.95	7.29	310,360	2,374,120	-737	-28,779	-447,468
Inferred (U/G)	170	2.76	17.51	15,114	95,926	98	3.60	10.80	11,310	33,910	72	3,804	62,016
Total Inferred				296,695	2,022,578				321,670	2,408,030	-665	-24,975	-385,452

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties to the Project.

16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The current resource block model on the Project is limited by the Property boundary. The pit shell used to constrain the surface resource is not limited by the Property boundary.

There is no other relevant data or information that is material to the Project.

17 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the review of the available information and observations made during the site visit, WSP concludes the following, in no particular order of perceived importance.

- The Property is currently held or controlled 100% by Smooth Rock.
- The claims, which this report addresses are not subject to any current option agreements with any other company.
- The Project is analogous to a low-sulphidation epithermal gold deposit and likely associated with the epithermal systems typical for the region.
- The presence of the history Red Rock mercury mine is indicative of the top of an epithermal system.
- The Project has no historical production.
- Significant drilling has been completed on the project by the previous owners.
- Smooth Rock has all the drill logs and assay certificates for the work completed by previous owners. There are no detailed reports available from previous owners.
- Drilling and sampling procedures, sample preparation and assay protocols are generally conducted in agreement with best practices at the time the work was completed.
- Verification of the drillhole collars, surveys, assays, core, and drillhole logs indicates the data is reliable.
- Based on the QA/QC program, the data is sufficiently reliable to support the resource estimation generated for the Project.
- The mineral models have been constructed in conformance to industry standard practices.
- The geological understanding is sufficient to support the resource estimation and the resource classification assigned.
- The specific gravity values used to determine the tonnages at the Project was derived from samples collected during the drilling program and assigned into the model.
- The deposit remains open at depth and along strike in both directions.
- The Project hosts an Inferred pit constrained resource of 9.4 million tonnes at 0.93 g/t gold and 6.38 g/t silver for 281,000 ounces of gold and 1.9 million ounces of silver using a 0.15 g/t Au cut-off.
- The project hosts an additional underground inferred resource of 170,000 tonnes at 2.76 g/t gold and 17.51 g/t silver for 15,000 ounces of gold and 96,000 ounces of silver using a 2.0 g/t Au cut-off.

18 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the QP's opinion that additional exploration expenditures are warranted. Two separate exploration programs are proposed. Phase 2 is dependent on the results of Phase 1 and should be completed or adjusted upon the completion of Phase 1.

18.1 PHASE 1 – RESOURCE EXPANSION

The Phase 1 program is designed to expand the current resource by drilling around the existing mineral solids and at depth targeting the high-grade feeder chutes. The program would involve a combination of RC and diamond drilling. At the completion of the drilling program, the resource would be updated.

The estimated cost to complete Phase 1 is CAN$618,000. Table 18.1 summarizes the costs associated with the Phase 1 program.

Table 18.1 Phase 1 Budget

Item	Note	Amount (CAN$)
Diamond Drilling	1,250 m @ 200x/m	250,000.
RC Drilling	2,500 m @ $100/m	250,000.
Assays	1,000 samples @ $28/sample	28,000.
Salaries / Technical Support	Supervisor / Core logger / Sampler	35,000.
Metallurgical Testing	100 (10%)	5,000.
Surveying		5,000.
Resource Update		25,000.
Consumable Supplies and Camp Costs		20,000.
	TOTAL	**$618,000.**

18.2 PHASE 2 – RESOURCE DELINEATION

Phase 2 program is designed to infill the resource and provide the engineering studies to support the completion of a preliminary economic assessment (PEA). The program would involves increase RC drilling to infill the resource. Metallurgical and geotechnical test work would be incorporated into program.

The estimated cost to complete Phase 2 is CAN$1.71 million. Table 18.2 summarizes the costs associated with the Phase 2 program.

Table 18.2 Phase 2 Budget

Item	Note	Amount (CAN$)
Diamond Drilling	2,000 m @ 200x/m	400,000.
RC Drilling	7,500 m @ $100/m	750,000.
Assays	3,500 samples @ $28/sample	98,000.
Salaries / Technical Support	Supervisor / Core logger / Sampler	100,000.
Metallurgical Testing		100,000.
Surveying		25,000.
Consumable Supplies and Camp Costs		30,000.
Engineering Studies (geotechnical)		35,000.
Preliminary Economic Assessment		180,000.
	TOTAL	**$1,718,000.**

18.3 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are to enhance the Project and are procedural in nature.

- For future drilling programs, continue to collect specific gravity measurement for the various rock types and alteration styles. Approximately 4% to 5% of the database should have a specific gravity measurement. This will allow for a more accurate calculation of the tonnage in the subsequent resource estimation.
- On selected drillholes, conduct an optical televiewer survey to assist with structural orientation of the breccia and veining. The selection of holes should be distributed across the Project to allow for interpretation of the geology and structural orientations.

19 REFERENCES

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20 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

TODD MCCRACKEN, P.GEO.

I, Todd McCracken, P.Geo., of Sudbury, Ontario do hereby certify:

- I am the Director – Mining & Geology at BBA E&C Inc. with a business address at 1010 Lorne Street, Unit 103, Sudbury, Ontario P3C 4R9.
- This certificate applies to the technical report entitled *Palmetto Resource Estimation and Technical Report, Esmeralda County, Nevada* (the 'Technical Report').
- I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo (B.Sc. Honours, 1992). I am a member in good standing of Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License #0631). My relevant experience includes 28 years of experience in exploration and operations, including several years working in epithermal deposits. I am a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument").
- My most recent personal inspection of the Property was April 10 to 11, 2017 inclusive.
- I am responsible for all Sections of the Technical Report.
- I am independent of Smooth Rock Ventures Corp. as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
- I have previous involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report, having issued a technical report on the Property in 2018.
- I have read the Instrument and the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
- As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and dated this 20th day of October 2020 at Sudbury, Ontario.

Original document signed and stamped by Todd McCracken, P.Geo.

Todd McCracken, P.Geo.
Director – Mining & Geology
BBA E&C Inc.

ABOUT US

WSP is one of the world's leading professional services consulting firms. We are dedicated to our local communities and propelled by international brainpower. We are technical experts and strategic advisors including engineers, technicians, scientists, planners, surveyors and environmental specialists, as well as other design, program and construction management professionals. We design lasting solutions in the Buildings, Transportation, Infrastructure, Oil & Gas, Environment, Geomatics, Mining, Power and Industrial sectors as well as project delivery and strategic consulting services. With over 8,000 talented people across Canada and 49,500 people globally we engineer projects that will help societies grow for generations to come.

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