Technical Report for the Imperial Gold Project, California, USA

Report Prepared for

KORE Mining Ltd

Report Prepared by

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.

2CK015.000
December 30, 2019

Technical Report for the Imperial Gold Project, California, USA

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Important Notice

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for KORE Mining Ltd. ("KORE Mining") by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. ("SRK"). The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in SRK's services, 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 KORE Mining subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with SRK and relevant securities legislation. The contract permits KORE to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. 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.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

KORE Mining Ltd (KORE Mining) commissioned SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK) to prepare a mineral resource model and accompanying technical report for the Imperial gold project located in California.

This mineral resource model was to be primarily based on an earlier mineral resource model and technical report for the Imperial gold project originally prepared by SRK for Delta Gold Inc. (Delta) in 2012 (with an effective date of March 31, 2012 and a signature date of May 29, 2012) but that was ultimately presented to ADR Capital Corp. (ADR). Delta was completing a reverse takeover of ADR at that time, as a qualifying transaction for ADR, pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

KORE Mining acquired 100% of the Imperial Project in 2017 and does not consider the findings of the 2012 Preliminary Economic Assessment to be current. KORE Mining has requested SRK to update the mineral resource model for the Imperial gold project to current economic conditions and outlook, and to document this in a report prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument (NI) 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. The technical report is required by securities law to support the first time disclosure of mineral resources by the KORE Mining.

This report is based on the SRK (2012) technical report, information collected by the SRK qualified persons (QPs) during a site visit undertaken on November 26, 2019, and on additional information provided by KORE Mining. In accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, Qualified Persons (QPs) from SRK on November 26, 2019 9-10, 2012, accompanied a KORE Mining representative.

The mineral resource estimate reported herein was prepared in conformity with generally accepted Canadian Institute of Mining's (CIM) "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (as adopted by the CIM Council on November 29, 2019). KORE Mining will undertake internal trade-off studies to determine the economic merit of the project, which may be upgraded to a revised preliminary economic assessment (PEA) in future. The work in 2012 was undertaken on a database last updated in 1996 and no additional exploration data or property activity has occurred since that time.

Property Description, Location, Access, and Physiography

The Imperial Project is located in Imperial County in the desert region of southeastern California, USA (Figure 1-1). It is located along the Indian Pass Road approximately 26 road-miles northwest of the city of Yuma, Arizona, and is approximately 45 miles east-north-east of El Centro, California. The project is located on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM").

The operating Mesquite Mine and the closed Picacho Mine are located roughly 10 miles to the west and east, respectively, of the property. The closed American Girl Mine is about 8 miles south of the project. The Imperial project that is the subject of this assessment is owned by Imperial USA Corp. ("IUC"), formerly named, Glamis Imperial Corporation.

As per information supplied by KORE Mining, Macquarie Americas Corp. and Macquarie Bank Limited and a Title Opinion supplied by Mitchell Chadwick LLP, the project property consists of contains 654 unpatented mining claims. The total area of all the claims is approximately 5,721 acres.

In 2017, KORE Mining acquired the Imperial USA Corp.

In March 2017, KORE Mining acquired Imperial USA Corp. from Newmont Goldcorp (formerly Goldcorp) (the "Vendor") for an initial payment of US$150,000, and future payments of US$1,000,000 payable upon the announcement of a revised Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) or similar report, and US$1,000,000 payable 30 days after the date that gold is poured from ore mined from the related properties. In addition, the Company has committed to incur US$5 million in exploration and evaluation expenditures (which includes permitting and development activities) on the Imperial Project on or before March 2022, the fifth anniversary of the date of the agreement. In the event the Company does not incur these expenditures within this timeframe, the Company must then pay US$1,000,000 to the Vendor.

Figure 1-1: Location of the Imperial Gold Project

The Imperial Property can be maintained in good standing by:

- Firstly paying an annual claim maintenance fee to the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") for each claim which is due prior to the end of the fiscal tenure year which starts and ends at noon on September 1st of the current year, and

- Record an affidavit that the maintenance fees have been paid with the local County Recorder. Failure to comply will result in forfeiture of the claims.

Both of these requirements have been met for the 2019 assessment year, and all Claims are marked as active on BLM's Land & Mineral Legacy Rehost 2000 System.

After review of the required permits and authorizations as well as environmental considerations, the authors of this report conclude that the owner of the validated mineral claims (i.e., the claims within the area defined by the Imperial Gold Project) has the right to advance its exploration and mining interests subject to obtaining permits to carry out the activities per the permits and authorisations.

History

Due to the extent of the alluvial cover on the Imperial Project, exploration has historically consisted primarily of drilling. Initial exploration strategies focused on wide-spaced definition drilling of buried gravity and structural anomalies. Mineralized zones were projected down dip and followed with additional drilling to depths exceeding 1,000 ft. Later exploration strategies focused on the development of the entire deposit and tested down-dip areas for economic mining limits. To date, 349 exploration boreholes totalling 195,047 ft have delineated the mineralized zones defined in the geology and mineral resource modeling completed.

Mineral exploration on the Imperial Gold project was undertaken between 1980 and 1996 by the following exploration entities:

- Gold Fields Mining Corporation (1980-1986)
- Exploration by Imperial County Joint Venture (1987-1993)
- Exploration by Glamis Gold (1994-1996)

Geology and Mineralization

The Imperial Gold Project is located on the southern flank of the Chocolate Mountains, structurally aligned and equidistant between the Picacho and Mesquite gold deposits. The project area is underlain by a sequence of Jurassic age gneisses and schists. The overlaying stratigraphy is made up of fanglomerates and alluvium that vary in thickness from 10 to 700 feet ("ft") and cover 95% of the project area.

Gold mineralization occurs primarily within haematitic and limonitic altered breccias, microfractures, and gouge zones developed in the host biotite gneiss and sericite gneiss units. Minor quartz veining, very-fine grained pyrite pseudomorphs and silicified zones are also common.

The Imperial gold deposit is believed to represent epithermal gold mineralization related to Tertiary-age low angle detachment faults and associated extensional faults. The epithermal gold mineralization is structurally controlled and transitional between low and high-sulphidation systems.

A cross section of the deposit is shown in Figure 1-2.

Exploration and Drilling

Exploration on the project occurred between 1982 and 1996 and was comprised of mainly of reverse circulation and core drilling. A total of 349 reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes totalling 195,047 ft, and nine core holes totalling approximately 4,900 ft, were drilled.

Table 1-1 summarizes the drilling activities by year, drilling type and operator.

Table 1-1: Summary of Drilling on the Imperial Gold Project

Year	Operator	Type	No. Holes	Total (ft)
1982-1986	Gold Fields	RC	53	27,880
1987-1992	Imperial County Joint Venture	RC	169	71,539
1994	Glamis Gold	RC	45	34,565
1995	Glamis Gold	RC	32	29,890
1994-1995	Glamis Gold	Core[a]	9	4,913
1996[b]	Glamis Gold	RC	41	26,260
Total	**All**	**All**	**349**	**195,047**

a. Core drilling was dedicated to metallurgical testwork and was not used in the previous or current resource estimates.
b. Drilling in 1996 was not utilized in the previous mineral resource estimate found in the WSE 1996 FS but was included in this study.

Sample Preparation, Analyses, Security and Data Verifications

Sample preparation, analyses and security procedures for historical samples taken by the previous operators, Gold Fields and Glamis Gold, are not specifically documented and therefore difficult to review. The authors of this report understand that samples were assayed for gold at the Mesquite and Picacho mine laboratories. The preparation and assaying technique were not documented. Assay records are preserved on paper logs, level maps, and sections.

The majority of the gold analysis was conducted by American Assay Laboratory ("AAL") and Chemex Labs Inc. ("Chemex") at undisclosed locations. Chemex is accredited to ISO/IEC standards to provide complete assurance regarding quality performance in sample preparation and analysis. AAL is not accredited.

Verification sampling completed by Delta was conducted at ALS Canada Ltd. (ALS Minerals) in North Vancouver, British Columbia in order to verify selected historically sampled intervals. The management system of the ALS Group of laboratories is accredited ISO 9001:2000 by QMI Management Systems Registration.

In the opinion of the qualified person of this report, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by previous operators is poorly documented and therefore difficult to assess. The known analytical quality control measures implemented on the Imperial Project is limited to field duplicates and umpire check assays in 1991-1992 and umpire check assays in 1994-1996. Other checks on the data were likely performed by each operator but are not known to the qualified person.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

A review of the historical testwork summarized in the Western States Engineering (1996), indicates that Imperial gold project material is amenable to run-of-mine (“ROM”) HL with an estimated average gold recovery of 73%. Column leach testing nearby Picacho mine samples suggests that the Imperial material leaches faster than Picacho but achieve similar ultimate gold extraction levels after 70 days.

Environmental, Permitting and Social Impact

Although mining for metallic ore in California has not been legally prohibited, the restrictions placed on the development of new mines, and specifically the Imperial Mine, have created a difficult regulatory environment in which to design and authorize a new operation. The key environmental, permitting, and social considerations for the future development of the Imperial Gold Project include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- The environmental baseline studies conducted during the previous permitting process in the late 1990’s are all out of date and will need to be updated for every environmental resources.
- The use of spent heap leach pad material as pit backfill was previously proposed, but there has been no modelling conducted to evaluate potential impacts to groundwater. Initial analysis of spent heap material is generally good and demonstrates there is a low risk of groundwater contamination from contact with this material. However, additional modelling is required to more definitively assess this issue.
- While the SMARA backfilling regulations have a profound effect on mine planning for the Imperial Gold Project, these regulations are currently under review and may be revised in the near future. However, any project development will need to overcome the legislative barriers also placed in from on the Project.
- Proactive social and community engagement will be essential to any future mine development, especially with respect to tribal engagement.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The Mineral Resource Statement presented herein represents the second mineral resource evaluation prepared for the Imperial Project in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101. As no additional data has been generated for the project since 2012, the mineral resource model described in this report is unchanged from that generated by SRK (2012) but has been re-stated to consider current 2019 economics.

No mineral reserve has been estimated for Imperial project.

The mineral resource model prepared by the qualified person considers 349 RC boreholes drilled by various operators during the period of 1987-1996. The resource estimate was completed under the supervision of Glen Cole, PGeo. (APGO #1416), who is an independent qualified person as this term is defined in NI 43-101. The effective date of this resource estimate is December 30, 2019.

Gold grades were estimated by ordinary kriging constrained within modeled grade zone domain solids. Gold grades were estimated within each domain separately using capped composites from within that domain and applying appropriate search parameters.

The qualified person considers that the blocks located within the conceptual pit envelope show "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" and can be reported as a mineral resource. Mineral resources are reported at a COG of 0.003 oz/t Au and include all resource blocks above cut-off inside the conceptual pit shell. The COG was based on a gold price of $1,500/oz gold and a gold metallurgical recovery of 80%.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration

The mineral resource statement for the Imperial Gold Project is presented in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Mineral Resource Statement*, Imperial Gold project, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., December 30, 2019

Classification	Quantity ('000 tons)	Grade Gold (oz/t)	Contained Gold ('000 ounces)
Indicated			
Grade Zone (Domains 100, 120)	50,379	0.0174	877
Total Indicated	**50,379**	**0.0174**	**877**
Inferred			
Grade Zone (Domains 100, 110, 120)	79,869	0.0156	1,245
Gravel with grade (Domain 200)	10,557	0.0041	43
Bedrock with grade (Domain 300)	9,748	0.0050	48
Total Inferred	**100,174**	**0.0133**	**1,336**

Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.003 oz/t Au using a price of $1,500 /oz Au inside a conceptual pit shell optimized using mining operating costs of $1.40 per ton, metallurgical and process recovery of 80%, combined processing and G&A costs of $2.30 per ton, $0.50 per ton of sustaining capital and overall pit slope of 45 degrees.

All figures rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability

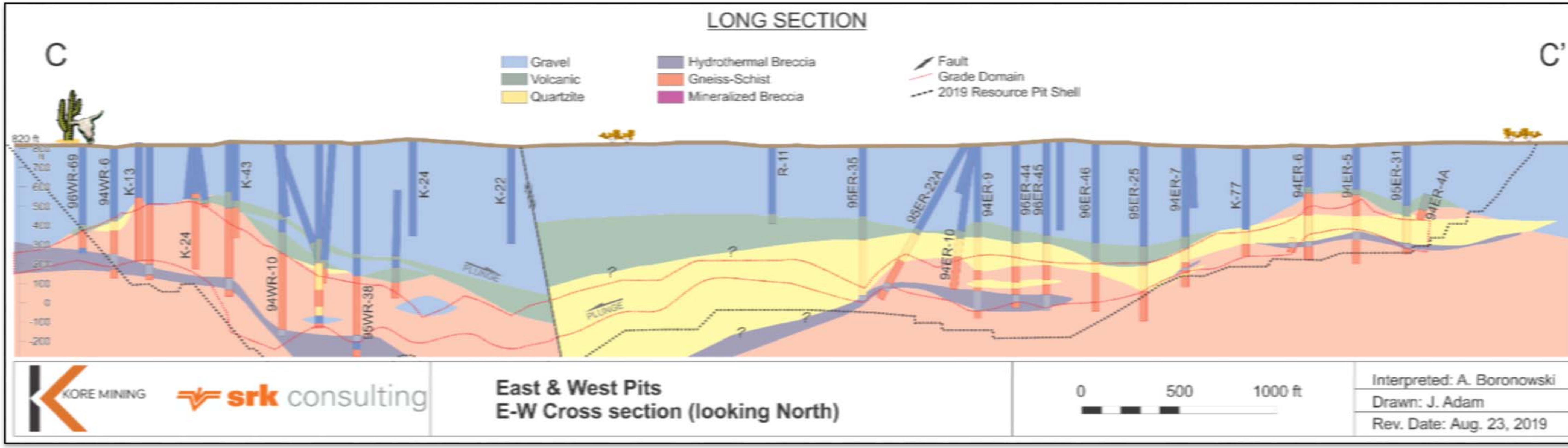


Figure 1-2: Conceptual East-West Long Section Across the Imperial Gold Deposit (looking North)

Interpretations and Conclusions

A total of 349 boreholes, of which 344 are located within resource estimation area (comprising a total of 190,047 ft of reverse circulation drilling) have been drilled by various operators (including Gold Fields, Glamis Gold, and other historical operators) on the Imperial Gold Project from 1982 to 1996.

No exploration activity has been undertaken on the project since 1996, with minimal documentation of the historical exploration activity available to review. Although a significant amount of drilling has occurred on the property to delineate significant gold mineralization, minimal evidence of exploration procedures or protocols are available to confirm that best practice exploration methodologies were adopted. Additionally, with most of the drilling having been reverse circulation, detailed geological reviews of drill core have not been possible to define a more detailed geological / structural model for the property or to generate a better understanding of the spatial controls of gold mineralization.

Historical sampling methods and approach are difficult to assess retrospectively. The chip sampling data were meticulously recorded on paper records and later transposed to digital format. Although much of the RC drill chips have not been preserved, representative drill chips from the Glamis Gold drill campaign during 1994 to 1996 were preserved in chip trays. The qualified person was able to check a limited selection of the original paper logs and found these to fairly represent the material in the chip trays. Based on historical reports, the qualified person considers that the sampling approach used by the historical operators did not introduce a sampling bias.

In the opinion of the qualified person, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used to generate exploration data upon which the resource model is based is poorly documented and therefore difficult to assess. The known analytical quality control measures implemented on the Imperial Gold Project is limited to field duplicates and umpire check assays in 1991-1992 and umpire check assays in 1994-1996. Other checks on the data were likely performed by each operator but are not known to the qualified person.

Despite the uncertainty outlined above, limited data verification measures undertaken by Delta and The authors of this report suggest that the exploration data are sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries of the gold mineralization and support the evaluation and classification of mineral resources in accordance with generally accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Best Practices and CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (November 2019).

The gold mineralization on the Imperial gold project occurs primarily within structurally controlled hematite and limonite altered breccias and fault filled gouge zones hosted in biotite or sericite altered gneiss. the qualified person generated a mineral resource model using a conventional geostatistical block modelling approach constrained by mineralization wireframes. The block model was populated with gold grades estimated using ordinary kriging informed from capped composited data and estimation parameters derived from variography.

The qualified person is satisfied that the geological modelling honours the current geological information and knowledge. The location of the samples and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support resource evaluation. The mineral resource model is largely based on geological knowledge derived from boreholes drilled sections spaced at approximately 150 ft apart in the east and west portions of the deposit and over 250 ft in the rest of the deposit.

The geological information gathered from the RC drilling is sufficiently dense to allow modelling with reasonable confidence of the gold mineralization boundaries (domains 100, 110, and 120), as well as the base of gravel contact, which delimited the unconstrained domains (domains 200 and 300). However, uncertainty remains in the structural framework of the deposit. Normal faults are believed to displace the lithological units including gold mineralization but have not been modelled. The south dipping domain 110 is potentially the result of faulting. The geological continuity can only be inferred at the current drill spacing within the meaning of the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014).

The mineral resources classification was also reviewed using a combination of tools including: confidence in the geological interpretation, variography results, search ellipse volume, and kriging variance.

Generally, for mineralization exhibiting good geological continuity investigated at an adequate spacing and displaying low structural complexity, the qualified person considers that blocks estimated according to defined parameters could be classified into the Indicated and Inferred categories within the meaning of the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014).

The mineral resource model documented in this report indicates that the Imperial Gold project hosts significant gold mineralization, but additional exploration would need to be undertaken in areas of lower drilling density to upgrade the Inferred portions of the mineral resource model to be suitable for advanced mining study applications.

Recommendations

The geological setting and character of the gold mineralization delineated to date on the Imperial Gold Project are of sufficient merit to justify additional exploration and development expenditures. the qualified person recommends that further work be conducted to increase the confidence in the resource model, metallurgy and geotechnical knowledge. The authors of this report recommend a data collection program that includes exploration drilling and technical data collection aimed at completing the characterization of the project in preparation for a Preliminary Economic Assessment.

The objective of this work will be to upgrade the category of the resources that are presently inferred to indicated resource classification. As such it will require more diamond drilling than RC drilling. The core drilling is needed to twin previously drilled RC holes and provide representative samples for metallurgical, geotechnical and other materials testing. The RC drilling will infill where present drill spacing in the targeted resources is inadequate.

The recommendation work program can be separated into activities related to geology / resource modeling and for engineering and other studies required to characterize the deposit.

It is estimated that the proposed drilling and exploration work and the engineering and other studies would cost approximately US$7,000,000 (Table 1-3).

Table 1-3: Estimated Cost for the Exploration Program and Engineering Studies Proposed by SRK for the Imperial Gold Project

Description	Quantity (ft)	Unit Cost (US$ per foot)	Total (US$)
Drilling and Exploration			
Reverse Circulation Infill	48,000	50	2,400,000
Core Drilling	16,000	125	2,000,000
Geology / Structural Studies			125,000
Exploration QAQC			400,000
Subtotal			**4,925,000**
Engineering and Other Studies			
Environmental baseline studies			500,000
Update mineral resource model with new drilling			75,000
Geotechnical / HL design studies			500,000
Preliminary economic assessment			200,000
Metallurgical HL testwork			200,000
Subtotal			**1,475,000**
Contingency (10%)			600,000
Total			**7,000,000**

1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

During August 2019, KORE Mining Ltd (KORE Mining) commissioned SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK) to prepare a mineral resource model and accompanying technical report for the Imperial gold project located in California.

This mandate is primarily based on an earlier mineral resource model and technical report for the Imperial gold project originally prepared by SRK for Delta Gold Inc. (Delta) in 2012 but presented to ADR Capital Corp. (ADR). Delta was completing a reverse takeover of ADR at that time, as a qualifying transaction for ADR, pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange. This report had an effective date of March 31, 2012 and a signature date of May 29, 2012 (SRK, 2012).

KORE Mining acquired 100% of the Imperial Gold Project in 2017 and does not consider the findings of the 2012 Preliminary Economic Assessment to be current and have requested SRK to update the mineral resource model for the Imperial gold project to current conditions and to document this in a report prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument (NI) 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. The mineral resource estimate reported herein was prepared in conformity with generally accepted Canadian Institute of Mining's (CIM) "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (November 29, 2019)". KORE Mining will undertake internal trade-off studies to determine the economic merit of the project, which may be upgraded to a revised preliminary economic assessment in future. The technical report is also required by securities law to support the first time disclosure of mineral resources by the KORE Mining.

This report is based on the SRK (2012) work, information collected by the SRK qualified persons (QPs) during a site visit undertaken on November 26, 2019, and on additional information initially provided by Delta and subsequently by KORE Mining. In accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, QPs from SRK including Mr. Glen Cole visited the project site on November 26, 2019, accompanied by a KORE Mining representative. Much of the technical information documented in this technical report is sourced from the SRK (2012) technical report, with this information being updated as appropriate.

In addition to inspecting the project site and accessing roads, the QPs visited a storage locker in Yuma, Arizona, where drill core and chip samples and project documentation (maps, sections, reports, correspondence, and data) were inspected. the QPs believe that they were given full access to all available data.

This report may include technical information that requires 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 authors of this report do not consider them to be material.

SRK is not an insider, associate or an affiliate of KORE Mining, and neither SRK nor any affiliate has acted as an advisor to KORE Mining, its subsidiaries or its affiliates in connection with this project. The results of the mineral resource evaluation are not dependent on any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings. All of the QPs who authored this report are independent of KORE.

2 Reliance on Other Experts

The authors of this report have not performed an independent verification of the land titles and tenures as summarized in Section 3 of this report. They have relied upon the title opinion for the project claims as provided by Mitchell Chadwick LLP to KORE Mining, Macquarie Americas Corp. and Macquarie Bank Limited in a memorandum dated May 3, 2019 for the title information in Section 3.2 and Appendices A and B of this report.

A copy of the above title opinion is provided in Appendix A of this technical report.

3 Property Description and Location

The information contained in this section has not been verified by an independent legal entity. The authors of this report has relied upon land title, tenure and underlying agreement information provided by KORE Mining, including a title opinion by the firm of Mitchell Chadwick LLP.

3.1 Location

The Imperial Gold Project is located in Imperial County in the desert region of southeast California, USA. It is located along the Indian Pass Road approximately 26 road-miles northwest of Yuma, Arizona (Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2).

The property is contained within the San Bernardino base meridian:

- Sections 31, 32, and 33, Township 13 South, Range 21 East and
- Section 5, Township 14 South Range 21 East, San Bernardino base meridian.

The centroid of the property is at approximately 32°59′ N and 114°47′ W.

The project is located on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM").

The operating Mesquite Mine and the closed Picacho Mine are located roughly ten miles to the northwest and east, respectively, of the property. The closed American Girl Mine is about eight miles south of the project (Figure 3-2).

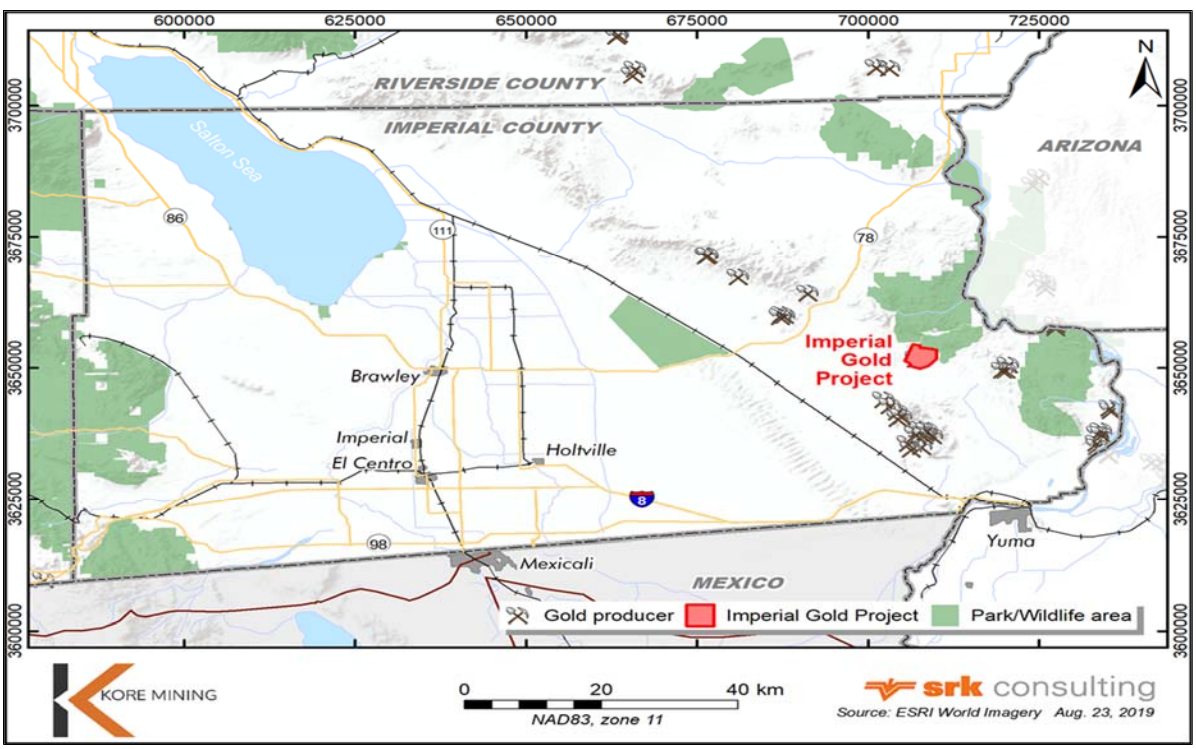


Figure 3-1: Location Map for the Imperial Gold Project

3.2 Mineral Tenure

As per information supplied by KORE Mining, Macquarie Americas Corp. and Macquarie Bank Limited and a Title Opinion supplied by Mitchell Chadwick LLP, the project property consists of contains 654 unpatented mining claims. The total area of all the claims is approximately 5,721 acres held by Imperial USA Corp. Within the defined project boundary area there are 468 claims covering 2,020 acres made up of the UYA and BB claims that have been validated by the Mineral Examiner of the Bureau of Land Management. Appendix B contains a complete list of all the project claims.

The Imperial Gold Project that is the subject of this assessment is owned by Imperial USA Corp. (IUC), formerly named, Glamis Imperial Corporation.

Figure 3-2 shows the outline of the Imperial Gold Project claims, with those containing the mineral resource highlighted in red. The project claims tabulated in Appendix B are depicted in plan in Figure 3-3 (Kore Mining is depicted as KMI).

The following Sections 3.2.1 to 3.2.5 describe KORE Mining's Option agreement and tenure information.

3.2.1 KORE Mining's Share Purchase Option Agreement

In March 2017, Kore Mining acquired Imperial USA Corp. from Newmont Goldcorp (formerly Goldcorp) (the "Vendor") for an initial payment of US$150,000, and future payments of US$1,000,000 payable upon the announcement of a revised Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) or similar report, and US$1,000,000 payable 30 days after the date that gold is poured from ore mined from the related properties. The Vendor has the option to receive these future payments in either cash or shares, up to a maximum 4.9% ownership interest in the Company, above which further share consideration is at the option of the Company. Upon receiving shares, the Vendor also retains the right to participate in future equity issuances on a pro-rata basis. The Vendor also retains a 1% NSR on the property.

In addition, the Company has committed to incur US$5 million in exploration and evaluation expenditures (which includes permitting and development activities) on the Imperial Project on or before March 2022, the fifth anniversary of the date of the agreement. In the event the Company does not incur these expenditures within this timeframe, the Company must then pay US$1,000,000 to the Vendor.

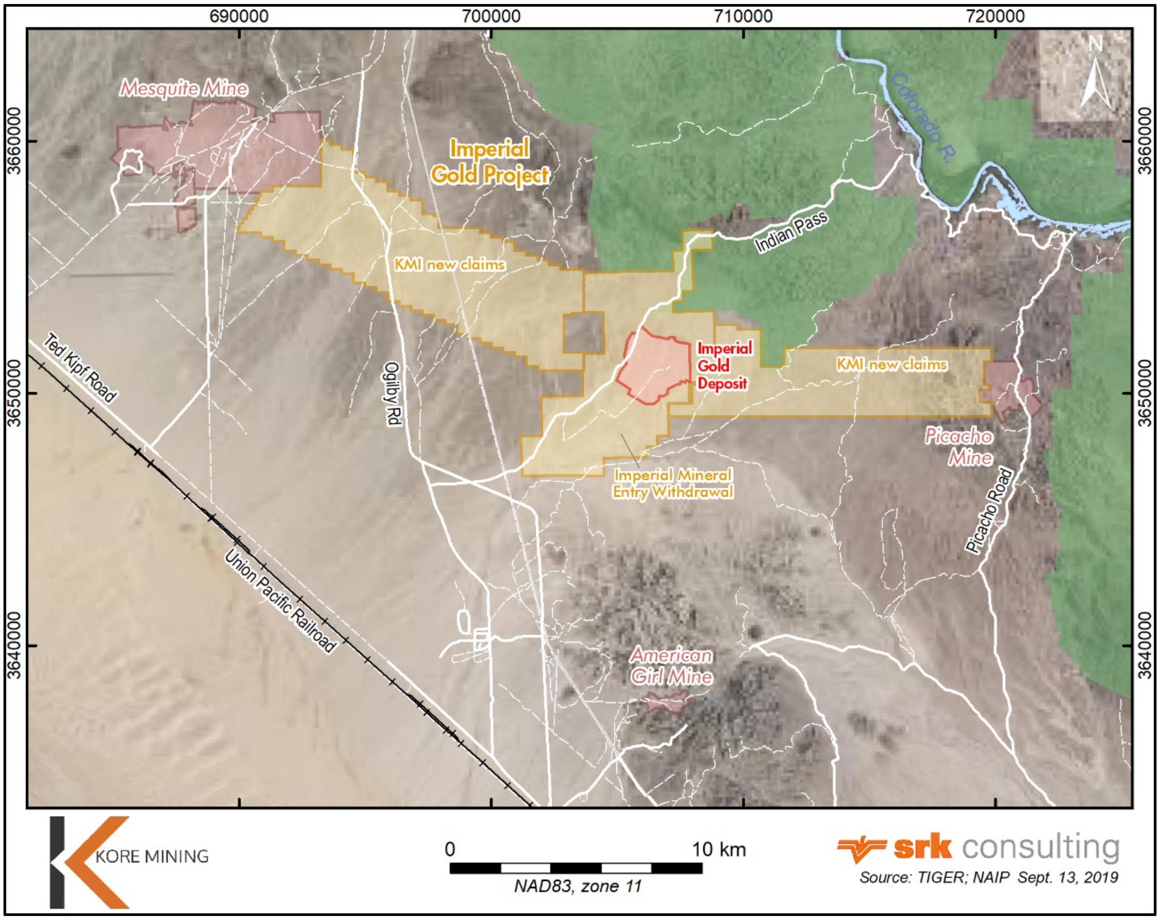


Figure 3-2: Map Showing the Outline of the Imperial Gold Project Claim Boundaries

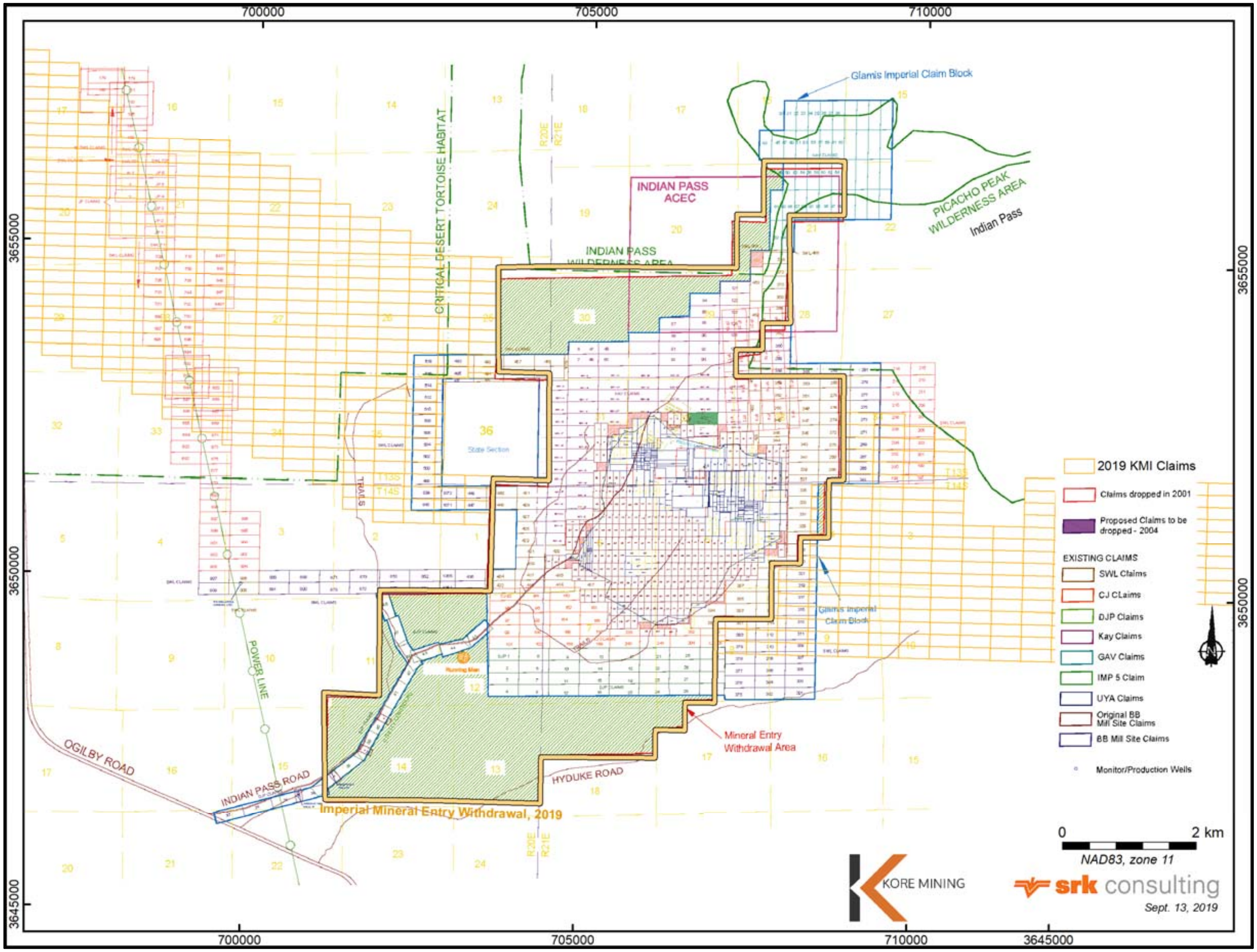


Figure 3-3: Map Showing the Claim Details of the Imperial Gold Project

3.2.2 Revised Title Review Summary

To undertake the title review update, Mitchell Chadwick LLP, examined the following material:

- Unpatented Mining Claim and Mill Site Title Opinion (May 17, 2012);
- Certificate of Amendment, recorded in the Imperial County Recorder's Office on April 26, 2019 (June 4, 2012);
- Title Review for Unpatented Mining Claims (January 23, 2017);
- Validity of Claims on Imperial Property (September 19, 2017);
- Title Review Update (October 5, 2018);
- Online search of BLM LR2000 database (April 17, 2019);
- Affidavit Notice of Intent to Hold Payment of Annual Maintenance Fee In lieu of Assessment Work for years 2017 and 2018;
- Maintenance Fee Payment form for years 2017 and 2018; and
- Results of search of Imperial County Official Records, maintained by Chicago Title in El Centro conducted on April 30, 2019.

3.2.3 Details of Imperial Property Mining Claims and Licences – The BLM Mineral Claim Validity Report

In July 2002, the BLM completed the Validity Report which required a detailed examination and study of the Imperial Property by government representatives of various disciplines using the following guiding principles: "BLM conducts validity examinations to recognize valid claims, eliminate invalid ones and preserve the rights of the public. Any examination must be consistent with the law and must confirm that each mining claim contains a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit, and that each mill site is supported by a qualifying use."

The Validity Report concluded that, "Glamis (now Imperial USA Corp.) appears to have conducted the necessary work within the scope of the statutory requirements, and of a 'prudent operator in usual, customary, and proficient operations of similar character' (43 CFR 3809.0-5(k)) to support their claims, as valid existing rights, within the project area. Within the scope and limitations of this investigation we conclude that Glamis could mine the Imperial gold project as proposed and process gold from mineralized rock on the property at a profit as a surface mine, but not as an underground mine."

The Validity Report pertains to a specific area within the Imperial Property referred to as the Project Boundary which contains the entire underlying West, East and Central (Singer) deposits and known gold mineralization that comprise the geological resource model and covers all the area that encompassed the Plan of Operations that Glamis submitted initially into the federal/state Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Review ("EIS/EIR") permitting process that started in 1995. The BLM identified the area-of-interest as covering 2,020 acres (817.5 hectares) made up of the 187 UYA Lode Claims and 281 BB Mill Site Claims.

3.2.4 Requirements to Maintain the Imperial Property

The Imperial Property can be maintained in good standing by:

- firstly paying an annual claim maintenance fee to the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") for each claim which is due prior to the end of the fiscal tenure year which starts and ends at noon on September 1st of the current year, and

- record an affidavit that the maintenance fees have been paid with the local County Recorder. Failure to comply will result in forfeiture of the claims.

Both of these requirements have been met for the 2019 assessment year, and all Claims are marked as active on BLM's Land & Mineral Legacy Rehost 2000 System

The BLM maintains an online database named "LR2000" that contains updated information on all unpatented mining claims that have been filed with the BLM. To confirm that all 654 claims are shown as active, with fee payment, Mitchell Chadwick LLP searched the LR2000 database for all claims located in the same townships as the claims on the Mine Site and manually reviewed the status of each claim. After reviewing the LR2000 reports and cross-checking against the Claims list set forth on Appendix B, Mitchell Chadwick LLP confirmed that all of the Claims are marked as "active" in the current BLM database.

An annual inspection/survey of the location corner posts must be conducted to ensure that posts and information contained with the posts is legible and in good condition.

Annual taxes are assessed from July 1st to June 30th of the following year by Imperial County and due for payment on Nov 1st of the current year and February 1st of the following year. Notice of taxes is mailed to the recorded owner.

3.2.5 Royalties and Other Property Encumbrances

There is a 1% net smelter return royalty payable to Newmont Goldcorp (formerly Goldcorp) on any mineral production from the Imperial Project pursuant to the March 2017 Share Purchase Agreement.

In May 2019, the Company issued a 1% net smelter return royalty to Macquarie Americas Corp. on any mineral production from the Imperial Project. The Company has the right to buy back this royalty upon payment of:

- C$4,750,000 until November 2019 if, by this date, all of the outstanding shares of the Company are acquired, by take-over bid, amalgamation, arrangement or similar acquisition transaction, at and for any price per common share of C$0.75 or greater (adjusted for share consolidation/split) in a) cash or b) equity consideration; or

- C$6,750,000 until May 2020 if, by this date, all of the outstanding shares of the Company are acquired, by take-over bid, amalgamation, arrangement or similar acquisition transaction, at and for any price per common share of C$1.00 or greater (adjusted for share consolidation/split) in a) cash or b) equity consideration; or

Pursuant to the May 2019 investment by Macquarie Bank Ltd and its affiliates (collectively “Macquarie) where Macquarie acquired the 1% net smelter return royalty, Macquarie also acquired the right of first offer and first refusal on a) project financing for the Imperial Project, b) new royalties on the Imperial project; and c) purchase of the 1% net smelter return royalty issued to Newmont Goldcorp.

3.2.6 Present Environmental Liabilities on the Property

No environmental liabilities have been identified or believed to exist on the Imperial Property. However, it should be noted that the area was utilized during World War II for tank, infantry and weaponry training by General Patton and his troops.

3.3 Permits and Authorization

3.3.1 Lead Agencies and Major Guiding Regulations

The U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) is responsible for administering mineral access on federal public lands on which the project is located, as authorized by the General Mining Law of 1872. The project area comprises approximately 1,648 acres of federal public lands in the form of unpatented mining claims, which were staked in accordance with the General Mining Law. Under this law, qualified "prospectors" are entitled to reasonable access to mineral deposits on these lands. Management of these public lands, including administration of the unpatented mineral claims, falls under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (“FLPMA”), and the governing regulations for FLPMA are found under Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”), with specific mineral regulations in 43 CFR §3800 *et seq*. The BLM would function as Lead Agency with respect to compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”) under which the potential environmental impacts from the project would be analyzed and disclosed.

On the local level. the Imperial County Planning/Building Department (“ICPBD”) would be the Lead Agency with respect to compliance with California’s Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (“SMARA”) and applicable sections of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, as well as the *California Environmental Quality Act* (“CEQA”). These comprise the major guiding regulations for permitting a mine operation on public land in California.

Currently there are no active federal, state, or local permits authorizing exploration, development, or any other mining activities on the Imperial Property.

3.4 Environmental Considerations

The project is located within the *California Desert Conservation Area* (“CDCA”), which was identified by Congress in FLPMA as a unique area in need of special management by the BLM.

Use of the lands and natural resources within the CDCA are guided by the 1980 CDCA Plan (as amended). The project is also located within the *Indian Pass Area of Critical Environmental Concern* ("ACEC") and within the *Indian Pass-Running Man Area of Traditional Cultural Concern*.

Essentially, all of the public lands in the CDCA under BLM management have been designated under a multiple-use classification system. Four multiple-use classes have been established: C – Controlled (the most restrictive), L – Limited, M – Moderate, and I – Intensive (the least restrictive). The Imperial Project area is located entirely within Class L, which is intended to protect sensitive, natural, scenic, ecological, and cultural resource values. Public lands designated as Class L are managed to provide for generally lower-intensity, carefully controlled multiple use of resources, while ensuring that sensitive values are not significantly diminished.

The QP reviewed an environmental assessment proposing the *Indian Pass-Running Man Area of Traditional Cultural Concern* but could find no evidence that it was authorized by the BLM.

The CDCA Plan recognizes that "judgement is called for in allowing consumptive uses only up to the point that sensitive natural and cultural values might be degraded." The multiple use guidelines adopted for implementing the CDCA Plan in Class L lands recognize that locatable mineral operations are non-discretionary, but state that the development of minerals on Class L lands would be limited to activities necessary to achieve extraction with minimum environmental impact, using best available mitigation technology, and most effective feasible reclamation practices.

The project is located on a property not previously developed for commercial use. The project area contains some existing public roads, one set well point (pump not installed) and two monitoring wells previously installed. There is no evidence of previous commercial use or any other use that may have created an environmental liability.

3.4.1 Cultural

Various cultural resource surveys and studies were completed for the project area during the previous NEPA Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") process. These studies documented the existence of numerous historic trails through the project area, as well as rock features, ground figures, and lithic and ceramic scatters. The EIS public review process progressively revealed that the local Quechan Tribe ascribes very high religious and cultural significance to this area.

Although the BLM and Imperial County issued draft EIS and CEQA Environmental Impact Report (EIR) reviews in 1995 and 1996 that would have allowed the project to proceed, these were rescinded, and in their January 2001 Record of Decision ("ROD") the BLM chose the no-action alternative, effectively denying the project. In part, this decision was based on the determination that the proposed project would cause unavoidable adverse impacts to the cultural resources identified in the area.

However, the subsequent federal administration vacated this ROD in early 2002. As a result of this federal ROD rescission, the California State Mining and Geology Board (SMGB) revised 14 CCR Section 3704.1 (hereinafter Metallic Mine Backfill Regulations). The SMGB adopted these regulations under the guise that the large open-pit quarries resulting from the extraction of metallic minerals were not necessarily left in a useful and beneficial condition, contrary to the intent of the

SMARA. In conclusion, the backfill regulation requires moving material twice (increasing GHG emissions), fails to address the proper storage and handling of waste materials (jeopardizing water quality), and can cause greater ground disturbances (impacting habitat for sensitive species). This effectively made all open-pit mine development in the state uneconomic.

3.4.2 Botanical

A biological survey report conducted for the EIS indicated that no state or federal listed, proposed, or special status plant species were reported in the Project area. A single sensitive plant species, the fairy duster (*Calliandra eriophylla*), was observed within the project area. This assessment has not been updated as part of this resource update report but would need to be completed as part of project permitting.

3.4.3 Wildlife

A biological survey report conducted for the EIS indicated the presence of two federal and/or state listed species, the desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) and the Gila woodpecker (*Melanerpes uropygial*), are potentially within the Project area. Several special status species were also recorded during the survey. These include the chuckwalla, logger head shrike (*Lanuis ludovicianus*), sharp-shinned hawk (*Falco striatus*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) and American badger (*Taxidea taxus*). This assessment has not been updated as part of this resource update report but would need to be completed as part of project permitting.

3.4.4 Visual Resources

The Project area landscape consists of a series of gently rolling ridge lines and upland areas interspersed with a series of slightly incised sub-parallel ephemeral drainage channels which all gently slope from north-northeast to south-southwest at approximately 1%. The Project area is relatively undisturbed, with only a few roads, trails, and minor disturbances from historic and ongoing mineral exploration activities.

The landscape color consists principally of browns, tans, and grays, while vegetation colors are generally browns, greens, yellows, and tans. Because of the sparse vegetation cover, the existing landscape colors meld with vegetation colors from distant points.

3.4.5 Land Use

The entire Project area is located within a remote area of eastern Imperial County on undeveloped public lands administered by the BLM. Current land uses in the area consist of mineral exploration and development, aerial military training, utility corridors, and dispersed recreational activities by the general public. Similar public lands with similar uses generally surround the Project area.

However, access to these similar lands off Indian Pass Road for recreational use by motorized vehicles is limited to designated trails. The nearest residence to the project site and process area is at Gold Rock Ranch, which is located approximately seven miles southwest of the project site and process area. No other permanent residences are known to exist within ten miles of the project area.

There are two wilderness areas located near the project. The Picacho Peak wilderness is located half a mile north of the project and the Indian Pass wilderness is located 1.5 miles north of the project. Both areas are accessed via the Indian Pass Road. Land use status will need to be updated as part of the project permitting process.

3.5 Mining Rights in Imperial County, California

[1]Federal law and policy recognize the importance of a viable domestic mining industry, and also recognize the importance of protecting natural resources from the potential damaging effects of mining. For example, the Mining Law of 1872 allows miners to secure exclusive rights to mine public lands through the location of valid mining claims, and the Mining and Mineral Policy Act sets forth a federal policy to "foster and encourage" mining, (30 U.S.C. §§ 21a, 22). On the other hand, Section 302(b) of the FLPMA directs that the Secretary "shall by regulation or otherwise, take any action necessary to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands" (43 U.S.C. §1732(b)). Section 601 of FLPMA also provides, in part:

> *Subject to valid existing rights, nothing in this Act shall affect the applicability of the United States mining laws on the public lands within the California Desert Conservation Area, except that all mining claims located on public lands within the California Desert Conservation Area shall be subject to reasonable regulations as the Secretary may prescribe to effectuate the purposes of this section. Any patent issued on any such mining claim shall recite this limitation and continue to be subject to such regulations. Such regulations shall provide for such measures as may be reasonable to protect the scenic, scientific, and environmental values of the public lands of the California Desert Conservation Area against undue impairment, and to assure against pollution of the streams and waters within the California Desert Conservation Area (43U.S.C. §1781(f)).*

BLM regulations concerning the surface use of mining claims on public land reflect the dual purposes behind this policy. The regulations provide that it is the policy of the Department of the Interior to "encourage the development of Federal mineral resources," but to do so consistently with the obligation to prevent "unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands." (43 CFR 3809.0-6). The term "unnecessary or undue degradation" is defined in BLM's regulations as follows:

Unnecessary or undue degradation means surface disturbance greater than what would normally result when an activity is being accomplished by a prudent operator in usual, customary, and proficient operations of similar character and taking into consideration the effects of operations on other resources and land uses, including those resources used outside the area of operations. Failure to initiate and complete reasonable mitigation measures, including reclamation of disturbed areas or creation of a nuisance, may constitute unnecessary or undue degradation.

Failure to comply with applicable environmental protection statutes and regulations thereunder will constitute unnecessary or undue degradation. Where specific statutory authority requires the attainment of a stated level of protection or reclamation, such as in the California Desert

[1] The first four paragraphs of this section are taken from the Final Environmental Impact Statement, September 2000.

Conservation Area, Wild and Scenic Rivers, areas designated as part of the National Wilderness System administered by the Bureau of Land Management and other such areas, that level of protection shall be met. (43 CFR 3809.05(k)).

The Solicitor for the Department of the Interior under the Clinton administration issued a legal opinion signed on January 3, 2000 by the Secretary of the Interior that reviewed the regulation of hardrock mining as it applied to the Proposed Action. This opinion found that the unnecessary or undue degradation standard, as defined above, allowed BLM to require reasonable mitigation measures to protect resources, but did not by itself give BLM the authority to prohibit mining altogether on public lands. Because the Proposed Action would be located within the CDCA, the opinion went on to analyze the “undue impairment” standard (43 U.S.C. §1781(f), quoted above).

The opinion noted that use of the lands and natural resources within the CDCA are guided by the 1980 CDCA Plan (as amended), and that all of the Project facilities would be located within multiple use Class L - Limited Use, which is the second-most restrictive of the four classifications. The opinion found that the “undue impairment” standard would permit BLM to impose reasonable mitigation measures to prevent undue impairment, and that the standard might also permit denial of a plan of operations if the impairment of other resources is particularly “undue,” and no reasonable measures are available to mitigate that harm.

The Solicitor for the Department of Interior under the Bush administration issued a legal opinion signed on October 23, 2001, by the Secretary of the Interior that again reviewed the regulation of hardrock mining and the former Solicitors opinion. This opinion found that the former Secretary improperly applied the concept of “undue impairment” and that this standard could not be used to deny a Plan of Operation (“PoO’) until the agency formally defined the term through a rulemaking process.

Since the agency has not to-date conducted any rulemaking process to define “undue impairment” future proposed mining operations would likely be subject to the “Unnecessary or undue degradation” standard as defined above.

On October 27, 2000, the Secretary of the Department of Interior (“DOI”) issued a final withdrawal for the Indian Pass area, which includes the area of the proposed Project. This withdrawal precludes entry under the public land laws, including mining laws, for a period of twenty years, subject to valid existing rights. Because these lands were not withdrawn from mineral entry before Glamis located its mining claims, the withdrawal is subject to Glamis’s (and Delta’s) mining claims to the extent the claims were valid on the date of the withdrawal and continue to be valid today. The DOI conducted a Validity Examination of the Glamis claims and issued a final report on September 27, 2002 in which they concluded the claims were valid.

Mining operations in the State of California are conducted under the mining regulations provided in the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (as amended). This act states,

> *The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the extraction of minerals is essential to the continued economic well-being of the state and to the needs of the society, and that the reclamation of mined lands is necessary to prevent or minimize adverse effects on the environment and to protect the public health and safety.*

> *The Legislature further finds that the reclamation of mined lands as provided in this chapter will permit the continued mining of minerals and will provide for the protection and subsequent beneficial use of the mined and reclaimed land.*
>
> *The Legislature further finds that surface mining takes place in diverse areas where the geologic, topographic, climatic, biological, and social conditions are significantly different and that reclamation operations and the specifications therefore may vary accordingly.*

Therefore, QP concludes that the owner of the validated mineral claims (i.e., the claims within the area defined by the Project Boundary) has the right to advance its exploration and mining interests subject to obtaining permits to carry out the activities per the permits and authorisations referred to in Section 3.3.

4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

4.1 Accessibility

Road access to the site from Yuma is eight miles west on Interstate Highway 8 to State Highway S34 (Ogilby Road), 13 miles north on S34 to Indian Pass Road, and five miles northwest along Indian Pass Road. Highways 8 and S34 are paved roads, while Indian Pass Road is a good gravel road maintained by the county. Approximately one mile of the Indian Pass Road would have to be temporarily re-located around the West Pit.

It is assumed that workers at the project would travel from Yuma and surrounding communities to the site each day.

4.2 Climate

The project site is located in the Colorado desert and has a typical desert climate with very hot summers, warm winters, and very low annual precipitation of 3” to 5”. The region enjoys over 4,000 hours of sunshine per year. The maximum temperatures generally occur in July when the maximum temperature averages about 100°F and the average minimum temperature is 80°F. In December, the coldest month, the average high is about 70°F and the average low about 45°F.

The majority of the precipitation in the region occurs in winter with very little rain falling in April, May and June. Evaporation rates are estimated to be 100 inches per annum and the probable maximum precipitation event is 4.65 inches caused by localized thunderstorms with the potential to cause flash flooding (WSE, 1996). In 1997, 3.6 inches of rain was recorded at the near-by Marine Corps Air Station Yuma as a result of the landfall of Hurricane Nora.

The project operation is not anticipated to be materially impacted by weather.

4.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The project is located near Yuma, Arizona a city of over 100,000 people. There are abundant mining support services and skilled labour available in Yuma.

Water for the site would be provided from wells located approximately five miles away, near the junction of Indian Pass and Ogilby Roads.

Electrical power is available within five miles of the project site.

4.4 Vegetation

Vegetation in the project area is typical of a hot desert climate in the region (Figure 4-1). The lack of precipitation and high temperatures limits vegetation growth to specialized species. Ocotillo and Jumping Cholla are common in the area and occur as single, widely spaced individuals. Mesquite and palo verde trees occur in and around the stream beds.

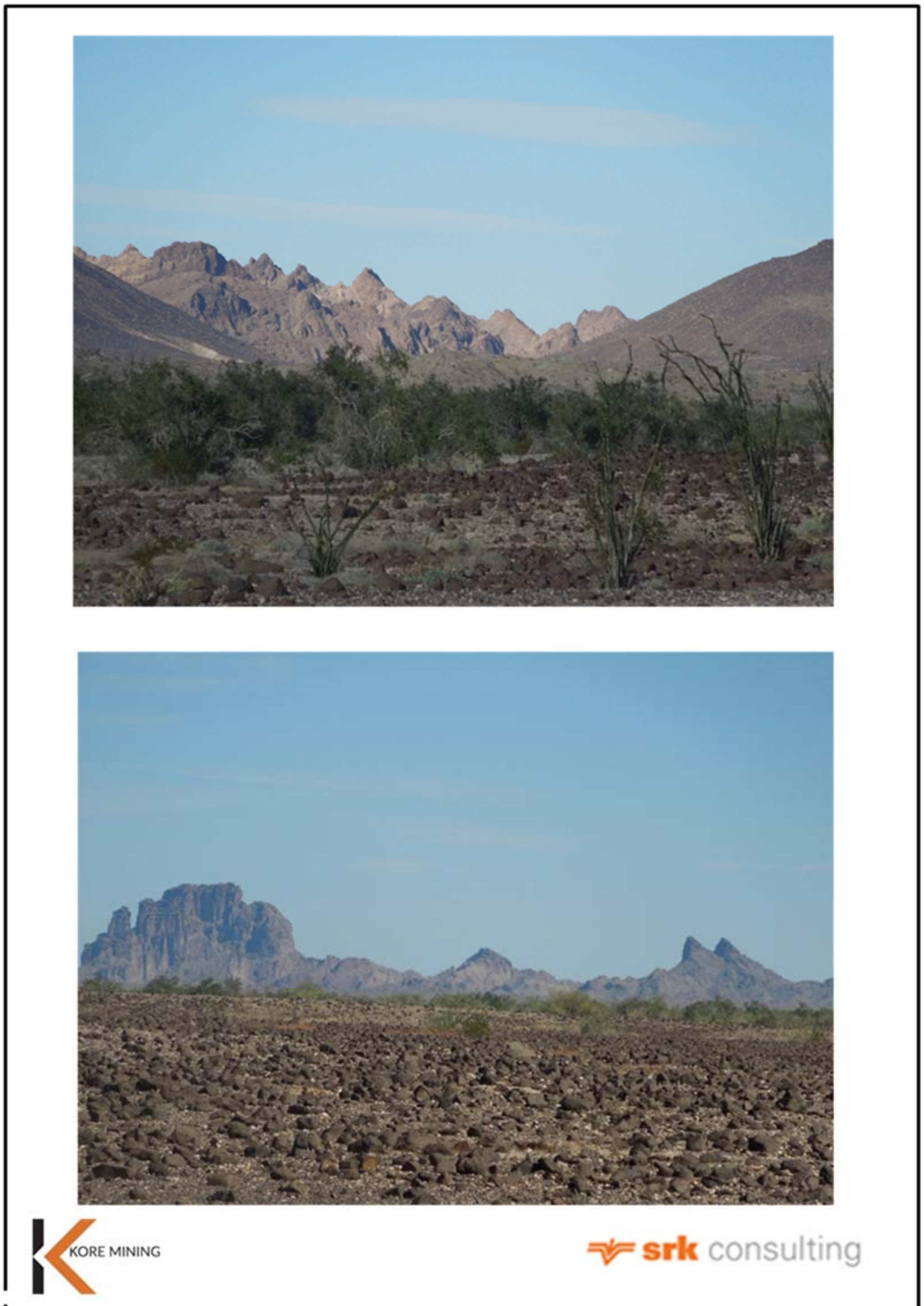


Figure 4-1: Typical Landscape in the Project Area (Source SRK, 2012)

4.5 Physiography

The project is located at between 700 ft and 900 ft above sea level on a plain southwest of the Chocolate Mountains and north of the Cargo Muchacho Mountains. The project area is generally flat with rolling pediments of up to about 100 ft in height (Figure 4-1).

5 History

Due to the extent of the alluvial cover on the Imperial Gold Project, exploration has historically consisted primarily of drilling. Initial exploration strategies focused on wide-spaced definition drilling of buried gravity and structural anomalies. Mineralized zones were projected down dip and followed with additional drilling to depths exceeding 1,000 ft. Later exploration strategies focused on the development of the entire deposit and tested down-dip areas for economic mining limits. To date, 349 exploration boreholes totalling 195,047 ft have delineated the mineralized zones defined in the geology and mineral resource modeling completed.

5.1 Exploration by Gold Fields Mining Corporation (1980-1986)

Gold Fields Mining Corporation (Gold Fields), between 1980 and 1986, acquired a 16,000-acre land holding and conducted a regional exploration program searching for low-grade, heap leachable gold deposits similar to their discovery at the Mesquite mine. Gold Fields was attracted to the Imperial Gold Project area by encouraging geochemical dry stream wash gold results, favourable widely spaced gravity, resistivity and aeromagnetic results, and the presence of placer gold and lode gold underlying Anna M. and Richard L. Singer's claims within the Imperial Gold Project area.

Drilling on the Imperial Gold Project by Gold Fields is summarized in Section 9.

5.2 Exploration by Imperial County Joint Venture (1987-1993)

In 1987, Gold Fields entered into an option agreement with the Imperial County Joint Venture comprising of Glamis Gold (65%) and Amir Mines Inc. (35%).

In 1987, the Imperial County Joint Venture conducted an exploration program consisting of 1,066 samples of experimental gas vapour phase geochemical survey over the strike of the gravity-resistivity trend, as well as reverse circulation drilling in the West, East, and Golden Queen areas (located east of the East area), and on a few of the gas vapour anomalies.

In 1989, Amir Mines Inc. changed its name to Imperial Gold Corporation and again in 1990 to Arizona Star Resources Limited.

Exploration by the joint venture between 1989 and 1992 consisted solely of drilling. A summary of the drilling activities by the Imperial County Joint Venture can be found in Section 9.

5.3 Exploration by Glamis Gold (1994-1996)

In 1994, Glamis Gold, under the name of wholly-owned subsidiary Chemgold Inc., became the sole owner and operator of the property and initiated an accelerated development drilling and pre-feasibility program.

The 1994, 1995, and 1996 exploration programs focused on definition drilling within the East, West, and Central areas, as well as metallurgical testing, engineering studies, environmental studies, density studies and culminated with a feasibility study completed in April 1996.

A summary of the drilling activities by the Glamis Gold can be found in Section 9.

5.4 Previous Mineral Resource Estimates

Following the completion of exploration drilling by the Imperial County Joint Venture, the overall geological reserve in 1990 was estimated by Mine Development Associates (MDA) from Reno, Nevada as 13.3 Mt at 0.022 oz/t gold (Garagan, 1990). The reader is cautioned that this historical mineral resource and mineral reserve estimate was prepared prior to the implementation of the NI 43-101 guidelines and, therefore, the values reported should not be relied upon. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resources. This historical mineral resource and mineral reserve estimate is superseded by the mineral resource statement reported herein. The issuer is not treating this historical estimate as a current mineral resource.

In 1996, MDA from Wheat Ridge, Colorado prepared an updated mineral resource estimate that was applied in an historical feasibility mining study commissioned by Glamis Gold (MDA, 1996). Open pit mineral resources were constrained by the East and West conceptual pits. The conceptual pit envelopes were designed at a gold price of $400/oz. The mineral resources were reported at a cut-off grade of 0.007 oz/t gold. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resources. The issuer is not treating this historical estimate as a current mineral resource.

In 2012, Delta commissioned SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.(SRK) to prepare an updated mineral resource model upon which a preliminary economic assessment was based (SRK, 2012). This mineral resource model was the first mineral resource evaluation prepared for the Imperial Project in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101 guidelines. The Imperial gold project database comprised 349 boreholes, 344 of which were located within the resource estimation area.

Analytical data used for the SRK (2012) mineral resource model was primarily sourced from drilling completed between 1987 and 1996 by Gold Fields, Glamis Gold, and other historical operators. The mineral resource statement which was informed by a total of 190,134 ft of RC drilling, is tabulated in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Mineral Resource Statement, Imperial Gold Project, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., March 30, 2012

Classification	Quantity ('000 tons)	Grade Gold (oz/t)	Contained Gold ('000 ounces)
Indicated			
Grade Zone (Domains 100, 120)	50,445	0.0174	879
Total Indicated	**50,445**	**0.0174**	**879**
Inferred			
Grade Zone (Domains 100, 110, 120)	78,298	0.0160	1,251
Gravel with grade (Domain 200)	1,403	0.0067	9
Bedrock with grade (Domain 300)	4,443	0.0085	38
Total Inferred	**84,144**	**0.0154**	**1,298**

Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.005 oz/t Au using a price of $1,400 /oz Au inside a conceptual pit shell optimized using metallurgical and process recovery of 80%, overall mining and processing costs of $3.60 per ton and overall pit slope of 45 degrees.

All figures rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability

6 Geological Setting and Mineralization

6.1 Regional Geology

The Imperial Gold Project is located on the southern flank of the Chocolate Mountains, structurally aligned and equidistant between the Picacho and Mesquite gold deposits. The project area is underlain by a sequence of Jurassic age gneisses and schists. This package of rocks is part of the amphibolite grade metamorphic suite of the Chocolate Mountain thrust sequence. The thrust system has displaced metamorphic and igneous rocks north-eastward over metamorphic greenschist facies Pelona and Orocopis schists during the Mesozoic time period. The metamorphic rocks are unconformably overlain by Cenozoic andesite, basalt flows, and tuffs. Overlying the volcanic rocks are Paleocene age fanglomerate gravels with variable thicknesses reaching up to 700 ft. A thin veneer of Miocene flood basalts and Quaternary age alluvium locally caps the gravels. A plan showing the regional geology setting is provided in Figure 6-1.

6.2 Property Geology

The Jurassic age metamorphic gneisses and schists underlying the Imperial Project have similarities to rocks found at the Mesquite and Picacho gold mines. There are very few outcrops which necessitated that the geological model be developed by interpreting drilling results. The dominant application of reverse circulation drilling and the local variations of texture and composition within the stratigraphic sequence currently make it difficult to correlate between boreholes. Core and rock chip logging placed more emphasis on recognizing changes in alteration, mineralization, and apparent structural discontinuities in order to correlate stratigraphy between boreholes and sections. Surface geological information was limited to examining a few outcrops in the Singer deposit area, which is located between the West and East portions of the deposit.

The predominant rock type intersected in the boreholes below the Paleocene gravels is the Jurassic- age biotite gneiss. The biotite gneiss contains numerous gradational divisions of biotite-chlorite gneiss and quartz feldspathic gneiss with gradational sequences into their schistose equivalents. The biotite gneiss package occurs across the entire project, while a muscovite-sericite rich unit is prevalent in the East portion of the deposit. Gold mineralization is hosted within the biotite gneiss and the sericite gneiss units.

The biotite gneiss units are capped by an upper felsic gneiss, logged commonly as a quartzite, which is predominant in the Central area of the project hosting the Singer mineralization. The quartzite is possibly a silicified version of the quartz feldspathic gneiss and may have acted as a cap to upwelling mineralized fluids (Scott 1992). If correct, then the Singer area, which is part of the Central area, may represent the top or peripheral top of the mineralizing hydrothermal system.

The metamorphic units are unconformably overlain by thin andesite basalt flows that are generally less than 100 ft in thickness. Paleocene age fanglomerates and alluvium with variable thicknesses of 10 ft to 700 ft cover 95% of the project area. A thin veneer of Miocene flood basalts and Quaternary age alluvium locally caps the gravels.

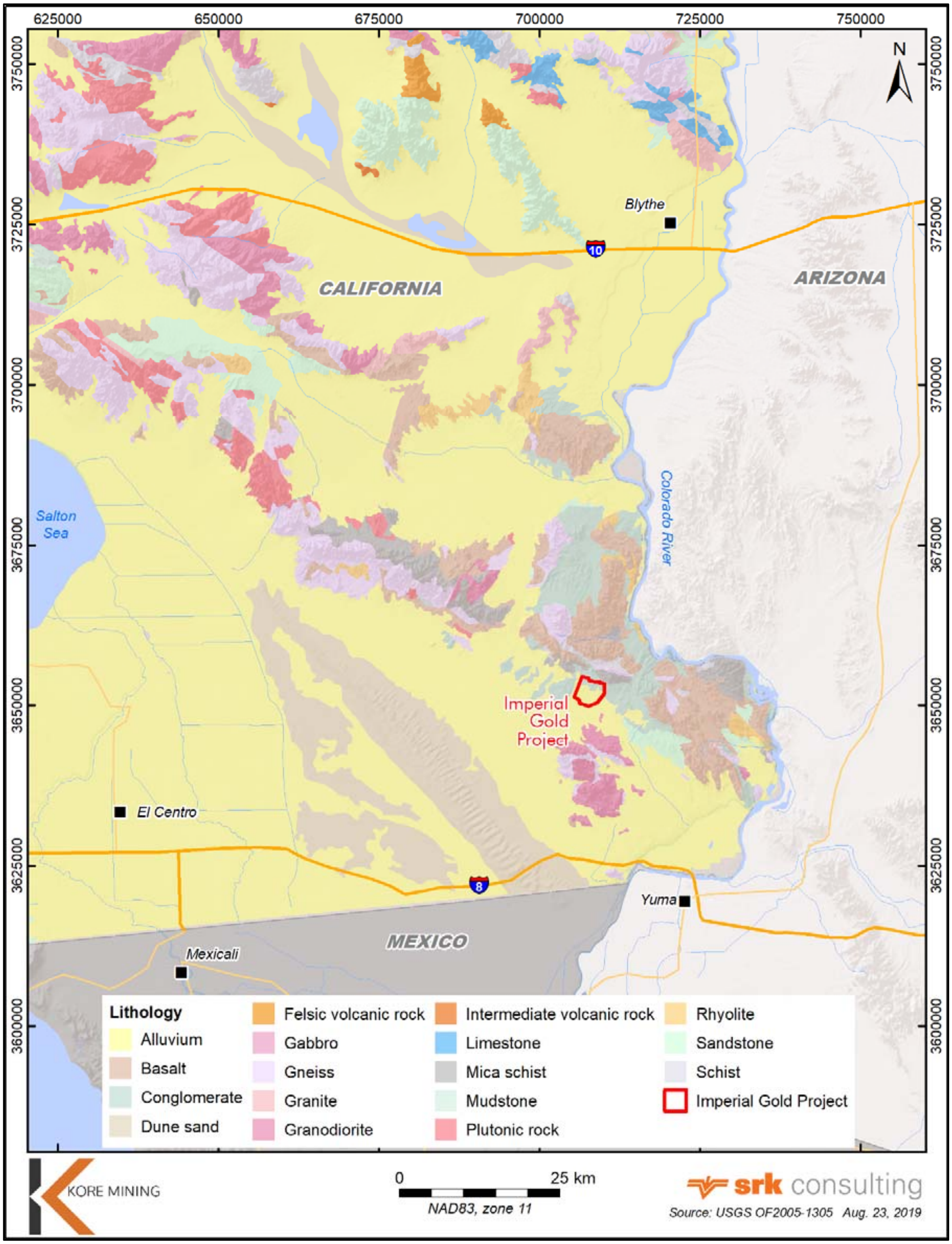


Figure 6-1: Regional Geology Setting of the Imperial Gold Project

The footwall of the metamorphic units usually consists of a siliceous breccia unit, which varies from 10 ft to 170 ft in thickness. The unit appears to parallel the fault planes of the low angle thrust sheet. The breccia is interpreted to have been injected along fault contacts as the result of the pressure release of hydrothermal fluids. A 1990 petrographic report describes the rock type as having a highly variable grain size and consisting of brecciated gneiss and dacite fragments in a rock flour matrix (Garagan, 1990). There is no indication of strain or rotation in drill cuttings and surface rock specimens have uncrushed zoned feldspars, suggesting the unit is not of tectonic origin. The siliceous breccia is flat lying to gently inclined with dips of 5° to 15° southward steepening in dip to 60° to 70° south along thrust planes.

Below the siliceous breccia unit, a footwall gneiss unit consisting of hornblende biotite gneisses occurs. This footwall unit tends to be very hard and shows rare and thin mineralized intercepts. Below this, the footwall conglomerate unit is a well indurated, clay-carbonate cemented material with coarse sub-angular gneissic fragments varying from 10 ft to 200 ft in thickness.

An interpretative East-West longitudinal section across the deposit is shown in Figure 6-2, whereas two other interpretative cross sections are provided in Appendix C.

6.2.1 Lithology

The following rock type codes are described in WSE (1996):

1. Gravel – Contains material eroded from the metamorphic units. Narrow mineralized horizons within the gravels are believed to represent placer material eroded from exposed mineralized horizons. Gravels occur above and below the West deposit. Gravels below the West deposit may be explained by a positive-type flower structure, which has thrust older stratigraphy over the younger gravels.

2. Gneiss/Schist – Predominantly consisting of biotite gneiss and sericite gneiss but locally contains quartz, feldspar, chlorite, hornblende, and grades in schistose members. The West portion of the deposit contains mostly biotite gneiss and the East portion contains predominantly sericite schist. A petrographic report shows that a mineralized haematitic gneiss sample consists of quartz feldspathic schist that was recrystallized. Limonite occurs in fractures and as interstitial films and pores. Gold mineralization is primarily hosted within the biotite gneiss and the sericite gneiss units on the Imperial gold project.

3. Hydrothermal Breccia – Occurs along fault contacts. It can be tabular and shallowly dipping southward to narrow and dipping steeply to the south or north. Contemporaneous or post gold mineralization. The tabular hydrothermal siliceous breccia is locally stacked. The rock consists of a siliceous, fine grained, blue-grey to brownish-yellow unit consisting of brecciated gneiss and dacite fragments in a rock flour matrix. Uncrushed, zoned feldspar crystals suggest that the breccia was formed by a hydrothermal event rather than a tectonic event. Locally, the hydrothermal breccia is mineralized with gold.

   A petrographic examination describes five samples of the siliceous breccias as protomylonite (granulated rhyolite to granitic gneiss) or a microbreccia. The rock contains a pseudoporphyritic texture with coarse grained fragments in a finer grained cataclastic matrix. The rock contains no directional fabric, suggesting crushing rather than shearing was the method of fracturing.

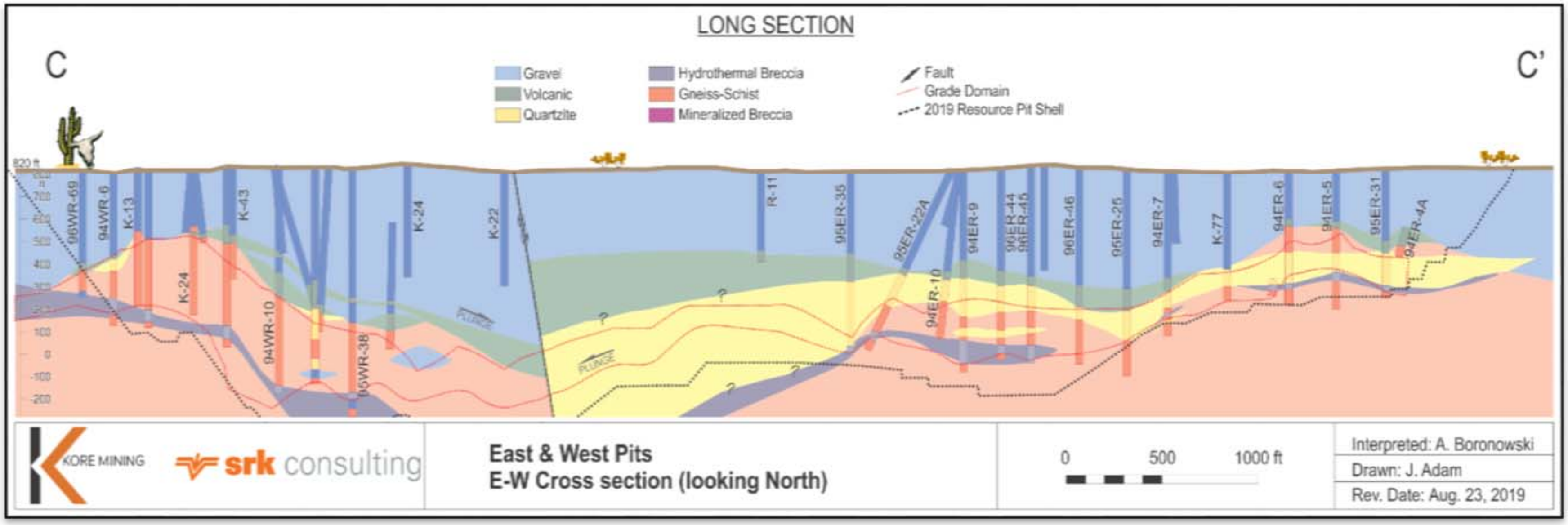


Figure 6-2: Conceptual East-West Long Section Across the Imperial Gold Deposit (looking North)

The breccias probably represent a gas-charged phreatic breccias formed as the result of the pressure release of hydrothermal fluids. These breccias are common in epithermal environments.

4. Volcanics – Grey-brown to maroon coloured fine-grained andesite to basalt flows and tuffs overlay unconformably the metamorphic package. Gold mineralization is rare in the volcanic rocks.

5. Quartzite – An upper felsic gneiss is commonly logged as a quartzite and is predominant in the Central area. The quartzite is probably a silicified version of the quartz feldspathic gneiss and may have acted as a cap to upwelling mineralized fluids.

6. Mineralized Gravel – Low grade (0.010 oz/t gold to 0.015 oz/t gold) mineralization also occurs within the overlying cemented gravel units as narrow layers eroded from exposed mineralized gneissic units.

7. Mineralized Breccia – Hosts sporadic gold mineralization associated commonly with limonitic fracture fillings, variable silicification, pyrite pseudomorphs and quartz veining.

8. High Grade Vein – Elevated gold values are directly related to the pervasiveness of the haematitic and limonitic alteration, the fracture density of the host, and most significantly, the presence of quartz veining and haematitic gouge zones.

6.2.2 Structural Geology

The dominant structural feature in the project area is a west-northwest trending thrust sheet that places Jurassic age gneisses and schists northeast over Paleocene gravels.

The thrust sheet appears as a network of curved faults (flower faults) that dip approximately 30 degrees to the south and steepen southward along the curve. Flower structures are typical of structures formed in a transpressional strike-slip environment and are common on parts of the San Andreas Fault System where shortening has thrust pre-Cretaceous granodiorite over Paleocene sediments (Boulter, 1989, and, Willis and Tosdal, 1992).

Riedel shear structures related to the dextral shear regime are formed during this phase of deformation. The shear regime structures likely prepared the rock for hydrothermal fluid migration.

Post-mineralization, high angle, east-west striking normal faults (step faults) have down faulted the mineralized zones to the south. Depth of mining would be determined by economics relating to amounts of displacement in these down dip mineralized zones.

The low angle footwall thrust contact forms the north side of the mineralized zone and defines mineable limits.

High angle, north to northeast trending faults bound the mineralized zones, forming the east and west economic limits of the proposed East and West pits. The full extent of these faults is not yet well understood.

6.2.3 Mineralization and Alteration

Gold mineralization occurs primarily within haematitic and limonitic altered breccias, microfractures and gouge zones developed in the host biotite gneiss and sericite gneiss units. Minor quartz veining, very-fine grained pyrite pseudomorphs and silicified zones are also common.

The density of fractures, extent of the red-brown to yellow haematitic/limonitic coatings and pyrite pseudomorphs within the host units are notable mineralized features. Logging of core and cuttings samples from the project site indicated no fresh pyrite or sulphide mineralization is present due to the oxidized state exhibited throughout the deposit.

The deposits were oxidized to a depth in excess of 750 ft indicating that the deposits were oxidized near surface and down dropped by faulting to their current locations.

The majority of gold mineralization occurs stratigraphically above a siliceous breccia horizon. This distinct relationship between the siliceous breccia and the overlying host rock units is traceable across the deposit. Sporadic mineralization is also noted along the cemented gravel and volcanic contacts and in fault structures within the brecciated volcanic and conglomeritic units. Low grade mineralization also occurs within the overlying cemented gravel units as narrow layers eroded from exposed mineralized gneissic units.

The mineralization and alteration character of the deposit varies across the deposit as described below.

East Area

Gold mineralization in the East area occurs within a west-northwest trending fault zone with a strike length of 3,200 ft, a variable width of up to 800 ft, and an average thickness of approximately 85 ft. The mineralized zone is a tabular body, predominantly flat lying to gently dipping 5° to 15° south. The mineralized body is cut by a series of east-west striking normal faults. The fault bound mineralized lenses of the tabular body are offset progressively deeper southward across the series of faults.

The east-west normal faulting may represent extension or possibly a change from a positive flower structure to a negative flower structure. It was noted that the dip of the mineralized lenses to the north steepen to 45° to 70° to the south. It was explained that the change in dip may be coincidental with the inflection of the flower structure thrust sheet where it steepens to a 60° to 70° dip to the south (Scott, 1992).

Another explanation may be that the shallow mineralized lenses were thrust over the adjacent, relatively stable stratigraphy, and then during the extensional period, a section of the shallow mineralized lenses located along the edge of the relatively stable stratigraphy was dragged down and southward along the south dipping normal fault. The mineralized lenses are cut by north-northeast trending normal faults that drop stratigraphy to the east and west. Paleocene to recent gravels covers the East portion of the deposit, averaging approximately 200 ft in thickness.

Gold values in the East area are elevated where the pervasiveness of limonitic alteration increases and is accompanied by silicification, quartz veining, pyritization and gouge zones. The distribution of the hematitic and limonitic alteration zones within the East area exhibit a definite spatial association to the siliceous breccias. A vertical zonation is noted in several mineralized intersections associated with the breccias from limonitic to hematitic alteration moving up in the stratigraphy. The thickness of the limonitic zone is variable, ranging from 10 ft to 75 ft. The hematitic zones are typically thicker, up to 150 ft. Hematitic and limonitic alteration show crude correlation with an increase in gold grade/thickness along linear trends oriented to the east-northeast. The linear trends are believed to reflect the presence of high angle mineralized structures. Similar structures also occur in the nearby Picacho and Mesquite mine sites.

West Area

The West area is similar to the East area and was modelled by the QP as an extension of the same mineralized body. Mineralization occurs as a tabular body made up of several zones with planar dimensions of 1,200 ft in length, 1,000 ft in width and an average thickness between 90 ft and 120 ft. Mineralization intercepts occur as shallow as 20 ft from surface and average 80 ft to 120 ft below surface.

The gold mineralization is down faulted to the south by a series of east-west trending vertical to steeply south dipping normal faults. Vertical displacement on these structures is variable from 80 ft to 260 ft. Drill data suggests that the mineralized zone is cut off to the west by a north-northeast trending structure that displaces stratigraphy down to the west. The amount of strike slip displacement is unknown on this structure. The West area gold mineralization is limited to the east by a northeast trending fault and to the east of this fault is situated the Central area. Mineralization to the north tapers into a series of discontinuous lenses or is cut off by a north dipping antithetic fault to the flower structure.

Central Area

The Central area is a down faulted block of the same stratigraphy encountered in the West and East pits. Structurally the area differs slightly from the West and East pits. Bedrock intersections occur predominantly in the shallow portion of the "flower structure". Mineralization is not as prevalent in the shallowest portion of the thrust structure in the West and East pits. This may be the result of the structural preparation of the host and explain the narrow (10 ft to 40 ft) sporadic intersections in the Singer Pit area.

Mineralization is hosted by biotite to biotite-chlorite quartz-feldspar gneisses and to a lesser degree sericite schists. Mineralization is also spatially related to a fault gouge zone that represents the fault contact between the gneissic package and underlying gravels. Gold values are associated with hematite fractured gneisses with localized zones of quartz veining, gouge zones, and to a lesser degree limonite alteration, silicification and brecciation of the host rock. Mineralization commonly occurs stratigraphically below a fine-grained, quartz-rich unit that has a variable thickness (5 ft to 180 ft). This unit, descriptively-logged as "quartzite", may represent a facies change within the gneissic package or more likely a silicified quartz feldspathic unit that acted as a cap to mineralizing fluids. The "quartzite" is fractured and altered by hematite along fractures but seldom hosts any mineralization.

A siliceous breccia unit in the Central area has mineralization occurring stratigraphically above although not directly adjacent to the breccia unit. However, in areas where the breccia appears to have a steep dip to the south mineralization may occur both above and below the breccia horizon. An example is drill hole I-11, which intersected 0.045 oz/t gold over 20 ft below the breccia.

7 Deposit Types

The Imperial gold deposit is believed to represent epithermal gold mineralization related to Tertiary-age low angle detachment faults and associated extensional faults. The epithermal gold mineralization is structurally controlled and transitional between low and high-sulphidation systems.

Structural data from the Mesquite mining district suggests that the gold mineralization accompanied dextral strike-slip faulting during Oligocene time (Willis and Tosdal 1992). Dextral strike-slip faults in the mining district have northwesterly strikes and extension fault and veins strike northerly, consistent with a north south-oriented shortening and east-west-oriented extensional strains during mineralization (Willis and Tosdal 1992).

8 Exploration

Exploration work conducted on the Imperial gold project was completed prior to KORE Mining involvement.

Historical exploration is summarized in Section 5. Exploration drilling completed by historical operators is described in Section 9.

9 Drilling

Exploration drilling conducted on the Imperial Gold Project was completed prior to KORE Mining involvement. The following section summarizes the drilling efforts completed by previous operators. Table 9-1 summarizes the drilling activities by year, drilling type and operator. A plan map of drilling on the, by operator, in relation to the 2019 mineral resource open pit shell and grade domains is Imperial gold project shown in Figure 9-1.

Table 9-1: Summary of Drilling on the Imperial Gold Project

Year	Operator	Type	No. Holes	Total (ft)
1982-1986	Gold Fields	RC	53	27,880
1987-1992	Imperial County Joint Venture	RC	169	71,539
1994	Glamis Gold	RC	45	34,565
1995	Glamis Gold	RC	32	29,890
1994-1995	Glamis Gold	Core[a]	9	4,913
1996	Glamis Gold	RC	41	26,260
Total	**All**	**All**	**349**	**195,047**

a. Core drilling was dedicated to metallurgical testwork and was not used in the previous or current resource estimates.

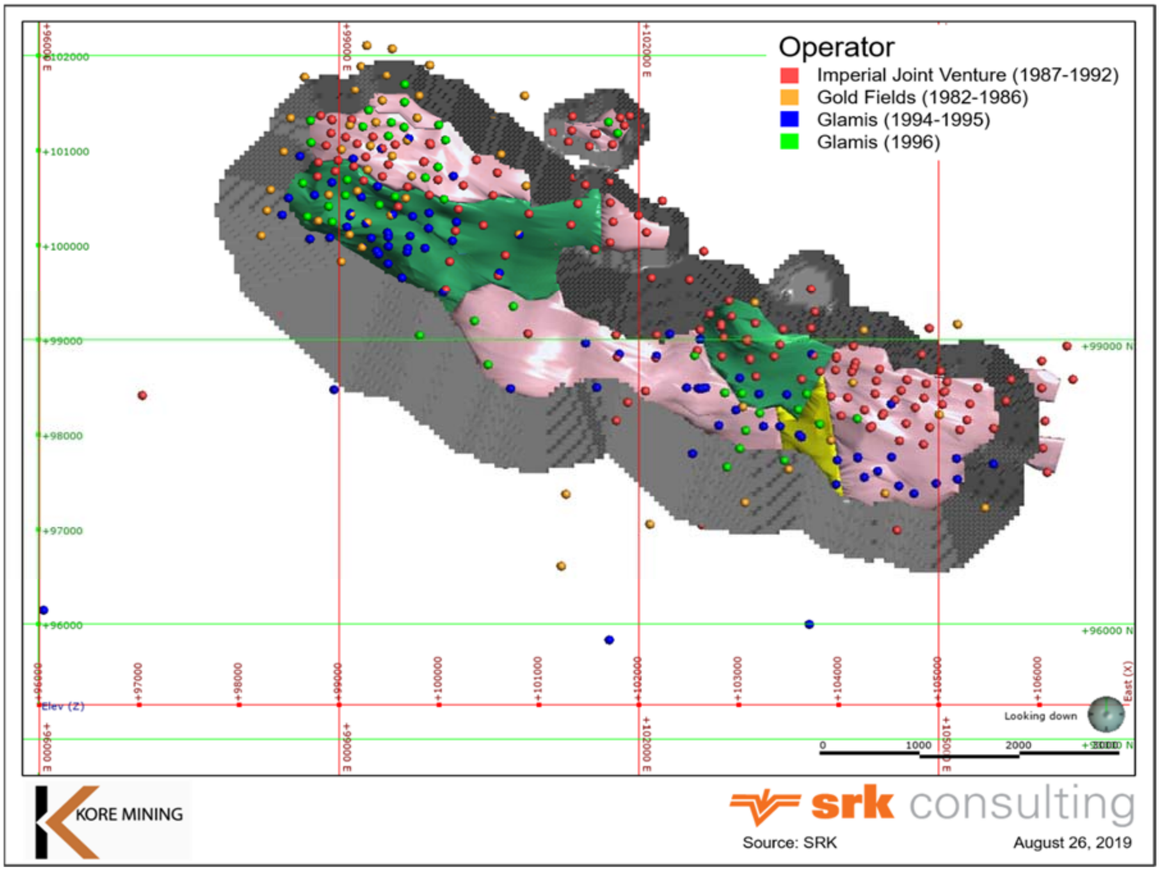


Figure 9-1: Plan map of drilling on the Imperial gold project by operator in relation to the resource pit shell and grade domains

Aside from nine core boreholes, all drilling on the property utilized reverse circulation (RC) methods. Initial RC drilling methods varied with the preference of the operator, the borehole depth and individual borehole conditions. Generally, areas with thick overlying gravel units (greater than 500 ft) required wet drilling methods to prevent borehole wall collapse.

Dry RC drilling methods were utilized when possible during the later drilling programs. Groundwater was encountered at the southern end of the East and West areas, generally at the 100 ft elevation (approximately at 700 ft borehole depth). Groundwater necessitated wet drilling and sampling methods. Later exploration programs utilized dual walled reverse circulation, drilling dry with a tri-cone bit and low air pressure. This combination produced better chip recoveries of 75% to 95%. Samples were collected at five-foot intervals, irrespective of geological contacts.

In 1994 and 1995, a core drilling program was completed by Glamis Gold which included seven HQ (2.5-inch diameter) and two PQ (3.3-inch diameter) holes drilled in the East and West deposits. All core drilling was performed utilizing wireline, triple-tube technology.

Drilling was completed on a local mine grid coordinate system.

9.1 Drilling by Gold Fields (1982-1986)

Between 1982 and 1986, reconnaissance drilling by Gold Fields testing gravity high anomalies along a regional gravity trend resulted in the initial mineralized intersections in the Indian Rose (West area), located 2,000 ft west of the original Singer showings, and the Ocotillo (East area), approximately 4,500 ft east-southeast of the West area in a southwesterly trend. The Singer area (or Central area) is located between the East and West areas. These three mineralized zones appeared at the time to potentially be part of the same deposit.

Gold Fields drilled a total of 53 boreholes for 27,880 ft. Boreholes K-77, K-78, K-149 to K 154, and K-156 tested a gravity anomaly trend and intersected gold mineralization in the East area. Individual significant intersection and composite weighted averages were 0.135 oz/t gold from 450 ft to 455 ft in K-77; 0.21 oz/t gold over 140 ft and averaging 0.016 oz/t over 180 ft in K-149; 0.019 oz/t gold over 130 ft in K-153; and 0.035 oz/t gold over 90 ft in K-77. However, the initial investigations suggested the deposit did not meet Gold Fields' corporate criteria for size and grade.

9.2 Drilling by Imperial County Joint Venture (1987-1992)

In 1987, the Imperial County Joint Venture conducted approximately 20,000 ft of RC drilling in the West area, East area, and Golden Queen area (located east of the East area), and on a few gas vapour anomalies. The 17-borehole drilling program tested the southeast continuity of mineralization from the West area to the East area. Five of the boreholes intersected gold mineralization (Nordin, 1988).

In 1989, 32 RC boreholes, totaling 11,265 ft, were drilled in the project area. Eighteen of the boreholes tested the East area, three of the holes tested the Golden Queen area and eleven holes tested three gas vapour anomalies. The pre-existing gravity data were reinterpreted. Gold mineralization was further intersected in the East area and a large alteration zone was intersected in the Golden Queen area (Garagan, 1989).

Exploration in 1990 consisted of the drilling of 44 RC boreholes totaling 22,120 ft. A total of 15,480 ft in 29 boreholes were drilled in the East and West areas. The remaining holes were drilled on gravity anomalies. A resistivity survey was carried out on the horst block between the eastern boundary of the East area and the Golden Queen area. A compilation of the West and East areas was completed. The drilling program intersected significant gold mineralization and resulted in the substantial increase in the size of the resource (Garagan, 1990).

Exploration from July 1991 to February 1992 consisted of 94 RC boreholes totaling 40,705 ft. In addition, geological mapping and sampling were completed, as well as an airborne photographic survey. The objective of the program was to further delineate known mineralized zones in the West and East areas and determine mineralogical and structural characteristics of the zones.

9.3 Drilling by Glamis Gold (1994-1996)

Drilling by Glamis Gold between 1994 and 1996 focused on definition drilling within the East, West, and Central areas. Between 1994 and 1995, definition drilling totalled 86 RC boreholes for 69,368 ft. In 1996, a total of 41 RC boreholes were drilled for 26,260 ft including infill between the East and West areas which were not included in the WSE 1996 FS reserve and resource estimate.

A total of nine HQ (2.5-inch diameter) and four PQ (3.3-inch diameter) core boreholes were drilled in the East and West areas between 1994 and 1995. The core drilling program was dedicated to obtaining bulk mineralized samples and independent metallurgical testwork. The core was also logged for alteration, structural, and geotechnical information and utilized for metallurgical and analytical testing.

9.4 Sampling Method and Approach

To ensure proper collection and assaying of RC borehole cuttings, carefully designed sampling procedures were maintained throughout the drilling programs. To minimize sample contamination, dry drilling, and sampling was utilized wherever possible. Approximately 75% of the total footage drilled was completed with dry drilling and sample collection.

The typical sample collection system used at the Imperial Gold Project consists of an in-line cyclone discharging through a three-tier Jones Splitter. Individual samples weighing approximately 15 pounds were collected at 5 ft intervals.

The sampling system and splitter assembly were thoroughly blown out with compressed air between each sample. Double samples were taken in gneissic units. One sample split was shipped directly to an unnamed independent assay laboratory for fire assay. The remaining split was retained for in-house assay and metallurgical testing.

Wet drilling utilized similar sampling procedures with a rotating wet splitter. Samples were caught on five-foot intervals in buckets lined with sample bags. The sample weight averaged 15 pounds.

The 1994 core sampling procedures consisted of logging, photographing, and sawing the core in half. The split core was separated and bagged into five-foot intervals for independent assay. The remaining core was utilized for metallurgical testing, comparison of adjacent RC borehole assays, overall geotechnical characteristics and rock type apparent bulk density.

1995 core was photographed, logged, analyzed for geotechnical properties and sent to McClelland Laboratory for metallurgical test work. Sampling procedures are described in the metallurgical test work section.

The sampling method and approach utilized during the various drill campaigns appears to be conducted well and supervised by professional geologists.

9.5 SRK Comments

Historical sampling methods and approach are difficult to assess retrospectively. The chip sampling data were meticulously recorded on paper records and later transposed to digital format. Although much of the RC drill chips have not been preserved, representative drill chips from the Glamis Gold drill campaign during 1994 to 1996 were preserved in chip trays (Figure 9-2). The QP was able to check a limited selection of the original paper logs and found these to fairly represent the material in the chip trays and similar to that reflected in the digital logs used for geological and mineral resource modeling.

Figure 9-2: Preserved Chip Trays From the 1994 Glamis Gold Drill Campaign Reviewed by the Qualified Person

Based on historical reports, SRK considers that the sampling approach used by the historical operators did not introduce a sampling bias.

In the opinion of the QP, the personnel from Gold Fields, Imperial County Joint Venture and Glamis Gold used industry best practices in the collection of assay samples from drilling. There is no evidence that the sampling approach and methodology used by the historical operators introduced any sampling bias.

10 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

10.1 Sample Preparation and Analyses

Sample preparation, analyses and security procedures for historical samples taken by the previous operators, Gold Fields and Glamis Gold, are not specifically documented and therefore difficult to review. The QP of this report understands that samples were assayed for gold at the Mesquite and Picacho mine laboratories. The preparation and assaying technique were not documented. Assay records are preserved on paper logs, level maps, and sections.

The majority of the gold analysis was conducted by American Assay Laboratory ("AAL") and Chemex Labs Inc. ("Chemex") at undisclosed locations. Chemex is accredited to ISO/IEC standards to provide complete assurance regarding quality performance in sample preparation and analysis. AAL is not accredited. It is believed that Monitor Geochemical Laboratory Inc., Nevada Geochemical Services Inc., and the private laboratories of Gold Fields, and Glamis Gold were also utilized but it is unclear in what capacity.

According to previous reports on the Imperial Gold Project, sampling preparation documentation suggests that the laboratories followed similar sample preparation techniques used most commonly for chip and core samples. Industry standards require that the sample be weighted, dried, and fine crushed to produce a crush product with 70% of the material to be less than 2 millimetres in diameter. A split sample of between 250 grams ("g") to 400 g was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns.

The quantitative analysis of gold followed the industry standard fire assay of a 1-assay-ton sample and analysis by atomic absorption spectrometry or gravimetric finish.

It is unclear whether all laboratories followed the same sample preparation and analytical procedures on samples collected between 1987 and 1996 by various operators.

Verification sampling completed by previous operator Delta was conducted at ALS Canada Ltd. ("ALS Minerals") in North Vancouver, British Columbia in order to verify selected historically sampled intervals. The management system of the ALS Group of laboratories is accredited ISO 9001:2000 by QMI Management Systems Registration. Selected historical sample pulps were delivered to North Vancouver for assaying. The North Vancouver laboratory is accredited ISO/IEC 17025:2005 by the Standards Council of Canada for certain testing procedures, including those used to assay samples submitted by Delta. ALS Minerals also participated in international proficiency tests such as those managed by CANMET and Geostats Pty Ltd.

Verification RC chip samples were prepared for assaying at the ALS Minerals preparation facility using a conventional preparation procedure (dry at 60°C, crushed and sieved to 70% passing 10 mesh ASTM, pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron or better). Prepared samples were then assayed for gold using a conventional fire assay procedure (ICP-AES) on 30-gram sub-samples.

10.2 Density Data

A review of the apparent bulk density data collected from 1994 to 1996 was conducted by the authors of this report. The review was conducted to determine the cause for the apparent bulk density differences for gravel between the 1994 and 1996 data. The following summarizes the results of that review.

The sample preparation and procedure for determining the apparent bulk density for the tested core samples consisted of drying samples at 100°C for 24 hours, cooled at room temperature and weighed on a top loading balance. Samples were weighed with an accuracy of approximately 1.0 grams. After weighing, each sample was coated with a thin film of paraffin wax in order to eliminate any excess moisture. Each individual sample was then immersed in a receptacle that allowed for the containment of the overflow of distilled & degassed water. The overflow volume was measured and recorded.

Appendix A of the WSE (1996) report contains an “ore” reserves estimate conducted by Mine Reserves Associates Inc. (“MRA”) It reported tonnage factors (ft^3/ton) results for “ore” at 13.00 ft^3/ton, waste at 13.10 ft^3/ton and gravel at 14.90 ft^3/ton (Table 10-1).

The 1994 apparent bulk density reported for gravel of 16.50 ft^3/ton was based on averaging two samples, whereas the 1996 gravel density of 14.90 ft^3/ton was based on the average of 17 samples. Therefore, the 1996 gravel density average of 14.90 ft^3/ton is more representative of the apparent bulk density. Delta’s check of the 17 gravel, conglomerate/gravel samples yielded an average of 14.93 ft^3/ton.

The density checks by Delta appear to match reasonably well with the results reported by WSE (1996). The QP applied the same tonnage factors in the current resource estimate to that used in by WSE (1996). the QP recommends however, that more mineralized material and waste density measurements be collected during future drill campaigns.

Table 10-1: Density Results Reported by WSE (1996)

Rock Type	Range (ft^3/ton)	Tonnage Factor (ft^3/ton)	Density (ton/ft^3)
Mineralized Rock*		13.00	0.077
Biotite Gneiss (6 samples assaying > 0.007oz/t Au.)	11.82-14.80	12.83	0.078
Sericite Gneiss (3 samples assaying > 0.007oz/t Au.)	12.81-14.36	13.41	0.075
Waste**		13.10	0.076
Biotite Gneiss (7 samples assaying < 0.007oz/t Au.)	11.57-14. 76	12.90	0.078
Sericite Gneiss (4 samples assaying < 0.007oz/t Au.)	13.20-15.60	14.26	0.070
Combined Biotite Gneiss and Sericite Gneiss***		13.23	0.076
Biotite Gneiss (combined 13 samples)	11.57-14.80	12.87	0.078
Sericite Gneiss (combined 7 samples)	12.81-15.60	13.90	0.072
Volcanics (4 samples)	12.5-15.95	14.16	0.071
Gravel		14.90	0.067
Gravel (combined 17 samples)****		14.93	0.067

*Note, the combined density for the biotite gneiss and the sericite gneiss samples assaying greater than 0.007 oz/t gold averages 13.03 ft^3/ton.

**Note, the combined density for the biotite gneiss and the sericite gneiss samples assaying less than 0.007 oz/t gold averages 13.40 ft^3/ton.

***Note, the combined density for all of the biotite gneiss and sericite gneiss samples averages 13.23 ft^3/ton.

****Note, the combined density for all of the gravel and conglomerate/gravel samples averages 14.93 ft^3/ton.

10.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs

Quality control measures are typically set in place to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of the exploration data. These measures include written field procedures and independent verifications of aspects such as drilling, surveying, sampling and assaying, data management and database integrity. Appropriate documentation of quality control measures and regular analysis of quality control data are important as a safeguard for the project data and form the basis for the quality assurance program implemented during exploration.

Analytical control measures typically involve internal and external laboratory control measures implemented to monitor the precision and accuracy of the sampling, preparation and assaying processes. They are also important to prevent sample mix-up and monitor the voluntary or inadvertent contamination of samples. Assaying protocols typically involve regular duplicate and replicate assays and insertion of quality control samples. Check assaying is typically performed as an additional reliability test of assaying results. This typically involves re-assaying a set number of sample rejects and pulps at a secondary umpire laboratory.

There are too few records available to the QP to indicate if specific analytical quality control measures were implemented by previous operators. It does not appear that any of the previous operators inserted external quality control samples to their sample streams.

There are no records of assay checks being conducted by a second laboratory during drilling campaigns between 1984 and 1990. However, internal pulp duplicate samples assays were conducted approximately every 15 to 20 samples by AAL. AAL also inserted two standards and one blank per batch of 50 samples. It is believed that most reputable laboratories used similar quality control standards between 1984 and 1990.

A selection of field duplicates (92 pairs) and umpire check assays from the 1991 to 1992 drilling program by the Imperial County Joint Venture were recovered by Delta.

WSE (1996) reported that check assay analysis was conducted using information from the pre-feasibility and feasibility drilling programs. AAL was the primary laboratory used by Glamis Gold with checks conducted by Chemex. Neither the QP nor KORE has been able to review this data.

10.4 SRK Comments

In the opinion of the authors of this report, although some of the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by previous operators is poorly documented and therefore difficult to assess, the QP has undertaken sufficient independent checks on data quality to consider that the drilling data is adequate for geological and mineral resource modeling. Analytical quality control measures implemented on the Imperial Gold Project included field duplicates and umpire check assays in 1991-1992 and umpire check assays in 1994-1996.

11 Data Verification

11.1 Verifications by Previous Operators

There are too few records available to indicate if specific analytical quality control measures were implemented by previous operators. Imperial County Joint Venture sampled field duplicates and umpire check assays in 1991-1992 as well as umpire check assays in 1994-1996.

WSE (1996) report that check assay analysis were conducted using information from the pre-feasibility and feasibility drilling programs. AAL was the primary laboratory used by Glamis Gold with checks conducted by Chemex. Check assay comparisons were limited to samples greater than or equal to 0.005 oz/t Au and any obvious outliers were eliminated prior to analysis. The Wilcoxon Matched Pairs non-parametric test was used. Pre-feasibility results showed no bias between the AAL and Chemex laboratories (WSE, 1996). Feasibility results did show a statistical bias with AAL, showing an average higher grade on the order of 0.001 oz/t Au. Neither the QP nor Delta has been able to review this data.

Assay certificates from the pre-feasibility drilling campaign were spot checked by MDA. It is MDA's opinion that the transfer of assay information from the certificates to the computer database appeared to have been done with care and that the database can be assumed to be an accurate representation of the original assay certificates.

11.2 Verifications by SRK

11.2.1 Introduction

The SRK QP, in collaboration with previous operator Delta, reviewed the available reports, files and limited RC chip boxes and drill pulps in a Goldcorp storage facility in Yuma, Arizona in 2012 to determine the following:

- What quality assurance and quality control programs were implemented during the exploration campaigns between 1984 and 1996;
- To validate transcribing of approximately 100 assay certificate results to the digital borehole database;
- To collect 24 drill pulps from the mineralized horizon in the East and West areas in order to check the precision and accuracy of the results by submitting the pulps to an umpire laboratory.

Approximately 50 pages of AAL assay certificates were examined by the QP and the internal pulp duplicates within these pages were consistently within 20% of the original assay. Approximately 100 assay certificate results were compared to assays within the digital borehole database and no errors were found in transcribing the information. However, in a single case, the slightly higher duplicate value rather than the original value was entered into the database. Subsequently, one of the 2012 pulps showed a transcribing error from the assay certificate to the digital borehole database. The 2012 follow-up assay check for this pulp showed that the original AAL assay result was acceptable.

11.2.2 Site Visit

In accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, QPs visited the Imperial Gold Project site between February 9 and 10, 2012 and more recently on November 26, 2019. In addition to inspecting the project site and access roads, two consultants from SRK (Mr. Anoush Ebrahimi, PEng and Mr. Glen Cole, PGeo) and a KORE Mining representative (Mr. Dan Purvance) recently visited a storage locker in Yuma, Arizona where drill core samples and project documentation (maps, sections, reports, correspondence, and data) were inspected. the authors of this report believes they were given full access to all relevant data. All aspects that could materially impact the integrity of the resource data were reviewed.

The chip boxes from various historical RC holes were examined by the QP. The degree of alteration, oxidation, quartz, and sulphide content was checked against the logs showing the auriferous intervals. No discrepancies were found by the QP between the observations on the chip samples and the entries in the paper log sheets and digital database. The QP also examined split core from several boreholes and found the logging information to accurately reflect actual drill core (Figure 11-1).

Figure 11-1: Preserved Split Core Boxes Located in the Yuma Storage Facility

All the project data within the Yuma storage Facility was examined. This data and information included paper log sheets, geology maps, land holdings plans, historical project reports from all disciplines and historical RC sample pulps.

The QPs of this technical report also interviewed Mr. Dan Purvance, a former project geologist and former employee of Glamis Gold who was personally responsible for the generation of much of the project data used in the mineral resource estimate. Mr. Purvance described the drilling and sampling procedures undertaken on the project. The QPs are satisfied that these procedures reflect that described in this technical report.

11.2.3 Verifications of Analytical Quality Control Data

The SRK QP reviewed exploration spreadsheet data. This database aggregated the assay results for the quality control samples received from the historical borehole database. the QP aggregated the assay results for the external quality control samples for further analysis. No sample blanks or certified reference materials are known to have been inserted with borehole samples on the Imperial Gold Project.

External analytical quality control data analyzed by the QP included:

- blind field duplicates from 1991 to 1992 drilling (92 pairs),
- umpire check assays also from 1991 to 1992 sampling (77 pairs), and
- verification sampling conducted on RC samples from 1994 to 1996 (24 pairs).

This paired data was analyzed by the QP using bias charts, quantile-quantile and relative precision plots. Analytical quality control data are summarized in graphical format in Appendix D.

Historical paired assay data from 1991 to 1992 produced by Chemex and examined by the QP suggest that gold grades can be reasonably reproduced despite the small population of data pairs. Rank half absolute difference (“HARD”) plots suggest that 62% of the blind RC field duplicate sample pairs and 59.7% of the umpire check assay sample pairs sent to Monitor Geochemical have HARD below 10%. Quantile-quantile plots show acceptable reproducibility for both types of duplicate pairs. However, a bias towards higher values in the original assays is apparent at values above 0.5 oz/t gold in two blind field duplicate pairs which is likely attributed to a nugget effect. the QP does not consider this bias material. In general, however, the reproducibility is worse nearing the detection limits, as expected.

The 24 samples submitted to ALS Minerals in 2012 show good reproducibility. These samples, originally collected in 1994-1996 by Glamis Gold, show that only four samples have a HARD above 10% and only one sample above 20%. the QP considers this encouraging in the process of validating the original dataset. However, the dataset of 24 samples is currently insufficient and the QP recommends that further assay verification checks be undertaken.

In the opinion of QP, that although limited in number, the analytical data available for the Imperial Gold Project do not present evidence of bias and the QP, therefore, concludes that despite the lack of extensive analytical quality control data for a portion of the exploration database, the analytical data are sufficiently reliable to support geology and resource modelling.

12 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

12.1 Background

The authors of this report completed a review of metallurgical test results and the proposed process option of ROM heap leaching for the Imperial Gold Project. The main source of historical testwork information was the WSE (1996) report to Chemgold Inc., dated April 1996..

12.2 Metallurgical Testwork

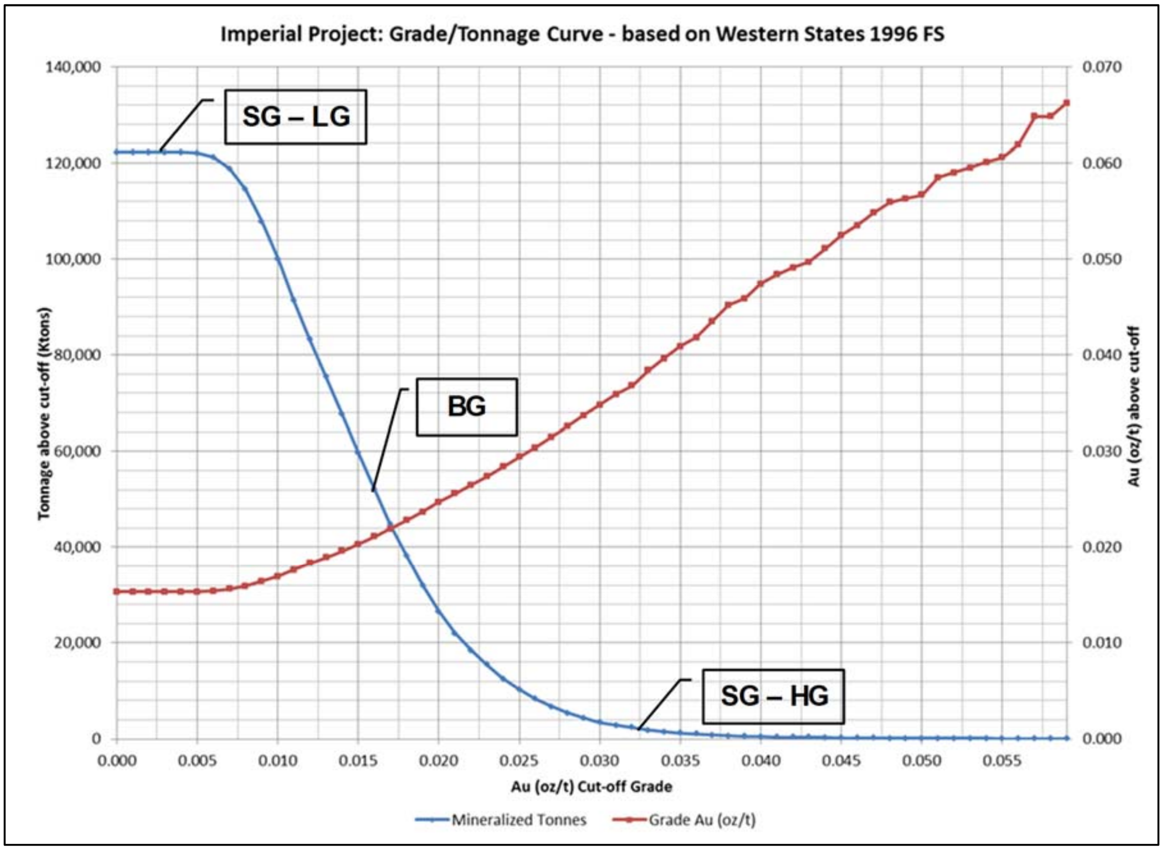
Leach testwork was conducted on a number of samples at both the Chemgold Inc. metallurgical laboratory at Picacho, as well as McClelland Laboratories Inc., a commercial lab in Sparks, Nevada.

A total of 75 bottle roll leach tests were conducted in 1992 on RC cuttings and showed a range of gold extractions from 71% to 89% over 72 hours. Cyanide consumption was between 0.20 lb/t and 0.32 lb/t.

From 1994 to 1996, additional column leach testwork was conducted on samples of BG and SG. The BG sample was tested in duplicate and close to the average grade of 0.017 oz/t and while the SG samples were much higher grade (“SG-HG” at 0.033 oz/t Au) and much lower grade (“SG-LG” at 0.0028 oz/t Au). (WSE, 1996).

Figure 12-1 shows the Imperial grade-tonnage curve based on the WSE (1996) report and where the three samples were positioned.

It is not clear why such a high-grade sample was tested, but tests on below average grade material are definitely warranted in the future.



Source: WSE (1996)

Figure 12-1: Imperial Project Grade-Tonnage Curve, Showing Position of the Three Column Leach Testwork Samples

Column tests were conducted on drill core crushed to either below 1 in to 2 in and tested with a range of column diameters (6 in, 12 in, and 15 in). The BG sample showed 90% and 92% gold extraction over 86 days, while the SG-HG sample achieved 94% extraction over 89 days. The SG-LG sample dropped in extraction to 78%, but only over 40 days; after that, little additional recovery was noted.

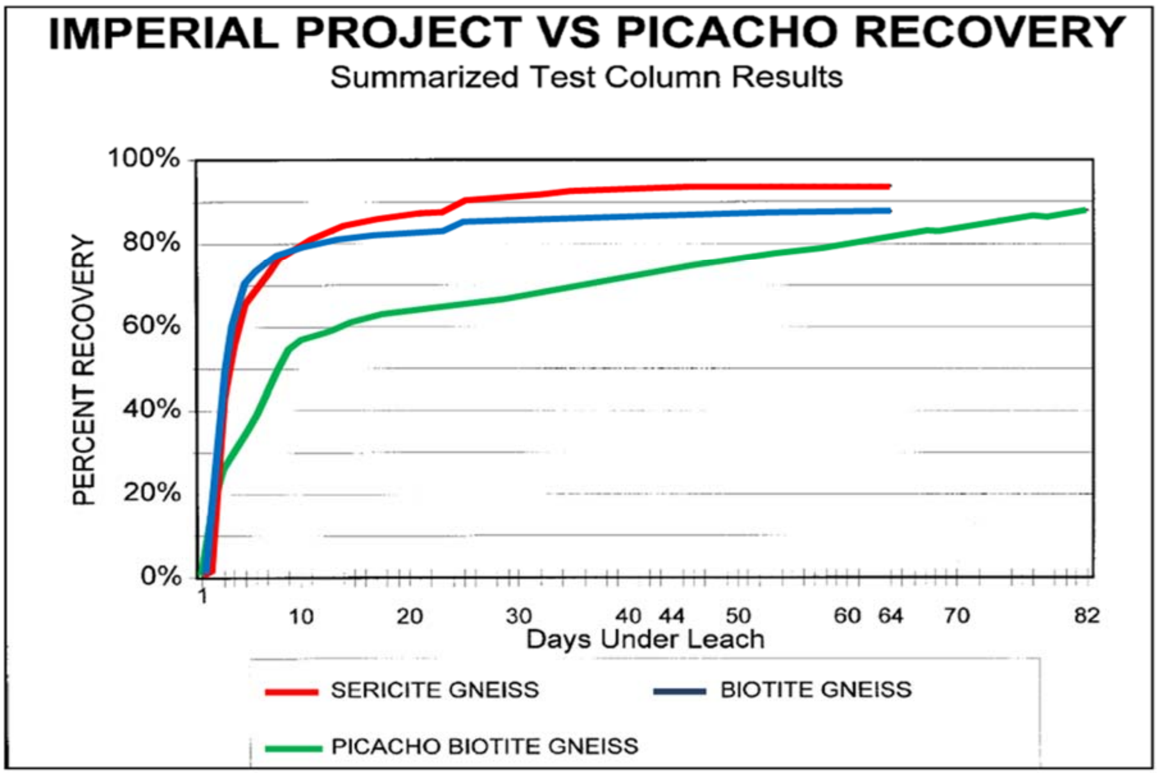
No silver assays were reported for any of the testwork. Cyanide consumptions for the column tests were very high at 1.24 lb/t for BG, 1.50 lb/t for SG-HG and 0.74 lb/t for SG-LG. Based on experience, column test consumptions are notably poor predictions of HL consumption, so the bottle roll leach test values of 0.20 lb/t to 0.32 lb/t should be used for costing.

The drop in gold extraction for the SG-LG sample is worthy of further investigation if an average recovery of 73% for the operation is assumed (as suggested in the WSE 1996 FS). Additional tests on samples at 0.012 oz/t Au and 0.010 oz/t Au should be conducted to determine if gold extraction is strongly related to head grade. Additional BG samples should also be tested.

Results showed no issues with percolation and little change in column density (or slumping), indicating clay material or fines were not problematic for the samples tested. Following crushing to -2 in, samples showed only 22% to 27% of the -212 µm (65 mesh) particles or a limited amount of fine particles. It is recommended that column leach testwork with/without agglomeration be conducted to confirm that percolation rate is not affected by fines.

Analysis of the tails screen sizes showed consistent gold recoveries across all sizes of fractions. The SG-LG sample showed varying recovery across some coarser and finer fractions, but over 90% for the finest size fraction

Both BG tests achieved 80% extraction in 25 days with the test continuing to 79 days of leaching followed by a rest cycle and rinsing for six days. A comparison of leach kinetics (gold extraction over time) between the Imperial BG and SG samples and the Picacho BG samples are shown in Figure 12-2. The much faster leach kinetics of the Imperial samples is clearly evident with the ultimate extraction being matched by the Picacho sample after more than 70 days of testing.



Source: MLI Report ref 2230 Jan 25, 1996

Figure 12-2: Column Leach Testwork – Imperial vs. Picacho Samples

The Picacho operation serves as a useful benchmark for Imperial, achieving an average of 73% ROM HL extraction during its operating time with 83% recovery reported for column testwork.

12.3 Expected Metallurgical Performance

WSE (1996) used the average Picacho gold extraction of 73% for Imperial material, assuming a dedicated pad and effective leach period of 210 days. Each lift of 25 ft or 50 ft would be leached for 90 days before new material was dumped directly from trucks. An ultimate pad height of 300 ft was indicated based on the production rate of 20,000 t/d to 30,000 t/d.

Following a review of the testwork included in the WSE (1996) study, it seems reasonable that a partially crushed feed would achieve higher gold extraction than the 73% reported for the Picacho ROM pads. As column leach testwork was conducted on minus 2 in feed and achieved over 80% recovery for both BG samples, it is recommended that Imperial secondary crush the heap feed to minus 2 in for an expected average leach extraction of 83%.

Additional testwork should be conducted on lower grade samples to more closely determine the effect of head grade. A trade-off study of secondary crushing (to -2 in) compared with tertiary crushing (to 0.75 in) should also be investigated with column leach testwork. The finer crush may result in a requirement to agglomerate the crushed product.

At 25,000 t/d a larger jaw crusher or smaller gyratory crusher with 500 horsepower (“HP”) of installed power would be required. This would be followed by a secondary cone crusher with 800 HP of installed power in closed-circuit with a screen.

13 Mineral Resource Estimation

The Mineral Resource Statement presented herein represents the second mineral resource evaluation prepared for the Imperial Gold Project in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101. As no additional data has been generated for the project since 2012, the mineral resource model described in this section is unchanged from that generated by SRK (2012) but has been re-stated to consider current 2019 economics.

The mineral resource model prepared by the SRK QP considers 349 reverse circulation (RC) boreholes drilled by various operators during the period of 1987-1996. The resource estimate was completed under the supervision of Glen Cole, PGeo. (APGO #1416), who is an independent qualified persons as this term is defined in NI 43-101. The effective date of this mineral resource estimate is December 30, 2019.

This section describes the resource estimation methodology and summarizes the key assumptions considered by the QP. In the opinion of the QP, the resource evaluation reported herein is a reasonable representation of the global gold mineral resources found in the Imperial Gold Project at the current level of sampling. The mineral resources were estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines” (November 29, 2019) and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve.

The database used to estimate the Imperial Gold Project mineral resources was audited by the SRK QP. The QP is of the opinion that the current drilling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries for the gold mineralization and that the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support mineral resource estimation.

Gemcom GEMS™ (“GEMS TM”) software was used to construct the geological solids, prepare assay data for geostatistical analysis, construct the block model, estimate metal grades, and tabulate mineral resources. GoCad and Leapfrog software were used to create the 3D geological model. The Geostatistical Software Library- family of software was used for geostatistical analysis and variography.

13.1 Resource Estimation Procedures

The mineral resources reported herein were estimated using a geostatistical block modelling approach informed from borehole data.

The evaluation of mineral resources for the Imperial Gold Project involved the following procedures:

- Database compiling and verifying;
- Resource modelling;

- Modelling of 3D wireframe models for the topography, gold mineralized zone, gravel zone and below gravel/bedrock zone;
- Validating of database and wireframe models;
- Data processing (compositing and capping), statistical analysis and variography;
- Selecting of estimation strategy and estimation parameters;
- Block modelling and grade estimating;
- Validating, classifying and tabulating;
- Assessing of "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" and selecting reporting COG; and
- Preparing of mineral resource statement.

13.2 Resource Database

13.2.1 General

Data used to evaluate the mineral resource was provided by Delta as comma delimited tables containing borehole data. The Imperial Gold Project database contains 349 boreholes, 344 of which are located within the resource estimation area. Analytical data for the Imperial Gold Project is primarily sourced from drilling completed between 1987 and 1996 by Gold Fields, Glamis Gold, and other historical operators. The borehole data includes collar location, down-hole survey data, lithology codes and 36,361 sample intervals assayed for gold. The mineral resource statement is informed by a total of 190,047 ft of RC drilling.

Geological (gravel and bedrock) and gold mineralization wireframes were generated by the SRK QP was based on borehole lithological contacts and assay results.

13.2.2 Data Validation

The authors performed the following validation steps on the borehole data:

- Check minimum and maximum values for each quality value field and confirming and editing those outside of expected ranges; and
- Check for gaps, overlaps, and out of sequence intervals for both assays and lithology tables.

The original assay database contained a few minor errors (including out of sequence or negative intervals). The errors were corrected by the QP. Additionally, four boreholes were removed from the estimation database due to overlapping collar and survey information (K15, O10, R23, and R16).

On completion of the validation procedure, the QP considers the database and modelled mineralization wireframes suitable for resource estimation.

13.3 Solid Body Modelling

The gold mineralization on the Imperial gold project occurs primarily within structurally controlled hematite and limonite altered breccias and fault filled gouge zones hosted in biotite or sericite altered gneiss.

The SRK QP's geological interpretation includes wireframes of the gold mineralization and the surfaces defining the contact between the Quaternary gravel sediments and the Mesozoic bedrock (Figure 13-1 and Figure 13-2). The gold mineralized zone was estimated using a traditional wireframe interpretation constructed from a sectional interpretation of drilling data. Sections were spaced 200 ft apart and angled at a 15° to 195° orientation. The modelled gold mineralized zone was then subdivided into three domains displaying different strike or dip directions. All modeled domains and surfaces created by the SRK QP are shown in Figure 13-1 and Figure 13-2. Each wireframe was assigned a numerical rock code by he QP to facilitate identification during resource estimation and tabulation (Table 13-1).

Table 13-1: Rock codes in the Imperial Gold Project block model

Zone	Domain	Rock Code	Density (t/ft^3)
Grade Zone	Flat lying wireframe	100	0.077
	South dipping wireframe	110	0.077
	West dipping wireframe	120	0.077
Outside Wireframe Model	Gravel with grade	200	0.067
	Bedrock with grade	300	0.076

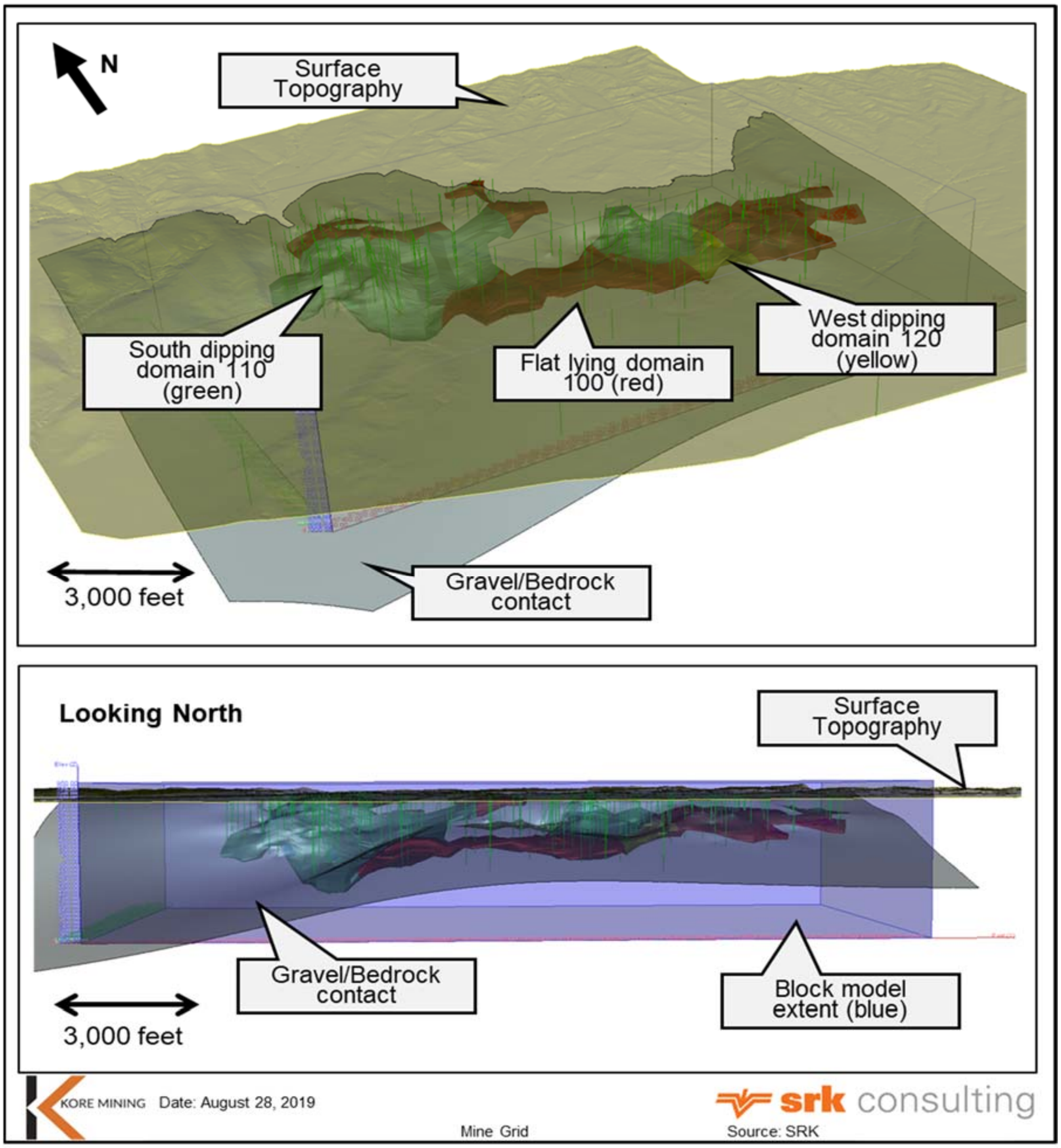


Figure 13-1: Oblique section and long section showing gold mineralization domains, topography, gravel/bedrock contact and block model extent at the Imperial Gold Project

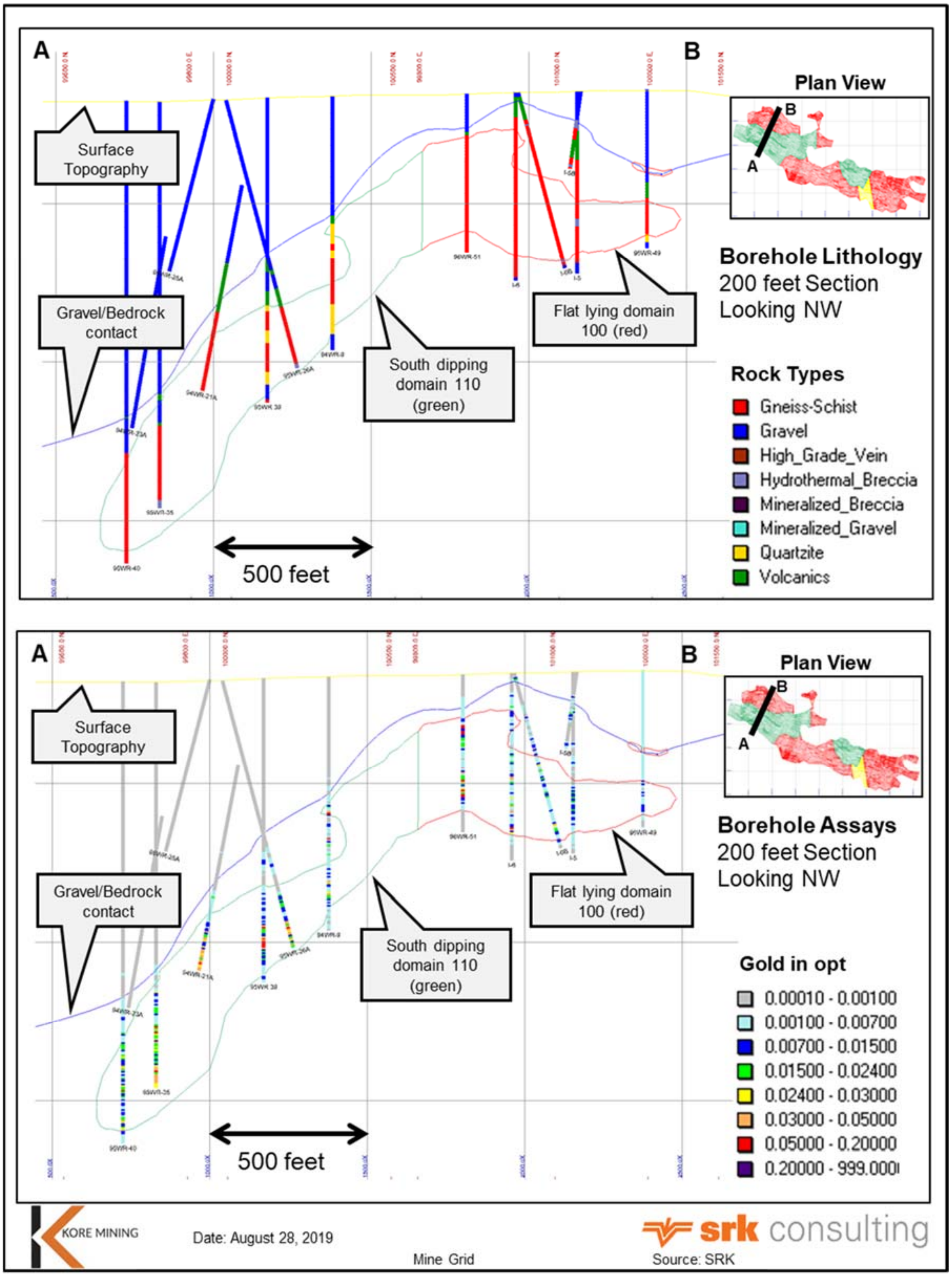


Figure 13-2: Cross-section showing the lithology-gold mineralization relationship at the Imperial Project

13.4 Compositing, Outlier Analyses and Statistics

The wireframes representing the interpreted gold zones were used to code a zone field into a block model (Table 13-1). Table 13-2Table 13-2 illustrates the basic sample gold grade and sample length statistics of the original borehole data. For unsampled borehole intervals intersecting geological wireframes, SRK assigned a detection limit grade of 0.0005 oz/t gold.

Table 13-2: Basic statistics of raw borehole samples for the Imperial Gold Project

Domain	Unit	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.	Variance	COV
100	Au oz/t	4,521	0.0005	1.522	0.0161	0.0345	0.0012	2.1416
110		3,942	0.0005	0.262	0.0160	0.0197	0.0004	1.2345
120		187	0.0005	0.227	0.0216	0.0281	0.0008	1.3020
All 100's		8,650	0.0005	1.522	0.0162	0.0286	0.0008	1.7678
200		15,917	0.0005	0.144	0.0010	0.0021	0.0000	2.2337
300		10,601	0.0005	0.226	0.0015	0.0038	0.0000	2.4954
100	ft	4,521	2	23	5.0495	0.5895	0.3475	0.1167
110		3,942	2	11	5.0342	0.3784	0.1432	0.0752
120		187	5	5	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
All 100's		8,650	2	23	5.0415	0.4970	0.2470	0.0986
200		15917	2	500	5.6268	6.8690	47.1828	1.2208
300		10,601	1	185	5.2032	2.6725	7.1425	0.5136

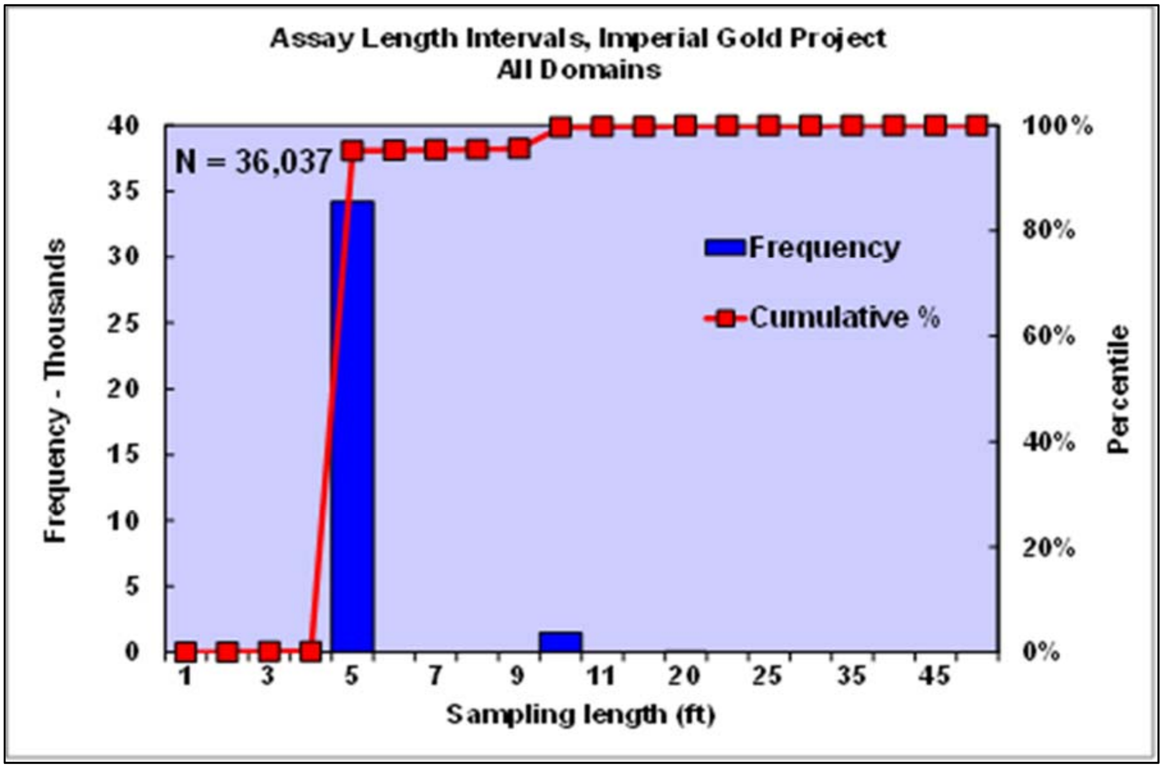
The majority of RC assay samples were collected at five ft intervals (Figure 13-3), irrespective of geological contacts. After a review of sample length histograms for each zone, gold assays were composited to 10 and 20 ft intervals for comparative geostatistical analysis and variography. The SRK QP examined the impact of composite length on grade continuity and estimation and observed that 20 ft composite intervals yielded reasonable resource estimates for the anticipated block size. All subsequent analysis was performed using 20 ft composites.

For each zone, a capping value was determined by analyzing histograms and cumulative frequency plots of gold composites (Figure 13-3).

Capping values were adjusted iteratively by reference to summary statistics to ensure robustness of statistics to chosen capping values (Table 13-3).

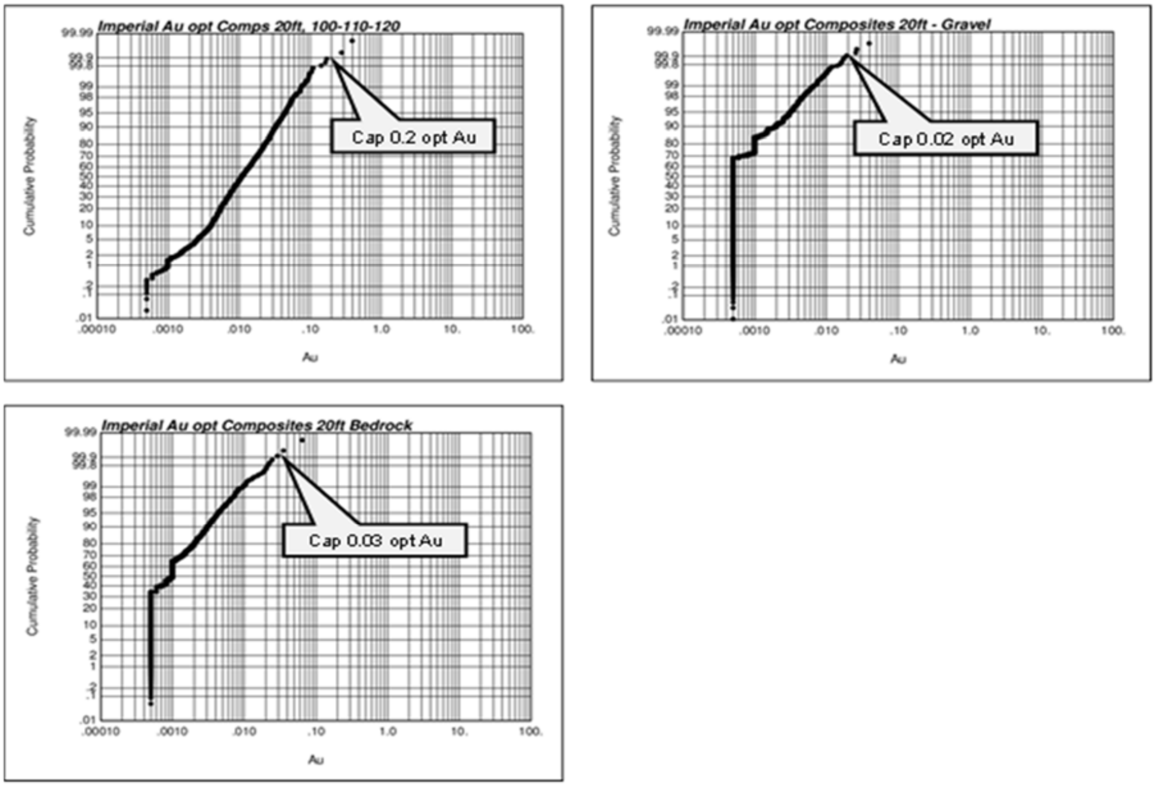
Basic statistics for uncapped and capped gold composites are shown in

Table 13-4



Source: SRK

Figure 13-3: Sample length histograms for all domains (100, 110, 120, 200 and 300)



Source: SRK

Figure 13-4: Cumulative frequency plots for gold composites within gold mineralization wireframes, within the gravel domain 200 and within bedrock domain 300). Selected capping value as illustrated

Table 13-3: Imperial Project capping values on 20 ft composites

Domain	Cap Grade (Au oz/t)	# Capped	Percentile Cap
All 100's	0.2	2	99.9
200	0.02	4	99.9
300	0.03	2	99.9

Table 13-4: Statistics for uncapped and capped gold composites

Domain	Variable	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.	Variance	COV
100	Uncapped Grade (Au oz/t)	1,194	0.0005	0.395	0.0159	0.0205	0.0004	1.2877
110		1,027	0.0005	0.111	0.0159	0.0143	0.0002	0.9012
120		49	0.0021	0.093	0.0210	0.0191	0.0004	0.9108
All 100's		2,270	0.0005	0.395	0.0160	0.0180	0.0003	1.1206
200		4,579	0.0005	0.041	0.0010	0.0016	0.0000	1.5935
300		2,908	0.0005	0.064	0.0015	0.0023	0.0000	1.5372
100	Capped Grade (Au oz/t)	1,194	0.0005	0.200	0.0157	0.0173	0.0003	1.1027
110		1,027	0.0005	0.111	0.0159	0.0143	0.0002	0.9012
120		49	0.0021	0.093	0.0210	0.0191	0.0004	0.9108
All 100's		2,270	0.0005	0.200	0.0159	0.0161	0.0003	1.0115
200		4,579	0.0005	0.020	0.0010	0.0014	0.0000	1.3928
300		2,908	0.0005	0.030	0.0015	0.0020	0.0000	1.3658

13.5 Density

The density data was sourced from the WSE (1996). In 1994 and 1995, a core drilling program consisting of nine boreholes was conducted to obtain bulk mineralized samples. Samples were analysed for metallurgical testing, independent assay verification, geotechnical characteristics and rock type bulk density.

A total of 32 core samples were collected for bulk density determination. Average tonnage factors were assigned to “ore”, waste rock and gravel based on weighted average bulk density results. For all other domains, a weighted average density value was assigned (Table 13-1):

- Grade zones (Domains 100, 110 and 120): 0.077 t/ft^3;
- Gravel (Domain 200): 0.067 t/ft^3; and
- Bedrock outside grade zone (Domain 300): 0.076 t/ft^3.

13.6 Variography

The SRK QP evaluated the spatial distribution of gold by calculating a variogram and correlogram for capped composites of gold and also for its normal score transform. A total of four spatial metrics were considered to infer the correlation structure that was used in grade estimation. Continuity directions were assessed based on the orientation of each domain, composites and the spatial distribution of gold grades. Further, variogram calculation considered sensitivities on orientation angles prior to finalizing the correlation orientation. All variogram analysis and modelling was performed using the Geostatistical Software Library (GSLib; Deutsch and Journal, 1998), Isatis was used to confirm principal orientations and in some cases, the lack thereof.

Variogram modelling is based on the combination of the four metrics; however, the correlogram tends to give reasonably clear continuity structures that are often amenable to variogram fitting.

The fitted models are based on the inverted correlogram of capped gold composites (Table 13-5 and Figure 13-5).

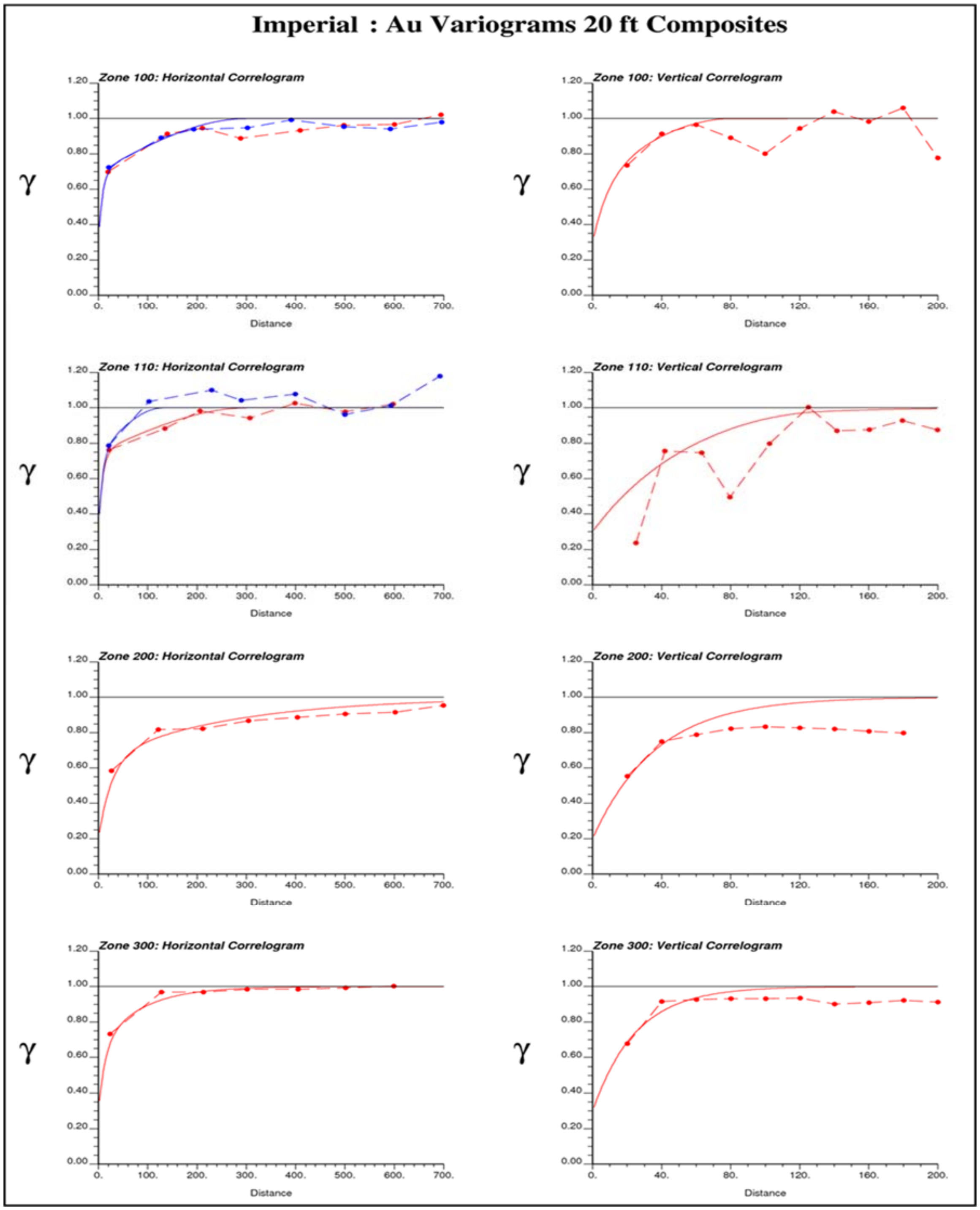
The variograms were fitted in GEMS TM using the principal azimuth, dip, intermediate azimuth method. The methodology to set up this rotation is outlined as follows:

- Principal azimuth is the true azimuth of the anisotropy X axis in degrees;
- Principal dip is the dip angle of the anisotropy X axis in degrees (negative downward); and
- Intermediate azimuth is the azimuth of the anisotropy Y axis in degrees.

Table 13-5: Variogram models and GEMS ™ angles for the Imperial Gold Project

Domain	GEMS TM Angles			Variogram Model						
	Princ. Azimuth	Princ. Dip	Interm. Azimuth	Nugget	Structure No.	Type	Var. Cont.	Rx	Ry	Rz
100	110	-5	20	0.3	1	Exponential	0.40	25	25	30
					2	Spherical	0.30	300	300	80
110	130	-25	65	0.3	1	Exponential	0.45	25	25	130
					2	Spherical	0.25	300	130	130
120*	110	35	5	0.3	1	Exponential	0.40	25	25	30
					2	Spherical	0.30	300	300	80
200	0	0	0	0.2	1	Exponential	0.45	80	80	110
					2	Exponential	0.35	800	800	110
300	0	0	0	0.3	1	Exponential	0.35	40	40	75
					2	Exponential	0.35	250	250	75

* Ranges were borrowed from Domain 100 as Domain 120 had insufficient data for variogram modeling.



Source: SRK

Note: The correlogram is inverted for the purposes of variogram modeling. The solid lines correspond to the fitted model, while the dashed lines correspond to the experimental variogram in those same directions.

Figure 13-5: Modelled gold variograms for the Imperial Gold Project domains 100, 110, 200, and 300

13.7 Block Model and Grade Estimation

13.7.1 Block Model

A block model was created in GEMS TM to cover the entire area of gold mineralization at the Imperial Gold Project. The block model was based on the WSE (1996) block model set on a grid of 50 ft by 50 ft by 40 ft. The model parameters are summarized in Table 13-6.

Table 13-6: Imperial Gold Project block model parameters

Direction	Size (ft)	Minimum*	Maximum*	Number of Blocks
East-West	50	97,000	106,900	198
North-South	50	96,250	102,450	124
Vertical	40	(-)1020	980	50

* Mine Grid.

13.7.2 Grade Interpolation

Gold grades were estimated by ordinary kriging. The variogram models used for estimation are summarized in Table 13-5. Gold grades were estimated in each domain separately using capped composites from within that domain and search parameters summarized in Table 13-7.

The SRK QP evaluated the impact of varying estimation parameters in order to select optimal estimation parameters for block grade interpolation. The results of this comparative study indicate that the grade estimation for these domains is not very sensitive to slight variations of estimation parameters.

Three estimation runs were used to populate the block model with gold grades for zones 100, 110, and 120, whereas only two passes were used for the 200 and 300 domains not constrained by hard mineralization wireframes. The first and second estimation passes considered full variogram ranges with the third pass doubled the variogram range. For comparison, gold grades were also estimated using an inverse distance algorithm (power of two) using the same estimation parameters.

Table 13-7: Grade estimation search and rotation parameters

Interpolation Parameters	1st Pass	2nd Pass	3rd Pass
Domains 100, 110 and 120			
Interpolation Method	Ordinary Kriging	Ordinary Kriging	Ordinary Kriging
Search Type	Octant	Ellipsoidal	Ellipsoidal
Minimum Number of Octants	2	-	-
Maximum Composite per Octant	5	-	-
Maximum Composite per Borehole	2	-	-
Minimum Number of Composites	3	2	1
Maximum Number of Composites	8	10	12
Search Distance	1 x variogram	1 x variogram	2 x variogram
Domains 200 and 300			
Interpolation Method	Ordinary Kriging	Ordinary Kriging	-
Search Type	Octant	Ellipsoidal	-
Minimum Number of Octants	2	-	-
Maximum Composite per Octant	5	-	-
Maximum Composite per Borehole	3	-	-
Minimum Number of Composites	3	2	-
Maximum Number of Composites	8	10	-
Search Distance	1 x variogram	1 x variogram	-

13.8 Resource Model Validation

The mineral resource model prepared by SRK was validated by visually comparing block estimates with informing borehole data on section by section and elevation by elevation basis. Two representative cross sections showing block model gold grades in relation to geology zones and composited drilling data are presented in Figure 13-6.

Quantile-quantile plots comparing block model grades interpolated by ordinary kriging and an inverse distance algorithm (power of two) data were constructed for the blocks within the gold mineralization wireframe (domains 100, 110, and 120 combined) and outside the wireframe (domains 200 and 300). These plots confirm that block estimates using different interpolation methods with the same estimation parameters do not create an important bias at low grades. At gold grades above 0.03 oz/t within the gold mineralization wireframe; a slight bias towards higher grades occurs with inverse distance squared data (Figure 13-7).

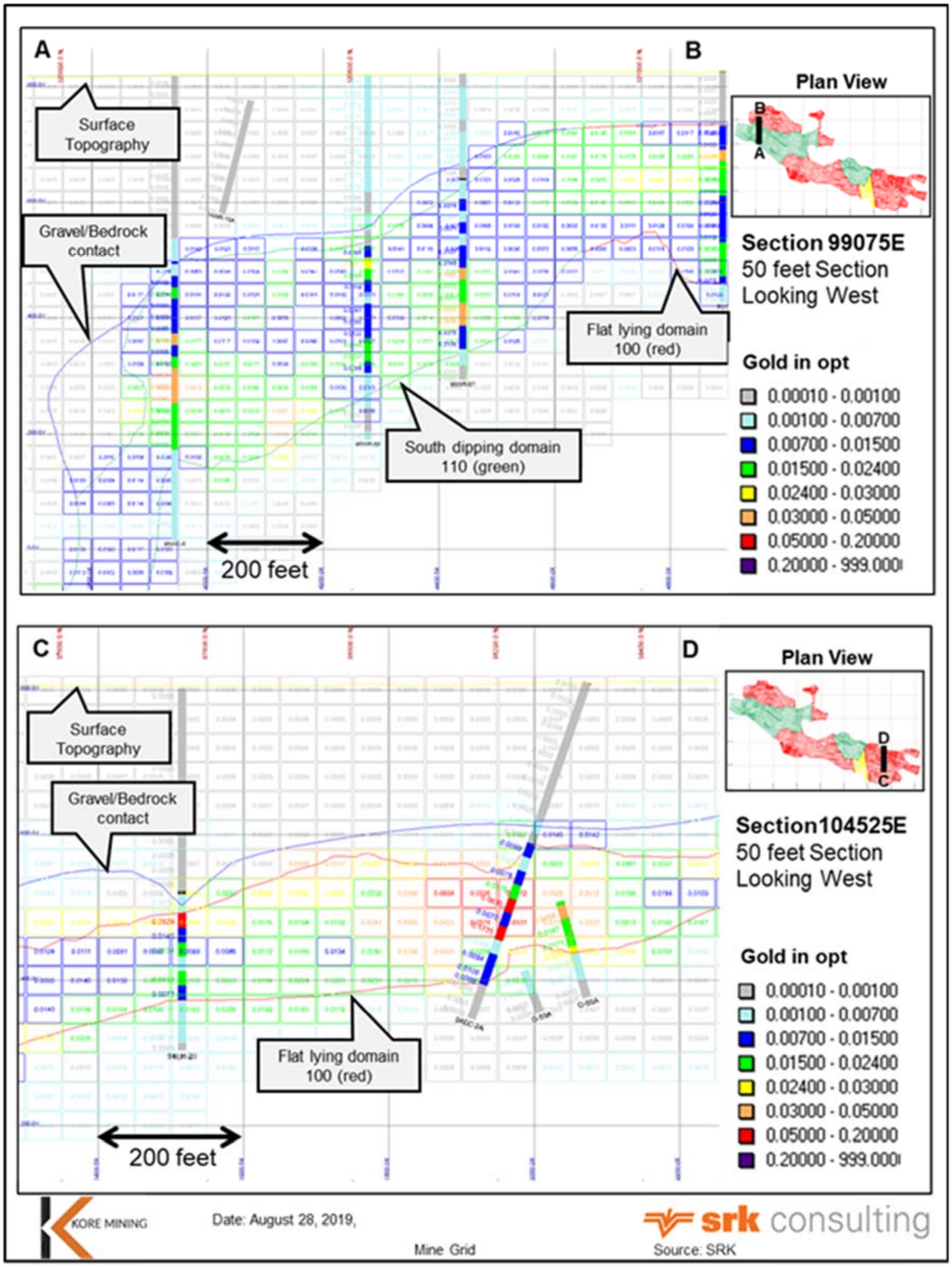
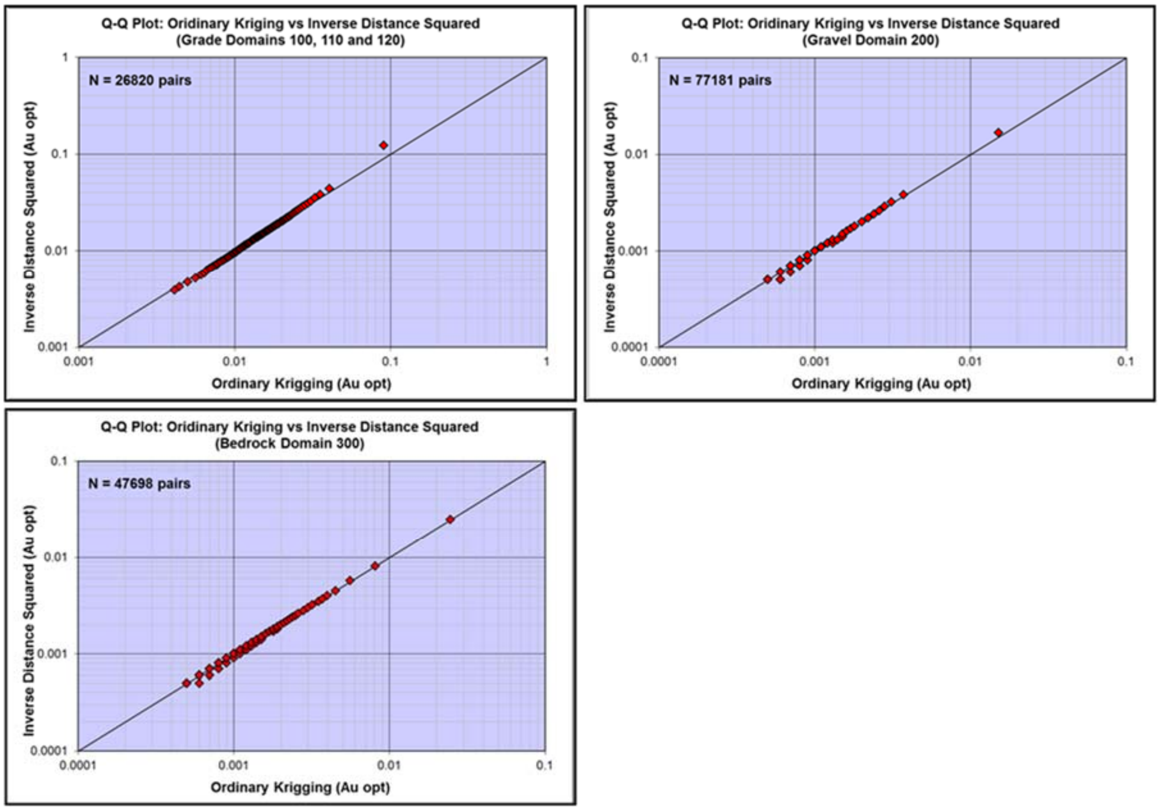


Figure 13-6: Vertical cross-sections comparing estimated blocks with informing composited drilling data



Source: SRK

Figure 13-7: Quantile-quantile plots comparing block model grades interpolated from ordinary kriging compared to an inverse distance algorithm (power of two)

13.9 Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral resource classification is typically a subjective concept. Industry best practices suggest that resource classification should consider both the confidence in the geological interpretation and geological continuity of the mineralized structures, the quality and quantity of exploration data supporting the estimates and the geostatistical confidence in the quality of the tonnage and grade estimates. Appropriate classification criteria should aim at integrating these concepts to delineate regular areas of similar resource classification.

Mineral resources for the Imperial gold project was classified according to CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) by SRK under the supervision of Glen Cole, PGeo. (APGO#1416), an independent QP for the purpose of a NI 43-101.

The SRK QP is satisfied that the geological modelling honours the current geological information and knowledge. The location of the samples and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support resource evaluation. The mineral resource model is largely based on geological knowledge derived from boreholes drilled sections spaced at approximately 150 ft apart in the east and west portions of the deposit and over 250 ft in the rest of the deposit. The geological information gathered from the RC drilling is sufficiently dense to allow modelling with reasonable confidence of the gold mineralization boundaries (domains 100, 110, and 120), as well as the base of gravel contact, which delimited the unconstrained domains (domains 200 and 300). However, uncertainty remains in the structural framework of the deposit. Normal faults are believed to displace the lithological units including gold mineralization but have not been modelled. The south dipping domain 110 is potentially the result of faulting. The geological continuity can only be inferred at the current drill spacing within the meaning of the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014).

The mineral resources classification was also reviewed using a combination of tools including: confidence in the geological interpretation, variography results, search ellipse volume, and kriging variance.

Generally, for mineralization exhibiting good geological continuity investigated at an adequate spacing and displaying low structural complexity, the SRK QP considers that blocks estimated according to parameters in Table 13-8 could be classified in the Indicated category within the meaning of the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (Figure 13-8). For those blocks, the QP considers that the level of confidence is sufficient to allow appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support mine planning and to allow evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The majority of these blocks are found within the flat lying domain 100 showing little structural complexity.

Table 13-8: Search parameters used to code the Indicated blocks

Interpolation Parameters	Indicated
Domains 100 and 120	
Interpolation Method	Ordinary Kriging
Search Type	Octant
Estimation Run	1st Pass
Minimum number of Boreholes	2
Kriging Efficiency	Greater than 10%
Maximum anisotropic search distance	150 ft. (90% of Variogram Sill)

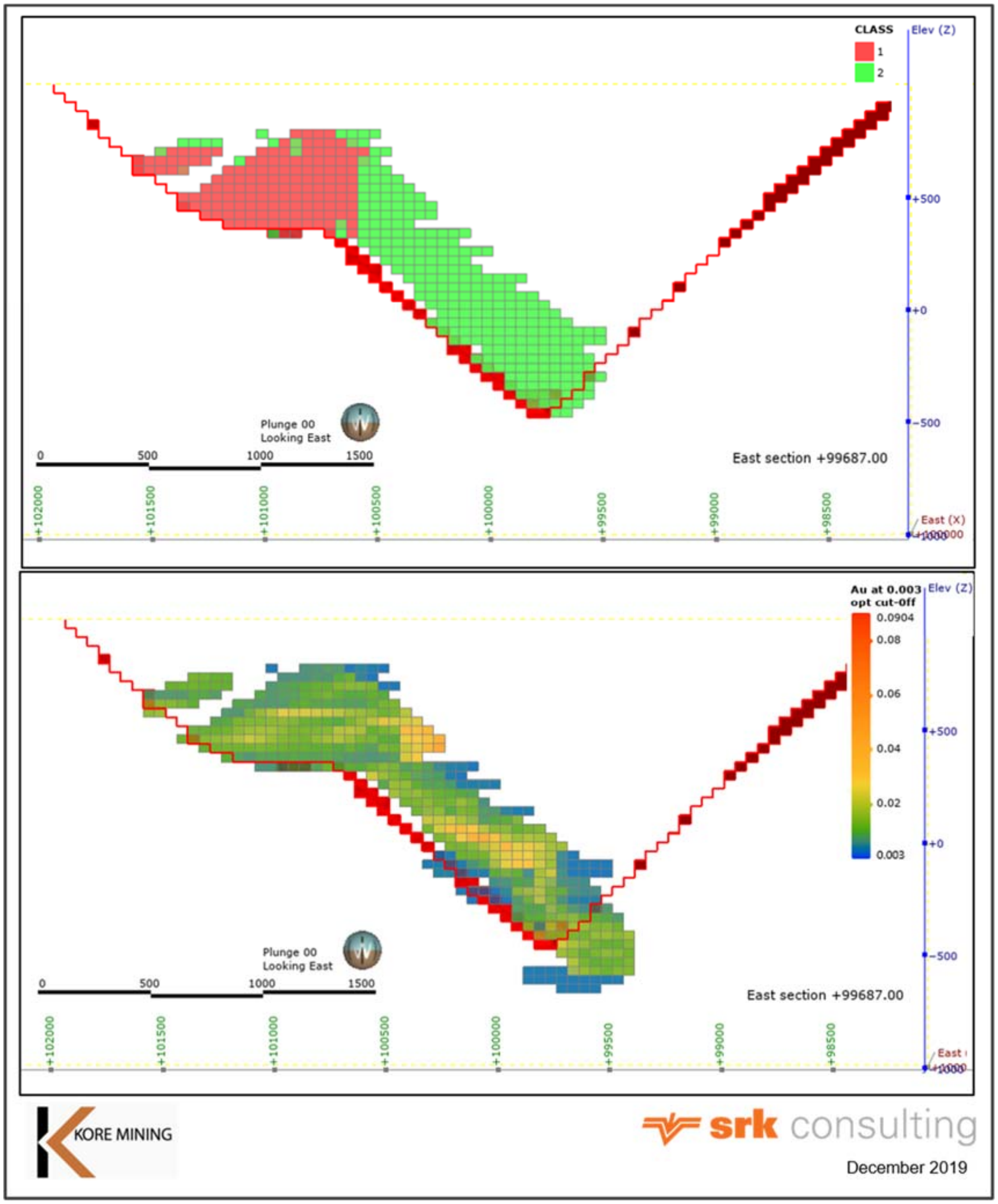
The SRK QP considers that with the current confidence in historical data and geological interpretation, all other blocks estimated during the three estimation runs allowing for full and double variogram ranges can be classified in the Inferred category within the meaning of the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014).

13.10 Mineral Resource Statement

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) defines a mineral resource as:

> *"a concentration or occurrence of diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge".*

The "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the mineral resources are reported at an appropriate COG taking into account extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. the QPs consider that the gold mineralization of the Imperial Gold Project is amenable for open pit extraction.



Note: Class 1 = Indicated and Class 2 = Inferred

Figure 13-8: Cross Section Through the Mineral Resource Model Showing: Classification (Top) and Grade Distribution (Below) in Relation to the Resource Pit Shell Outline

In order to determine the quantities of material offering “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” by an OP, the Lerchs-Grossman optimizing algorithm was applied by Anoush Ebrahimi, PEng, a Principal Consultant (Mining) with SRK to evaluate the profitability of each resource block based on its value. Optimization parameters summarized in Table 13-9 were selected in discussions between KORE Mining and SRK staff. The input parameters for the project have been set up using the recent experience for similar projects and consensus market forecast reports available to SRK. To recover gold from mineral resources a heap leach processing method is expected to be used. Mineralized rocks are mined, crushed and sent to the pad for leaching.

Model blocks located within a conceptual shell are considered to have reasonable prospects for economic extraction by the OP and therefore can be reported as a mineral resource (Figure 13-8). The reader is cautioned that the pit optimization results are used solely for the purpose of testing the “reasonable prospects” for economic extraction and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. Mineral reserves can only be estimated with an economic study. There are no mineral reserves for the Imperial Gold Project. The results are used to assist with the preparation of a Mineral Resource Statement for the Imperial Gold Project.

Table 13-9: Assumptions for the Mineral Resource Constraining Shell Optimization

Input for Pit Optimization	Au	Units
Mining cost (ore and waste)	$1.40	US$/t
General and administration costs	$0.50	US$/t milled
Off-site costs	$5.00	US$/oz
Processing operating costs	$1.80	US$/t milled
Sustaining capital cost	$0.50	US$/t milled
Assumed Mill Throughput	25,000	tpd
Gold Price	$1,500	US$/oz
Gold processing recovery	80%	%
Specific Gravity - Ore	0.0680	ton/ft^3
Specific Gravity - Waste	0.0708	ton/ft^3
Specific Gravity - dumps	0.0453	ton/ft^3
Dilution	2%	%
Mining recovery	98%	%
Overall pit slope angles	45	Degrees

The SRK QP considers that the blocks located within the conceptual pit envelope show “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” and can be reported as a mineral resource. Mineral resources are reported at a COG of 0.003 oz/t Au and include all resource blocks above resource cut-off inside the conceptual pit shell.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration. The mineral resource statement for the Imperial Gold Project is presented in Table 13-10 (stated in imperial units) and Table 13-11 (stated in metric units).

Table 13-10: Mineral Resource Statement, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., December 13, 2019 Imperial Gold Project (Imperial Units)

Classification	Quantity ('000 tons)	Grade Gold (oz/t)	Contained Gold ('000 ounces)
Indicated			
Grade Zone (Domains 100, 120)	50,379	0.0174	877
Total Indicated	**50,379**	**0.0174**	**877**
Inferred			
Grade Zone (Domains 100, 110, 120)	79,869	0.0156	1,245
Gravel with grade (Domain 200)	10,557	0.0041	43
Bedrock with grade (Domain 300)	9,748	0.0050	48
Total Inferred	**100,174**	**0.0133**	**1,336**

Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.003 oz/t Au using a price of $1,500 /oz Au inside a conceptual pit shell optimized using mining operating costs of $1.40 per ton, metallurgical and process recovery of 80%, combined processing and G&A costs of $2.30 per ton, $0.50 per ton of sustaining capital and overall pit slope of 45 degrees.

All figures rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability

Table 13-11: Mineral Resource Statement, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., December 13, 2019 Imperial Gold Project (Metric Units)

Classification	Quantity ('000 tonnes)	Grade Gold (g/t)	Contained Gold ('000 ounces)
Indicated			
Grade Zone (Domains 100, 120)	45,703	0.59	877
Total Indicated	**45,703**	**0.59**	**877**
Inferred			
Grade Zone (Domains 100, 110, 120)	72,456	0.54	1,245
Gravel with grade (Domain 200)	9,577	0.14	43
Bedrock with grade (Domain 300)	8,843	0.17	48
Total Inferred	**90,876**	**0.46**	**1,336**

Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.1g/ton Au using a price of US$1,500 /oz Au inside a conceptual pit shell optimized using mining operating costs of US$1.54 per tonne, metallurgical and process recovery of 80%, combined processing and G&A of US$2.53 per tonne, $0.55 per tonne of sustaining capital and overall pit slope of 45 degrees.

All figures rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability

Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.003 oz/t Au using a price of $1,500 /oz Au inside a conceptual pit shell optimized using metallurgical and process recovery of 80%, overall mining costs of $1.40 per ton and processing costs and general and administration costs of $2.30 per ton and overall pit slope of 45 degrees.

The qualified person is not aware of any known legal, political, environmental, or other risks that could materially affect the potential development of the mineral resources All figures rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates.

13.11 Grade Sensitivity Analysis

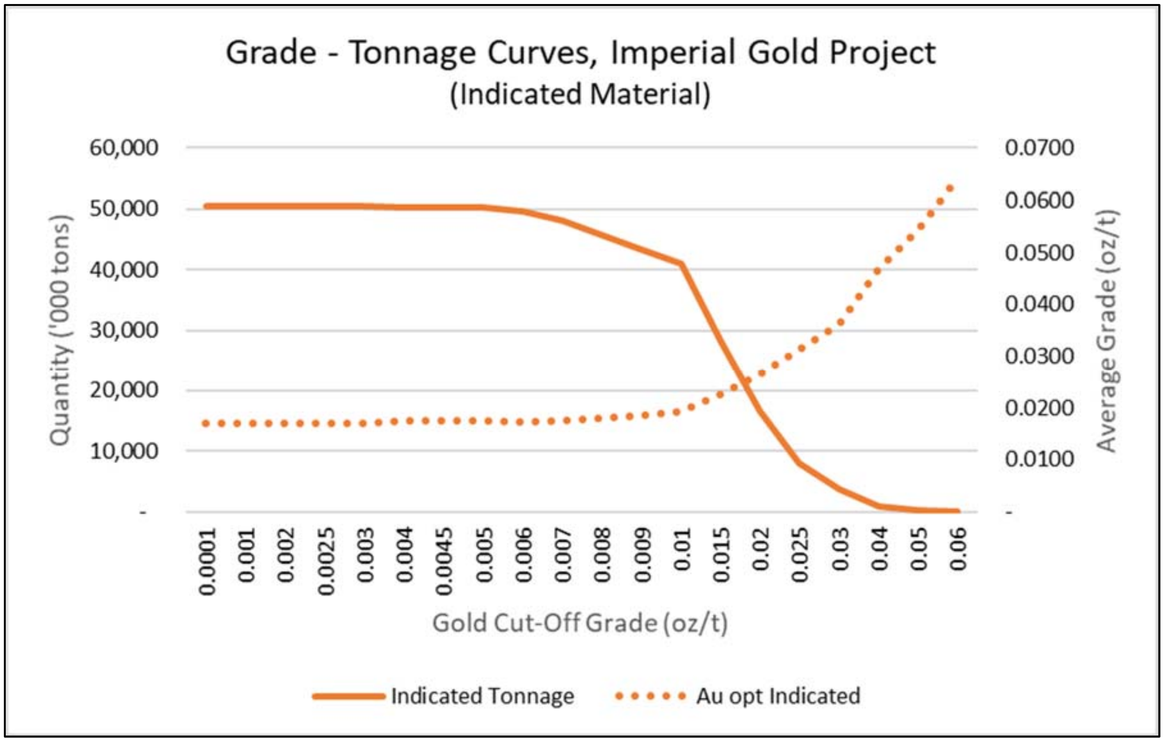
The mineral resources of the Imperial Gold Project are sensitive to the selection of reporting cut-off grade. To illustrate this sensitivity, within 2019 resource pit tonnage and grade estimates for Indicated and Inferred material are tabulated in Table 13-12 and Table 13-13 at various cut-off grades. The corresponding grade tonnage curves for within pit Indicated and Inferred material is presented in Figure 13-8 and Figure 13-9 respectively.

The reader is cautioned that these figures should not be misconstrued as a Mineral Resource Statement. The reported quantities and grades are only presented as a sensitivity of the resource model to the selection of cut-off grade.

Table 13-12: Grade Tonnage Sensitivity Chart for Within Pit Indicated Material at Various COGs

Cut-off Grade (oz/t)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Grade Gold (oz/t)	Contained Gold ('000 ounces)
0.0001	50,426	0.0171	878
0.001	50,426	0.0171	878
0.002	50,426	0.0171	878
0.0025	50,426	0.0171	878
0.003	**50,379**	**0.0174**	**877**
0.004	50,356	0.0148	877
0.0045	50,319	0.0153	877
0.005	50,208	0.0156	876
0.006	49,611	0.0158	873
0.007	48,117,	0.0163	866
0.008	45,820	0.0168	846
0.009	43,465	0.0173	826
0.01	41,000	0.0180	803
0.015	28,229	0.0221	643
0.02	16,659	0.0265	444
0.025	7,927	0.0318	249
0.03	3,688	0.0381	134
0.04	791	0.0498	37
0.05	222	0.0615	12
0.06	23	0.0693	1
0.07	-	-	-
0.08	-	-	-

The reader is cautioned that the figures presented in this table should not be misconstrued as a mineral resource statement. The reported quantities and grades are only presented as a sensitivity of the deposit model to the selection of COG.



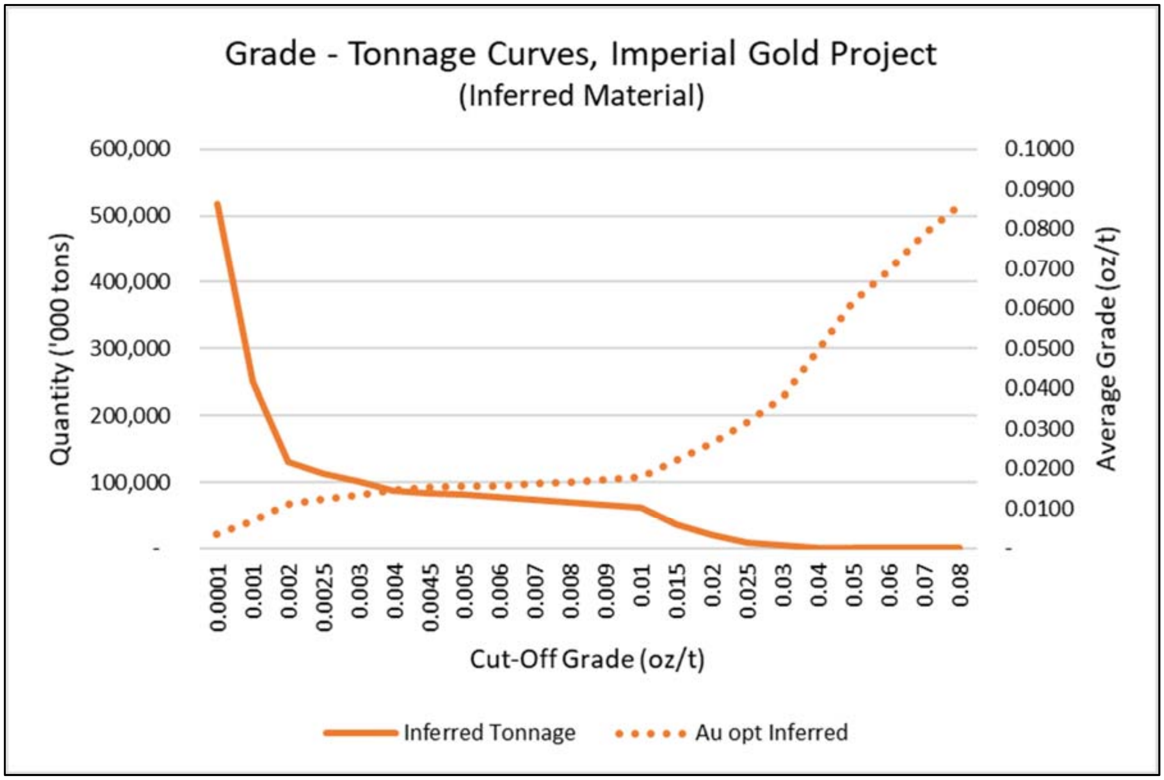
Source: SRK

Figure 13-9: Grade Tonnage Curves for Within Pit Indicated Material for the Imperial Gold Project

Table 13-13: Grade Tonnage Sensitivity Chart for Within Pit Inferred Material at Various COGs

Cut-off Grade (oz/t)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Grade Gold (oz/t)	Contained Gold ('000 ounces)
0.0001	517,887	0.0037	1,724
0.001	251,356	0.0068	1,566
0.002	131,022	0.0112	1,410
0.0025	112,577	0.0125	1,370
0.003	**100,174**	**0.0133**	**1,336**
0.004	87,000	0.0148	1,290
0.0045	83,593	0.0153	1,276
0.005	81,261	0.0156	1,265
0.006	78,059	0.0158	1,248
0.007	74,269,	0.0163	1,224
0.008	70,340	0.0168	1,194
0.009	66,326	0.0173	1,160
0.01	61,498	0.0180	1,115
0.015	36,269	0.0221	802
0.02	19,568	0.0265	516
0.025	8,899	0.0318	280
0.03	3,721	0.0381	140
0.04	923	0.0498	45
0.05	303	0.0615	19
0.06	149	0.0693	10
0.07	49	0.0786	4
0.08	28	0.0858	2

The reader is cautioned that the figures presented in this table should not be misconstrued as a mineral resource statement. The reported quantities and grades are only presented as a sensitivity of the deposit model to the selection of COG



Source: SRK

Figure 13-10: Grade Tonnage Curves for Within Pit Inferred Material for the Imperial Gold Project

14 Adjacent Properties

There are no adjacent properties that are considered relevant to this Technical Report.

15 Interpretation and Conclusions

A total of 349 boreholes, of which 344 are located within resource estimation area (comprising a total of 190,047 ft of reverse circulation drilling) have been drilled by various operators (including Gold Fields, Glamis Gold, and other historical operators) on the Imperial Gold Project from 1982 to 1996.

No exploration activity has been undertaken on the project since 1996, with minimal documentation of the historical exploration activity available to review. Although a significant amount of drilling has occurred on the property to delineate significant gold mineralization, minimal evidence of exploration procedures or protocols are available to confirm that that best practice exploration methodologies were adopted. Additionally with most of the drilling having been reverse circulation, detailed geological reviews of drill core have not been possible to define a more detailed geological / structural model for the property or to generate a better understanding of the spatial controls of gold mineralization.

Historical sampling methods and approach are difficult to assess retrospectively. The chip sampling data were meticulously recorded on paper records and later transposed to digital format. Although much of the RC drill chips have not been preserved, representative drill chips from the Glamis Gold drill campaign during 1994 to 1996 were preserved in chip trays. The SRK QP was able to check a limited selection of the original paper logs and found these to fairly represent the material in the chip trays. Based on historical reports, the QP considers that the sampling approach used by the historical operators did not introduce a sampling bias.

In the opinion of the SRK QP, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used to generate exploration data upon which the resource model is based is poorly documented and therefore difficult to assess. The known analytical quality control measures implemented on the Imperial Gold Project is limited to field duplicates and umpire check assays in 1991-1992 and umpire check assays in 1994-1996. Other checks on the data were likely performed by each operator but are not known to SRK.

Despite the uncertainty outlined above, limited data verification measures undertaken by KORE and SRK suggest that the exploration data are sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries of the gold mineralization and support the evaluation and classification of mineral resources in accordance with generally accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Best Practice Guidelines (November 29, 2019) and CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014).

The gold mineralization on the Imperial gold project occurs primarily within structurally controlled hematite and limonite altered breccias and fault filled gouge zones hosted in biotite or sericite altered gneiss. the SRK QP generated a mineral resource model using a conventional geostatistical block modelling approach constrained by mineralization wireframes. The block model was populated with gold grades estimated using ordinary kriging informed from capped composited data and estimation parameters derived from variography.

the SRK QP is satisfied that the geological modelling honours the current geological information and knowledge. The location of the samples and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support resource evaluation. The mineral resource model is largely based on geological knowledge derived from boreholes drilled sections spaced at approximately 150 ft apart in the east and west portions of the deposit and over 250 ft in the rest of the deposit.

The geological information gathered from the RC drilling is sufficiently dense to allow modelling with reasonable confidence of the gold mineralization boundaries (domains 100, 110, and 120), as well as the base of gravel contact, which delimited the unconstrained domains (domains 200 and 300). However, uncertainty remains in the structural framework of the deposit. Normal faults are believed to displace the lithological units including gold mineralization but have not been modelled. The south dipping domain 110 is potentially the result of faulting. The geological continuity can only be inferred at the current drill spacing within the meaning of the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014).

The mineral resources classification was also reviewed using a combination of tools including: confidence in the geological interpretation, variography results, search ellipse volume, and kriging variance.

Generally, for mineralization exhibiting good geological continuity investigated at an adequate spacing and displaying low structural complexity, the QP considers that blocks estimated according to parameters in Table 13.8 could be classified in the Indicated category within the meaning of the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014). For those blocks, SRK considers that the level of confidence is sufficient to allow appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support mine planning and to allow evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The majority of these blocks are found within the flat lying domain 100 showing little structural complexity.

The QP considers that with the current confidence in historical data and geological interpretation, all other blocks estimated during the three estimation runs allowing for full and double variogram ranges can be classified in the Inferred category within the meaning of the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014).

The SRK QP considers that the mineral resource model documented in this report indicates that the Imperial Gold project hosts significant mineralization but notes that additional exploration would need to be undertaken in areas of lower drilling density to upgrade the Inferred portions of the mineral resource model to be suitable for advanced mining study applications.

16 Recommendations

The geological setting and character of the gold mineralization delineated to date on the Imperial Gold Project are of sufficient merit to justify additional exploration and development expenditures. The authors of this report recommend that further work be conducted to increase the confidence in the resource model, metallurgy and geotechnical knowledge. SRK recommends a data collection program that includes exploration drilling and technical data collection aimed at completing the characterization of the project in preparation for a Preliminary Economic Assessment.

The objective of this work will be to upgrade the category of the resources that are presently inferred to indicated resource classification. As such it will require more diamond drilling than RC drilling. The core drilling is needed to twin previously drilled RC holes and provide representative samples for metallurgical, geotechnical and other materials testing. The RC drilling will infill where present drill spacing in the target resources is inadequate. On completion of Phase 1 the information gained will be assessed and if positive a Phase 2 Program will be initiated.

16.1 Geology and Mineral Resource Modeling

16.1.1 Resource Drilling

The SRK QP considers that additional drilling is required to:

- Infill gaps in the drilling data with the potential to increase the classification of the mineral resources;
- Test the lateral and depth extensions of the gold mineralization;
- Diamond drilling is recommended to twin and confirm selected historical reverse circulation drilling and also to better understand the stratigraphy/lithologies for 3D modeling; and

The SRK QP proposes a reverse circulation infill drilling program of 47,000 ft targeting areas within the mineral resource pit shell. This reverse circulation program will cost an estimated US$2.4 million ($50/ft). An additional 16,000 ft of core drilling is recommended to twin and confirm selected historical reverse circulation drilling and also to better understand the stratigraphy/lithologies for 3D modeling. This core drilling program will cost an estimated US$2.0 million ($125/ft).

16.1.2 Geological Studies

The SRK QP recommends that geological/structural studies be initiated to build on existing knowledge of and improve the confidence in the interpretation of the boundaries of the gold mineralization; to understand its distribution; and to update the 3D geological model. Geotechnical and hydrogeological logging should be incorporated into standard field practices for all future drilling.

A budget of $125,000 should be allocated to increasing the geological understanding of the gold grade distribution, which would incorporate structural studies and 3D modeling of the deposit.

16.1.3 Exploration QA/QC

The SRK QP recommends that KORE Mining consider:

- Acquiring additional density data from each geological domain;
- Re-surveying the collar positions to validate the current collar database;
- Establishing the relationship between the currently used mine/local grid and UTM and consider migrating, as well as considering migration of the project to a new validated coordinate system;
- Inserting control samples into the sample stream of future sampling; and
- Further checking sampling of historical pulps (5% to 10% of total sample database), which is required to further validate historical assays.

The above work should provide the necessary support to migrate certain resources characterized by dense drilling from Inferred to Indicated classification. SRK recommends that a budget of $400,000 be allocated to the check sampling of historical pulps, acquiring more specific gravity data and to establish a new validated coordinate system.

16.2 Engineering and Other Studies

The authors of this report recommend that KORE Mining initiates further engineering, metallurgical, environmental, permitting, and other studies aimed at evaluating at a conceptual level the viability of an open pit mine, with heap leach processing at the Imperial Gold project.

The proposed work program should include:

- Collection of geotechnical, hydrology, and hydrogeology data;
- Additional metallurgical testwork to characterize the metallurgical variability of the gold mineralization;
- Additional metallurgical testwork is recommended to confirm expected gold extraction using ROM heap leaching:
- Environmental baseline studies to document baseline site conditions. This should include the monitoring of water quality, wildlife habitats, and other aspects for which long-term and seasonal data are required; and
- Conceptual mine design work to evaluate which mine design options offer the best potential for economic return.

16.2.1 Exploration / Project Development Budget

It is estimated that the proposed drilling and exploration work and the engineering and other studies would cost approximately US$7,000,000 (Table 16-1).

Table 16-1: Estimated Cost for the Exploration Program and Engineering Studies Proposed by SRK for the Imperial Gold Project

Description	Total (US$)
Drilling and Exploration	
Reverse Circulation Infill (48,000ft)	2,400,000
Core Drilling (16,000ft)	2,000,000
Geology / Structural Studies	125,000
Exploration QAQC	400,000
Subtotal	**4,925,000**
Engineering and Other Studies	
Environmental baseline studies	500,000
Update mineral resource model with new drilling	75,000
Geotechnical / HL design studies	500,000
Preliminary economic assessment	200,000
Metallurgical HL testwork	200,000
Subtotal	**1,475,000**
Contingency (10%)	600,000
Total	**7,000,000**

17 References

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Appendices

Appendix A

Legal Title Opinion and Claim Descriptions

MITCHELL CHADWICK

MEMORANDUM
ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGED
ATTORNEY WORK-PRODUCT

To:	MACQUARIE AMERICAS CORP. AND MACQUARIE BANK LIMITED
From:	BRAIDEN CHADWICK AND CHRIS POWELL
Date:	MAY 3, 2019
Re:	**UPDATE TO TITLE REVIEW FOR UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS**

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2017, Kore Mining Ltd. ("Kore") acquired the Glamis Imperial Mine (the "Mine" or "Mine Site"), located in Imperial County (the "County"), California. The Mine Site contains 654 unpatented mining claims ("Claims"), as set forth on Exhibit A. In connection with financing for development of the Mine, Kore and Macquarie Americas Corp. and Macquarie Bank Limited have asked Mitchell Chadwick LLP to prepare this title review update ("May 3, 2019 Title Update").

II. TITLE REVIEW UPDATE

A. Materials Examined

The "Materials Examined" in connection with this May 3, 2019 Title Review Update are limited to those listed below:

- May 17, 2012, Unpatented Mining Claim and Mill Site Title Opinion (Attached as Exhibit B);
- June 4, 2012, Certificate of Amendment, recorded in the Imperial County Recorder's Office on April 26, 2019 (Attached as Exhibit C);
- January 23, 2017, Title Review for Unpatented Mining Claims (Attached as Exhibit D);
- September 19, 2017, Validity of Claims on Imperial Property (Attached as Exhibit E);
- October 5, 2018, Title Review Update (Attached as Exhibit F);
- April 17, 2019 online search of BLM LR2000 database (Reports attached as Exhibit G, Exhibit H and Exhibit I);
- Affidavit Notice of Intent to Hold Payment of Annual Maintenance Fee in Lieu of Assessment Work for years 2017 and 2018 (Attached as Exhibit J);
- Maintenance Fee Payment form for years 2017 and 2018 (Attached as Exhibit K);
- Results of search of Imperial County Official Records, maintained by Chicago Title in El Centro conducted on April 30, 2019, for the period between January 1,

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2017 and March 29, 2019, and a search of the County's online grantor-grantee index portal conducted on May 3, 2019, attached as Exhibit L.

- Net Smelter Returns Royalty Agreement, recorded on March 24, 2017 as document no. 2017006931 in the Imperial County Official Records, attached as Exhibit M.
- Quitclaim Deed with Reserved Royalty recorded on June 13, 1996 as document no. 96013086, attached as Exhibit N.
- Assignment of Mining Lease with Reserved Royalty recorded on June 13, 1996 as document no. 96013087, attached as Exhibit O.

B. Review of Annual Filings and BLM LR2000 Database

Generally speaking, there are two main requirements to maintain unpatented mining claims: 1) pay an annual maintenance fee to the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") for each claim on or before September 1st of each year (30 U.S.C. § 28f); and 2) record an affidavit that the maintenance fees have been paid with the local County Recorder (Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 3913). Both of these requirements have been met for the 2019 assessment year, and all Claims are marked as active on BLM's Land & Mineral Legacy Rehost 2000 System (the "LR2000" database).

To form this opinion, we reviewed the following documents: 1) Maintenance Fee Payment Form for Placer Mining Claims for the 2019 assessment year; 2) Maintenance Fee Payment Form for Lode Claims, Mill Sites, and Tunnel Sites for the 2019 assessment year; 3) Receipt from BLM for payment of maintenance fees for the 2019 assessment year; 4) Affidavit Notice of Intent to Hold and Payment of Annual Maintenance Fee In Lieu of Assessment Work for the 2019 assessment year; and 5) BLM's LR2000 database. Using these documents, we verified that the Claims in which Imperial USA remitted maintenance fees were registered on the LR2000 database as "active" for the 2019 assessment year.

With regard to the BLM database, on April 17, 2019, this firm searched the BLM LR2000 database and downloaded reports for the three townships in which the Claims are located (Townships 13S 21E, 14S 20E, and 14S 21E, San Bernardino Meridian and Baseline) which reports are attached as Exhibits G, H, and I. After reviewing the LR2000 reports and cross-checking against the Claims list set forth on Exhibit A, we confirmed that all of the Claims are marked as "active" in the current BLM database.

C. Corporate Name Change

The Mine Site contains 654 unpatented mining claims ("Claims"), as set forth on Exhibit A, which are held by Imperial USA Corp. (which was formerly known as Glamis Imperial Corporation ("Glamis") prior to a corporate name change that occurred June 4, 2012).

Kore provided us with a Certificate of Amendment, which was filed with the Secretary of State for the State of Nevada on June 4, 2012. This Certificate of Amendment officially changed the

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name of Glamis Imperial Corporation to Imperial USA Corp. Since Glamis was the owner of the 654 unpatented mining claims at the time of the name change, that same entity remains the owner of those claims under its new name: Imperial USA Corp.

To clarify the chain of title in the Imperial County Official Records, we previously recommended that Kore obtain a certified copy of the Certificate of Amendment from the Nevada Secretary of State and have the same recorded in the Imperial County Official Records. Per Kore's request, Mitchell Chadwick ordered a certified copy of the Certificate of Amendment from the Nevada Secretary of State and recorded the same in the Official Records of Imperial County. Recordation of the Certificate of Amendment occurred on April 26, 2019, and is attached as Exhibit C.

D. Review of Official County Records

Our review included a search of the Imperial County Records through Chicago Title's title mill and a search of the Imperial County Recorder's Office's online portal. We conducted a search on April 30, 2019, with an in-person visit to Chicago Title's El Centro Office, which office maintains a title mill that exactly mirrors the County's Official Records. Chicago Title's title mill was up to date as of March 29, 2019, at the time of our search. We used Chicago Title's mill because the County Recorder's Office's grantor-grantee index was not functioning when we visited El Centro. Our search was conducted for the period between January 1, 2017 to March 29, 2019, using the following relevant company names:

- Glamis Imperial
- Delta Gold
- Delta Mineral
- Delta Minerals
- Goldcorp USA
- Goldcorp US
- Imperial USA
- Imperial Gold
- Mission Gold
- Yuma Gold

After being down for serval weeks, the online portal for the Imperial County Official Records was back online on May 2nd, 2019. Accordingly, we searched the County's online portal using the same terms as above, on May 3, 2019. We did not find any documents with titles indicative of a conveyance subsequent to the 2017 Title Update other than a 1% Net Smelter Royalty granted from Imperial USA Corp to Goldcorp dated March 16, 2017, and recorded on March 24, 2017. The results of the title search are included as Exhibit L.

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E. 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty to Imperial Gold Corporation

As disclosed in the 2012 Title Opinion, a 1.5% royalty was reserved in a quitclaim deed and a separate mining lease, both dated February 18, 1994 and recorded on June 13, 1996 in the Imperial County Official Records as document Nos. 96013086 and 96013087, respectively. The quitclaim deed reserved a production royalty relating to the CJ, GAV, HRJ Research, KAY and SWL claims, while the mining lease reserved a production royalty on the Indian Rose Placer #11 and #12 claims. Both of the above-mentioned royalties were reserved to Imperial Gold Corporation, a Nevada Corporation. Imperial Gold Corporation was officially dissolved on June 16, 2016 pursuant to dissolution document No. 20160271611-77.

Based on our search of the Imperial County Records, we found no recorded documents subsequent to the creation of the royalty interests that appeared to be transfers of the royalties to another entity. As such, it appears that the royalty interest was either technically held by the recently-dissolved Imperial Gold Corporation, or was transferred to some unknown person or entity which has not recorded a conveyance evidencing the interest. Prior to its dissolution, Imperial Gold Corporation was at one point owned by Barrick Gold. We understand that Kore Mining has contacted Barrick Gold on the matter, and Barrick confirmed that it does not own any royalty interests in California.[1]

Based on the fact that the royalty interests were owned by a corporation that has been dissolved without any recorded assignment of that interest to another entity, we believe it would be worthwhile to initiate a quiet title action limited in scope to the specific royalty interests discussed above. This would effectively cut off any possibility that, after the Imperial mine begins producing gold, an entity could assert a royalty interest based on the latent royalties described above. Mining companies are typically very careful to properly transfer and record any interest they have in a property after a corporate acquisition or transfer has occurred. The lack of a recorded transfer indicates that the royalty interests were likely abandoned when Imperial Gold Corporation formally dissolved. As such, we believe a quiet title action would not likely be disputed by any new claimants, and would ultimately be successful.

F. Summary of Title Status

Based on our review of the Materials Examined, and subject to the qualifications set forth herein, the title for the Claims is vested in Imperial USA Corp (previously named Glamis Imperial Corporation), and are in good standing as indicated by the BLM LR2000 database.

G. Limitations

This May 3, 2019 Title Update is subject to all qualifications, comments and requirements set forth in the May 17, 2012 Title Opinion, and all other memoranda, letters and title updates included in the Materials Examined. Further, the May 3, 2019 Title Update is limited to that

[1] Communication with Adrian Rothwell on March 7, 2019.

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period between January 23, 2017 and May 3, 2019. Finally, we did not physically examine the property in connection with this review.

Appendix B

Tabulated Claims List

The following claims are located in Imperial County, California within Townships 13S 21E, 14S 20E, and 14S 21E of the San Bernardino Meridian and Baseline.

Claim Name	County Book and Page No.	Township	Range	Section	BLM Serial No.
Indian Rose Placer #11	Bk 1372 Pg 1600	13S	21E	31 & 32	CAMC24623
Indian Rose Placer #12	Bk 1372 Pg 1601	13S	21E	31 & 32	CAMC24624
H.R.J. Research #51 (amended)	Bk 1486 Pg 1792	13S	21E	15 & 22	CAMC112875
KAY 16	Bk 1479 Pg 687	13S	21E	31	CAMC105539
KAY 18	Bk 1479 Pg 689	13S	21E	31	CAMC105541
KAY 20	Bk 1479 Pg 691	13S	21E	31	CAMC105543
KAY 22	Bk 1479 Pg 693	13S	21E	31	CAMC105545
KAY 24	Bk 1479 Pg 695	13S	21E	31	CAMC105547
KAY 26	Bk 1479 Pg 697	13S	21E	31	CAMC105549
KAY 27	Bk 1479 Pg 698	14S	20E & 21E	1 & 6	CAMC105550
KAY 28	Bk 1479 Pg 699	14S	21E	6	CAMC105551
KAY 29	Bk 1479 Pg 700	14S	20E & 21E	1 & 6	CAMC105552
KAY 30	Bk 1479 Pg 701	14S	21E	6	CAMC105553
KAY 31	Bk 1479 Pg 702	14S	20E & 21E	1 & 6	CAMC105554
KAY 32	Bk 1479 Pg 703	14S	21E	6	CAMC105555
KAY 33	Bk 1479 Pg 704	14S	20E & 21E	1 & 6	CAMC105556
KAY 35	Bk 1479 Pg 703	14S	20E & 21E	1 & 6	CAMC105558
KAY 56	Bk 1479 Pg 727	13S	21E	32	CAMC105579
KAY 57	Bk 1479 Pg 728	13S	21E	31	CAMC105580
KAY 58	Bk 1479 Pg 729	13S	21E	32	CAMC105581
KAY 59	Bk 1479 Pg 730	13S	21E	31	CAMC105582
KAY 89	Bk 1479 Pg 760	13S	21E	29	CAMC105612
KAY 97	Bk 1479 Pg 768	13S	21E	29 & 32	CAMC105620
KAY 98	Bk 1479 Pg 769	13S	21E	29 & 32	CAMC105621
KAY 99	Bk 1479 Pg 770	13S	21E	32	CAMC105622
KAY 100	Bk 1479 Pg 771	13S	21E	32	CAMC105623
KAY 101	Bk 1479 Pg 772	13S	21E	32	CAMC105624
KAY 102	Bk 1479 Pg 773 Amended Bk 1855 Pg 1259	13S	21E	32	CAMC105625
KAY 106	Bk 1479 Pg 777 Amended Bk 1855 Pg 1262	13S	21E	32	CAMC105629
KAY 129	Bk 1479 Pg 800	13S	21E	28, 29, 32, & 33	CAMC105652
KAY 130	Bk 1479 Pg 801	13S	21E	32 & 33	CAMC105653
KAY 131	Bk 1479 Pg 802	13S	21E	32 & 33	CAMC105654
KAY 132	Bk 1479 Pg 803	13S	21E	32 & 33	CAMC105655
KAY 133	Bk 1479 Pg 804 Amended Bk 1855 Pg 1270	13s	21E	32 & 33	CAMC105656
GAV 20	Bk 1509 Pg 49	13S	21E	16	CAMC133403
GAV 21	Bk 1509 Pg 50	13S	21E	16	CAMC133404
GAV 22	Bk 1509 Pg 51	13S	21E	16	CAMC133405
GAV 23	Bk 1509 Pg 52	13S	21E	16	CAMC133406
GAV 24	Bk 1509 Pg 53	13S	21E	15 & 16	CAMC133407
GAV 25	Bk 1509 Pg 54	13S	21E	15	CAMC133408
GAV 26	Bk 1509 Pg 55	13S	21E	15	CAMC133409
GAV 27	Bk 1509 Pg 56	13S	21E	15	CAMC133410
GAV 28	Bk 1509 Pg 57	13S	21E	15	CAMC133411
GAV 43	Bk 1509 Pg 72	13S	21E	16	CAMC133426
GAV 45	Bk 1509 Pg 74	13S	21E	16	CAMC133428

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GAV 50	Bk 1509 Pg 79	13S	21E	16 & 21	CAMC133433
GAV 51	Bk 1509 Pg 80	13S	21E	16	CAMC133434
GAV 52	Bk 1509 Pg 81	13S	21E	16 & 21	CAMC133435
GAV 53	Bk 1509 Pg 82	13S	21E	16	CAMC133436
GAV 54	Bk 1509 Pg 83	13S	21E	16 & 21	CAMC133437
GAV 55	Bk 1509 Pg 84	13S	21E	15 & 16	CAMC133438
GAV 56	Bk 1509 Pg 85	13S	21E	15, 16, & 21	CAMC133439
GAV 57	Bk 1509 Pg 86	13S	21E	15	CAMC133440
GAV 58	Bk 1509 Pg 87	13S	21E	15 & 22	CAMC133441
GAV 59	Bk 1509 Pg 88	13S	21E	15	CAMC133442
GAV 60	Bk 1509 Pg 89	13S	21E	15 & 22	CAMC133443
GAV 61	Bk 1509 Pg 90	13S	21E	15	CAMC133444
GAV 62	Bk 1509 Pg 91	13S	21E	15 & 22	CAMC133445
GAV 63	Bk 1509 Pg 92	13S	21E	15	CAMC133446
GAV 64	Bk 1509 Pg 93	13S	21E	15 & 22	CAMC133447
GAV 81	Bk 1509 Pg 110	13S	21E	21	CAMC133464
GAV 82	Bk 1509 Pg 111	13S	21E	21	CAMC133465
GAV 83	Bk 1509 Pg 112	13S	21E	21	CAMC133466
GAV 84	Bk 1509 Pg 113	13S	21E	21	CAMC133467
GAV 85	Bk 1509 Pg 114	13S	21E	21	CAMC133468
GAV 87	Bk 1509 Pg 116	13S	21E	21	CAMC133470
GAV 89	Bk 1509 Pg 118	13S	21E	21	CAMC133472
GAV 91	Bk 1509 Pg 120	13S	21E	21 & 22	CAMC133474
GAV 93	Bk 1509 Pg 122	13S	21E	22	CAMC133476
GAV 95	Bk 1509 Pg 124	13S	21E	22	CAMC133478
GAV 97	Bk 1509 Pg 126	13S	21E	22	CAMC133480
GAV 99	Bk 1509 Pg 128	13S	21E	22	CAMC133482
SWL 316	Bk 1510 Pg 1337	14S	21E	8 & 9	CAMC135612
SWL 318	Bk 1510 Pg 1339	14S	21E	8 & 9	CAMC135614
SWL 320	Bk 1510 Pg 1341	14S	21E	4, 5, 8, & 9	CAMC135616
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SWL 323	Bk 1510 Pg 1344	14S	21E	4	CAMC135619
SWL 324	Bk 1510 Pg 1345	14S	21E	4 & 5	CAMC135620
SWL 325	Bk 1510 Pg 1346	14S	21E	4	CAMC135621
SWL 327	Bk 1510 Pg 1348	14S	21E	4	CAMC135623
SWL 329	Bk 1510 Pg 1350	14S	21E	4	CAMC135625
SWL 331	Bk 1510 Pg 1352	14S	21E	4	CAMC135627
SWL 333	Bk 1510 Pg 1354	14S	21E	4	CAMC135629
SWL 335	Bk 1510 Pg 1356	14S	21E	4	CAMC135631
SWL 337	Bk 1510 Pg 1358	13S & 14S	21E	33 & 4	CAMC135633
SWL 339	Bk 1510 Pg 1360	13S	21E	33	CAMC135635
SWL 341	Bk 1510 Pg 1362	13S	21E	33	CAMC135637
SWL 343	Bk 1510 Pg 1364	13S	21E	33	CAMC135639
SWL 344	Bk 1510 Pg 1365	13S	21E	33	CAMC135640
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SWL 346	Bk 1510 Pg 1367	13S	21E	33	CAMC135642
SWL 347	Bk 1510 Pg 1368	13S	21E	33	CAMC135643
SWL 348	Bk 1510 Pg 1369	13S	21E	33	CAMC135644
SWL 349	Bk 1510 Pg 1370	13S	21E	33	CAMC135645
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SWL 351	Bk 1510 Pg 1372	13S	21E	33	CAMC135647
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SWL 372	Bk 1510 Pg 1393	13S	21E	21 & 28	CAMC135668
SWL 374	Bk 1510 Pg 1395	13S	32E	21	CAMC135670
SWL 382	Bk 1510 Pg 1403	14S	21E	8	CAMC135678
SWL 383	Bk 1510 Pg 1404	14S	21E	8	CAMC135679
SWL 384	Bk 1510 Pg 1405	14S	21E	8	CAMC135680
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SWL 414	Bk 1512 Pg 571	14S	21E	6 & 7	CAMC137655
SWL 415	Bk 1512 Pg 572	14S	20E	1 & 12	CAMC137656
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SWL 417	Bk 1512 Pg 574	14S	20E	1	CAMC137658
SWL 419	Bk 1512 Pg 576	14S	20E	1	CAMC137660
SWL 420	Bk 1512 Pg 577	14S	21E	6	CAMC137661
SWL 421	Bk 1512 Pg 578	14S	20E	1	CAMC137662
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SWL 425	Bk 1512 Pg 582	14S	20E	1	CAMC137666
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SWL 455	Bk 1512 Pg 612	13S	21E	21	CAMC137696
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CJ 162	Bk 1520 Pg 1240	14S	21E	7	CAMC148229
CJ 163	Bk 1520 Pg 1241	14S	21E	7	CAMC148230
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CJ 303	Bk 1520 Pg 1373	14S	21E	8	CAMC148362
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DJP 22	Bk 1829 Pg 250	14S	21E	7 & 8	CAMC266953
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DJP 29	Bk 1829 Pg 257	14S	21E	8	CAMC266960
DJP 30	Bk 1829 Pg 258	14S	21E	8	CAMC266961
DJP 33	Bk 1829 Pg 261	14S	20E	21 & 22	CAMC266964
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DJP 35	Bk 1829 Pg 263	14S	20E	15 & 22	CAMC266966
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DJP 41	Bk 1829 Pg 269	14S	20E	11 & 14	CAMC266972
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DJP 45	Bk 1829 Pg 273	14S	20E	12	CAMC266976
DJP 46	Bk 1829 Pg 274	14S	20E	11	CAMC266977
IMP 5	Bk 1855 Pg 1254	13S	21E	32	CAMC269532
BB 1	Bk 1927 Pg 1534	13S	21E	31	CAMC273771
BB 2	Bk 1927 Pg 1535	13S	21E	31	CAMC273772
BB 9	Bk 1927 Pg 1542 Amended Bk 1946 Pg 871	13S	21E	32	CAMC273779
BB 12	Bk 1927 Pg 1545	13S	21E	32	CAMC273782
BB 13	Bk 1927 Pg 1546	13S	21E	32	CAMC273783
BB 14	Bk 1927 Pg 1547	13S	21E	32	CAMC273784
BB 15	Bk 1927 Pg 1548	13S	21E	32	CAMC273785
BB 16	Bk 1927 Pg 1549	13S	21E	31	CAMC273786
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BB 29	Bk 1927 Pg 1562	13S	21E	32	CAMC273799
BB 30	Bk 1927 Pg 1563	13S	21E	32	CAMC273800
BB 31	Bk 1927 Pg 1564	13S	21E	31	CAMC273801
BB 32	Bk 1927 Pg 1565	13S	21E	31	CAMC273802
BB 36	Bk 1927 Pg 1569	13S	21E	31	CAMC273806
BB 37	Bk 1927 Pg 1570	13S	21E	31	CAMC273807
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BB 40	Bk 1927 Pg 1573	13S	21E	31	CAMC273810
BB 41	Bk 1927 Pg 1574	14S	21E	6	CAMC273811
BB 43	Bk 1927 Pg 1576	13S	21E	32	CAMC273813
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BB 56	Bk 1927 Pg 1589	13S	21E	33	CAMC273826
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BB 58	Bk 1927 Pg 1591	13S	21E	33	CAMC273828
BB 59	Bk 1927 Pg 1592	13S	21E	33	CAMC273829
BB 60	Bk 1927 Pg 1593 Amended Bk 1946 Pg 873	13S	21E	32	CAMC273830
BB 61	Bk 1927 Pg 1594 Amended Pg 1946 Pg 874	13S	21E	32	CAMC273831
BB 62	Bk 1927 Pg 1595	13S	21E	32	CAMC273832
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BB 65	Bk 1927 Pg 1598 Amended Bk 1946 Pg 875	13S	21E	33	CAMC273835
BB 66	Bk 1927 Pg 1599 Amended Bk 1946 Pg 876	13S	21E	33	CAMC273836
BB 67	Bk 1927 Pg 1600 Amended Bk 1946 Pg 877	13S	21E	33	CAMC273837
BB 68	Bk 1927 Pg 1601	13S	21E	33	CAMC273838
BB 69	Bk 1927 Pg 1602	13S	21E	33	CAMC273839
BB 71	Bk 1927 Pg 1604	13S	21E	33	CAMC273841
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BB 85	Bk 1927 Pg 1618	13S & 14S	21E	33 & 4	CAMC273855
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BB 95	Bk 1927 Pg 1628	14S	21E	6	CAMC273865
BB 96	Bk 1927 Pg 1629	14S	21E	6	CAMC273866
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BB 127	Bk 1927 Pg 1660	14S	21E	5	CAMC273897
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BB 142	Bk 1927 Pg 1675	14S	21E	6	CAMC273912
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BB 151	Bk 1927 Pg 1684	14S	21E	5	CAMC273921
BB 152	Bk 1927 Pg 1685	14S	21E	5	CAMC273922
BB 153	Bk 1927 Pg 1686	14S	21E	5	CAMC273923
BB 158	Bk 1927 Pg 1691	14S	21E	6	CAMC273928
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BB 162	Bk 1927 Pg 1695	14S	21E	6	CAMC273932
BB 163	Bk 1927 Pg 1696	14S	21E	6	CAMC273933
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BB 202	Bk 1927 Pg 1735 Amended Bk 1946 Pg 880	14S	21E	6	CAMC273972
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BB 205	Bk 1927 Pg 1738	14S	21E	5	CAMC273975
BB 206	Bk 1927 Pg 1739	14S	21E	5	CAMC273976
BB 207	Bk 1927 Pg 1740	14S	21E	5	CAMC273977
BB 208	Bk 1927 Pg 1741	14S	21E	5	CAMC273978
BB 209	Bk 1927 Pg 1742	14S	21E	5	CAMC273979
BB 210	Bk 1927 Pg 1743	14S	21E	5	CAMC273980
BB 211	Bk 1927 Pg 1744	14S	21E	5	CAMC273981
BB 212	Bk 1927 Pg 1745	14S	21E	5	CAMC273982
BB 213	Bk 1927 Pg 1746	14S	21E	5	CAMC273983
BB 214	Bk 1927 Pg 1747	14S	21E	5	CAMC273984
BB 215	Bk 1927 Pg 1748	14S	21E	5	CAMC273985
BB 216	Bk 1927 Pg 1749	14S	21E	5	CAMC273986
BB 217	Bk 1927 Pg 1750	14S	21E	5	CAMC273987
BB 218	Bk 1927 Pg 1751 Amended Bk 1946 Pg 881	14S	21E	5	CAMC273988
BB 221	Bk 1927 Pg 1754 Amended Bk 1946 Pg 882	14S	21E	4 & 5	CAMC273991
BB 223	Bk 1927 Pg 1756	14S	21E	4	CAMC273993
BB 224	Bk 1927 Pg 1757	14S	21E	6	CAMC273994
BB 225	Bk 1927 Pg 1758	14S	21E	6	CAMC273995
BB 226	Bk 1927 Pg 1759	14S	21E	6	CAMC273996
BB 227	Bk 1927 Pg 1760 Amended Bk 1946 Pg 883	14S	21E	6	CAMC273997
BB 228	Bk 1927 Pg 1761	14S	21E	6	CAMC273998
BB 231	Bk 1927 Pg 1764	14S	21E	6	CAMC274001
BB 232	Bk 1927 Pg 1765	14S	21E	6	CAMC274002
BB 233	Bk 1927 Pg 1766	14S	21E	6	CAMC274003
BB 234	Bk 1927 Pg 1767	14S	21E	6	CAMC274004
BB 235	Bk 1927 Pg 1768	14S	21E	6	CAMC274005
BB 236	Bk 1927 Pg 1769 Amended Pg 1946 Pg 884	14S	21E	6	CAMC274006
BB 237	Bk 1927 Pg 1770 Amended Bk 1954 Pg 848	14S	21E	6	CAMC274007
BB 240	Bk 1927 Pg 1773	14S	21E	5 & 6	CAMC274010
BB 241	Bk 1927 Pg 1774	14S	21E	5	CAMC274011
BB 242	Bk 1927 Pg 1775	14S	21E	5	CAMC274012
BB 243	Bk 1927 Pg 1776	14S	21E	5	CAMC274013
BB 244	Bk 1927 Pg 1777	14S	21E	5	CAMC274014
BB 245	Bk 1927 Pg 1778	14S	21E	5	CAMC274015
BB 246	Bk 1927 Pg 1779	14S	21E	5	CAMC274016
BB 247	Bk 1927 Pg 1780	14S	21E	5	CAMC274017
BB 248	Bk 1927 Pg 1781	14S	21E	5	CAMC274018
BB 249	Bk 1927 Pg 1782	14S	21E	5	CAMC274019
BB 250	Bk 1927 Pg 1783	14S	21E	5	CAMC274020
BB 251	Bk 1927 Pg 1784	14S	21E	5	CAMC274021
BB 252	Bk 1927 Pg 1785	14S	21E	5	CAMC274022
BB 253	Bk 1927 Pg 1786	14S	21E	5	CAMC274023
BB 254	Bk 1927 Pg 1787	14S	21E	5	CAMC274024

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BB 257	Bk 1927 Pg 1790	14S	21E	6	CAMC274027
BB 258	Bk 1927 Pg 1791	14S	21E	6	CAMC274028
BB 259	Bk 1927 Pg 1792	14S	21E	6	CAMC274029
BB 260	Bk 1927 Pg 1793	14S	21E	6	CAMC274030
BB 261	Bk 1927 Pg 1794	14S	21E	6	CAMC274031
BB 262	Bk 1927 Pg 1795	14S	21E	6	CAMC274032
BB 263	Bk 1927 Pg 1796	14S	21E	6	CAMC274033
BB 264	Bk 1927 Pg 1797	14S	21E	6	CAMC274034
BB 265	Bk 1927 Pg 1798	14S	21E	5 & 6	CAMC274035
BB 266	Bk 1927 Pg 1799	14S	21E	5	CAMC274036
BB 267	Bk 1927 Pg 1800	14S	21E	5	CAMC274037
BB 268	Bk 1928 Pg 1	14S	21E	5	CAMC274038
BB 269	Bk 1928 Pg 2	14S	21E	5	CAMC274039
BB 270	Bk 1928 Pg 3	14S	21E	5	CAMC274040
BB 271	Bk 1928 Pg 4	14S	21E	5	CAMC274041
BB 272	Bk 1928 Pg 5	14S	21E	5	CAMC274042
BB 273	Bk 1928 Pg 6	14S	21E	5	CAMC274043
BB 274	Bk 1928 Pg 7	14S	21E	5	CAMC274044
BB 275	Bk 1928 Pg 8	14S	21E	5	CAMC274045
BB 276	Bk 1928 Pg 9	14S	21E	5	CAMC274046
BB 277	Bk 1928 Pg 10	14S	21E	5	CAMC274047
BB 278	Bk 1928 Pg 11	14S	21E	6 & 7	CAMC274048
BB 279	Bk 1928 Pg 12	14S	21E	6 & 7	CAMC274049
BB 280	Bk 1928 Pg 13	14S	21E	6 & 7	CAMC274050
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BB 283	Bk 1928 Pg 16	14S	21E	6 & 7	CAMC274053
BB 284	Bk 1928 Pg 17	14S	21E	6 & 7	CAMC274054
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BB 288	Bk 1928 Pg 21	14S	21E	6 & 7	CAMC274058
BB 289	Bk 1928 Pg 22	14S	21E	6 & 7	CAMC274059
BB 290	Bk 1928 Pg 23	14S	21E	5, 6, 7, & 8	CAMC274060
BB 291	Bk 1928 Pg 24	14S	21E	5 & 8	CAMC274061
BB 292	Bk 1928 Pg 25	14S	21E	5 & 8	CAMC274062
BB 293	Bk 1928 Pg 26	14S	21E	5 & 8	CAMC274063
BB 294	Bk 1928 Pg 27	14S	21E	5 & 8	CAMC274064
BB 295	Bk 1928 Pg 28	14S	21E	5 & 8	CAMC274065
BB 296	Bk 1928 Pg 29	14S	21E	5 & 8	CAMC274066
BB 297	Bk 1928 Pg 30	14S	21E	8	CAMC274067
BB 298	Bk 1928 Pg 31	14S	21E	8	CAMC274068
BB 299	Bk 1928 Pg 32	14S	21E	8	CAMC274069
BB 300	Bk 1928 Pg 33	14S	21E	8	CAMC274070
BB 301	Bk 1928 Pg 34	14S	21E	7	CAMC274071
BB 302	Bk 1928 Pg 35	14S	21E	7	CAMC274072
BB 303	Bk 1928 Pg 36 Amended Bk 1946 Pg 856	14S	21E	7	CAMC274073
BB 305	Bk 1928 Pg 38	14S	21E	7	CAMC274075
BB 306	Bk 1928 Pg 39	14S	21E	7	CAMC274076
BB 307	Bk 1928 Pg 40	14S	21E	7	CAMC274077
BB 308	Bk 1928 Pg 41	14S	21E	7 & 8	CAMC274078
BB 309	Bk 1928 Pg 42	14S	21E	8	CAMC274079
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BB 314	Bk 1928 Pg 47 Amended Bk 1947 Pg 215	14S	21E	8	CAMC274084
BB 315	Bk 1928 Pg 48	14S	21E	7	CAMC274085
BB 316	Bk 1928 Pg 49	14S	21E	7	CAMC274086
BB 317	Bk 1928 Pg 50	14S	21E	7	CAMC274087
BB 318	Bk 1928 Pg 51	14S	21E	7	CAMC274088
BB 319	Bk 1928 Pg 52 Amended Bk 1946 Pg 887	14S	21E	7	CAMC274089
BB 321	Bk 1928 Pg 54	14S	21E	7 & 8	CAMC274091
BB 322	Bk 1928 Pg 55	14S	21E	8	CAMC274092
BB 324	Bk 1928 Pg 57 Amended Bk 1946 Pg 888	14S	21E	8	CAMC274094
BB 325	Bk 1928 Pg 58 Amended Bk 1946 Pg 889	14S	21E	8	CAMC274095
BB 328	Bk 1928 Pg 61	14S	21E	7	CAMC274098
BB 329	Bk 1928 Pg 62	14S	21E	7 & 8	CAMC274099
BB 330	Bk 1928 Pg 63	14S	21E	8	CAMC274100
BB 335	Bk 1928 Pg 68	14S	20E	15 & 22	CAMC274105
BB 336	Bk 1928 Pg 69	14S	20E	14 & 15	CAMC274106
BB 337	Bk 1928 Pg 70	14S	20E	14	CAMC274107
BB 338	Bk 1928 Pg 71	14S	20E	14	CAMC274108
BB 340	Bk 1946 Pg 891	13S	21E	32	CAMC274465
BB 341	Bk 1946 Pg 892	13S	21E	32	CAMC274466
BB 342	Bk 1946 Pg 893	13S	21E	32	CAMC274467
BB 343	Bk 1946 Pg 894	13S & 14S	21E	32 & 5	CAMC274468
BB 344	Bk 1946 Pg 895	14S	21E	5	CAMC274469
BB 345	Bk 1946 Pg 896	14S	21E	5	CAMC274470
BB 346	Bk 1946 Pg 897	14S	21E	5	CAMC274471
BB 347	Bk 1946 Pg 898	14S	21E	5	CAMC274472
BB 348	Bk 1946 Pg 899	13S	21E	31 & 32	CAMC274473
BB 349	Bk 1946 Pg 900	13S	21E	31 & 32	CAMC274474
BB 350	Bk 1946 Pg 901	13S	21E	31	CAMC274475
BB 351	Bk 1946 Pg 902	13S	21E	31	CAMC274476
BB 352	Bk 1946 Pg 903	13S	21E	31	CAMC274477
BB 353	Bk 1946 Pg 904	13S	21E	31 & 32	CAMC274478
BB 354	Bk 1946 Pg 905	13S	21E	32	CAMC274479
BB 355	Bk 1946 Pg 906	13S	21E	32	CAMC274480
BB 356	Bk 1947 Pg 219	14S	21E	7	CAMC274481
BB 357	Bk 1946 Pg 907	13S	21E	33	CAMC274482
BB 358	Bk 1946 Pg 908	13S & 14S	21E	33 & 4	CAMC274483
BB 359	Bk 1946 Pg 909	14S	21E	4 & 5	CAMC274484
BB 360	Bk 1946 Pg 910	14S	21E	5	CAMC274485
BB 361	Bk 1946 Pg 911	14S	21E	5	CAMC274486
BB 362	Bk 1946 Pg 912	14S	21E	5	CAMC274487
BB 363	Bk 1946 Pg 913	14S	21E	5	CAMC274488
BB 364	Bk 1946 Pg 914	14S	21E	6	CAMC274489
BB 365	Bk 1946 Pg 915	14S	21E	6	CAMC274490
BB 366	Bk 1946 Pg 916	14S	21E	6	CAMC274491
BB 367	Bk 1946 Pg 917	14S	21E	6	CAMC274492
BB 368	Bk 1946 Pg 918	14S	21E	6	CAMC274493
BB 369	Bk 1946 Pg 919 Amended Bk 1974 Pg 1106	14S	21E	6	CAMC274494

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UYA 2	Bk 1946 Pg 923	14S	21E	4 & 5	CAMC274498
UYA 3	Bk 1946 Pg 924	14S	21E	4 & 5	CAMC274499
UYA 4	Bk 1946 Pg 925	14S	21E	4 & 5	CAMC274500
UYA 5	Bk 1947 Pg 216	14S	21E	5	CAMC274501
UYA 6	Bk 1946 Pg 926	14S	21E	5	CAMC274502
UYA 7	Bk 1946 Pg 927	14S	21E	5	CAMC274503
UYA 8	Bk 1946 Pg 928	14S	21E	5	CAMC274504
UYA 9	Bk 1946 Pg 929	14S	21E	5	CAMC274505
UYA 10	Bk 1946 Pg 930	14S	21E	5	CAMC274506
UYA 11	Bk 1946 Pg 931	14S	21E	5	CAMC274507
UYA 12	Bk 1946 Pg 932	14S	21E	5	CAMC274508
UYA 13	Bk 1946 Pg 933	14S	21E	5	CAMC274509
UYA 14	Bk 1946 Pg 934	14S	21E	5	CAMC274510
UYA 15	Bk 1946 Pg 935	13S & 14S	21E	33 & 5	CAMC274511
UYA 16	Bk 1946 Pg 936	13S & 14S	21E	33 & 5	CAMC274512
UYA 17	Bk 1946 Pg 937	14S	21E	5	CAMC274513
UYA 18	Bk 1946 Pg 938	14S	21E	5	CAMC274514
UYA 19	Bk 1946 pg 939	14S	21E	5	CAMC274515
UYA 20	Bk 1946 Pg 940	14S	21E	5	CAMC274516
UYA 21	Bk 1946 Pg 941	14S	21E	5	CAMC274517
UYA 22	Bk 1946 Pg 942	14S	21E	5	CAMC274518
UYA 23	Bk 1946 Pg 943	14S	21E	5	CAMC274519
UYA 24	Bk 1946 Pg 944	14S	21E	5	CAMC274520
UYA 25	Bk 1946 Pg 945	14S	21E	5	CAMC274522
UYA 26	Bk 1946 Pg 946	14S	21E	5	CAMC274523
UYA 27	Bk 1946 Pg 947	14S	21E	5	CAMC274523
UYA 28	Bk 1946 Pg 948	13S & 14S	21E	33 & 5	CAMC274524
UYA 29	Bk 1946 Pg 949	14S	21E	5	CAMC274525
UYA 30	Bk 1946 Pg 950	14S	21E	5	CAMC274526
UYA 31	Bk 1946 Pg 951	14S	21E	5	CAMC274527
UYA 32	Bk 1946 Pg 952	14S	21E	5	CAMC274528
UYA 33	Bk 1946 Pg 953	14S	21E	5	CAMC274529
UYA 34	Bk 1946 Pg 954	14S	21E	5	CAMC274530
UYA 35	Bk 1946 Pg 955	14S	21E	5	CAMC274531
UYA 36	Bk 1946 Pg 956	14S	21E	5	CAMC274532
UYA 37	Bk 1946 Pg 957	14S	21E	5	CAMC274533
UYA 38	Bk 1946 Pg 958	14S	21E	5	CAMC274534
UYA 39	Bk 1946 Pg 959	14S	21E	5	CAMC274535
UYA 40	Bk 1946 Pg 960	14S	21E	5	CAMC274536
UYA 41	Bk 1946 Pg 961	14S	21E	5	CAMC274537
UYA 42	Bk 1946 Pg 962	14S	21E	5	CAMC274538
UYA 43	Bk 1946 Pg 963	13S & 14S	21E	33 & 5	CAMC274539
UYA 44	Bk 1946 Pg 964	14S	21E	5	CAMC274540
UYA 45	Bk 1946 Pg 965	14S	21E	5	CAMC274541
UYA 46	Bk 1946 Pg 966	14S	21E	5	CAMC274542
UYA 47	Bk 1946 Pg 967	13S & 14S	21E	32, 33, & 5	CAMC274543
UYA 48	Bk 1946 Pg 968	14S	21E	5	CAMC274544
UYA 49	Bk 1946 Pg 969	14S	21E	5	CAMC274545
UYA 50	Bk 1946 Pg 970	14S	21E	5	CAMC274546
UYA 51	Bk 1946 Pg 971	14S	21E	5	CAMC274547
UYA 52	Bk 1946 Pg 972	14S	21E	5	CAMC274548
UYA 53	Bk 1946 Pg 973	13S & 14S	21E	32 & 5	CAMC274549
UYA 54	Bk 1946 Pg 974	13S & 14S	21E	32 & 5	CAMC274550
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UYA 59	Bk 1946 Pg 979	14S	21E	5	CAMC274555
UYA 60	Bk 1946 Pg 980	14S	21E	5	CAMC274556
UYA 61	Bk 1946 Pg 981	14S	21E	5	CAMC274557
UYA 62	Bk 1946 Pg 982	14S	21E	5	CAMC274558
UYA 63	Bk 1946 Pg 983	13S & 14S	21E	32 & 5	CAMC274559
UYA 64	Bk 1946 Pg 984	14S	21E	5	CAMC274560
UYA 65	Bk 1946 Pg 985	14S	21E	5	CAMC274561
UYA 66	Bk 1946 Pg 986	14S	21E	5	CAMC274562
UYA 67	Bk 1946 Pg 987	14S	21E	5	CAMC274563
UYA 68	Bk 1946 Pg 988	14S	21E	5	CAMC274564
UYA 69	Bk 1946 Pg 989	14S	21E	5	CAMC274565
UYA 70	Bk 1946 Pg 990	14S	21E	5	CAMC274566
UYA 71	Bk 1946 Pg 991 Amended Bk 1949 Pg 797	14S	21E	5	CAMC274567
UYA 72	Bk 1946 Pg 992	14S	21E	5	CAMC274568
UYA 74	Bk 1946 Pg 994	14S	21E	5	CAMC274570
UYA 75	Bk 1946 Pg 995	14S	21E	5	CAMC274571
UYA 76	Bk 1946 Pg 996	14S	21E	5	CAMC274572
UYA 77	Bk 1946 Pg 997	13S & 14S	21E	32 & 5	CAMC274573
UYA 78	Bk 1946 Pg 998	14S	21E	5	CAMC274574
UYA 79	Bk 1946 Pg 999	14S	21E	5	CAMC274575
UYA 80	Bk 1946 Pg 1000	14S	21E	5	CAMC274576
UYA 81	Bk 1946 Pg 1001	14S	21E	5	CAMC274577
UYA 82	Bk 1946 Pg 1002	13S & 14S	21E	32 & 5	CAMC274578
UYA 83	Bk 1946 Pg 1003	14S	21E	5	CAMC274579
UYA 84	Bk 1946 Pg 1004	13S & 14S	21E	32 & 5	CAMC274580
UYA 85	Bk 1946 Pg 1005	13S & 14S	21E	32 & 5	CAMC274581
UYA 86	Bk 1946 Pg 1006	13S & 14S	21E	32 & 5	CAMC274582
UYA 87	Bk 1946 Pg 1007	14S	21E	5	CAMC274583
UYA 88	Bk 1946 Pg 1008	14S	21E	5	CAMC274584
UYA 89	Bk 1946 Pg 1009	14S	21E	5	CAMC274585
UYA 90	Bk 1946 Pg 1010	14S	21E	5	CAMC274586
UYA 91	Bk 1946 Pg 1011	14S	21E	5	CAMC274587
UYA 92	Bk 1946 Pg 1012	13S & 14S	21E	32 & 5	CAMC274588
UYA 93	Bk 1946 Pg 1013	13S & 14S	21E	32 & 5	CAMC274589
UYA 94	Bk 1946 Pg 1014	13S & 14S	21E	32 & 5	CAMC274590
UYA 95	Bk 1946 Pg 1015	14S	21E	5	CAMC274591
UYA 96	Bk 1946 Pg 1016	14S	21E	5	CAMC274592
UYA 97	Bk 1946 Pg 1017	14S	21E	5	CAMC274593
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UYA 102	Bk 1946 Pg 1022	13S	21E	32	CAMC274598
UYA 103	Bk 1946 Pg 1023	13S	21E	32	CAMC274599
UYA 104	Bk 1946 Pg 1024	13S	21E	32	CAMC274600
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UYA 106	Bk 1946 Pg 1026	13S & 14S	21E	32, 5, & 6	CAMC274602
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UYA 108	Bk 1946 Pg 1028	13S & 14S	21E	32 & 6	CAMC274604
UYA 109	Bk 1946 Pg 1029	13S	21E	32	CAMC274605
UYA 110	Bk 1946 Pg 1030	13S & 14S	21E	32 & 6	CAMC274606
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UYA 116	Bk 1946 Pg 1036	13S	21E	31 & 32	CAMC274612
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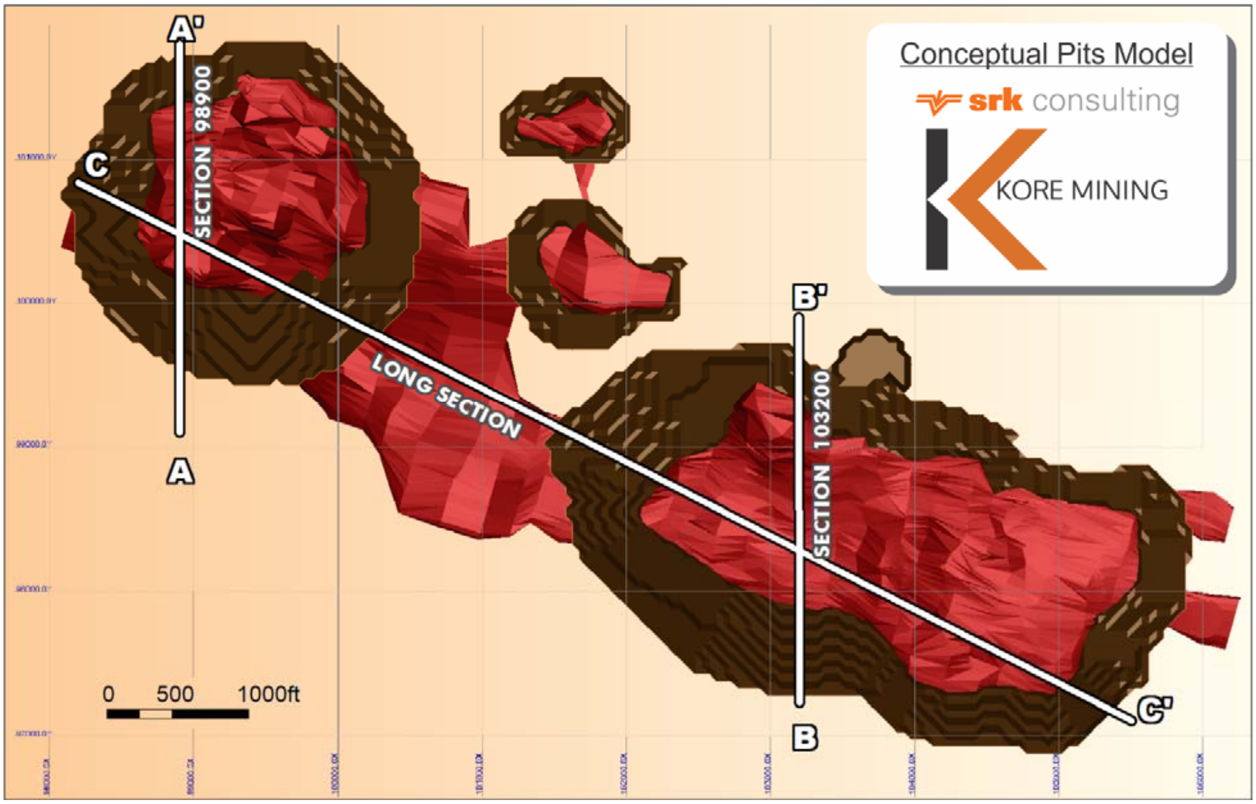
UYA 120	Bk 1946 Pg 1040	13S	21E	32	CAMC274616
UYA 121	Bk 1946 Pg 1041	13S	21E	32	CAMC274617
UYA 122	Bk 1946 Pg 1042	13S	21E	32	CAMC274618
UYA 123	Bk 1946 Pg 1043	13S	21E	32	CAMC274619
UYA 124	Bk 1946 Pg 1044	13S	21E	32	CAMC274620
UYA 125	Bk 1946 Pg 1045	13S	21E	32	CAMC274621
UYA 126	Bk 1946 Pg 1046	13S	21E	32	CAMC274622
UYA 127	Bk 1946 Pg 1047	13S	21E	32	CAMC274623
UYA 128	Bk 1946 Pg 1048	13S	21E	32	CAMC274624
UYA 129	Bk 1946 Pg 1049	13S	21E	32	CAMC274625
UYA 130	Bk 1946 Pg 1050	13S	21E	32	CAMC274626
UYA 131	Bk 1946 Pg 1051	13S	21E	32	CAMC274627
UYA 132	Bk 1946 Pg 1052	13S	21E	32	CAMC274628
UYA 133	Bk 1946 Pg 1053	13S	21E	32	CAMC274629
UYA 134	Bk 1946 Pg 1054	13S	21E	32	CAMC274630
UYA 135	Bk 1946 Pg 1055	13S	21E	32	CAMC274631
UYA 136	Bk 1946 Pg 1056	13S	21E	32	CAMC274632
UYA 137	Bk 1946 Pg 1057	13S	21E	32	CAMC274633
UYA 138	Bk 1946 Pg 1058	13S	21E	32	CAMC274634
UYA 139	Bk 1946 Pg 1059	13S	21E	32	CAMC274635
UYA 140	Bk 1946 Pg 1060	13S	21E	32	CAMC274636
UYA 141	Bk 1946 Pg 1061	13S	21E	32	CAMC274637
UYA 142	Bk 1946 Pg 1062	13S	21E	32	CAMC274638
UYA 143	Bk 1946 Pg 1063	13S	21E	32	CAMC274639
UYA 144	Bk 1946 Pg 1064	13S	21E	32	CAMC274640
UYA 145	Bk 1946 Pg 1065	13S	21E	32	CAMC274641
UYA 146	Bk 1946 Pg 1066	13S	21E	32	CAMC274642
UYA 147	Bk 1946 Pg 1067	13S	21E	32	CAMC274643
UYA 148	Bk 1946 Pg 1068	13S	21E	32	CAMC274644
UYA 149	Bk 1946 Pg 1069	13S	21E	32	CAMC274645
UYA 150	Bk 1946 Pg 1070	13S	21E	32	CAMC274646
UYA 151	Bk 1946 Pg 1071	13S	21E	32	CAMC274647
UYA 152	Bk 1946 Pg 1072	13S	21E	32	CAMC274648
UYA 153	Bk 1946 Pg 1073	13S	21E	32	CAMC274649
UYA 154	Bk 1946 Pg 1074	13S	21E	32	CAMC274650
UYA 155	Bk 1946 Pg 1075	13S	21E	32	CAMC274651
UYA 156	Bk 1946 Pg 1076	13S	21E	32	CAMC274652
UYA 157	Bk 1946 Pg 1077	13S	21E	32	CAMC274653
UYA 158	Bk 1946 Pg 1078	13S	21E	32	CAMC274654
UYA 159	Bk 1946 Pg 1079	13S	21E	32	CAMC274655
UYA 160	Bk 1946 Pg 1080	13S	21E	32	CAMC274656
UYA 161	Bk 1946 Pg 1081	13S	21E	32	CAMC274657
UYA 162	Bk 1946 Pg 1082	13S	21E	32	CAMC274658
UYA 163	Bk 1946 Pg 1083	13S	21E	32	CAMC274659
UYA 164	Bk 1946 Pg 1084	13S	21E	32	CAMC274660
UYA 165	Bk 1946 Pg 1085	13S	21E	32	CAMC274661
UYA 166	Bk 1946 Pg 1086	13S	21E	32	CAMC274662
UYA 167	Bk 1946 Pg 1087	13S	21E	32	CAMC274663
UYA 168	Bk 1946 Pg 1088	13S	21E	32	CAMC274664
UYA 169	Bk 1946 Pg 1089	13S	21E	32	CAMC274665
UYA 170	Bk 1946 Pg 1090	13S	21E	32	CAMC274666

Claim Name	County Book and Page No.	Township	Range	Section	BLM Serial No.
UYA 171	Bk 1946 Pg 1091	13S	21E	32	CAMC274667
UYA 172	Bk 1946 Pg 1092	13S	21E	32	CAMC274668
UYA 173	Bk 1946 Pg 1093	13S	21E	32	CAMC274669
UYA 174	Bk 1946 Pg 1094	13S	21E	32	CAMC274670
UYA 175	Bk 1946 Pg 1095	13S	21E	32	CAMC274671
UYA 176	Bk 1946 Pg 1096	13S	21E	32	CAMC274672
UYA 177	Bk 1946 Pg 1097	13S	21E	32	CAMC274673
UYA 178	Bk 1946 Pg 1098	13S	21E	32	CAMC274674
UYA 179	Bk 1946 Pg 1099	13S	21E	32	CAMC274675
UYA 180	Bk 1946 Pg 1100	13S	21E	32	CAMC274676
UYA 181	Bk 1946 Pg 1101	13S	21E	32	CAMC274677
UYA 184	Bk 1946 Pg 1102	13S	21E	32	CAMC274678
UYA 185	Bk 1946 Pg 1103	13S	21E	32	CAMC274679
UYA 186	Bk 1946 Pg 1104	13S	21E	32	CAMC274680
UYA 187	Bk 1946 Pg 1105	13S	21E	32	CAMC274681
UYA 188	Bk 1946 Pg 1106	13S	21E	32	CAMC274682
UYA 189	Bk 1946 Pg 1107	13S	21E	32	CAMC274683
UYA 190	Bk 1946 Pg 1108	14S	21E	5	CAMC274684

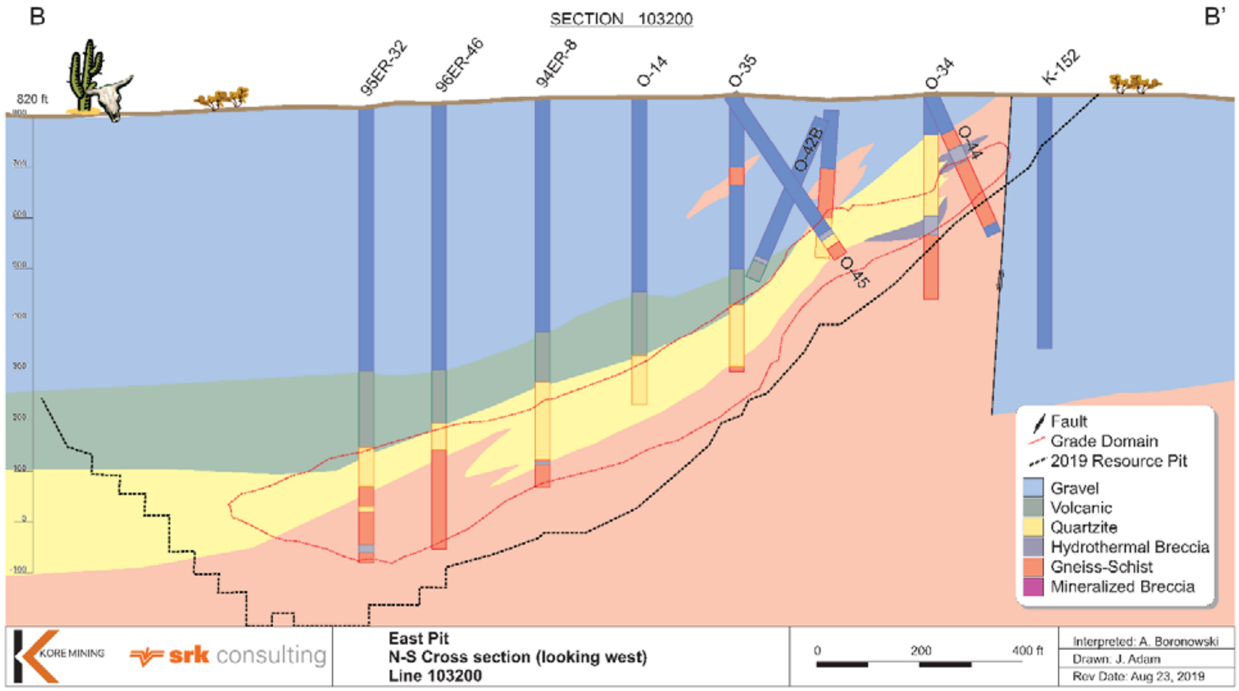
Appendix C

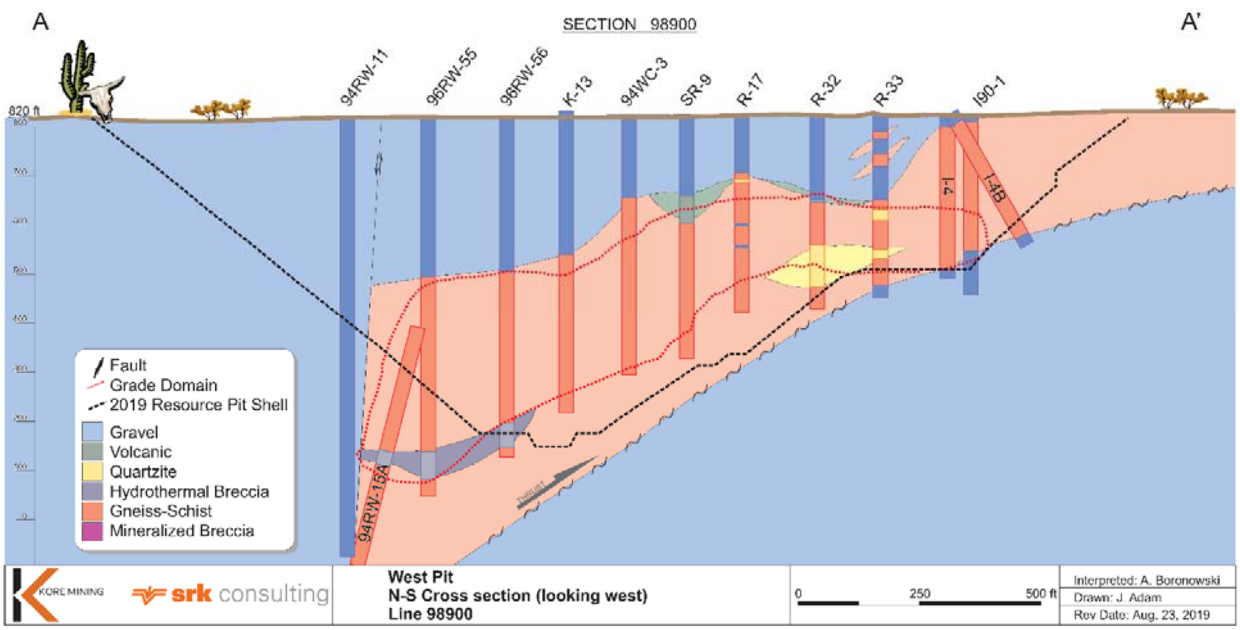
Conceptual Geological Cross Sections

Conceptual Plan Across the Imperial Gold Deposit, Showing Geological Cross Section Locations (Looking North)



Geological Cross-Sections Along Sections 103200 (Top) and 98900 (Below)





APPENDIX D

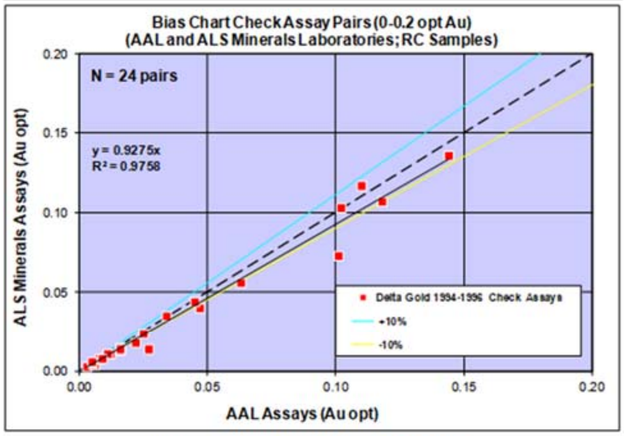
Analytical Quality Control Data and Relative Precision Charts

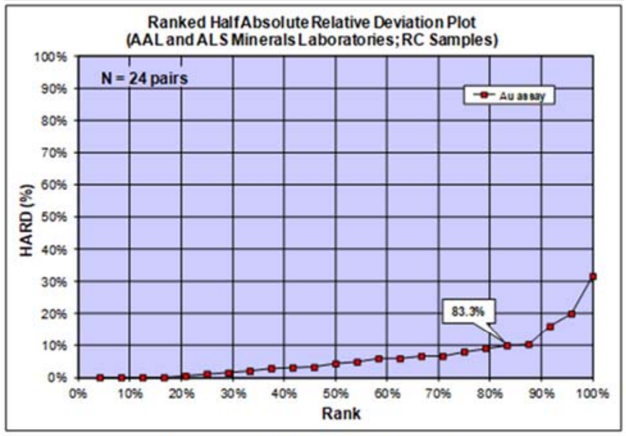
Charting of verification sampling conducted by Delta in 2012 on RC samples from 1994 to 1996 (24 pairs)

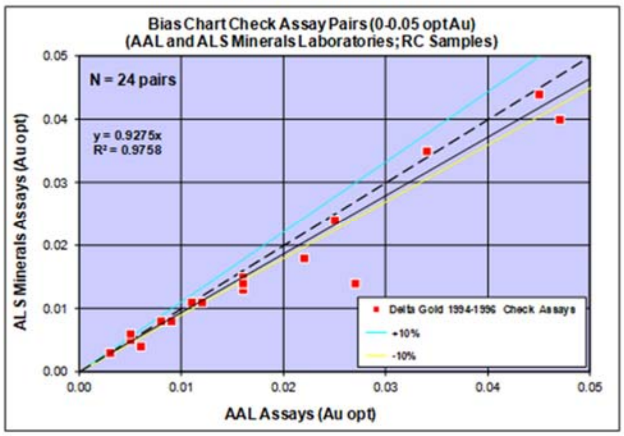
srk consulting

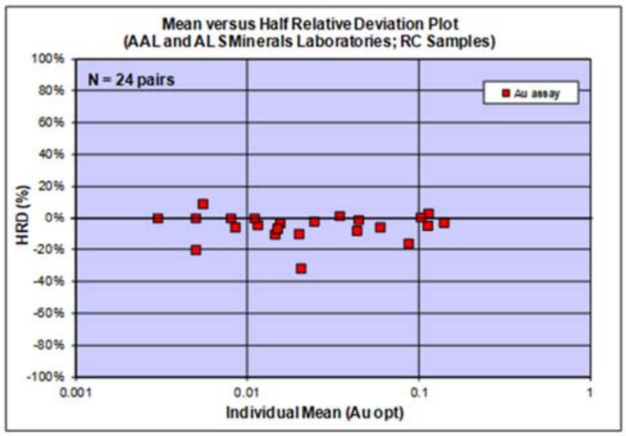
Project	Delta Gold - Imperial
Data Series	Delta Gold 1994-1996 Check Assays
Data Type	RC Samples
Commodity	Au in opt
Analytical Method	Fire Assay
Detection Limit	0.001 opt Au
Original Dataset	AAL Assays
Paired Dataset	ALS Minerals Assays

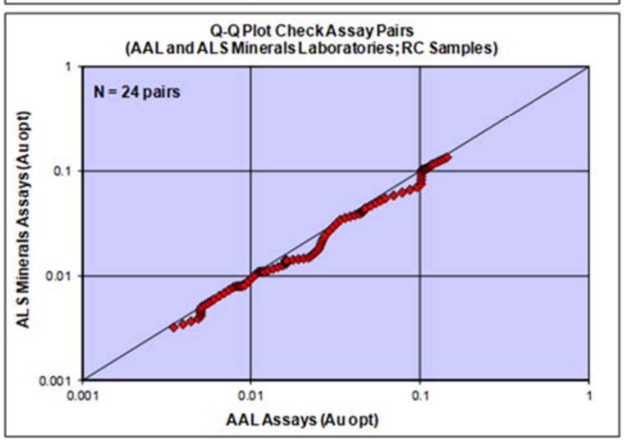
Statistics	**AAL**	**ALS Minerals**
Sample Count	24	24
Minimum Value	0.003	0.003
Maximum Value	0.144	0.136
Mean	0.040	0.037
Median	0.019	0.015
Standard Error	0.009	0.008
Standard Deviation	0.043	0.040
Correlation Coefficient	0.9880	
Pairs ≤ 10% HARD	83.3%	

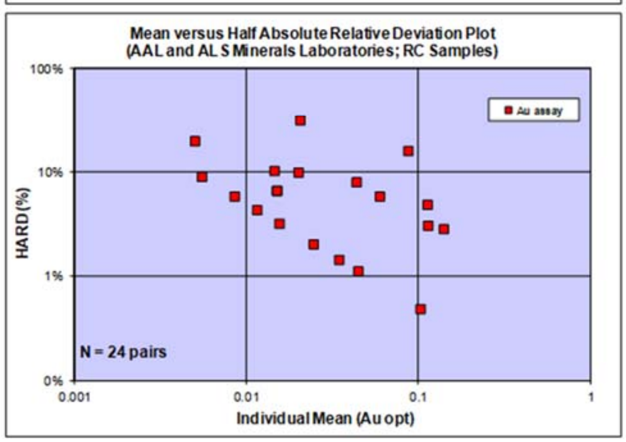










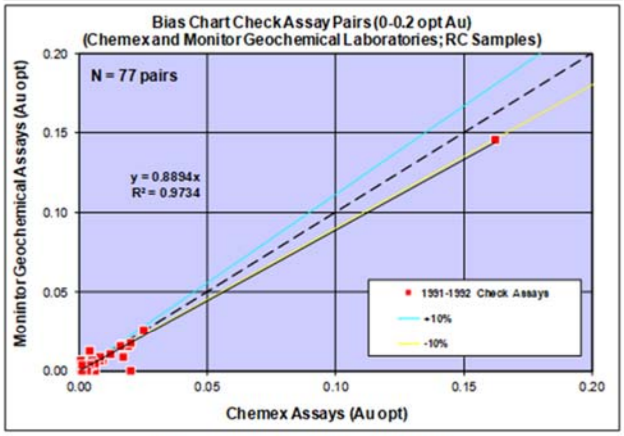


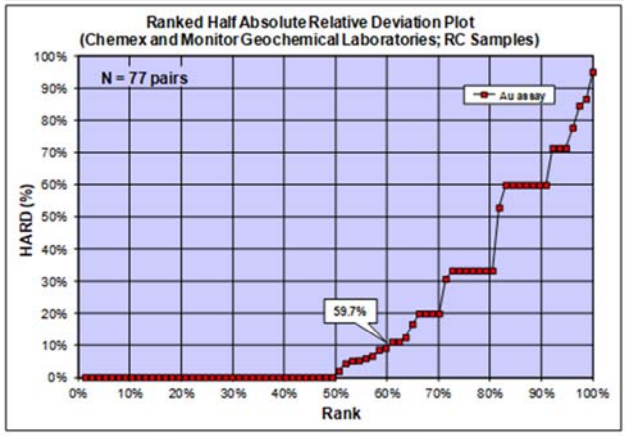
Charting of umpire check assays from 1991 to 1992 sampling (77 pairs)

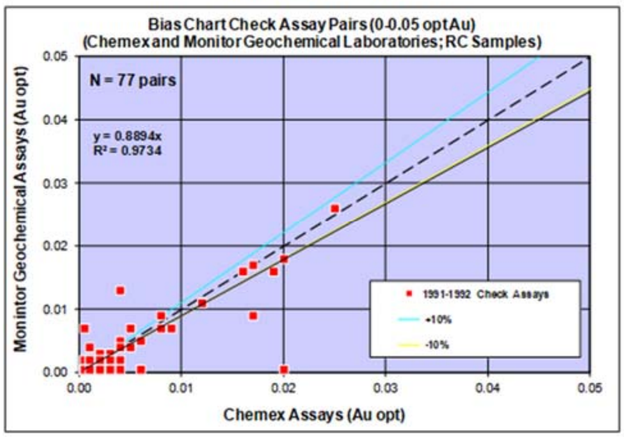
srk consulting

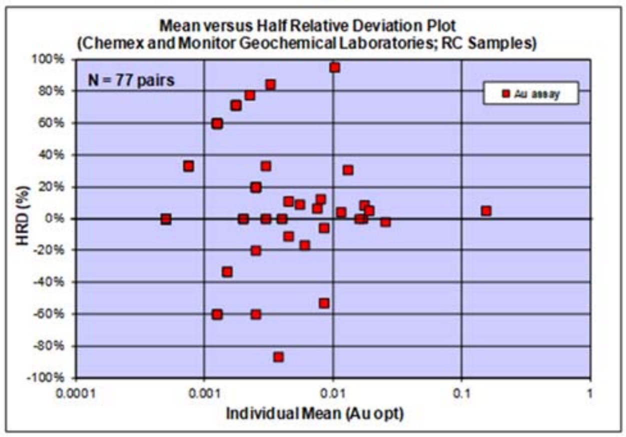
Project	Delta Gold - Imperial
Data Series	1991-1992 Check Assays
Data Type	RC Samples
Commodity	Au in opt
Analytical Method	Fire Assay
Detection Limit	0.001 opt Au
Original Dataset	Chemex Assays
Paired Dataset	Monintor Geochemical Assays

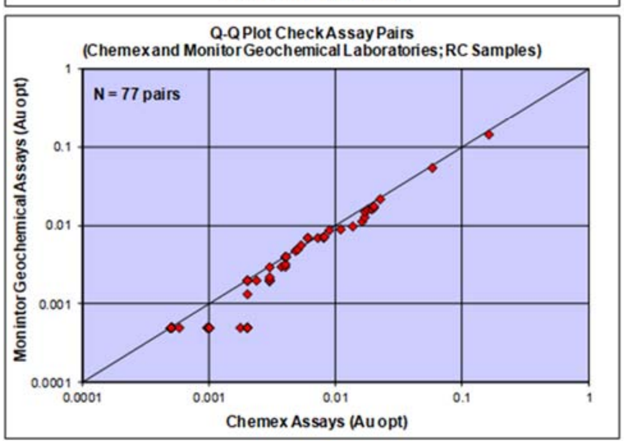
Statistics	**Cehemex**	**Monitor**
Sample Count	77	77
Minimum Value	0.0005	0.0005
Maximum Value	0.162	0.146
Mean	0.006	0.005
Median	0.001	0.001
Standard Error	0.002	0.002
Standard Deviation	0.019	0.017
Correlation Coefficient	0.9866	
Pairs ≤ 10% HARD	59.7%	

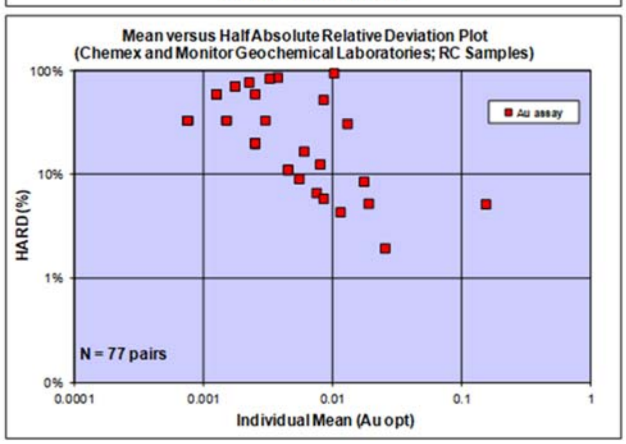










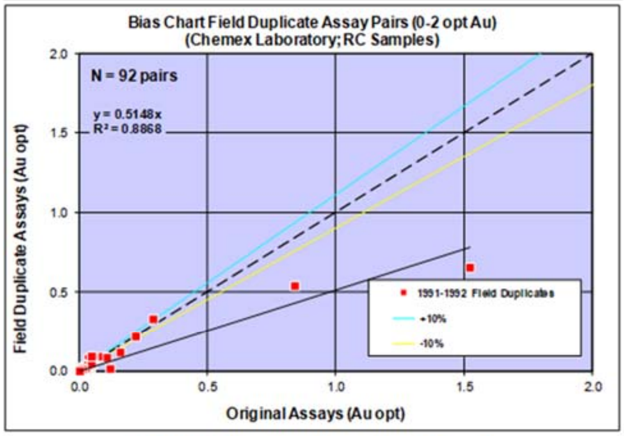


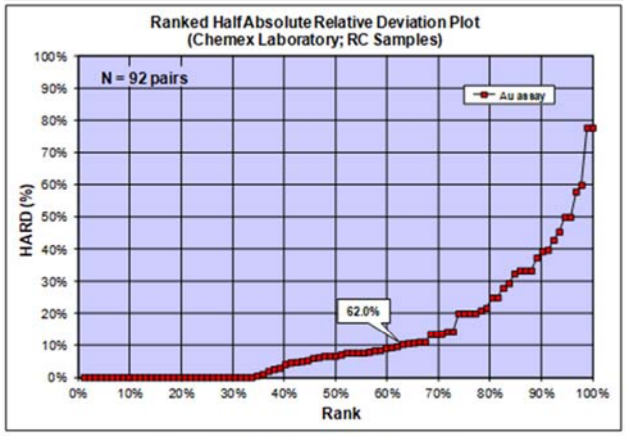
Charting of blind field duplicates from 1991 to 1992 drilling (92 pairs)

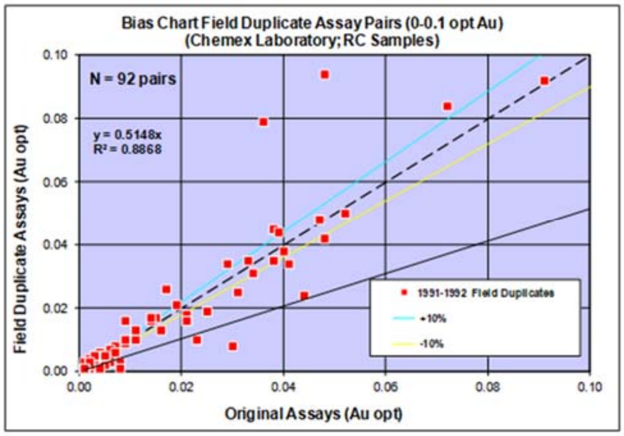
srk consulting

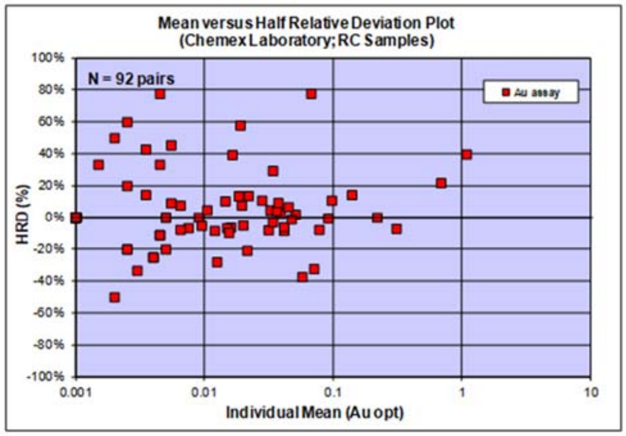
Project	Delta Gold - Imperial
Data Series	1991-1992 Field Duplicates
Data Type	RC Samples
Commodity	Au in opt
Analytical Method	Fire Assay
Detection Limit	0.001 opt Au
Original Dataset	Original Assays
Paired Dataset	Field Duplicate Assays

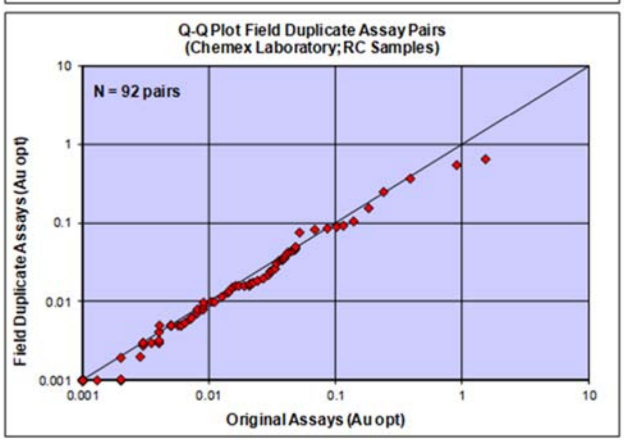
Statistics	Original	Field Duplicate
Sample Count	92	92
Minimum Value	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value	1.522	0.656
Mean	0.048	0.035
Median	0.006	0.005
Standard Error	0.019	0.010
Standard Deviation	0.183	0.096
Correlation Coefficient	0.9475	
Pairs ≤ 10% HARD	62.0%	

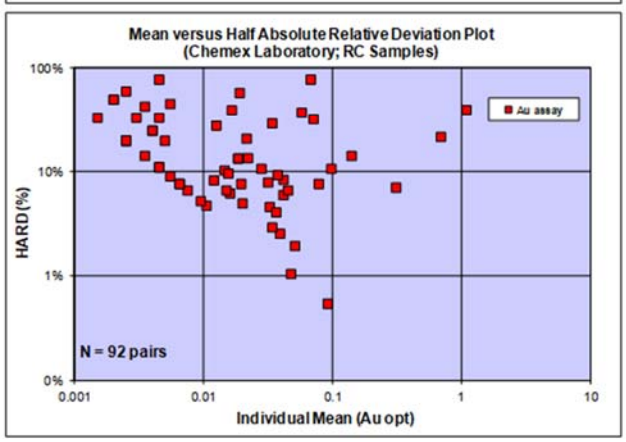












CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To Accompany the report entitled, **Technical Report for the Imperial Project, California, USA, December 30, 2019**

I, Anoush Ebrahimi, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Principal Consultant (Mining Engineering) with the firm of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK) with an office at Suite 2200, 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada;
2) I am a graduate of Kerman University, Iran (B.A.Sc., 1990); Poly Technique Tehran University, Iran (M.A.Sc., 1993); University of British Columbia, Canada (Ph.D., 2004). My relevant experience with respect to Mining Engineering includes 28 years in mine design projects in Canada and abroad;
3) I am a professional Engineer registered with the Association of Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (EGBC #30166);
4) I have personally inspected the subject project on November 26, 2019;
5) I have read the definition of Qualified Person set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;
6) I am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;
7) I am the co-author of this report and responsible for section 13.10 and accept professional responsibility for that section of this technical report;
8) I have had no prior involvement with the subject property;
9) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in compliance therewith;
10) SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. was retained by KORE Mining Ltd. to prepare a technical report for the Imperial gold project. The technical report is based on a site visit, a review of project files and discussions with KORE Mining Ltd. personnel;
11) I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Imperial gold project or securities of KORE Mining Ltd; and
12) That, as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

["signed and sealed"]

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
December 30, 2019

Anoush Ebrahimi, PEng (EGBC #30166)
Principal Consultant (Mining Engineering)

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To Accompany the report entitled, **Technical Report for the Imperial Project, California, USA, December 30, 2019**

I, Glen Cole, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Principal Resource Geologist with the firm of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK) with an office at Suite 1500, 155 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada;
2) I am a graduate of the University of Cape Town in South Africa with a B.Sc. (Hons) in Geology in 1983; I obtained a M.Sc. (Geology) from the University of Johannesburg in South Africa in 1995 and an MEng in Mineral Economics from the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa in 1999. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1986, having worked on multi-commodity international exploration and mining projects. I worked on gold exploration projects, underground and open pit mining gold operations in Africa and held positions of Mineral Resource Manager, Chief Mine Geologist and Chief Evaluation Geologist, with the responsibility for estimation of mineral resources and mineral reserves for development gold projects and operating gold mines;
3) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of the Province of Ontario (APGO#1416) and am also registered as a Professional Natural Scientist with the South African Council for Scientific Professions (Reg#400070/02);
4) I have personally visited the project area during February 9 to February,10, 2012 and on November 26, 2019;
5) I have read the definition of Qualified Person set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;
6) I am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;
7) I am the main author of this report and responsible for the entire report. I accept professional responsibility for this technical report;
8) I have had prior involvement with the subject property, having previously contributed to a technical report on the property in 2012;
9) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in compliance therewith;
10) SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. was retained by KORE Mining Ltd. to prepare a technical report of the Imperial gold project. The technical report is based on a site visit, a review of project files and discussions with KORE Mining Ltd. personnel;
11) I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Imperial gold project or securities of KORE Mining Ltd; and
12) That, as of the effective date of this technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

[“signed and sealed”]

Toronto, Ontario, Canada — Glen Cole, PGeo (APGO#1416), PrSciNat. (Reg#400070/02)
December 30, 2019 — Principal Consultant (Resource Geology)

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To Accompany the report entitled, **Technical Report for the Imperial Project, California, USA, December 30, 2019**

I, Mark Willow, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Practice Leader with the firm of SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc. ("SRK") with an office at 5250 Neil Road, Suite 300, Reno, Nevada 89502, U.S.A.;
2) I graduated with Bachelor's degree in Fisheries and Wildlife Management from the University of Missouri in 1987 and a Master's degree in Environmental Science and Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines in 1995. I have worked as Biologist/Environmental Scientist for over 25 years since my graduation from university. My relevant experience includes environmental due diligence/competent persons evaluations of developmental phase and operational phase mines through the world, including small gold mining projects in Panama, Senegal, Peru, Ecuador, Philippines, and Colombia; open pit and underground coal mines in Russia; large copper and iron mines and processing facilities in Mexico and Brazil; bauxite operations in Jamaica; and a coal mine/coking operation in the People's Republic of China. My Project Manager experience includes several site characterization and mine closure projects. I work closely with the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Bureau of Land Management on permitting and mine closure projects to develop uniquely successful and cost-effective closure alternatives for the abandoned mining operations. Finally, I draw upon this diverse background for knowledge and experience as a human health and ecological risk assessor with respect to potential environmental impacts associated with operating and closing mining properties and have experience in the development of Preliminary Remediation Goals and hazard/risk calculations for site remedial action plans under Superfund activities according to current U.S. EPA risk assessment guidance.;
3) I am a Registered Member (No. 4104492) of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration Inc. (SME). I am a Certified Environmental Manager (CEM) in the State of Nevada (#1832) in accordance with Nevada Administrative Code 459.970 through 459.9729;
4) I have not personally visited the project area;
5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101;
6) I am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;
7) I am the co-author of this report and responsible for sections 3.4 and 3.5 of this technical report, and accept responsibility for those sections;
8) I have had prior involvement with the subject property, having previously contributed to a technical report on the property in 2012;
9) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in compliance therewith;
10) SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. was retained by KORE Mining Ltd. to prepare a technical report of the Imperial gold project. The technical report is based on a site visit, a review of project files and discussions with KORE Mining Ltd. personnel;
11) I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Imperial gold project or securities of KORE Mining Ltd; and
12) That, as of the effective date of this technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

["signed and sealed"]

Reno, Nevada, U.S.A. — Mark Willow, MSc, CEM, SME-RM
December 30, 2019 — Principal Consultant (Environmental Science)