TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE GILBERT SOUTH PROPERTY, ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA, USA

Prepared For: Eminent Gold Corp.
Suite 1740, 1177 West Hasting
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V6E 2K3

EMINENT GOLD

Prepared by: APEX Geoscience Ltd.
100, 11450 – 160th Street, NW
Edmonton AB T5M 3Y7
Canada

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo.
Effective Date: May 31st, 2022
Signing Date: June 10th, 2022

Contents

Figures

Tables

Appendices

1 Summary

Eminent Gold Corp.'s ("Eminent" or the "Company") Gilbert South Property (the Property) is located in Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA in the central portion of the Monte Cristo Range, 42 km (26 miles) west of the town of Tonopah, south of Kibby Flat and north of Big Smokey Valley. The Property is comprised of a single block of 129 unpatented mineral claims totaling 1,070 Ha (2,645 acres). The Property is comprised of five different claim blocks: (i) 2 unpatented claims known as the "**Nevada Select Claims**", (ii) 27 unpatented claims known as the "**GL Claims**", (iii) 81 unpatented claims known as the "**Timberline Claims**", (iv) 18 unpatented claims known as the **"EB Claims",** (v) 1 unpatented claim known as the **"Corky Claim"**.

Eminent has entered into an option agreement with Orogen Royalties Inc. to acquire a 100% interest in the Gilbert South Property. Eminent must make cash payments totalling USD$875,000, provide 500,000 shares as well as incur exploration expenditures of at least USD$100,000 over a 5 year period to complete the option. The Timberline Claims are currently subject to a 3% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty and the Nevada Select Claims are currently subject to a 2% NSR royalty. Upon exercising the Option, the Company will grant Orogen a 2% NSR royalty on the GL Claims (the "**GL Royalty**"). The Company shall have the option and right to repurchase one percent (1%) of the GL Royalty for $USD1,000,000, thus reducing the GL Royalty to one percent (1%) of all products from the GL Claims. The Company is responsible for Property holding costs during the duration of the Option Agreement.

Mr. Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo. of APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) of Edmonton, Alberta was originally engaged in February 2022 by Eminent Gold Corp. to complete a National Instrument (NI) 43-101 Technical Report pertaining to Gilbert South Project. The Author of this report and Qualified Person (QP) is Mr. Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo, President and Principal of APEX. Mr. Dufresne is independent of Eminent.

Regionally, the Property is well situated in the Walker Lane Trend in west-central Nevada. The Walker Lane Trend hosts numerous low-sulfidation epithermal precious metal deposits similar in age and similar in host rocks to those that host the precious metal mineralization at the Gilbert South Property. Many gold and silver deposits within the Walker Lane are hosted in andesitic and rhyolitic volcanic rocks which erupted as part of the ancestral Cascade volcanic arc. Mineralization is associated with multiple pulses of volcanism that range from ~22 Ma to 5 Ma and include deposits that have produced greater than 1 Million ounces of gold (John et al., 2015).

Specifically, the geologic setting of the Property has geological similarities to those of the nearby Gilbert District which contains the Monte Cristo Mine. Within the Property boundary are several historical gold mines including the Monte Cristo Mine, Good Times Mine, and the original Gilbert Mine. The presence of these historical mines and showings indicate that a robust hydrothermal event occurred on a regional scale.

The oldest rocks exposed in the project area are Paleozoic sediments. Where visible in structural windows through Tertiary volcanic rocks, they consist of variably silicified argillites and cherts. These rocks were earlier mapped as Ordovician Palmetto Formation, but more recently have been recognized to range from Cambrian to Devonian in age and have been mapped more generally as 'Siliceous and volcanic rocks (Late Devonian to Late Cambrian)'.

Finally, ongoing exploration activities by Eminent personnel has identified abundant epithermal veins, fault breccias and hydrothermal alteration on the Property. To date, exploration activities on the property include 176 legacy rock samples yielding up to 31 parts per million (ppm) gold (Au), 362 Eminent rock samples yielding up to 143 ppm Au, 77 legacy soil samples and 826 Eminent soil samples yielding up to 700 parts per billion (ppb) Au, and 81 legacy drill holes yielding up to 3.8 ppm Au over 3 m. The alteration package observed at the Property includes remotely sensed and hand sample sensed hyperspectral anomalies of ammonium bearing minerals, which can be indicative of deeply-sourced fertile hydrothermal fluids (Krohn, Kendall et al. 1993, Soechting, Rubinstein et al. 2008, Mateer 2010, Smith 2014, Simpson 2015). In addition, exploration has included nine transects of ground based Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics (CSAMT) geophysical surveys across prospective structures, which contain epithermal veins at surface and appears to show structures that extend >250 meters down dip and extend up to 2.5 kilometers along strike in a north-south orientation. These structures warrant drill testing.

The geological setting along with the presence of a number of historical mines, hydrothermal alteration, pathfinder geochemistry and gold/silver in exposed epithermal veins indicates that there is potential for the presence of a low-sulfidation epithermal gold/silver deposits at Gilbert South. Based upon the proximity of the Property to nearby epithermal deposits (e.g., McLean Lode, Tonopah District, & Eastside Deposit) in the Walker Lane Trend, and the presence of favourable geological characteristics of the Property, it is the opinion of the Author of this report that the Gilbert South Property represents a reasonable target for low sulfidation bonanza epithermal vein gold & silver mineralization. As a result, additional exploration including drilling at the Gilbert South Property is warranted.

A Phase 1 exploration program centered on drilling is recommended that should include drilling of multiple prospective structural targets across the Property to depths >250 meters. This would entail core holes oriented to east or west to optimally cross the north-south striking structural fabric of prospective structures. The Phase 1 exploration budget is estimated to require an expenditure of approximately $USD630,000 with a ~5% contingency of $USD30,000.

2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer and Purpose

The Gilbert South Property (the "Property") is located in Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA in the central portion of the Monte Cristo Range, 42 km (26 miles) west of the town of Tonopah, south of Kibby Flat and north of Big Smokey Valley. The Property is comprised of a single block of 129 unpatented mineral claims totaling 1,070 Ha (2,645 acres) (Figure 2.1). The Gilbert South Property is an early-stage exploration property located in the Walker Lane Trend of gold and silver mineralization in western-central Nevada known for current and past producing mines including Tonopah, Gilbert, Rawhide, Aurora and Comstock.

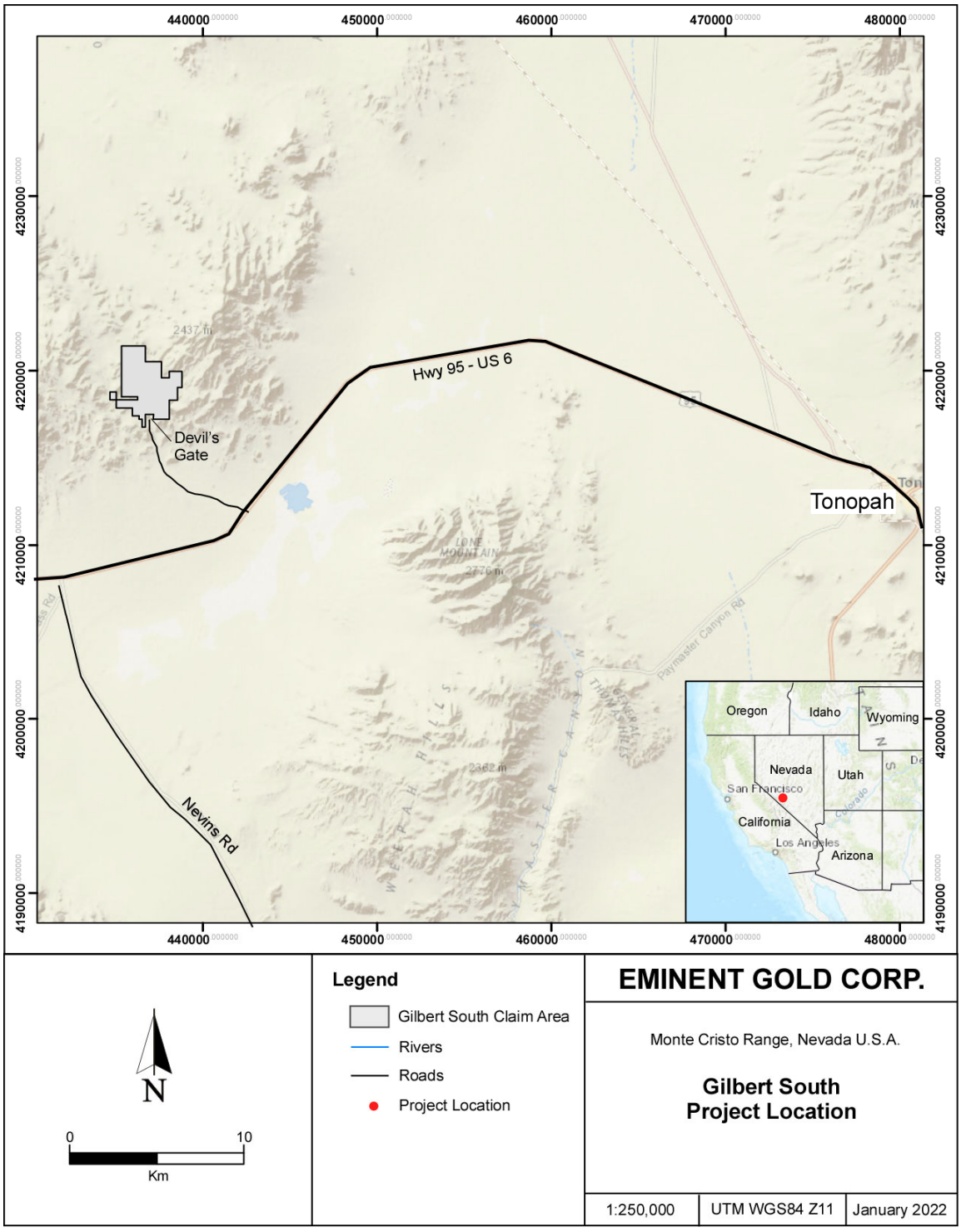
APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) of Edmonton, Alberta was engaged in February, 2022 by Eminent Gold Corp. ("Eminent" or the "Company") to complete a National Instrument (NI) 43-101 Technical Report (the Report) pertaining to the Gilbert South Property. The Report includes a technical summary of the geology and precious metal mineralization on the Gilbert South Property and recommendations for future work. The Report has been written on behalf of Eminent and was prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Canadian Securities Association and NI 43-101.

The Gilbert South Property (the "Property") is comprised of five different claim blocks: (i) 2 unpatented claims known as the "**Nevada Select Claims**", (ii) 27 unpatented claims known as the "**GL Claims**", (iii) 81 unpatented claims known as the "**Timberline Claims**", (iv) 18 unpatented claims known as the **"EB Claims",** (v) 1 unpatented claim known as the **"Corky Claim"**. Eminent has entered into an option agreement with Orogen Royalties Inc. ("Orogen") to acquire a 100% interest in the Gilbert South Property over a five (5) year period which commenced on June 23, 2021. Eminent must make cash payments totalling USD$ 875,000 provide 500,000 shares over the 5 year period as well as incur exploration expenditures of at least USD$100,000 over the period. The Timberline Claims are currently subject to a 3% NSR royalty and the Nevada Select Claims are currently subject to a 2% NSR royalty. Upon exercising the Option, the Company will grant Orogen a 2% NSR royalty on the GL Claims (the "**GL Royalty**"). The Company shall have the option and right to repurchase one percent (1%) of the GL Royalty for $USD1,000,000, thus reducing the GL Royalty to one percent (1%) of all products from the GL Claims. The The Company is responsible for Property holding costs during the duration of the Option Agreement. The unpatented lode mineral claims are administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency within the United States Department of the Interior. The holding cost for the 110 leased claims and the Eminent EB claims is $21,120 per year.

2.2 Authors and Site Inspection

This Technical Report was prepared by Mr. Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo., president, principal and a senior independent consultant of APEX. Mr. Dufresne is registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta and British Columbia and has extensive experience exploring for precious metal mineral

Figure 2.1. Location of Eminent's Gilbert South Property.



deposits in Nevada and the western US and western Canada including low sulfidation epithermal precious metal deposits and as such is a Qualified Person (QP). Mr. Dufresne conducted a site visit on March 23rd, 2022. The mineral claim blocks and the local geology

were visited and reviewed. The Author collected 4 confirmation rock samples during the site visit. The samples were sent directly to ALS Chemex in Vancouver, BC by Mr. Dufresne for geochemical analysis and all yielded anomalous gold values.

2.3 Sources of Information

This report summarises publicly available and internal information as listed in the reference section. The data discussed in this report was provided by Eminent in digital format and was compiled and examined by the Author who has conducted data verification. The data provided included historical district summaries, government maps, and internal memorandums. The supporting documents used as background information are referenced in the Geology, Mineralization, Deposit Types and Reference sections. Mr. Dufresne, the Author of this Technical Report is responsible for the preparation of all sections of this report. The Property is an early stage exploration project.

2.4 Units of Measure

Units of measure and imperial to metric conversions used throughout this report are provided in Appendix 1. Assay and analytical results for precious metals are quoted in parts per million ("ppm"), parts per billion ("ppb"), ounces per short ton ("opt" or oz/st), where "ounces" refers to "troy ounces" and "ton" means "short ton", which is equivalent to 2,000 lbs. Where ppm (also commonly referred to as grams per metric tonne [g/t or gpt]) have been converted to opt (or oz/st), a conversion factor of 0.029166 (or 34.2857) was used. Assay and analytical results for base metals are reported in percent ("%"). Temperatures are reported in degrees Celsius (°C) and degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Lengths are quoted in feet ("ft"), kilometers ("km"), meters ("m") or millimeters ("mm"). All currency descriptions in this document are reported in United States dollars (USD).

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The Author is not qualified to provide an opinion or comment on issues related to legal agreements, royalties, permitting and environmental matters. Accordingly, the Author of this Technical Report disclaims portions of the Technical Report particularly in Section 4, Property Description and Location.

The QP relied entirely on background information and details regarding the nature and extent of Eminent's land status as provided by Dr. Justin Milliard of Eminent (in Section 4.1) on April 13th, 2022. The legal and survey validation of the claims is not in the Author's expertise and the QP has relied on Eminent's land-persons and legal team at Dorsey & Whitney, LLP who have provided a title opinion dated April 14th, 2022 (Burghardt and Zobell, 2022). Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Customer Information Reports were provided by Dr. Milliard of Eminent on April 13th, 2022. The Author has confirmed the claims are in good standing as of May 31st, 2022 using the BLM's MLRS register and has no reason to question the validity or good standing of the claims.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Description and Location

The Property is located in Esmeralda County in west-central Nevada in the central portion of the Monte Cristo Range (Figure 2.1). The Property is approximately 42 km (26 miles) west of the town of Tonopah, south of Kibby Flat and north of Big Smokey Valley. The approximate center of the Property in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) WGS84 Zone 11 coordinates is Easting 437,153 Northing 4,219,360.

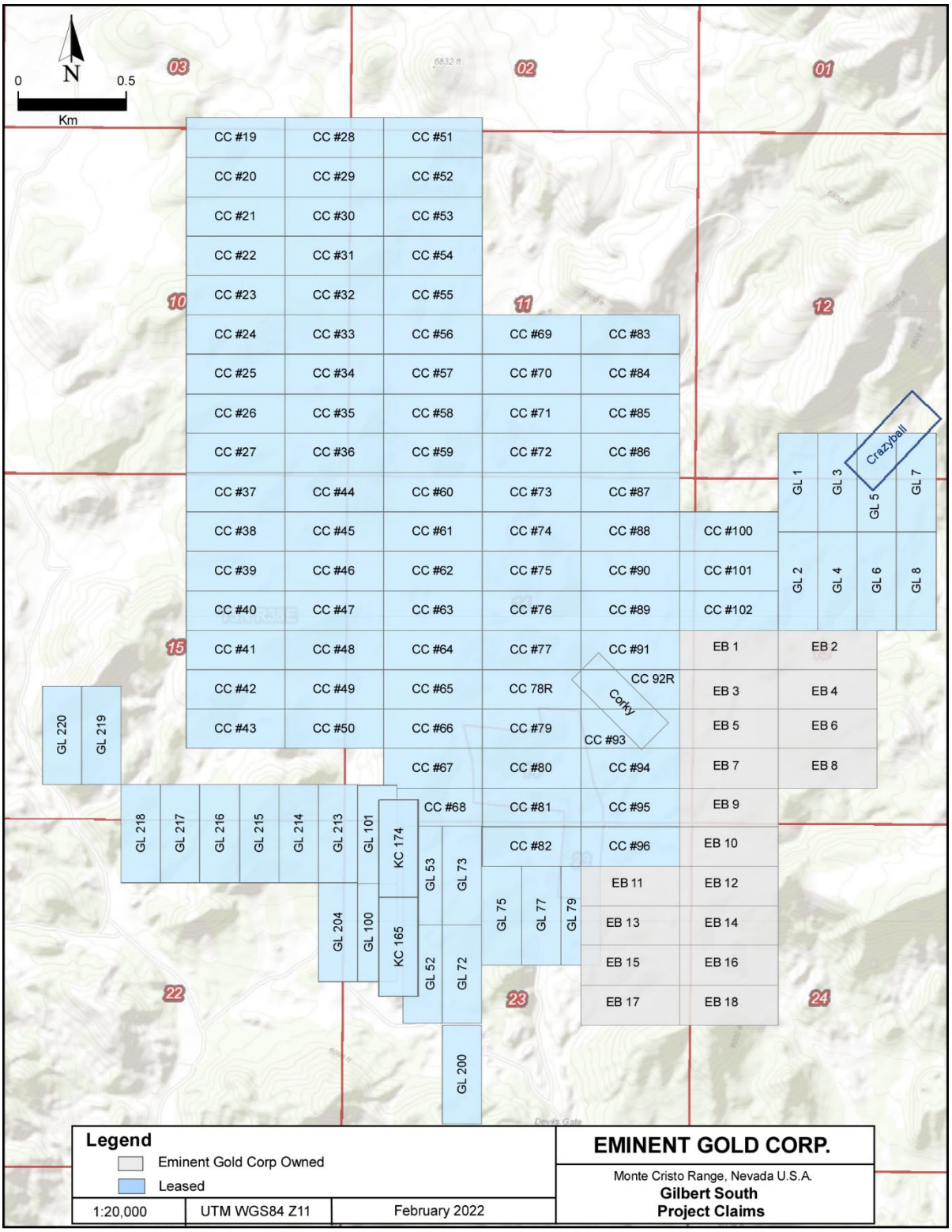
The Property is comprised of five different claim blocks: (i) 2 unpatented claims known as the "**Nevada Select Claims**", (ii) 27 unpatented claims known as the "**GL Claims**", (iii) 81 unpatented claims known as the "**Timberline Claims**", (iv) 18 unpatented claims known as the **"EB Claims",** (v) 1 unpatented claim known as the **"Corky Claim"**. The Property is comprised of 129 unpatented mineral claims totaling 1,070 Ha (2,645 acres) (Figure 4.1). A complete list of claims is included as Appendix 2. The GL and Timberline claims are held in the name of Renaissance Exploration Inc. (REI), a wholly owned subsidiary of Orogen. The Nevada Select Claims are held in the name of Nevada Select and are controlled though an option with REI. The EB and Corky claims are in the name of Hot Spring Resources Corp. (HSRC) a wholly owned subsidiary of Eminent. The 129 unpatented federal lode claims are administered by the BLM, an agency within the United States Department of the Interior.

Eminent has entered into an option agreement with Orogen to acquire a 100% interest in the Gilbert South Property over a five (5) year period which commenced on June 23, 2021. Eminent must make cash payments totalling USD$ 875,000 provide 500,000 shares over the 5 year period as well as incur exploration expenditures of at least USD$100,000 over the period. The Timberline Claims are currently subject to a 3% NSR royalty and the Nevada Select Claims are currently subject to a 2% NSR royalty. Upon exercising the Option, the Company will grant Orogen a 2% NSR royalty on the GL Claims (the "**GL Royalty**"). The Company is responsible for Property holding costs during the duration of the Option Agreement. The holding cost for the 110 leased claims and the Eminent EB claims is approximately $21,120 per year.

The Mining Law of 1872 states that with respect to unpatented mining claims on federal lands, the locator has the right to explore, develop and mine minerals on mining claims. Surface rights are not included and remain the property of the United States government and are managed by the BLM. No payment of production royalties to the Federal government is required. To maintain existing unpatented claims in good standing an annual maintenance fee of $USD165 must be paid per claim to the BLM prior to September 1 of each year or the claims will be invalidated. New lode mining claims require a $USD10 recording fee payable to the Country Courthouse of the relevant jurisdiction in which the claims are located. In addition, the BLM requires a further maintenance fee of $USD165, a $USD20 processing fee and a $US40 claim location fee. The total fee payable to BLM for recording a new claim is $USD225 per claim. All 129 mineral claims appear to be in good standing based on the information received from Eminent. The

status of the claims was checked against the BLM MLRS registration database on May 31st, 2022 and they are confirmed to be in good standing.

Figure 4.1. Mineral Claims for Eminent's Gilbert South Property.



All information pertaining to the ownership and option agreements for ownership of the unpatented mineral claims was provided by Eminent and has not been verified by the Author. However, a title opinion dated April 14th, 2022 (Burghardt and Zobell, 2022) was provided and has been reviewed by the Author.

4.2 Royalties and Agreements Pertaining to Eminent

The Timberline Claims are currently subject to a 3% NSR royalty and the Nevada Select Claims are currently subject to a 2% NSR royalty. Upon exercising the Option, the Company will grant Orogen a 2% NSR royalty on the GL Claims (the "**GL Royalty**"). The Company shall have the option and right to repurchase one percent (1%) of the GL Royalty for $1,000,000, thus reducing the GL Royalty to one percent (1%) of all products from the GL Claims.

4.3 Environmental Liabilities, Permitting and Significant Factors

The Author is not an expert in land, legal, environmental, and permitting matters. This section is based on information provided by Eminent. The Author presents this information to fulfill reporting requirements of NI 43-101 and express no opinion regarding the mineral tenure, legal or environmental status of the Gilbert South Property. To the Author's knowledge and based upon field observations during the property visit, there are no significant environmental liabilities to which the property is subject. The Author understands that Eminent has yet to perform any significant ground disturbance work and there appears to be no significant historical work which would result in any significant environmental liabilities on the Property.

To conduct the drilling proposed as future work by Eminent, a Notice of Intent (NOI) and a Reclamation Bond will need to be paid and filed with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) prior to any infrastructure construction such as roads or drill pads or any drilling activity.

There are no other significant factors or risks that the Author is aware of that would affect access, title or the ability to perform work on the Property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Property can be accessed by road from Tonopah, NV by first following US Highway 6 west for 42 km (26 miles) and then turning north onto a local, un-named dirt road and travel 8 km (5 miles) to Devil's Gate that marks the southern edge of the Property. The five claim blocks comprising the Property are then accessed via various un-named dirt/gravel roads and trails.

5.2 Site Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The five claim blocks comprising the Property are located at the central portion of the Monte Cristo Range in west-central Nevada. The property covers moderately sloped terrain at an elevation of approximately 1,850 m (6,070 ft) with approximately 200 meters (650 ft) of relief.

Vegetation is typical of the high desert in northern Nevada and comprises primarily low brush, sage bushes and cholla cactuses with native grasses and low flowering plants.

5.3 Climate

The climate on the property is semi-arid with an annual average precipitation of 152 mm (6 inches). Summers (June-September) are generally hot with average daytime highs of about 29°- 32° C (85° - 90° F). Summer nights are cool. Winter temperatures are generally 20 - 30°C cooler and normally fall below freezing at night (0° C/32° F) and just above freezing during the day.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The town of Tonopah has a population of approximately 2,500 people. The economy of Tonopah is based primarily on mining, federal contractors, farming, and tourism. Tonopah is the county seat of Nye County and home to the regional offices of the BLM. Most supplies and services are available including food and lodging. There is a medical clinic in Tonopah. The closest major airport to the property with commercial passenger service is in Reno, Nevada, which is located approximately 230 miles (~370 km) northwest of Tonopah following US-95 N.

There is no power or other mining infrastructure on the Property. Sufficient water for exploration is available via the Tonopah Public Utilities. There is very good access to the property via state highway and dirt roads for exploration work. The Federal Government owns the surface rights on the Property. These lands are managed by the BLM. There is no private ownership of surface rights of which the Author is aware.

The Property can be accessed year-round. Most exploration activities associated with fieldwork and drilling can likely be conducted year-round, although there may be periods in December to March, where snow conditions at the higher elevations may temporarily impede fieldwork.

6 History

The Gilbert South Property lies within the Gilbert mining district. Initial discoveries were made in the 1800's and reported production from the district prior to 1970 of $104,960 (Albers and Stewart, 1972) came predominantly from gold and silver-bearing veins near the now-abandoned town of Gilbert approximately 6 km north of the Gilbert

South Property. A small open-pit gold mine 1.5 km south of the town of Gilbert and north of the Property operated by Kincaid Exploration and Mining company in the late 1980s produced an undocumented amount of gold using heap-leach methods (Carraher and Hudson, 2010). Historical resources have been identified and are reported by Preuss (2010). More recently, disseminated gold mineralization was discovered approximately 12 km northeast of Gilbert South at an area called 'Eastside'. Mineralization at Eastside is associated with a series of rhyolite domes. Allegiant Gold Ltd. has reported gold resources for the Project (Ristorcelli, 2021).

Exploration at what is now the Gilbert South property began in the late 1800s and early 1900s, as evidenced by widespread prospect pits and several small historical (mostly underground) mines. The presence of small stopes developed on high-grade gold-bearing quartz veins in several of these mines is evidence of a limited amount of gold production, but the amount of production is undocumented. There are no existing historical or current mineral resources reported for the Gilbert South Property.

6.1 Surface Exploration

The presence of widespread gold-bearing quartz-calcite veins in the Gilbert South area attracted the interest of several exploration companies beginning as early as 1986. These companies included Atlas Corp. from 1986-1988, Pathfinder Exploration Corp. from 1994-1995, Inmet from 1995-1997, Pacific Intermountain Gold Corp. in 2002, Platte River Gold in 2005, Gold Summit Corp. in 2007, Wolfpack Gold Corp. in 2011-2012, Timberline Gold Corp. in 2015, and Renaissance Exploration Inc./Orogen Royalties from 2015-2021. These efforts yielded a variety of geological, geochemical, and geophysical data, some of which are currently available and are described below, and at least 81 exploration holes were drilled.

Most prior exploration on the Gilbert South property has focused on near surface, bulk tonnage gold targets. The Round Mountain model has been used by many previous explorers due to the presence of widespread low-grade Au mineralization distributed around a Paleozoic high and hosted by a volcanic package like that at the Round Mountain deposit. Many exploration companies have held the Gilbert South Property or portions of it in the past (see Section 6: History). Historic exploration activities have consisted of mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, and reverse circulation drilling.

Between 1986 to 1988 Atlas Corporation conducted rock chip sampling, soil sampling, mapping, and reverse circulation drilling on the property. Eminent has this data although assay certificates for the rock chip sampling and soil sampling are missing. From 1994 to 1995 Pathfinder Exploration Corp performed reverse circulation drilling. From 1995 to 1997 INMET performed regional mapping, rock chip sampling, and BLEG sampling. Some of this work covered the Gilbert South Property, however the entirety data has not been located. In 1996, INMET conducted an enzyme leach soil sampling program and performed 1:6000 scale mapping over the area soil sampled. Both the soil sampling and mapping data has not been located. At some point during the mid-1990's an induced

polarity geophysical survey was conducted. The 2013 Wolfpack Nevada property prospectus states:

> *"2.5-line miles of IP-Resistivity were collected in the mid-1990's. The survey detected a deep IP high beginning around 400' deep. This could represent encouragingly high sulphide content. The resistivity data reveals the presence of two resistive zones that appear to be related to the silicification surrounding the NE-trending structures. The survey indicates strike lengths of 1,200'. Outcrops of this silicified material contain up to 0.30 opt gold." (Johnson, 2013)*

Eminent has not been able to locate this data. From 2004 to 2005 Platte River Gold collected rock chip samples and drilled some reverse circulation holes. Eminent has the Platte River Gold rock chip database which contains 153 samples and assays for Au, Ag, As, Hg, and Sb on the Property. Gold Summit Crop drilled additional reverse circulation holes in 2007. In 2015 Renaissance Exploration ("Renaissance"; now Orogen Resources) acquired the Property. Historic drilling, rock chip sampling, and soil sampling completed prior to Renaissance's acquisition of the property returned strongly anomalous gold assays in multiple target areas, indicating a large, widespread gold-bearing system. Historic rock chip and soil databases provided to Eminent by Orogen Royalties are detailed below. These databases cover samples and assays taken by explorers prior to Renaissance and were both provided by Timberline Gold Corp who held the property in 2015.

The historic rock chip database consists of 41 samples on the property. This rock chip database covers the north and west portions of the property and extends west off the existing claims. This database does not include certificates, descriptions, or multi-element data. However, follow up and duplicate sampling by Renaissance and Eminent have returned similar gold values to those reported in this database. The historic soil database consists of 386 samples on the property and does not include assay certificates. The soils were analyzed for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Hg, Mo, Pb, Sb, Th, W, and Zn.

Table. 6.1 Historical Surface Sampling Summary

Year	Company	Sample Type	Quantity
1987?	Atlas Corporation?	Rock Chip	41
1987-1988?	Atlas Corporation?	Soil	386
2015-2018	Renaissance	Rock Chip	168
2015-2018	Renaissance	Soil	72

Beginning in 2015, detailed lithologic mapping, rock chip sampling and soil sampling were conducted by Renaissance. This work was conducted through 2018. Very little of the exploration prior to Renaissance's involvement was focused on identifying zoning within the gold-bearing system and testing for feeder structures at depths greater than 130 meters. Renaissance collected a total of 168 rock chip samples analyzed for 60 elements and 72 soil samples with multi-element assays on the Gilbert South property. Both data sets provided to Eminent by Orogen Royalties include assay certificates.

Renaissance's rock chip, soil samples, and detailed lithologic mapping data were highly utilized as a starting point for Eminent's exploration of the Property.

6.2 Historical Drilling

Five companies have completed drilling programs on the property in the past. However, Eminent received and has provided an incomplete database of collar locations, assays, and hole depths for these historical drilling programs. A summary of historical drilling activities can be found in Table 6.2.

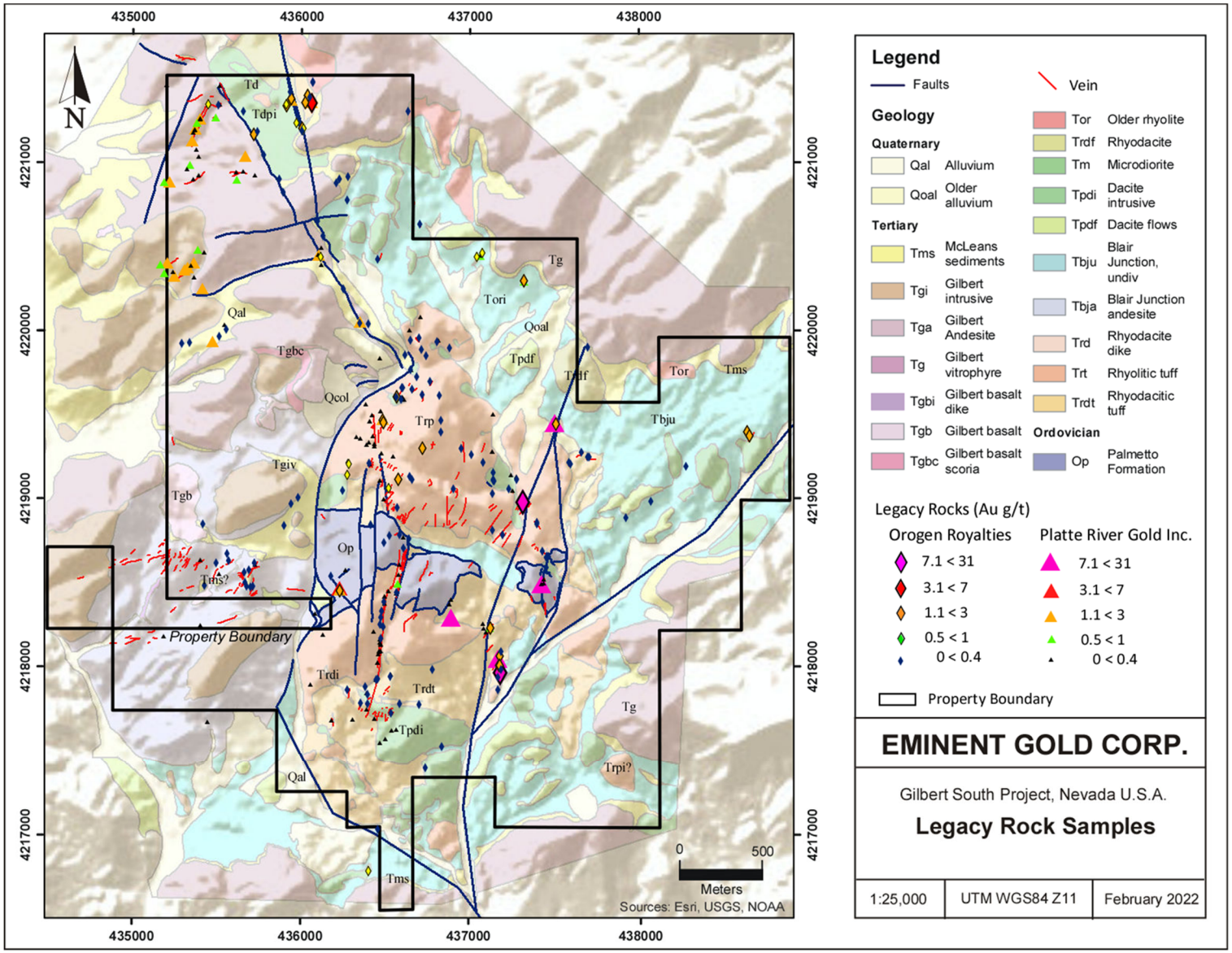
Table 6.2 Historical Drilling Summary

Year	Company	Drill Type	Holes	Meters
1986-1988	Atlas	RC	40	>311
1994-1995	Pathfinder	RC	17	2497.8
1997	INMET	RC	13	2485.8
2005	Platt River Gold	RC	10	1309.1
2007	Gold Summit	RC	1	353.6

Approximate locations of the historical drill holes are provided in Figure 6.2. More than 80 historical holes have been completed on the Property, however, much of the drilling information such as assays and geological logs is incomplete. There are at least a few drill intersections that are considered anomalous, and these are provided in Table 6.3.

Atlas drilled 40 reverse circulation (RC) holes on the current Gilbert South Property between 1986 and 1988. The downhole data for some of these holes is in report form and includes summary logs and some summary assays. For many holes no assays are posted while on others "nil" is posted under intercepts. No assay certificates were provided for this drill data and some of these holes extend west off of the current claim package. A couple of the holes returned anomalous gold intercepts including 0.52 g/t Au over 24.38 m (Table 6.3) in hole 34-8

Figure 6.1. Historical Rock Sample Results



APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Figure 6.2. Historical Drill Collars

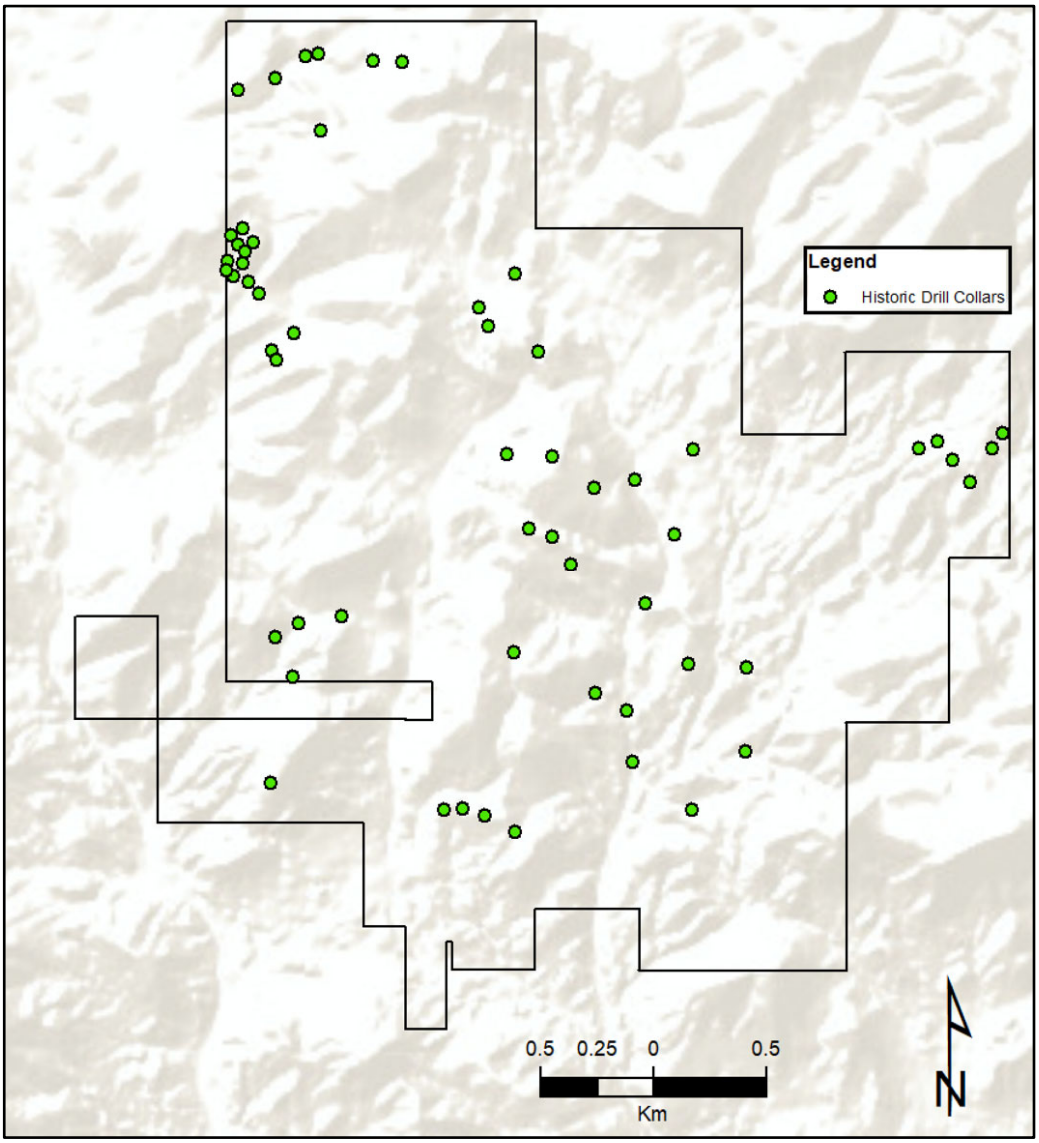


Table 6.3 Historical Drilling Assay Highlights

HoleID	From M	To M	Interval_M	Au_ppm
34-8	0	24.384	24.384	0.520
34-8	54.864	56.388	1.524	1.164
34-9	12.192	67.056	54.864	0.537
40-08	76.2	82.3	6.1	1.300
40-08	76.2	79.2	3	2.400
SG-0805	71.628	73.152	1.524	3.760
SG-1205	170.688	173.736	3.048	1.474

Pathfinder drilled 17 RC holes in 1994 and 1995. Collar locations, hole depths, and azimuth/inclination data is available, but there are no drill logs or assays for this drilling.

Between 1995 and 1997 INMET drilled 13 RC holes on the current property. Eminent has received only a list of selected intercepts with gold grades for this drilling. No assays certificates or logs are available.

Platte River Gold drilled 10 RC holes on the property in 2005. Eminent has complete drill hole logs, assays, and certificates for these holes. Intercepts were calculated manually using a 0.15 ppm Au cutoff allowing for two intervals of internal dilution. A couple of anomalous intersections were returned from the Platte River Gold drilling campaign (Table 6.3).

Gold Summit Corporation drilled one hole greater than 300 meters on the current property in 2007. Collar locations for these holes were moved 107 m east and 73.2 m north to fit with the surface disturbance created at the time based on historical aerial photographs from Google Earth without the disturbance on 10/12/2006, and with the disturbance on 9/11/2010. Eminent has Au assays for this hole with no certificates.

Out of the approximate 80 historical drill holes on the Gilbert South property, Eminent has logs or assays for 47 of these. None of this historical drilling tests the deep, feeder structures that were identified with rock chip sampling, soil sampling, mapping, and the CSAMT survey. These historic drill holes have provided valuable information about subsurface lithologies and mineralization in certain areas showing that favorable host rocks and mineralized veins exist up dip of deeper feeder-zone targets. A map of all known drill collar locations is shown in Figure 6.2.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Gilbert South Property lies in the western portion of the North American craton. Over the last 700 million years, the craton has experienced late Proterozoic continental rifting, deposition of ocean-water clastic sediments, volcanic rocks, and carbonate rocks during the Paleozoic and Mesozoic Eras, and a series of compressional events related to crustal plate collisions during the Paleozoic and Mesozoic (Stewart, 1980).

During the Cenozoic Era, southwestern Nevada experienced several episodes of volcanism and intrusive activity. These episodes began a period of felsic volcanism and caldera development (~45-17 Ma) termed the "ignimbrite flareup", believed to have developed in response to foundering of a flat slab of subducted oceanic crust (Henry and John, 2014; John and Henry, 2020). This was followed in western Nevada by extensive subduction-related, intermediate- to mafic-composition volcanism associated with the ancestral Cascade Arc that began as early as 35 million years ago (John and Henry, 2020). Subsequently, around 16 million years ago, some regions, including the Monte

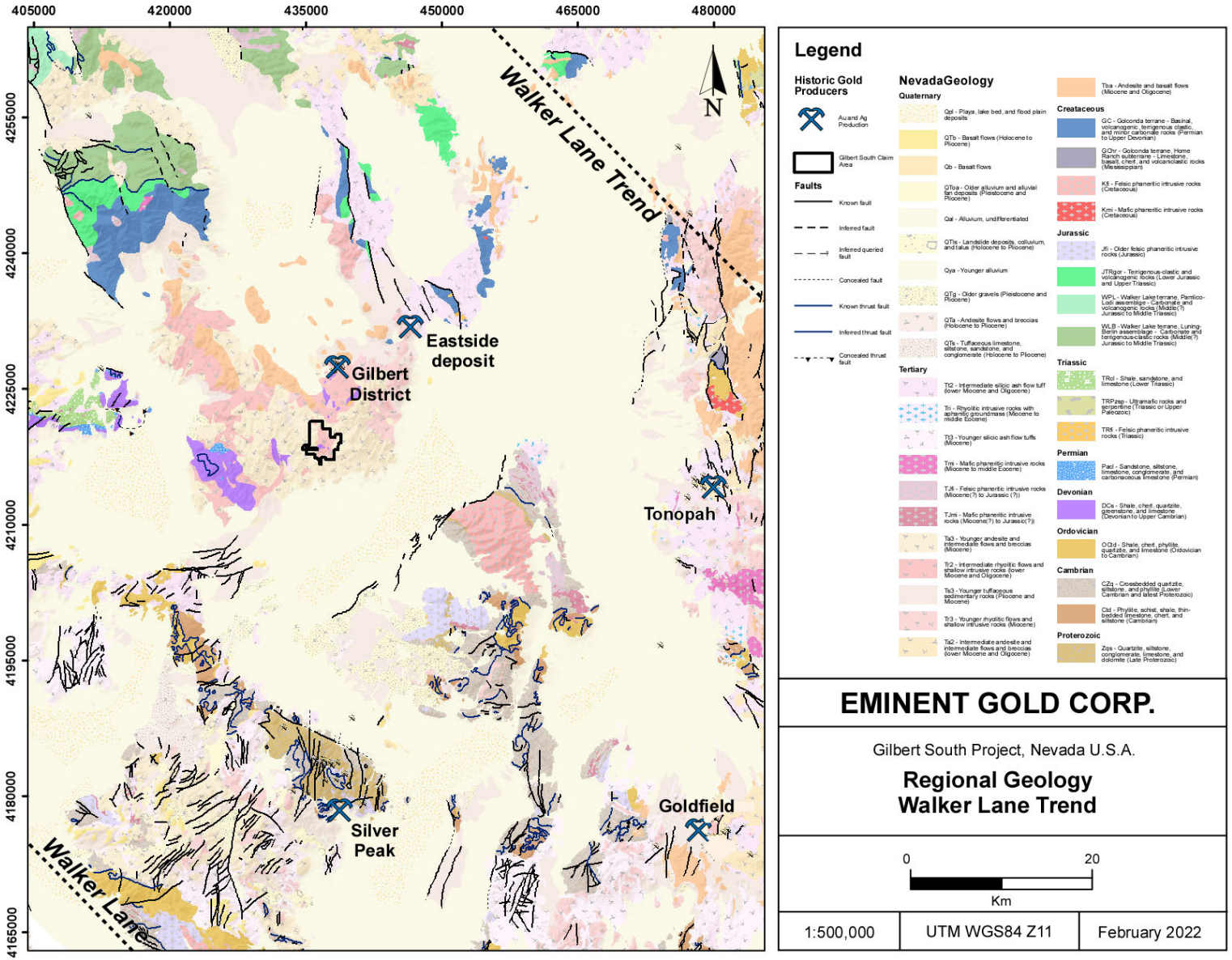
Cristo Range, experienced volcanic and intrusive activity termed 'slab window magmatism' (John and Henry, 2020).

All three of these episodes of Tertiary magmatism are represented in the rocks in the Gilbert district, and all three types of magmatism are associated with significant epithermal precious metal deposits in Nevada (John and Henry, 2020). Nearby examples of ore deposits include the giant low-sulfidation Round Mountain gold deposit located approximately 84 km to the northeast, associated with ignimbrite flareup magmatism, the intermediate-sulfidation Tonopah silver-gold district approximately 42 km to the east, associated with ancestral Cascade volcanism, and the Eastside gold deposit located approximately 12 km to the northeast, associated with 'slab window' magmatism rhyolite domes (John and Henry, 2020).

Beginning in the mid-Tertiary, extensional tectonics in Nevada led to the development of "Basin and Range" topography, characterized by a series of north-south-trending horsts and grabens. This pattern is interrupted by more complex topography along the western margin of the Basin and Range in an area termed the 'Walker Lane', within which the Gilbert South Property lies. The Walker Lane is a zone of active right-lateral strike-slip faults whose motion is driven by dextral shearing of the Pacific plate against the North American plate; approximately 20-25% of that relative motion is accommodated by Walker Lane faults and the remainder by the San Andreas fault system (Bennett et al., 1998).

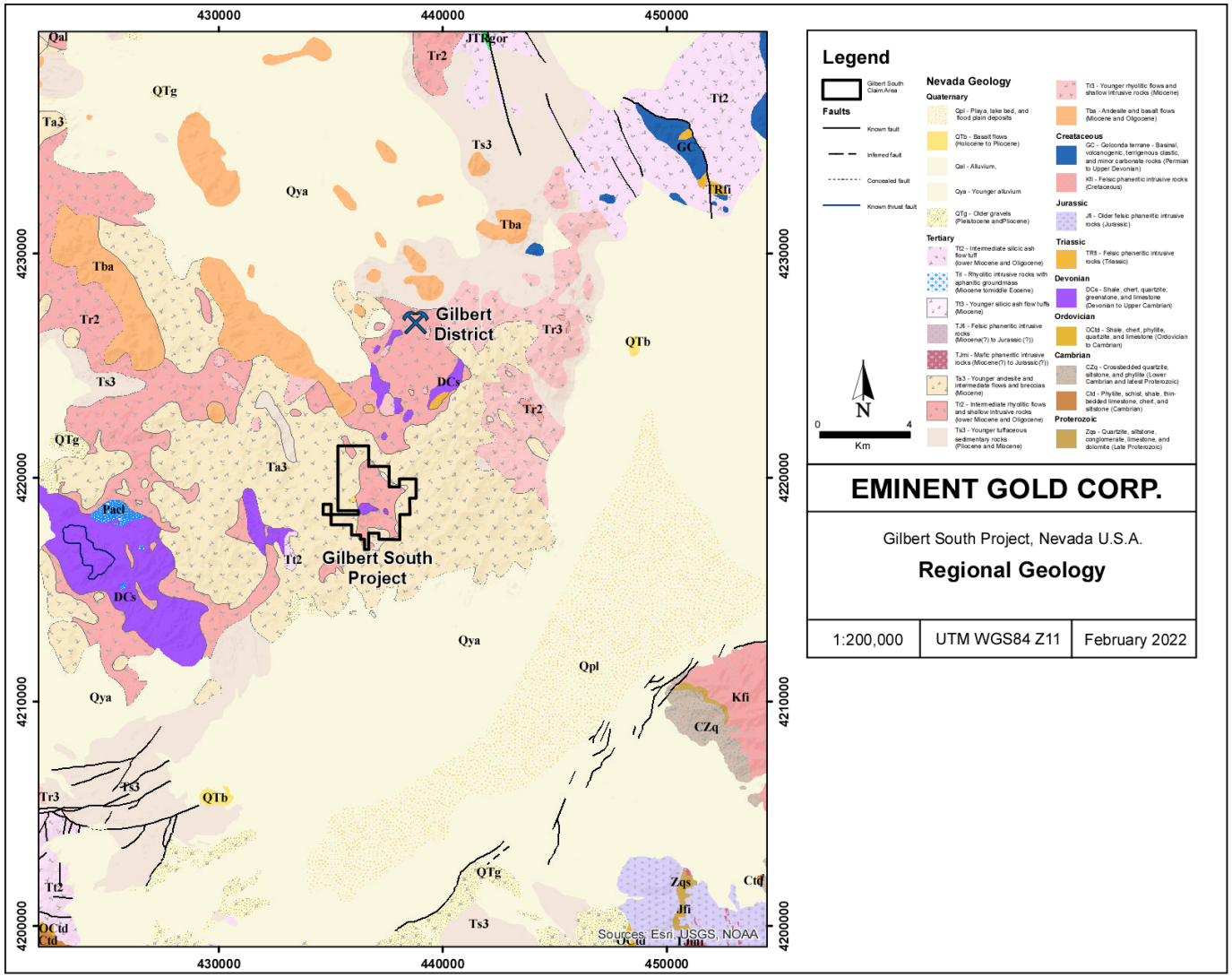
Many gold and silver deposits lay within the Walker Lane and are hosted in andesitic and rhyolitic volcanic rocks which erupted as part of the ancestral Cascade volcanic arc (John et al. 2015). Mineralization is associated with multiple pulses of volcanism that range from ~22 Ma to 5 Ma and include seven deposits that have produced greater than 1 Moz of gold (John et al., 2015).

Figure 7.1. Regional Geology and Trends of EMINENT's Gilbert South Property.



APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Figure 7.2. Regional Geology of Eminent's Gilbert South Property.



APEX Geoscience Ltd.

7.2 Property Geology

Previous geologic mapping at Gilbert South includes a 1:62,500-scale USGS quadrangle map by Stewart et al. (1994) that places the project in regional context, and a geologic map and alteration map by Atlas Corp. of unknown scales completed in 1988, that provides higher resolution data on the west side of the property. Additional mapping by Renaissance Exploration from 2015-2017 throughout the project area provides much of the detail available in the current geologic map (Fig. 7.3), cross-section (Fig. 7.4), and stratigraphic column (Fig. 7.5).

The oldest rocks exposed in the project area are Paleozoic sediments. Where visible in structural windows through Tertiary volcanic rocks, they consist of variably silicified argillites and cherts. These rocks were earlier mapped as Ordovician Palmetto Formation (e.g., Ferguson et al., 1953, Albers and Stewart, 1972), but more recently have been recognized to range from Cambrian to Devonian in age and have been mapped by Stewart et al. (1994) more generally as 'Siliceous and volcanic rocks (Late Devonian to Late Cambrian)'.

Draping the ridges to the north and south of the Paleozoic sediments rocks are rhyolite tuffs of Oligocene to Early Miocene age (Stewart et al., 1994). Presumed equivalent in part to the tuff of Castle Peak of Stewart et al. (1994), these tuffs have been subdivided in the map area into a lower, poorly welded rhyodacite tuff and an upper, more lithified rhyolitic tuff. In the central portion of the map area, a dome-like ridge of rhyolite lacks distinct tuffaceous textures and may be part of a flow-dome unit.

A sequence of poorly exposed andesites, andesite breccias, lahars, and volcaniclastic sediments of the lower Blair Junction Sequence overlies the rhyolite tuffs. This sequence has been intruded by a number of porphyritic to aphyric dacite and rhyodacite dikes and domes with associated flow rocks. One such intrusion appears to form a laccolithic mass beneath rhyolite in the central portion of the map area.

Overlying the lower Blair Junction Sequence at Gilbert South is a series of volcanic flows, lahars, and tuffs of the upper Blair Junction sequence. These rocks are predominantly andesitic in composition, but with a more variable and weathered appearance compared to the overlying Gilbert andesite (see below). Along the northeast property margin are a series of domes, flows, and dikes of largely aphyric rhyolite that post-date the upper Blair Junction rocks. These rhyolites are termed 'Older rhyolites' by Stewart et al. (1994) to distinguish them from younger rhyolite domes found along the east margin of the Monte Cristo Range at Eastside. In the northeastern portion of the property, the older rhyolites are mineralized with gold-bearing stockwork marcasite-pyrite veins.

Following a period of erosion, the McLean sediments were deposited. The McLean sediments consists of lacustrine clays, silts, diatomite, and tephra. Although only approximately 30 meters thick and locally deformed, this unit is remarkably continuous across the project area, and was apparently deposited in a lacustrine environment of low

topographic relief. These rocks are strongly silicified south of the Atlas Target Area, and strongly Liesegang-banded southeast of the Ohio Camp target. Many small pits mined this material for picture rock. West of the property position, opaline and possible sinter deposits have been mapped along this horizon, suggesting that it might mark a paleosurface for at least one stage of epithermal mineralization.

Capping the lacustrine sequence is the Gilbert Andesite, dated at 15 Ma by Stewart et al. (1994). The Gilbert Andesite is a compositionally uniform series of relatively fresh andesitic flows and domes, except that at its base, thin basalt flows are present in places. Regionally the Gilbert Andesite has been mapped primarily as flows, but in the western portion of the map area numerous shallow intrusions and domes are present. These domal intrusive features are marked by peripheral upturned McLeans sediments, marginal vitrophyres with subhorizontal cooling directions in columnar jointing, upper level miarolitic cavities, and in one case, intrusion into a precursor Gilbert basalt cinder cone.

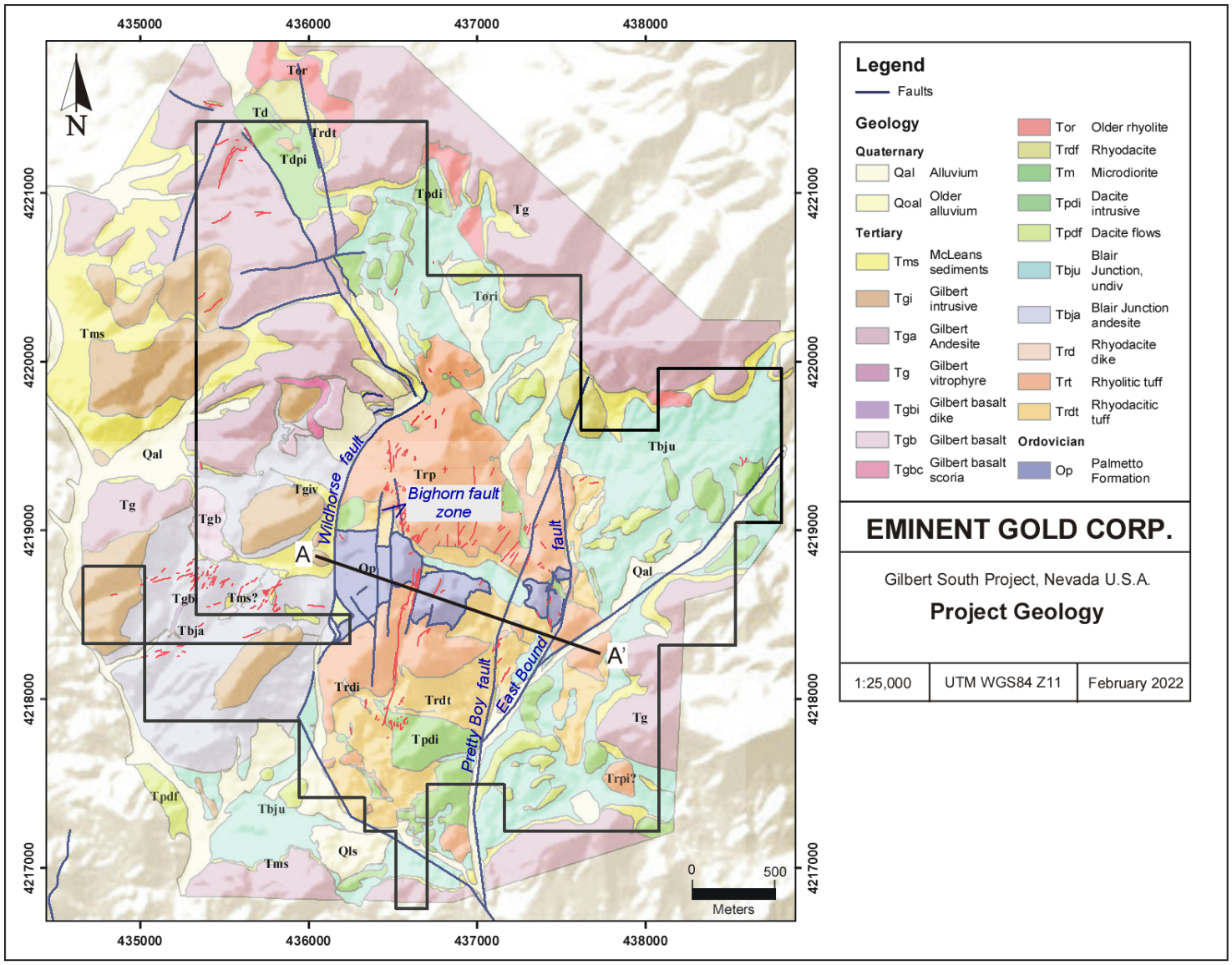
7.2.1 Structure: Structures observed in the Gilbert South area include moderate-low angle detachment faults, high-angle normal faults, and steeply dipping vein systems. The faults are discussed below, and veins are discussed in subsequent section 7.3.

A detachment fault zone of regional extent has been recognized in the Monte Cristo Range by Oldow and Cland (2018) with an age constrained between 17 and 15 Ma. This age is consistent with geological mapping at Gilbert South, which identified a significant north-south-striking, moderate-angle fault system in the central portion of the mapped area. This fault system, termed the 'Wildhorse Fault' on Fig. 7.3, cuts and truncates lower and upper Blair Junction Sequence volcanic rocks, but does not displace overlying McLeans sediments and 15 Ma Gilbert Andesite. A footwall strand of the detachment fault may define the contact between Paleozoic sediments and overlying Tertiary volcanic rocks, since this contact was always observed in the field to be occupied by soft clay-rich material with thicknesses ranging from a few meters to tens of meters. Faults with steep dips are abundant on the property, but most have limited strike length and displacement.

7.3 Mineralization

Mineralization consists primarily of widespread sheeted and stockwork chalcedonic quartz ± calcite ± crystalline quartz veins and veinlets. Additional minerals in the veins include iron oxides (an oxidization product of pyrite), pyrite, native gold, and clay minerals. Adularia and barite have also been observed. Native gold grains up to 1 mm diameter are not uncommon in higher-grade zones, where they are typically accompanied by coxcomb quartz. Multiple stages of vein formation are evidenced by crosscutting vein textures, banding, and hydrothermal breccias. Hydrothermal alteration occurs proximal to veins, and consists of poorly crystalline illite, illite-smectite, and kaolinite. Locally ammonium illite and smectite is present in structural zones.

Figure 7.3. Local Geology of Eminent's Gilbert South Property.



APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Figure 7.4. Schematic cross section through the Eminent's Gilbert South Property.

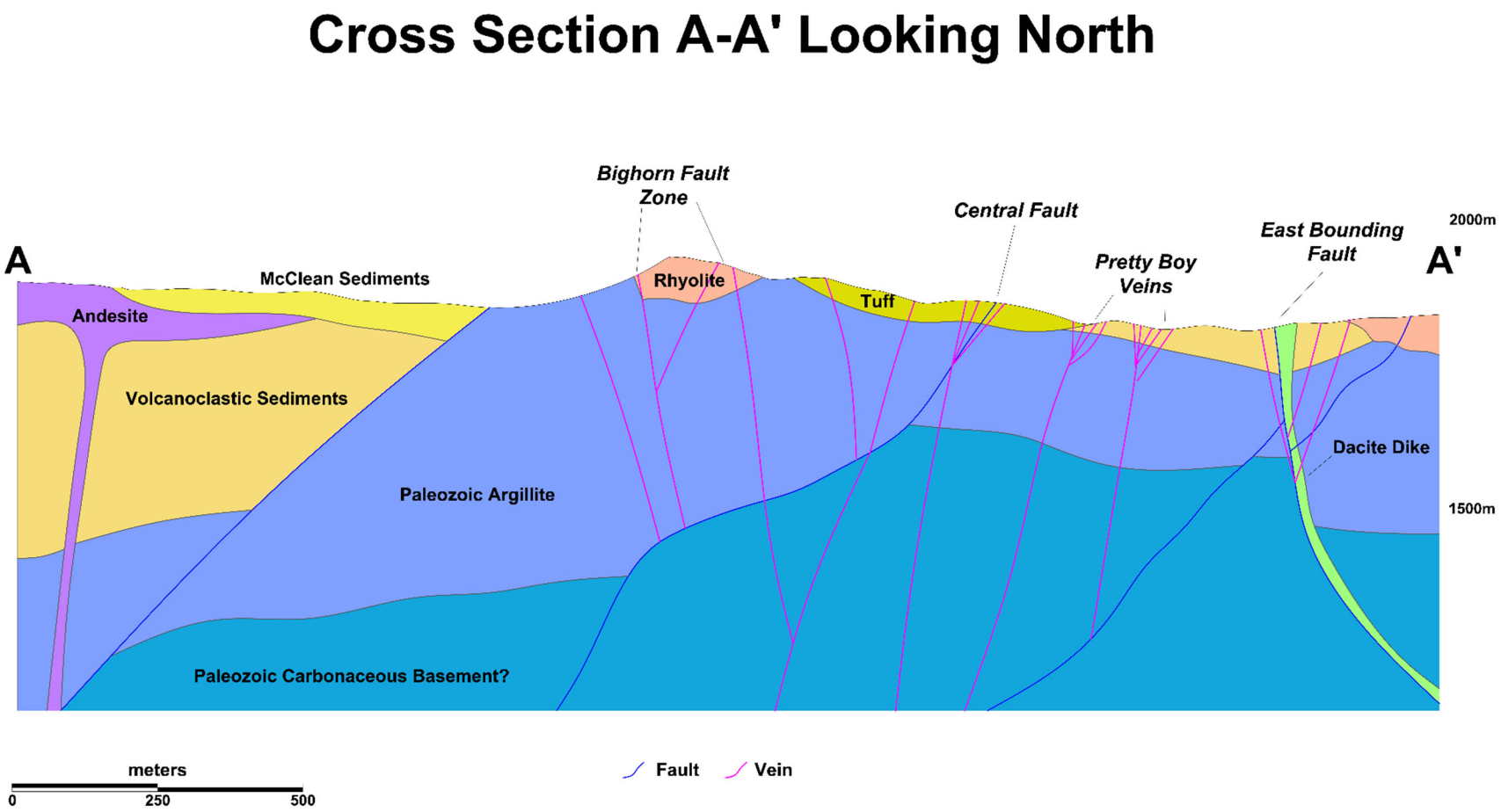
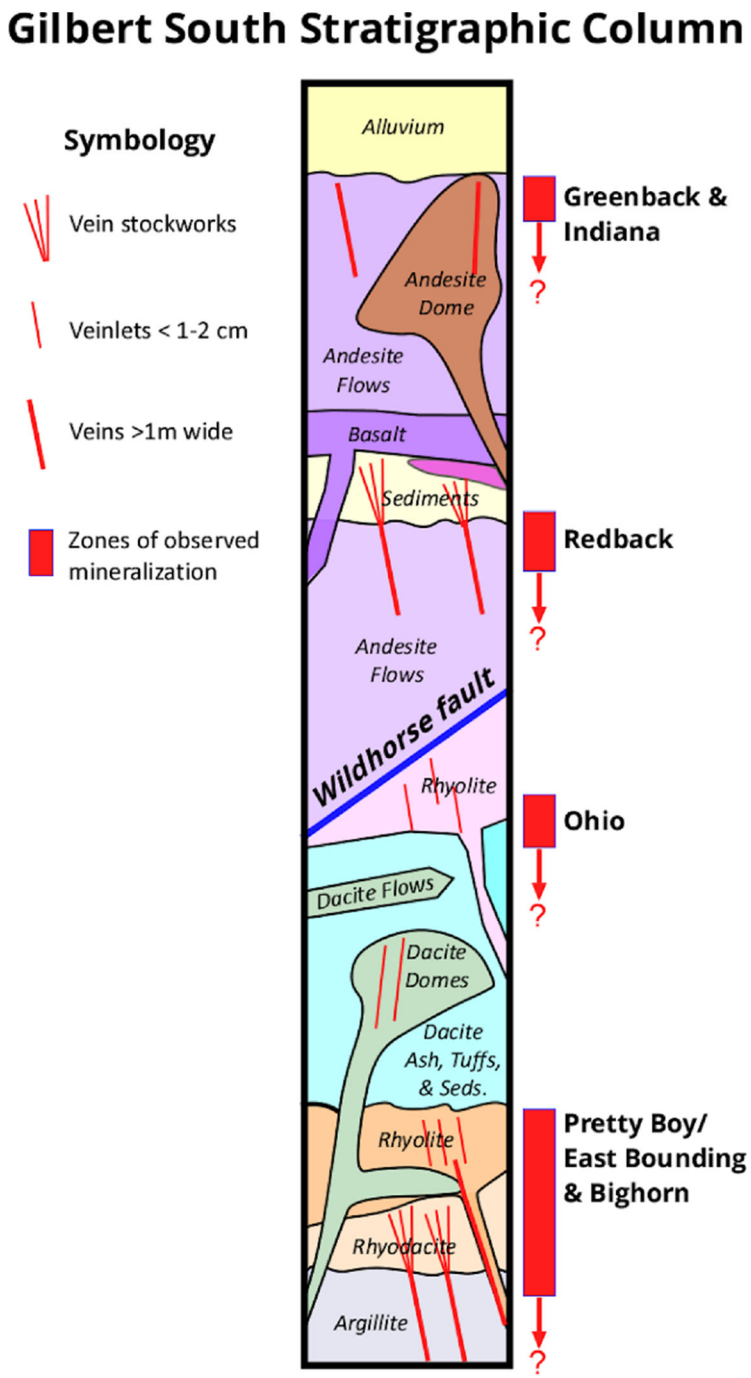


Figure 7.5. Eminent's Simplified Stratigraphic Column



A second, less widespread style of mineralization is represented by stockwork, hairline to 2-mm-thick marcasite-pyrite veinlets with anomalous gold concentrations. This style of veining is associated with 'Older rhyolite' in the northeastern portion of the property.

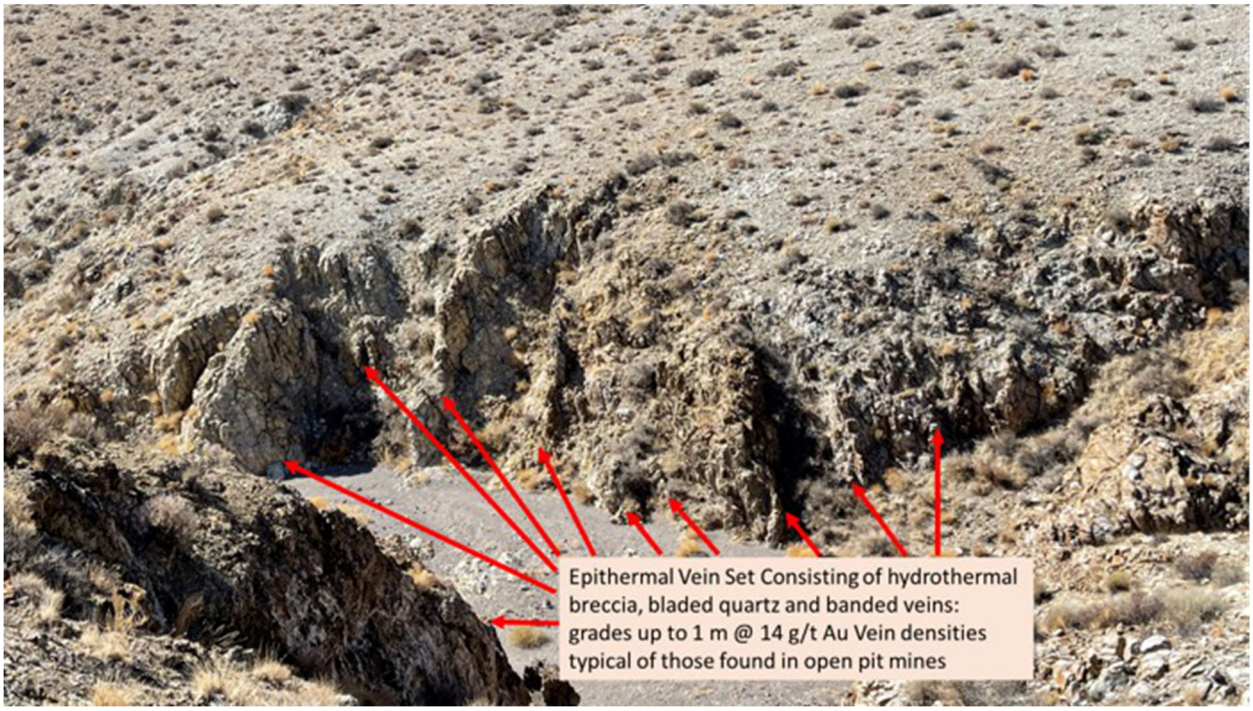
The presence of platy calcite and silicified platy calcite, as well as the local presence of adularia, suggest that the boiling zone is exposed at the surface in places. Nonetheless, the predominance of chalcedonic silica over more coarsely crystalline quartz in most areas, together with the presence of kaolinite and poorly crystalline illite, indicates an overall shallow level of exposure in the hydrothermal system.

The veins range in thickness from a few centimeters to more than 2 meters. They predominantly strike north to northeast and are particularly widespread over a 2 km by 2 km area in the central portion of the project, approximately coinciding with the distribution of felsic tuffs and Paleozoic sediments. In this region, veins locally occupy as much as 20% of the rock mass in densely sheeted zones (Fig. 7.6). Two principal groups of veins have been recognized: the 2-km-long Bighorn fault/vein zone to the west and the 1-km-long Pretty Boy fault/vein zone to the east. These fault/vein zones together with intervening subparallel veins lie within a 2-km-wide dilational jog in a northwesterly striking fault/shear zone of more regional extent.

Host rock competency has played a major role in influencing the degree of vein development, with more brittle units hosting dense sheeted vein zones, whereas subjacent less competent units can be nearly devoid of veining. Examples include the preferential occurrence of veins within lithified rhyolitic tuff or andesite breccias compared to intrusive dacite, and the preference of veins for intrusive dacite compared to poorly consolidated rhyodacite tuff.

Veins at Gilbert South crosscut all lithologies, except Quaternary sediments. Coeval intrusive rock has not been clearly identified, but possibilities include intrusions/domes of Gilbert Andesite, or unexposed intrusions of 7 Ma rhyolite similar to those believed responsible for gold mineralization at Eastside (Ristorcelli, 2021). The nearest exposed 7 Ma rhyolite dome is located 4½ km northeast of the property boundary, but other concealed intrusions might be present closer to Gilbert South. Alternatively, more than one period of epithermal veining may exist, such that some vein swarms may be associated with older periods of intrusive activity, such as those represented by dacite, rhyodacite, and older rhyolite domes.

Figure 7.6. Sheeted epithermal veins at Gilbert South.



8 Deposit Types

The vast majority of veining at Gilbert South belongs to a class of gold mineralization termed 'epithermal volcanic-hosted low-sulfidation deposits' (Hedenquist et al., 2000). Evidence for this classification is provided by the presence of illite and adularia as alteration products, a sparse sulphide assemblage that includes pyrite and little else, low base metal concentrations, and textures that include platy calcite, chalcedonic quartz, and coxcomb quartz. Nevada hosts many well-known volcanic-hosted low-sulfidation gold ore deposits, including those at Round Mountain located 84 km to the northeast (Rhys et al., 2020), Aurora 102 km to the northwest (Vikre et al., 2015), Rawhide 112 km to the north (Black et al., 1991; John and Henry, 2020), and the Sleeper and Midas deposits in northern Nevada (Nash et al., 1991; Leavitt et al., 2004).

The highest gold grades in volcanic-hosted, low-sulfidation gold deposits are typically associated with a vertically constrained zone of boiling (Hedenquist et al., 2000). Indicators of boiling at Gilbert South include the presence of platy calcite and adularia, in places accompanied by visible gold. However, most of the veins at Gilbert South exhibit textures and mineralogies indicative of a shallower level of exposure above a possible boiling zone. These shallow textures and mineralogies include the predominance of chalcedonic quartz over more coarsely crystalline quartz, with this quartz often occurring with rhombohedral and dogtooth calcite and a hydrothermal alteration suite dominated by kaolinite, illite-smectite, and poorly crystalline illite. The presence of these shallow

indicators suggests that much of the Gilbert South area is permissive for the occurrence of higher grade and/or bonanza grades of gold mineralization at depth.

9 Exploration

Exploration activities on the property by Eminent have yielded a number of anomalous rock and soil samples across the Gilbert South Project area. The Eminent surface sampling results along with geophysics and hyperspectral surveys are summarized in the following sections. The property has been geologically mapped at a scale of 1:62,500 (Stewart, Kelleher et al. 1994) and 1:24,000 by Eminent staff.

9.1 Eminent Soil Sampling

In 2021 Eminent collected 823 soil samples around the Gilbert South Property (Figure 9.2). The soil samples were collected on an isometric 100-meter grid across the entire property excluding the Ohio Camp (northwest) area where the majority of the historic soil samples were collected. Individual samples were collected as close to the pre-defined 100-meter grid points as possible, but sample locations were either moved or removed when a grid point fell on a historic mine dump, in a drainage, in areas of thick alluvium, or in areas of bare rock with no soil development. All soil sample pits were dug between 5 to 60 cm deep to ideally reach the B horizon. Since many of the soils on the property are poorly developed, the B horizon did not exist in all pits sampled. Some samples were taken in the C horizon of regolith and weathered rock where the B horizon was not developed. Care was taken during sampling to ensure that samples were not contaminated. Samplers were instructed not to wear jewelry and to use plastic trowels to place the soil into cloth sample bags. The coordinate and soil description were recorded for each sample along with a photograph of the soil horizon sampled and the pre-labeled sample bag.

A total of 458 legacy soil samples and 823 Eminent soil samples yield from 70 to <700 ppb Au (Figure 9.1). A large number of soil samples yield anomalous amounts of other epithermal pathfinder elements such as arsenic (As) as shown in Figure 9.1

9.2 Eminent Rock Sampling and Mapping

A total of 216 rock chip samples were collected by Eminent in 2021 (Figures 9.1 and 9.2). Many of these rock chip samples were collected during reconnaissance style mapping to verify the results of Renaissance's lithological mapping of the property. Results from the reconnaissance mapping confirmed the results of Renaissance's mapping. A total of 209 Legacy and 366 Eminent rock grab and chip samples across the Property have yielded up to 31 g/t Au, with a number samples retuning >1 g/t Au (Figures 9.1 and 9.2).

Most rock chip samples were collected from in-situ outcrops of altered and mineralized rock or vein material. Some of the rock chip samples were collected from historic mine

Figure 9.1. Historical and Eminent's Soil Sample Results

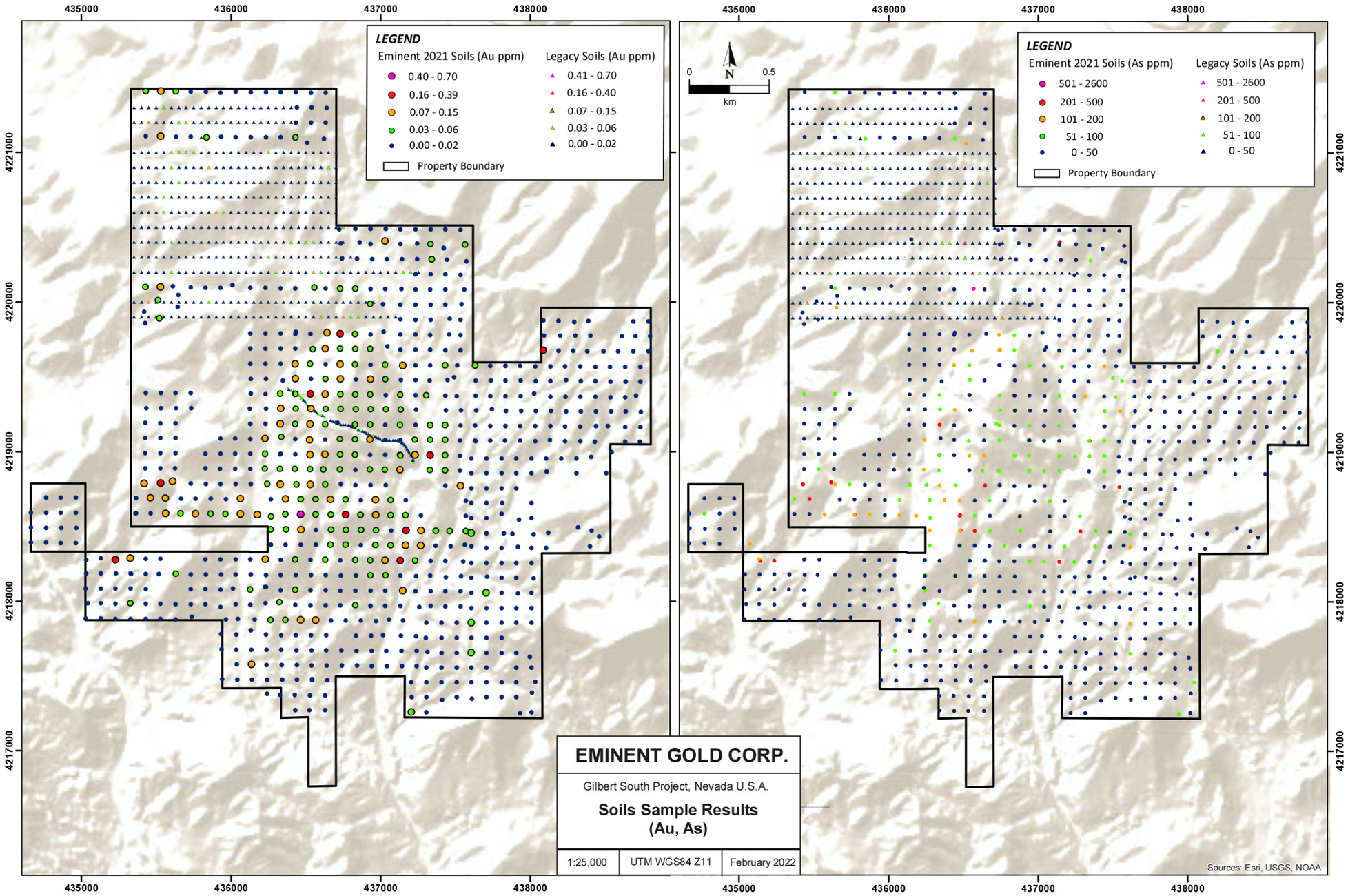
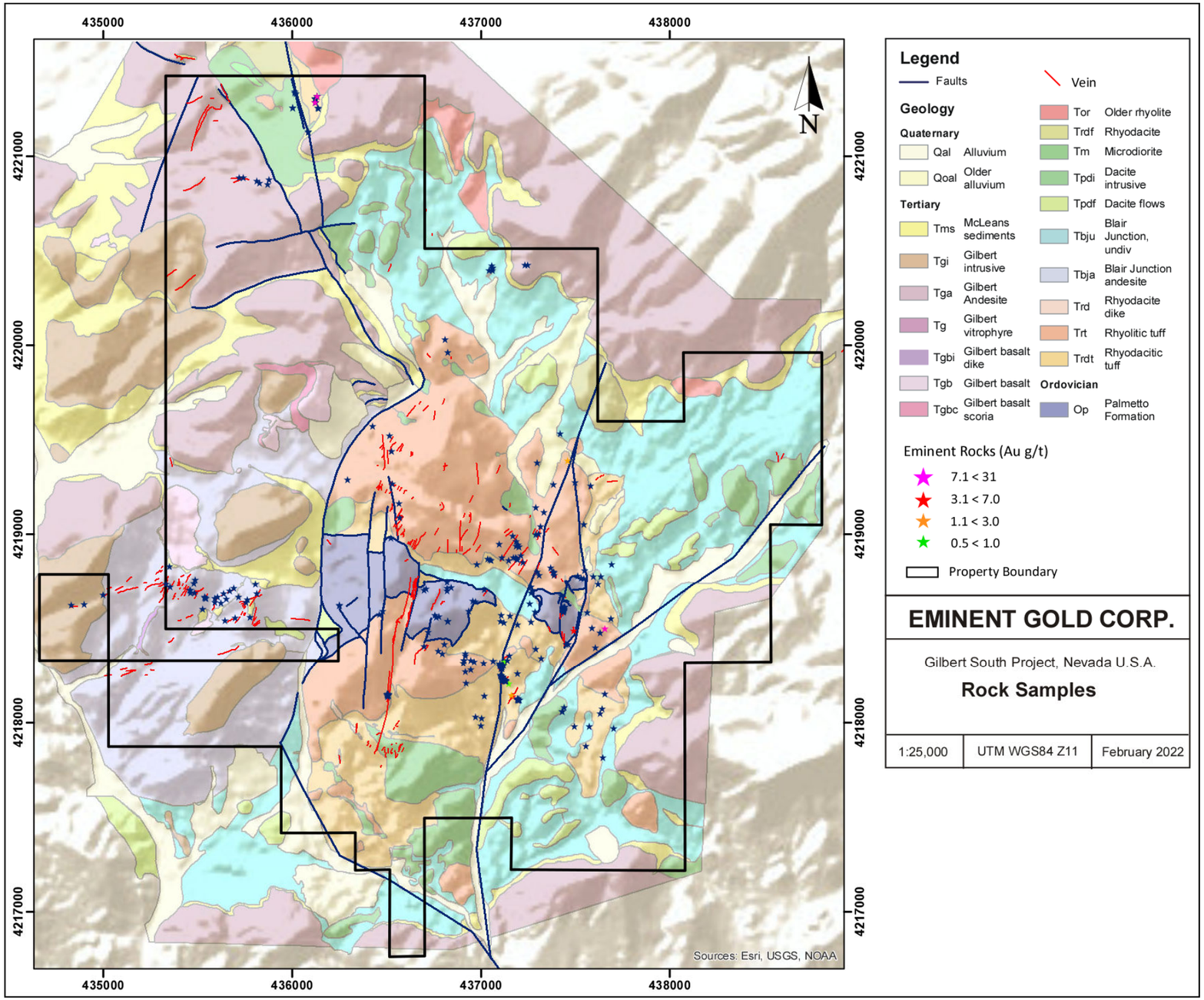


Figure 9.2. Eminent's Rock Sample Results



workings around the property or from mine dumps or ore piles. Mine dump and ore pile samples were grabbed from the piles of lose rock on surface. When possible, chip-style channel samples were collected from veins or sets of veins. For these samples a width was marked across the outcrop and the outcrop was chipped with a hammer across this width with a sample bag held below to collect the chips. A sample width was recorded for these samples to determine the concentration of precious metals over that width. In the south-central portion of the property areas of high vein density exist among very hard host rock. Some veins are only a few millimeters across and it was determined that chip-channel sampling would not adequately represent the distribution of metals across various widths of veins. Here, a gasoline motor powered saw with a diamond blade was used to make two parallel cuts in the rock 5-6cm apart and 5-6cm deep along the areas to be channel sampled. Sample widths were pre-determined and perpendicular cuts were made at each sample break. After the cuts were made, the rock outcrop was photographed, and chisels were used to extract the bars of rock at each sample interval. Bars were then placed in cloth sample bags for geochemical analysis. Additionally, Eminent completed vein mapping at 1:500 scale across the central portion of the property where vein outcrops are abundant. Orientations of faults with slip surfaces, calcite dominant veins, and quartz dominant veins were mapped in detail in this area of the property to add context to the rock chip and channel sampling here.

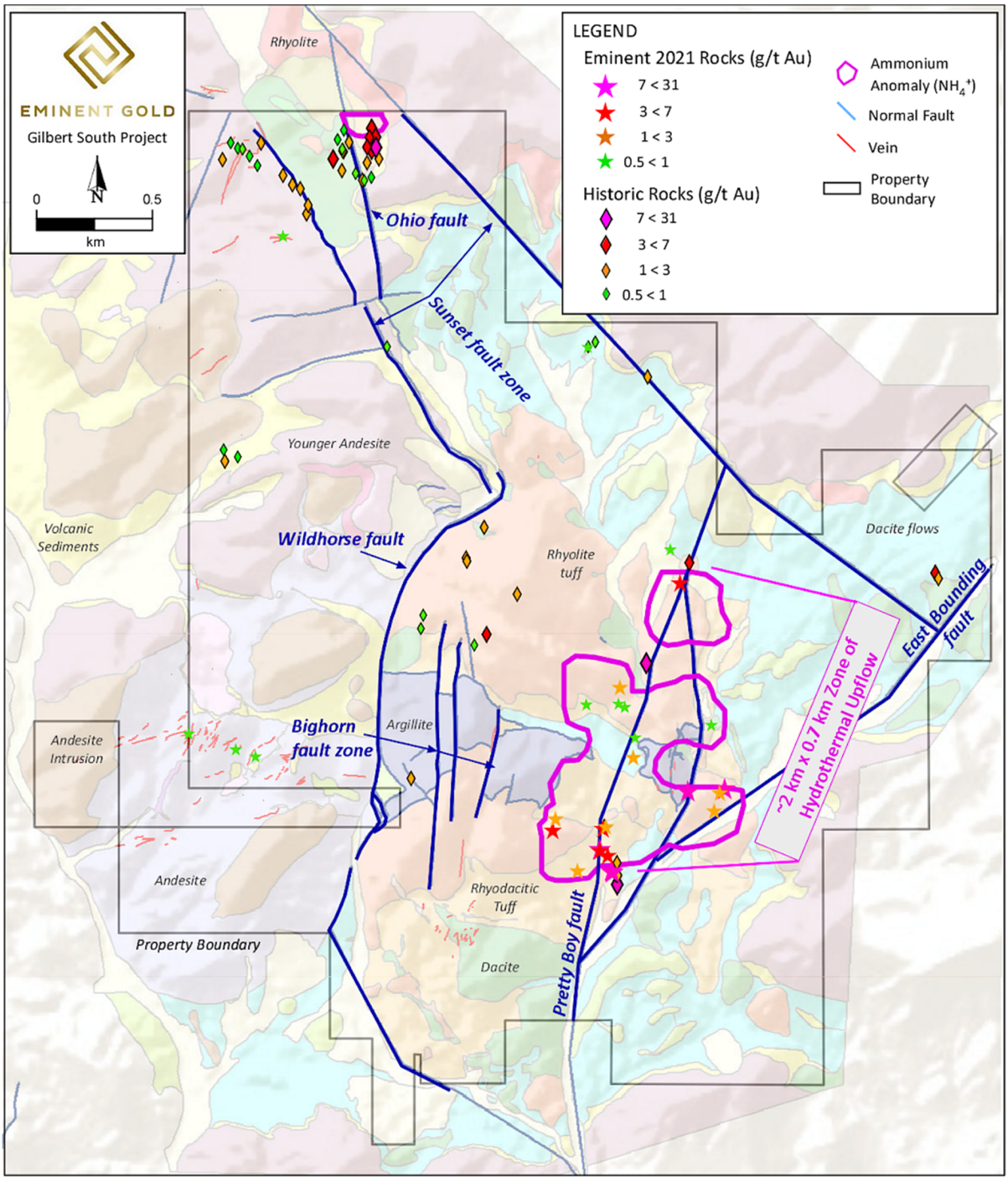
9.3 Eminent Hyperspectral Mapping and SWIR Field Data

Two methods of spectral analysis were used to expedite vectoring to the zones of highest temperature alteration and areas of significant potential fluid upwelling within this laterally extensive hydrothermal system. The first method used was remotely sensed hyperspectral data, acquired at a 2.5-meter pixel resolution by a fixed wing aircraft that captured >320 bands from 400-2450 nm. This data was acquired, and preliminary processing and interpretation completed by Spectir Advanced Hyperspectral Solutions. Their interpretation mapped widespread illite alteration extending across the property.

The preliminary data received final interpretation by Browning Geosciences that used spectra from field collected samples to be used as ground truth and included in the spectral library for refinement in mineral identification of the remote sensing data (Browning, 2021). The data from field samples used for the preliminary ground truthing were provided by Orogen Royalties. Samples were collected by Renaissance and analyzed on a desktop TerraSpec spectrometer. The final interpretation identified multiple anomalies of ammonium illite within the laterally extensive field of illite alteration. To further verify and refine the ammonium illite anomalies the technical team also conducted a two-week ground based spectral mapping program using an ASD TerraSpec Halo mineral identifier to collect data in real time while traversing the project area.

A total of 1,953 spectral measurements were taken across an equal number of samples sites. Mineral identification was completed automatically by the unit by comparing measured spectral profiles to the USGS spectral library. Spectra were also visually checked against the USGS spectral library using SpecWin software. Of the 446 samples analyzed; 193 buddingtonite and 253 ammonium illite sample sites were

Figure 9.3. Eminent's Geochemical and SWIR Alteration Results



identified at a >90% confidence level and verified visually by Eminent geologists. A select set of the machine identified spectra were also verified for their accuracy by Browning Geosciences and were found to be accurate mineral identifications. Field collected spectra verified the remotely sensed ammonium anomalies and identified which locations were the focus of ammonium illite and buddingtonite.

Figure 9.3 displays prominent rock sample anomalies and an area determined to be anomalous in buddingtonite and ammonium illite, defining an interpreted ammonium rich hydrothermal alteration and fluid flow location, centered along the Pretty Boy Fault Zone.

9.4 Eminent Geophysics

In 2021, Durango Geophysics (Durango) completed a controlled source audio frequency magnetotelluric (CSAMT) geophysical survey across the property. Data acquisition consisted of nine lines; six oriented northwest to southeast and three orthogonally oriented northeast to southwest. Seventeen line kilometers of data were collected of which 5.1km had 25m dipole spacing and 12.7km had 50m dipole spacing (Figure 9.4). Data was checked in the field during collection to ensure that noise was minimal and the quality of data was sufficient.

Computational Geosciences performed both 2D and 3D geophysical inversion models of the data after it was collected and checked by Durango (McMillan, 2021). From these inversion models, many resistivity and conductivity anomalies were identified. These anomalies corresponded to structures and lithologic contacts present at the surface and delineated during mapping. The inversion models provided a perspective of how these structures and contacts behave a depth. Some mineralized structures on surface containing greater than 30 g/t Au in rock sample and are shown to extend over 300m beneath the surface and have strike lengths of over 800m. Dip directions of gold bearing structures on surface were determined by these models and many targets were identified at depth demonstrating the possible existence of feeder zones or bonanza veins beneath areas of anomalous gold mineralization at surface. Eminent geologists believe a number of these structures warrant drill testing.

Figure 9.4. Location of Eminent's CSAMT Survey Lines

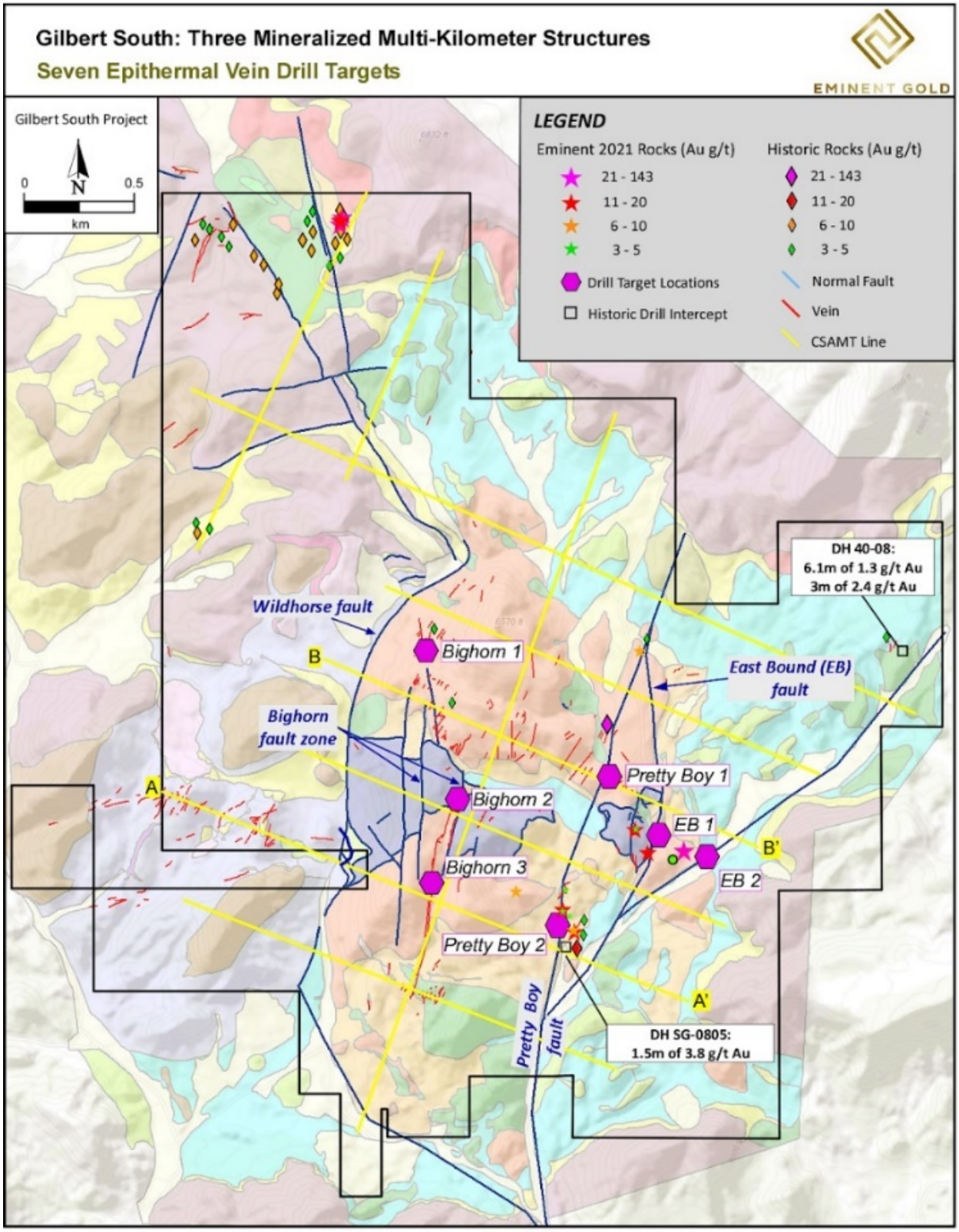
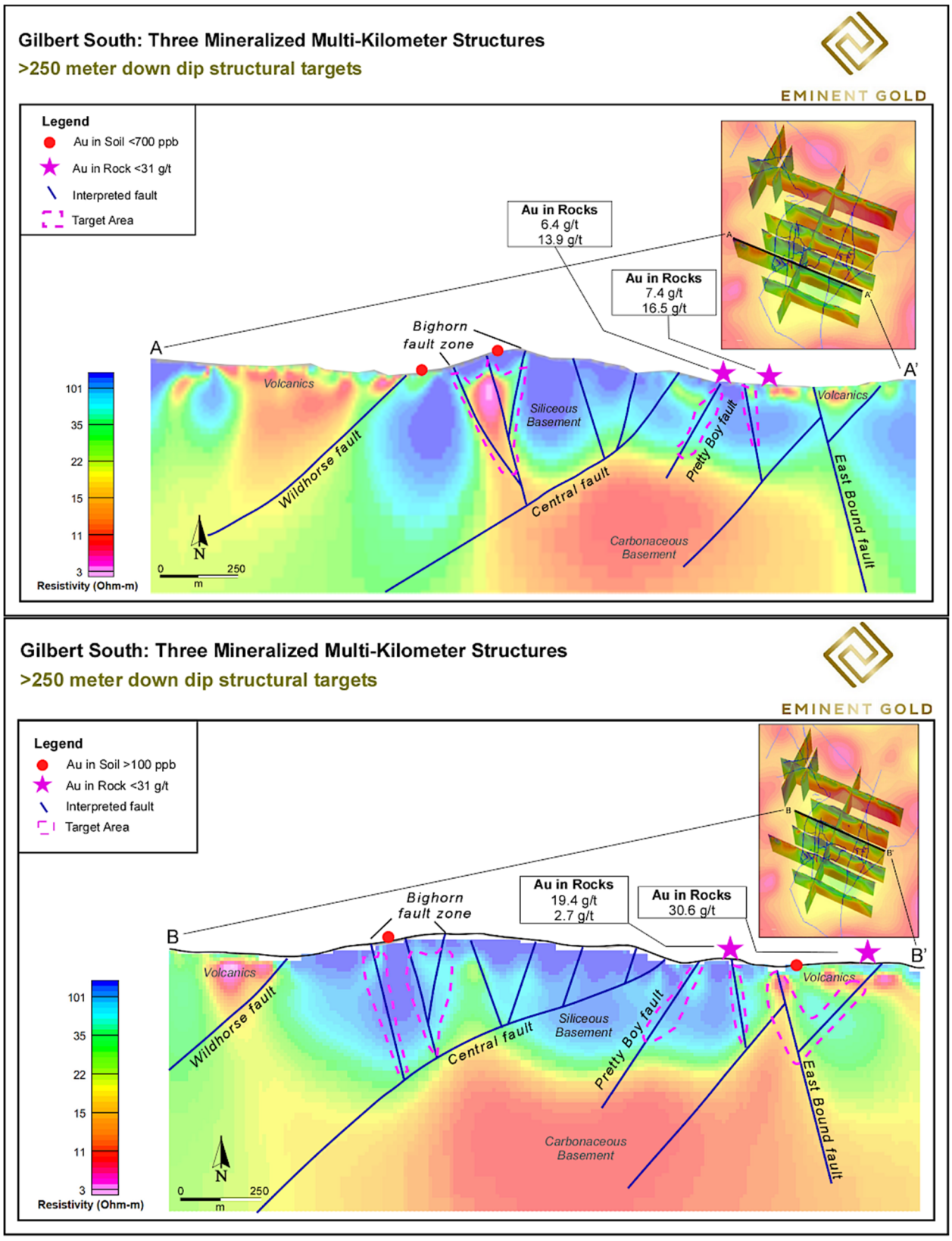


Figure 9.5. Eminent's CSAMT Results Shown by Example Cross-Sections



10 Drilling

No drill testing has been performed by Eminent on the Gilbert South Property.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The samples collected by Eminent personnel were prepared and analyzed at ALS Minerals Laboratory (ALS) in Reno, NV, USA. ALS is an accredited laboratory that complies with the data quality objectives of the International Standards Organization (ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2015). ALS is an accredited laboratory that is independent of EMNT and Mr. Dufresne.

All rock samples were dropped off by Eminent personnel in their personal vehicles, at ALS in Reno or Elko, NV. Samples were prepared by crushing to 70% less than 2 mm, riffle split, and pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns (ALS code PREP-31). Samples were then analysed using ALS procedure Au-ICP21 for fire assay fusion with analysis by inductively coupled plasma (ICP) atomic emission spectroscopy (AES). Additionally, the samples were processed using ALS procedure Hg-MS42 and ME-MS61L in order to obtain geochemistry for 49 trace elements using ICP- mass spectroscopy (MS) and ICP-AES spectroscopy.

All soil samples were dropped off by Eminent personnel using their personal vehicles, at ALS in Reno or Elko, NV. Samples were prepped with PUL-31, SPL-21, & WSH-22. Samples were then analysed using ALS procedure AuME-ST43 for aqua regia digestions with analysis by inductively coupled plasma (ICP) mass spectrometry (MS) in order to obtain geochemistry for 43 trace elements. Where developed, soil samples were collected from a proper soil "B" horizon but where absent, soils were also taken from either a "C", "E" or "A" horizon. Samples were dried at 60^{o}C and then sieved to -180 micron (passing 80 mesh). The samples were then processed using ALS procedure AuME-ST43, which uses a 25 g aliquot of the -180 fraction with an aqua regia digestion and then wet chemical analysis by ICP-MS for gold and multi-element geochemistry.

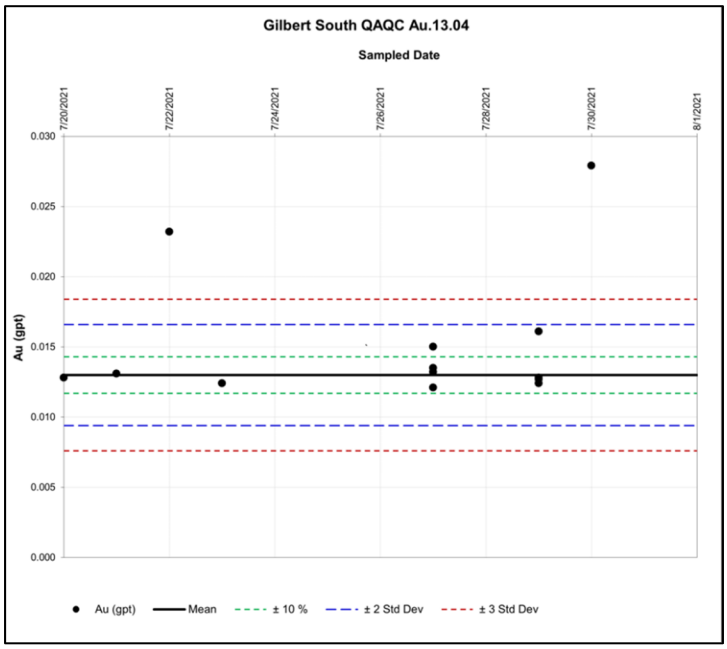
11.1 Quality Assurance – Quality Control

The sampling conducted was monitored and subject to quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) by inserting standard reference materials, blanks or duplicates (SRMs) at a frequency of one in every 20 (5%). The QA/QC samples were provided to ALS with the Company's rock grab samples, rock channel samples and soil samples in order to provide ongoing independent QAQC.

For Eminent's soil sampling program, SRM Au.13.04 was inserted into the sample stream and its performance is presented in Figure 11.1. Most of the sample results are within 2 standard deviations for variance, however, there were two samples outside 3 standard deviations that are considered failures. The Author is satisfied that SRM

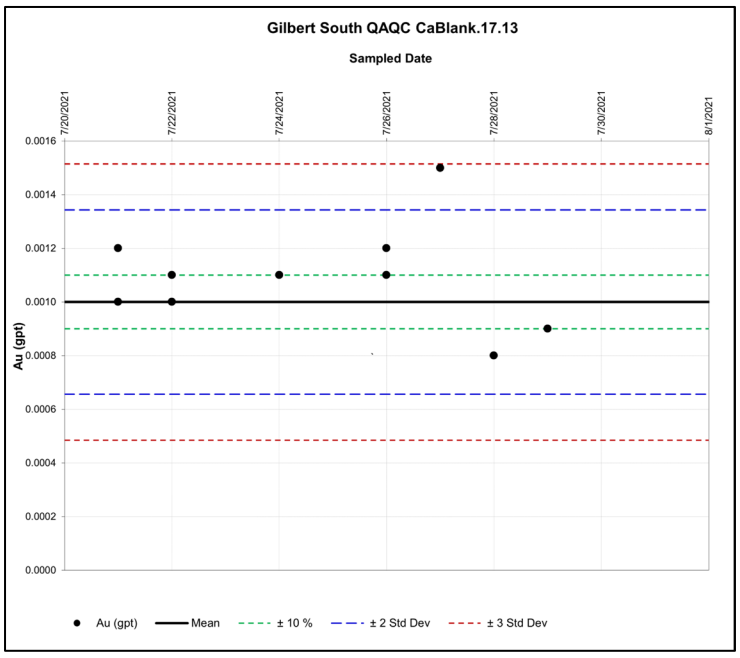
Au.13.04 returned acceptable results given that the results are for soil samples where relative anomalies are looked at to guide exploration.

Figure 11.1. 2021 Standard reference material (Au.13.04) results.



For Eminent's soil sampling program a pulp blank was inserted into the sample stream. All but one result was withing two standard deviations of the accepted value with the single failure within three standard deviations.

Figure 11.2. 2021 Blank reference material (CaBlank.17.13) results.



Limited standard reference materials were inserted into the rock sample sequence and no field duplicate samples were collected. However, ALS utilizes quality control measures throughout the sample preparation and analysis process, including the insertion of laboratory duplicates and several different certified reference standards and blanks.

Based upon the stage of exploration for the Project and the Phase 1 surface sampling that was conducted, the analytical methods, security of the samples and the QAQC protocols is considered adequate.

11.2 Adequacy of Sample Collection, Preparation, Security and Analytical Procedures

In the opinion of the Author of this Report, there were no issues with respect to the sample collection methodology, sample security, sample preparation or sample analyses in any of the exploration programs completed at Gilbert South. In addition, there were no indications that there were any significant issues with respect to sample bias.

The Author notes that limited standard reference samples were inserted into Eminent's soil and rock sample stream; however, these surface geochemical programs are generally used to delineate relative anomalies, and/or percentiles, and absolute elemental concentrations for soil and rock samples are not significant in comparison with other types of samples (i.e., drilling samples for resource estimates). Additionally, due to the inherent nature of rock sampling, rock grab samples are biased to some degree with respect to selective sampling of obviously mineralized material to the exclusion of weakly or unmineralized material that may occur in the same area. In the opinion of the Author, the limited number of QAQC samples inserted into the surface exploration is reasonable as the data is simply used as an indicator of the nature and tenor of potential mineralization in a given area and is not intended for use in any potential future quantitative analyses (i.e., resource estimation).

As a result, the data within the project's exploration databases is considered suitable for use in this geological introduction technical report and in further evaluation of the Property.

12 Data Verification

12.1 Qualified Person Site Inspection

The Author and QP performed a site visit March 23rd, 2022, to verify the geology, alteration and mineralization that are present at the Project. The Author observed calcite and quartz veins, extensive silicification, argillic alteration, epithermal vein stockworks and discreet veins, sulphide mineralization, and a number of historical workings. Alteration and mineralization was observed in both Tertiary volcanic rocks and in Paleozoic siliciclastic sedimentary rocks along with presence of intrusions such as diorite and andesite dykes and/or sills. The Author visited a number of sites where prior

anomalous results have been reported and observed coincident evidence of epithermal alteration and mineralization.

The Author collected a total of four (4) rock grab, composite rock grab or chip samples to confirm precious metal mineralization (Table 12.1). High or anomalous levels of gold, silver, arsenic and antimony were detected in all samples and are indicative of the alteration and precious metal mineralization that exists on portions of the Property. The gold values obtained ranged from 0.213 ppm Au up to 13.2 ppm Au. The level of precious metal mineralization and related extensive alteration in previous work has been confirmed by the Author's confirmation sampling.

At ALS, the rock grab samples were crushed and pulverized, and analysed for gold using fire assay with an atomic absorption finish (AAS) (ALS code Au-AA23). Multielement geochemical analysis was completed using aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES (ALS code ME-ICP41). Fire Assay gravimetric overlimit methods were used on samples returning >10 ppm Au (ALS code Au-GRA21). The general location and results of the Gilbert South QP verification samples are presented in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1. Author's site visit verification samples

Sample	Description	Au AA23 or GRA21 LD = 0.005 ppm	Ag ME-ICP41 LD = 0.2 ppm	As ME-ICP41 LD = 1 ppm	Sb ME-ICP41 LD = 2 ppm
22MDP104	Bighorn Vein area – silicified and altered rhyolite on ridge – grab sample	0.339	0.5	227	10
22MDP105	Composite grab sample from mullock pile beside shaft Gilbert Mine area – pyrite and quartz veinlets in sediment	13.2	18.3	287	36
22MDP106	Composite grab sanple from altered and brecciated rhyolite in blast pit at the Pretty Boy occurrence	0.213	0.9	448	20
22MDP107	1 to 1.2 m chip sample across silicified fault zone south part of Gilbert Mine area	3.65	1.5	282	19

12.2 Data Verification Procedures and Validation Limitations

Based on the Property inspection, verification sampling, and data review, the Author has no reason to doubt the reported geology, exploration, and exploration results to date.

The Gilbert South Property is considered an early stage exploration project and is in need of a systematic drilling program in order to assess its potential for epithermal precious metal mineralization.

Based on independent verification sampling of rock grab samples, as well as a review of the outcrop exposure, including observation of the lithology and alteration, the Author of this Report can verify the geological observations, results and conclusions of the recent exploration work carried out by Eminent personnel at Gilbert South.

Mr. Dufresne conducted data verification on the following historical information and data:

- Recent Eminent surface sampling locations, weights and assay analytical results.
- Historical drillhole data that included drill logs, sample datasets and assay analytical results.

Historical information and data were provided to the Author by Eminent as electronic (PDF) files.

12.3 Adequacy of Data

The Author has reviewed the adequacy of the exploration information and the Property's physical, visual, and geological characteristics. No significant issues or inconsistencies were discovered that would call into question the validity of the data. In the Authors' opinion, the Eminent and historical data is adequate and suitable for use in this Report. The data provided to the Author by Eminent personnel is considered adequate for the purposes used in this Technical Report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been performed by Eminent on the Gilbert South Property.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no mineral resources defined on the Gilbert South Property.

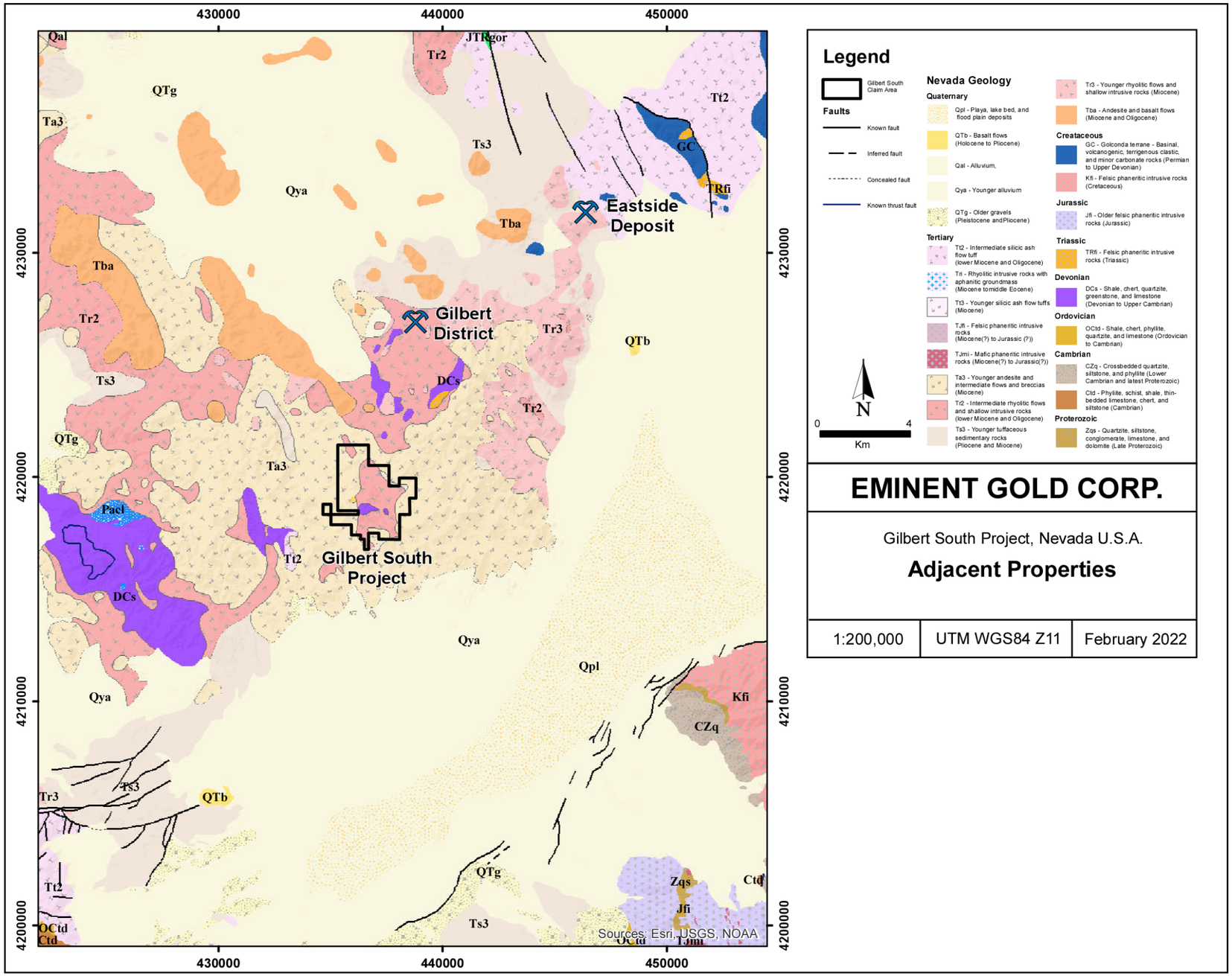
Sections 15-22 are not included. The Gilbert South Project is an early stage exploration project.

---

23 Adjacent Properties

Adjacent properties not under agreement with Eminent include unpatented claims controlled by Hecla Mining Co., Almadex Minerals Ltd., and Crazyball Mineral Trust. Hecla Mining controls a large block of unpatented lode claims that border the north, northwest, and northeast portions of Eminent land position, while Almadex controls 25 unpatented lode claims in the southwestern portion of the project (Figure 23.1). Crazyball Mineral Trust controls one claim in the extreme eastern portion of the project. No gold production is known to have occurred on these third-party properties, except several kilometers to the north of the project, where Hecla's claims cover known resources near the old town site of Gilbert. Prior to Eminent's entry into the area, some past drilling at

Figure 23.1. Eminent's Gilbert South Property and Adjacent Properties.



Gilbert South had taken place near the current boundaries with Hecla's and Almadex's land positions. The current drill targets developed by Eminent are focused on a large system of gold-bearing epithermal veins hosted by felsic volcanic rocks which, as currently mapped, lie entirely on claims controlled by Eminent.

Perhaps the most significant adjacent project is the Eastside Project belonging to Allegiant Gold (US) Ltd. Disseminated gold mineralization was recently discovered approximately 12 km northeast of Gilbert South at an area called 'Eastside'. Mineralization at the Eastside Property is associated with a series of rhyolite domes and has reported gold resources for the Project (Ristorcelli, 2021). The Eastside Property is host to a low-sulfidation, mostly oxidized, epithermal gold-silver system dominantly hosted within Tertiary volcanic rocks: rhyolite in the Eastside area and andesite in the Castle area. The two principal areas with resources are the Eastside area at the north end and about 14km at the south end of the property the Castle area.

Ristorcelli (2021), reports inferred resources for the Project as shown in Table 23.1 below.

Table 23.1. Summary Resources for the Eastside Project (Ristorcelli, 2021)

Area	Au Cutoff (g/t)	Tonnes (millions)	Average Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces of Gold
Eastside	0.15	61.73	0.55	1,090,000
Castle	0.15	19.986	0.49	314,000

The Author and QP has not visited the Eastside Property and nor has he verified the reported mineral resources provided by Ristorcelli (2021). In addition, the Author and QP presents the nearby mineral resources only as an example of mineralization that exists in the immediate area of the Gilbert South Property and is not inferring that such mineralization exists on the Gilbert South Property.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

The Author is not aware of any other information or data relevant to the Gilbert South Property at this time.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Gilbert South Property is a low sulfidation epithermal style exploration target at the early stages of exploration and evaluation. The exploration target is based upon the evaluation of historic mines, exposed epithermal veins and alteration, exposed in a similar structural setting to that of neighboring low sulfidation epithermal deposits at the Gilbert District (8 kms to the north), Eastside deposit (14 kms to the northeast), Tonopah District (42 kms to the east), Silver Peak District (40 km to the south), the Aurora and Bodie mines (110 km to the west) and the Rawhide mine (115 km to the north). To date, exploration

activities on the property include 176 legacy rock samples yielding up to 31 ppm Au, 362 Eminent rock samples yielding up to 143 ppm Au, 77 legacy soil samples and 826 of Eminent soil samples yielding up to 700 ppb Au, and 81 legacy drill holes yielding up to 3.8 ppm Au over 3 m. The property has been geologically mapped at a scale of 1:62,500 (Stewart, Kelleher et al. 1994) and 1:24,000 by Eminent staff.

The alteration package observed at the Property includes remotely sensed and hand sample sensed hyperspectral anomalies of ammonium bearing minerals, which can be indicative of deeply-sourced fertile hydrothermal fluids (Krohn, Kendall et al. 1993, Soechting, Rubinstein et al. 2008, Mateer 2010, Smith 2014, Simpson 2015). In addition, exploration has included nine transects of ground based Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics (CSAMT) geophysical surveys across prospective structures, which contain epithermal veins at surface and appears to show structures that extend >250 meters down dip and extend up to 2.5 kilometers along strike in a north-south orientation. These structures warrant drill testing.

Regionally, the Property is well situated in the Walker Lane Trend in west-central Nevada. This trend host numerous low-sulfidation epithermal gold & silver deposits. Specifically, the geological setting of the Property has geological similarities to those of nearby Gilbert Mine and the Eastside Deposit. Locally, in the area immediately surrounding and within the Property, there are several historic gold mines. The presence of these historic mines and occurrences indicate that a hydrothermal event has occurred in the area. Finally, work conducted by Eminent personnel during recent exploration has identified hydrothermal veining and alteration in the form of calcite and quartz veins, silicified fault breccias, and argillic alteration along with assays up to 143 ppm Au in rock grab samples.

The structural setting, with its similarities to the Monte Cristo mine (within the Gilbert District) only 8 kms to the north, along with the presence of hydrothermal alteration, veining and pathfinder geochemistry indicates that there is the potential for the presence of low sulfidation epithermal mineralization at the Gilbert South Property. Based upon the proximity of the Property to nearby gold and silver deposits comprising the Walker Lane Trend of west-central Nevada, and the presence of favourable geological characteristics of the Property, it is the opinion of the Author of this report at the Gilbert South Property represents a reasonable target for exploration for bonanza epithermal vein gold mineralization. As a result, exploration work on the Gilbert South Property is warranted.

26 Recommendations

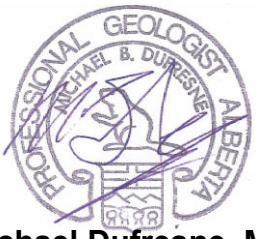
The Gilbert South Property is in west-central Nevada proximal to the Walker Lane Trend. The Property has limited exploration at shallow depths but its location (geological and structural setting) and exposures of shallow features indicative of a low sulfidation epithermal system warrant additional exploration work to test deeper targets for bonanza epithermal veins and alteration zones. As a result, the following Phase 1 exploration program is recommended for the Property.

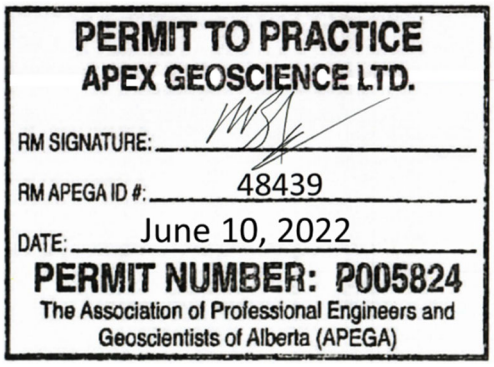
A Phase 1 drilling program should be designed to test the deeper depths (>150 meters) of structural targets for bonanza epithermal veins. Specific drill targets are provided on Figure 9.4. The Phase 1 exploration program would include drill holes to test moderate to deeper depths of individual structural targets with a cost on the order of about USD$660,000 (Table 26.1).

Table 26.1. Proposed Exploration Budget 2022.

Activity Type	# of unit	Unit	Cost per unit	USD Cost
Permitting				$50,000
Exploration Drilling (DDC)	1,500	meter	$367	$550,000
Exploration drilling road building	5	acre	$6,000	$30,000
Contingency ~ 5%				$32,500
Total				$660,000

APEX Geoscience Ltd.
EGBC Permit# 1003016
APEGA Permit# P5824





Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
June 10th, 2022

27 References

Albers, J.P. and Stewart, J.H., 1972, Geology and mineral deposits of Esmeralda County, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 78, 80 p.

Bennett, R.A., Wernicke, B.P., and Davis, J.L., 1998, Continuous GPS measurements of contemporary deformation across the northern Basin and Range province, Geophysical Research Letters, v. 25, p. 563-566.

Black, J.E., Mancuso, T.K., and Gant, J.L., 1991, Geology and mineralization at the Rawhide Au-Ag deposit, Mineral County, Nevada, *in* Raines, G.L., Lisle, R.F., Schafer, R.W., and Wilkinson, W.H., eds., Geology and Ore Deposits of the Great Basin: Geological Society of Nevada Symposium Proceedings, Reno/Sparks, Nevada, April 1-5, 1990, p. 1123-1144.

Browning, D., (2021): South Gilbert Spectral Interpretation Notes: unpublished company report by Browing Geoscience prepared for Eminent Gold Corp., 21 p.

Burghardt, M.L and Zobell, G.H. (2022): Title Opinion Gilbert South Project dated April 14th, 2022 with an effective date of March 4th, 2022, 25 p.

Carraher, R.A. and Hudson, D.M., 2015, Geology and mineralization of the McLean lode, Monte Cristo Property, Esmeralda County, Nevada, *in* Pennell, W.M. and Garside, L.J., eds., New Concepts and Discoveries: Geological Society of Nevada Symposium Proceedings, Reno/Sparks, Nevada, May 14-23, 2015, p. 789-802.

Ferguson, H.G., Muller, S.W., and Cathcart, S.H., 1953, Geology of the Coaldale quadrangle, Nevada: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-23, scale 1:125,000.

Hedenquist, J.W., Arribas, A.R., and Gonzalez-Urien, E., 2000, Exploration for epithermal gold deposits, *in* Hagemann, S.G. and Brown, P.E., eds., Gold in 2000: Reviews in Economic Geology, v. 13, p. 245-277.

Henry, C.D. and John, D.A., 2014, Magmatism, ash-flow tuffs, and calderas of the ignimbrite flareup in the western Nevada volcanic field, Great Basin, USA: Geosphere, v. 9, p. 951-1008.

John, D.A. and Henry, C.D., 2020, Magmatic-tectonic settings of Cenozoic epithermal gold-silver deposits of the Great Basin, western United States, *in* Koutz, F.R. and Pennell, W.M., Vision for Discovery, Geology and Ore Deposits of the Basin and Range: Geological Society of Nevada Symposium Proceedings, Reno/Sparks, Nevada, May 14-24, 2020, p. 765-796.

John, D.A., du Bray, E.A., Henry, C.D., and Vikre, P.G., 2015, Cenozoic Magmatism and Epithermal Gold-Silver Deposits of the Southern Ancestral Cascade Arc, Western Nevada and Eastern California, *in* Pennell, W.M., and Garside, L.J., eds., New Concepts and Discoveries: Geological Society of Nevada Symposium Proceedings, Reno/Sparks, Nevada, May 14-23, 2015, p. 611-645.

Johnson, W., (2013): Gilbert South Esmeralda County, Nevada Summary Report: unpublished company report prepared for Wolfpack Gold, 7 p.

Krohn, M. D., C. Kendall, J. R. Evans and T. L. Fries (1993). "Relations of ammonium minerals at several hydrothermal systems in the western US." Journal of volcanology and geothermal research **56**(4): 401-413.

Leavitt, E.D., Spell, T.L., Goldstrand, P.M., and Arehart, G.B., 2004, Geochronology of the Midas low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposit, Elko county, Nevada: Economic Geology, v. 99, p. 1665-1686.

Mateer, M. A. (2010). Ammonium illite at the Jerritt Canyon district and Goldstrike property, Nevada: Its spatial distribution and significance in the exploration of Carlin-type deposits, University of Wyoming.

McMillan, M., (2021): 3D CSAMT 2021 Data – Gilbert South: unpublished company report by Computational Geosciences Inc. prepared for Eminent Gold Corp., 21 p.

Nash, J.T., Utterback, W.C., and Saunders, J.A., 1991, Geology and geochemistry of the Sleeper gold deposits, Humboldt County, Nevada; an interim report, *in* Raines, G.L., Lisle, R.F., Schafer, R.W., and Wilkinson, W.H., eds., Geology and Ore Deposits of the Great Basin: Geological Society of Nevada Symposium Proceedings, Reno/Sparks, Nevada, April 1-5, 1990, p. 1063-1084.

Oldow, J.S. and Cland, B., 2018, Late Cenozoic high-angle transtensional and low-angle detachment faults in the eastern Mina deflection, west-central Nevada: Geological Society of Nevada Spring 2018 Field Trip Guidebook, Special Publication No. 65, 'Epithermal Mineralization of the Monte Cristos', p. 146-183.

Preuss, N., 2010, Monte Cristo project Esmeralda County, Nevada NI 43-101 technical report: Technical Report for NI 43-101; Prepared for Gold Summit Corp., report date Jan. 25, 2010, 115 p.

Rhys, D.A., St. Jean, N., Lagos, R., Emmons, D., Schroer, G.A., and Friedman, R., 2020, Chapter 18: Geology of Round Mountain, Nevada: a giant low-sulfidation epithermal gold deposit, *in* Sillitoe, R.H., Goldfarb, R.J., Francois, R., and Simmons, S.F., eds., Geology of the World's Major Gold Deposits and Provinces: Society of Economic Geologists Special Publication, v. 23, p. 375-397.

Ristorcelli, S., 2021, Updated resource estimate and NI 43-101 technical report, Eastside and Castle gold-silver property, Esmeralda County, Nevada: Technical Report for NI 43-101; Prepared for Allegiant Gold Ltd., report date July 30, 2021, 134 p.

Simpson, M. (2015). Reflectance spectrometry (SWIR) of alteration minerals surrounding the Favona epithermal vein, Waihi vein system, Hauraki Goldfield. Proceedings of the AusIMM New Zealand Branch Annual Conference, Dunedin, New Zeeland.

Smith, J. M. (2014). Controls of High Grades within the Clementine Vein System in the Hollister Low-Sulfidation Epithermal Au-Ag Deposit, NV, University of Nevada, Reno.

Soechting, W., N. Rubinstein and M. Godeas (2008). "Identification of ammonium-bearing minerals by shortwave infrared reflectance spectroscopy at the Esquel gold deposit, Argentina." Economic Geology **103**(4): 865-869

Stewart, J.H., 1980, Geology of Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Special Publication 4, 136 p.

Stewart, J.H., Kelleher, P.C., and Zorich, E.A., 1994, Geologic Map of the Monte Cristo Range Area, Esmeralda and Mineral Counties, Nevada, USGS MF-2260.

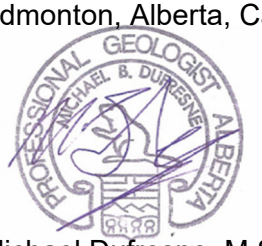
Vikre, P.G., John, D.A., du Bray, E.A., and Fleck, R.J., 2015, Gold-silver mining districts, alteration zones, and paleolandforms in the Miocene Bodie Hills volcanic field, California and Nevada: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2015-5012, 160 p.

28 Certificate of Author

I, Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P. Geol., P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am President and a Principal of APEX Geoscience Ltd., Suite 100, 11450 – 160th Street NW, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T5M 3Y7.
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington in 1983 and with a M.Sc. in Economic Geology from the University of Alberta in 1987.
3. I am and have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists ("APEGA") of Alberta since 1989. I have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 2012.
4. I have worked as a geologist for more than 35 years since my graduation from University and have extensive experience with exploration for, and the evaluation of, gold deposits of various types, including epithermal, sediment-hosted and intrusion related mineralization.
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 responsible for the preparation of all sections of the "Technical Report For The Gilbert South Property, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA", with an effective date of May 31st, 2022 (the "Technical Report"). I visited the Gilbert South Property on the 23rd of March, 2022.
7. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all relevant scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed, to make the Technical Report not misleading.
8. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
9. I am independent of the issuer, the vendor and the Property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of both NI 43-101 and 43-101CP.
10. I have not had any prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files or their websites.

Signing date: June 10th, 2022
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P. Geol., P.Geo.

APPENDIX 1
Units and Conversions

$ - Dollar amount
% - Percent
' - Minutes (in the context of latitude and longitude coordinates)
" - Seconds (in the context of latitude and longitude coordinates)
° - Degrees
°C - Degrees Celsius
°F - Degrees Fahrenheit
%RS - Percentage of the Standard Deviation to the Mean
AA/AAS - Atomic Absorption (Spectrometry)
ac - Acre (0.0040469 km^2)
Ag - Silver
ALS - ALS Global (analytical laboratories)
APEX - APEX Geoscience Ltd.
As - Arsenic
Au - Gold
Barrick - Barrick Gold Corp.
BLM - Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior
CDN - Canadian Dollar
CHIINV - Chi Inverse statistical Anlaysis
cm - Centimeter (0.3937 in)
Corp. -Corporation
CSAMT - Controlled Source Audio MagnetoTellurics
Cu - Copper
EM - Electromagnetic
et al. - and others
FA - Fire Assay
FA-AA - Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption (Spectrometry) finish
Fm - Formation
ft - Feet (0.3048 m)
g - Gram
g/t - Grams per tonne (equivalent to ppm, 1 g/t Au = 0.29167 oz/ton Au)
GIS - Geographic Information System
GPS - Global Positioning System
GSR - Gross Smelter Royaly
GSV - Gold Standard Ventures Corp.
Hz - Hertz (cycles per second)
Hg - Mercury
ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma geochemical analysis (ICP-AES, Atomic Emissions Spectrometry and ICP-MS, Mass Spectrometry)
ID^2 - Inverse Distance Squared
in - Inch (2.54 cm)
Inc. - Incorporated
IP - Induced Polarization
ISO - International Standards Organization
kg - Kilogram (2.2046 lbs)
km - Kilometers (0.6214 mi)
km^2 - Square Kilometers (247.105 acres)
lb(s) - Pound(s)
m - Meter (3.2808 ft)
M - Million
mi - Mile (1.6093 km)
MIK - Multiple Indicator Kriging
ml - Milliliters
mm - Millimeters
Mt - Million tonnes
N - North

NAD - North American Datum (NAD27 – 1927 datum, NAD83 – 1983 datum)
Newmont - Newmont Mining Corporation
NI - National Instrument
NOI - Notice of Intent
NPV - Net Profit Interest
NV - Nevada
NSR - Net Smelter Returns Royalty
oz - ounce (always referring to troy ounce when referring to gold grade)
oz/st - ounces (eg. Gold) per short ton (equivalent to ounce per ton – opt or 1 oz/st = 34.2857 g/t or ppm)
Pb - Lead
PLSS - Public Land Survey System
PoO - Plan of Operations
ppb - Parts per billion
ppm - Parts per million (equivalent to grams per tonne, 1 g/t Au = 0.29167 oz/ton Au)
QAQC - Quality Assurance and Quality Control
QC - Quality Control
R - Range (as in T30N, R53E)
RC - Reverse Circulation Drilling
RMT - Roberts Mountain Thrust
SAD - Surface Area Disturbance
SD - Standard Deviation
SG - Specific Gravity or Density
SGS - SGS Mineral Services
st - short ton (2,000 lbs)
SW - Southwest
t - metric tonne (1000 kg = 2,204.6 lbs)
T - Township (as in T30N, R53E)
ton - imperial ton or short ton (2,000 lbs)
USA - United States of America
USD - US Dollar
UTM - Universal Transverse Mercator
wt % - Weight percentage
Zn - Zinc

APPENDIX 2
Gilbert South Property
Claims List

Claim Name	Claim Type	Claim Group	Rights	Date Recorded	Owner	Serial Number	Area (Acres)
CC #19	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363679	20.66
CC #20	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363680	20.66
CC #21	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363681	20.66
CC #22	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363682	20.66
CC #23	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363683	20.66
CC #24	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363684	20.66
CC #25	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363685	20.66
CC #26	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363686	20.66
CC #27	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363687	20.66
CC #28	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363688	20.66
CC #29	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363689	20.66
CC #30	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363690	20.66
CC #31	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363691	20.66
CC #32	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363692	20.66
CC #33	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363693	20.66
CC #34	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363694	20.66
CC #35	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363695	20.66

CC #36	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363696	20.66
CC #37	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363697	20.66
CC #38	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363698	20.66
CC #39	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101363699	20.66
CC #40	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364508	20.66
CC #41	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364509	20.66
CC #42	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364510	20.66
CC #43	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364511	20.66
CC #44	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364512	20.66
CC #45	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364513	20.66
CC #46	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364514	20.66
CC #47	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364515	20.66
CC #48	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364516	20.66
CC #49	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364517	20.66
CC #50	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364518	20.66
CC #51	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364519	20.66
CC #52	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364520	20.66
CC #53	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364521	20.66
CC #54	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364522	20.66

CC #55	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364523	20.66
CC #56	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364524	20.66
CC #57	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364525	20.66
CC #58	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364526	20.66
CC #59	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364527	20.66
CC #60	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364528	20.66
CC #61	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101364529	20.66
CC #62	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365317	20.66
CC #63	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365318	20.66
CC #64	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365319	20.66
CC #65	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365320	20.66
CC #66	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365321	20.66
CC #67	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365322	20.66
CC #68	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365323	20.66
CC #69	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365324	20.66
CC #70	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365325	20.66
CC #71	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365326	20.66
CC #72	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365327	20.66
CC #73	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365328	20.66

CC #74	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365329	20.66
CC #75	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365330	20.66
CC #76	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365331	20.66
CC #77	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365332	20.66
CC 78R	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	5/12/16	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101388228	20.66
CC #79	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365333	20.66
CC #80	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365334	20.66
CC #81	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365335	20.66
CC #82	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365336	20.66
CC #83	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365337	20.66
CC #84	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101365338	20.66
CC #85	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101366124	20.66
CC #86	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101366125	20.66
CC #87	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101366126	20.66
CC #88	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101366127	20.66
CC #89	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101366128	20.66
CC #90	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101366129	20.66
CC #91	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101366130	20.66
CC 92R	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	5/12/16	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101388229	20.66

CC #93	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101366131	20.66
CC #94	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101366132	20.66
CC #95	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101366133	20.66
CC #96	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101366134	20.66
CC #100	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101366135	20.66
CC #101	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101366136	20.66
CC #102	Unpatented lode claim	Timberline	Mineral	12/30/2002	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101366137	20.66
GL 1	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	1/20/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101545798	20.66
GL 2	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	1/20/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101545799	20.66
GL 3	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	1/20/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101545800	20.66
GL 4	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	1/20/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101753800	20.66
GL 5	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	1/20/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101757780	20.66
GL 6	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	1/20/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101757781	20.66
GL 7	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	1/20/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101757782	20.66
GL 8	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	1/20/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101757783	20.66
GL 52	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	1/20/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101757784	20.66
GL 53	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	1/20/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101757785	20.66
GL 72	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	1/20/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101757786	20.66
GL 73	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	1/20/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101757787	20.66

GL 75	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	1/20/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101757788	20.66
GL 77	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	1/20/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101757789	20.66
GL 79	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	1/20/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101757790	20.66
GL 100	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	6/2/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101649226	20.66
GL 101	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	6/2/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101649227	20.66
GL 200	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	8/8/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101852707	20.66
GL 204	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	8/8/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101852708	20.66
GL 213	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	8/8/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101852709	20.66
GL 214	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	8/8/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101852710	20.66
GL 215	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	8/8/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101853857	20.66
GL 216	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	8/8/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101853858	20.66
GL 217	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	8/8/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101853859	20.66
GL 218	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	8/8/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101853860	20.66
GL 219	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	8/8/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101853861	20.66
GL 220	Unpatented lode claim	GL	Mineral	8/8/17	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	NV101853862	20.66
KC #165	Unpatented lode claim	Nevada Select	Mineral	2/28/14	Nevada Select	NV101863266	20.66
KC #174	Unpatented lode claim	Nevada Select	Mineral	2/28/14	Nevada Select	NV101863267	20.66
EB 1	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/8/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271361	20.66
EB 2	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/9/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271362	20.66

EB 3	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/10/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271363	20.66
EB 4	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/11/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271364	20.66
EB 5	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/12/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271365	20.66
EB 6	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/13/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271366	20.66
EB 7	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/14/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271367	20.66
EB 8	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/15/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271368	20.66
EB 9	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/16/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271369	20.66
EB 10	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/17/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271370	20.66
EB 11	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/18/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271371	20.66
EB 12	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/19/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271372	20.66
EB 13	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/20/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271373	20.66
EB 14	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/21/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271374	20.66
EB 15	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/22/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271375	20.66
EB 16	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/23/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271376	20.66
EB 17	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/24/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271377	20.66
EB 18	Unpatented lode claim	EB	Mineral	11/25/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV105271378	20.66
Corky	Unpatented lode claim	Corky	Mineral	11/26/21	Hot Springs Resources Corp.	NV101731034	20.66