Technical Report On the

Rainbow Canyon Project

Washoe County, Nevada

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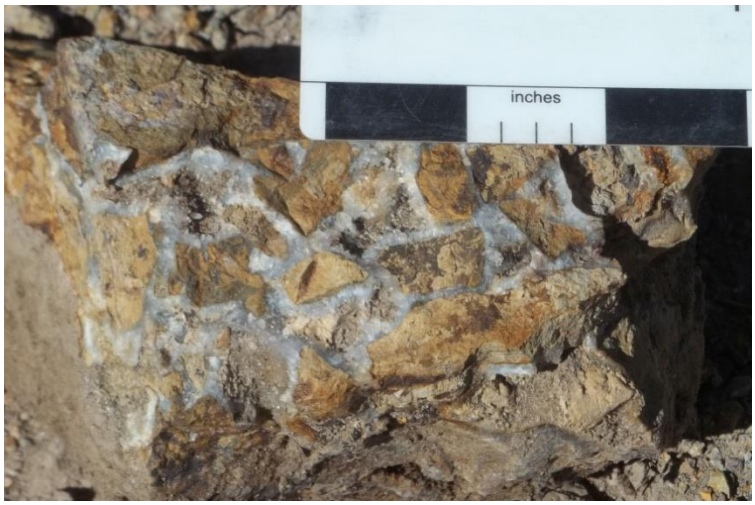

Rainbow Canyon vein breccia

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

APPENDICES

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Property In 2016, Desert Ventures Inc. of Reno, Nevada, prepared a 43-101 report on the Rainbow Canyon property for Alba Minerals Ltd (AML) of Vancouver, B.C., a TSX.V-listed exploration company (AA). Since that time, there has been a significant amount of exploration work done on the property, and AML asked me to prepare an updated report. The property is located in the Olinghouse mining district about 40 km east of Reno in Washoe County, Nevada. The report describes recent exploration work on the project. This report is meant to comply with the provisions of Canadian National Instrument 43-101, to describe the exploration work conducted on the property, and to assess the property's potential to host an economically viable gold deposit. The property comprises 55, unpatented, lode mining claims that cover an area of approximately 1,133 acres (458 hectares). The claims are located in the sections 11,12, 14 and 15 of Township 20 north and Range 23 east on the Mt. Diablo Base Meridian. An inclined shaft, which appears to be the main focus of early work, is located in NAD 27, zone 11 UTM coordinates of 297,450 east and 4,387,324 north In March of 2011, a wholly owned subsidiary of AML, Acrex Minerals (U.S.) Inc., purchased 52 RC claims from a wholly owned subsidiary of Entrée Gold, Gold (U.S.A.) Invest, Inc., for a cash payment of $125,000 and a three percent (3%) Net Smelter Return Royalty (NSR) held by Gold (U.S.A.) Invest, Inc.

1.2 Geology The property lies within the northern portion of the Walker Lane, a crustal-scale, northwest-trending zone of structural disruption at least 700 km miles long and 80-160 km wide. This structural zone forms a transition between the northwest-trending Sierra Nevada range to the west, and the north- to northeast-trending ranges of the Great Basin Province of Nevada to the east. The property is located in the Carson domain of the Walker Lane, and this domain is characterized by east-northeast-striking left-lateral faults. The property is predominately underlain by Tertiary volcanic and intrusive rocks and smaller areas of Tertiary sedimentary rocks.

1.3 Mineralization Gold mineralization has been identified in numerous locations throughout the property, and it usually occurs in narrow quartz veins within wider zones of strong argillic alteration. Most of the veins dip steeply to the southeast and trend NE to ENE. Veins are typically 20cm wide or less, and limited outcrop in the vicinity of veins makes it difficult to trace individual veins for more than a few meters. There is no information available on the depth extent of the veins.

1.4 Exploration In 2009, a previous owner did exploration work on the property that consisted of select and chip sampling of quartz vein material from historic prospect pits and waste dump piles that are found throughout the property. A total of 53 samples was taken on the original 80 claim property. All samples were of quartz vein material or strongly altered wallrock material with silicification, and the highest value was 20 g/t gold. A ground magnetic survey was also completed, and the survey showed that magnetic lows coincide with many of the areas of quartz veining and strong alteration. A geologic and alteration map has been prepared for sections 11 and 12, and additional rock chip samples have been collected. A six hole reverse circulation drilling program was completed in April of 2017 with one notable high-grade intercept. This drilling program cost C$ 133,780.

1.5 Conclusions The Rainbow Canyon property is an early-stage exploration project hosted by intermediate to felsic Tertiary volcanic rocks, and significant gold values have been found over a much larger area than is covered by the current claims. The gold is usually associated with moderate to steeply dipping , NE- to ENE-trending, structurally controlled zones of quartz veining, strong argillic alteration and iron oxide-staining. Because of the magnetite-destructive nature of the hydrothermal alteration, the ground magnetic survey with its pronounced magnetic lows seems to indicate that large areas of alteration and potential mineralization may exist under gravel cover. Based on the above interpretations of the data and the 2017 drill results, it can be concluded that a follow-up drilling program to test for extensions of the mineralized zones is warranted.

1.6 Recommendations A four hole (1,970 ft, 600 m RC drilling program is recommended to test for extensions of the known mineralized zone intersections in previous drilling. An estimated budget for the four-hole program is $101,382.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report Desert Ventures Inc. of Reno, Nevada, has prepared this updated report on the Rainbow Canyon property for Alba Minerals Ltd. (AML) of Vancouver, B.C., a TSX.V-listed exploration company. The property is located in the Olinghouse mining district about 40 km east of Reno in Washoe County, Nevada. The report is meant to comply with the provisions of Canadian National Instrument 43-101, to describe the exploration work conducted on the property, and to assess the property's potential to host an economically viable gold deposit.

2.2 Sources of Information Sources of information for this report include cited Nevada Bureau of Mines and other publications, a previous 43-101 report (McNutt, 2011), along with data and private maps and reports provided by Jon Gant, a Reno geologist employed by AML.

2.3 Property Inspection The author is a Qualified Person and spent April 13, 2016 on the property with Jon Gant, examining the general geology and mineralized outcrops on the project and collecting 14 rock samples for analysis. During the 2017 drilling program, the author visited the site on April 20 while hole RCR-03 was being drilled.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author assumes that all the data provided by AML and reviewed in preparation for this report is accurate and complete in all material aspects. AML has warranted that it has fully disclosed all material information in its possession or control at the time of writing and that the data is complete, accurate and not misleading. This report is based on information known to the author as of June 28, 2018. The author is not a Qualified Person in environmental issues and is not a Registered Landman or Lawyer. Discussions on environmental and claim title issues are not professional opinions. A qualified expert should be consulted if a professional Environmental or Title Report is required.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Size and Location The property comprises 55, unpatented, lode mining claims as listed in Appendix A. The property is located about 40 km (24 miles) east of Reno, Nevada, and contains approximately 1,133 acres (458 hct) Figure 1. The claims are located in sections 11, 12, 14 and 15 of section 12 of Township 20 north and Range 23 east on the Mt. Diablo Base Meridian, Figure 2. An inclined shaft, which appears to be the main focus of early work, is located in the SW ¼ of section 12 at NAD 27, zone 11 UTM coordinates of 297,450 east and 4,387,324 north, Figure 3.

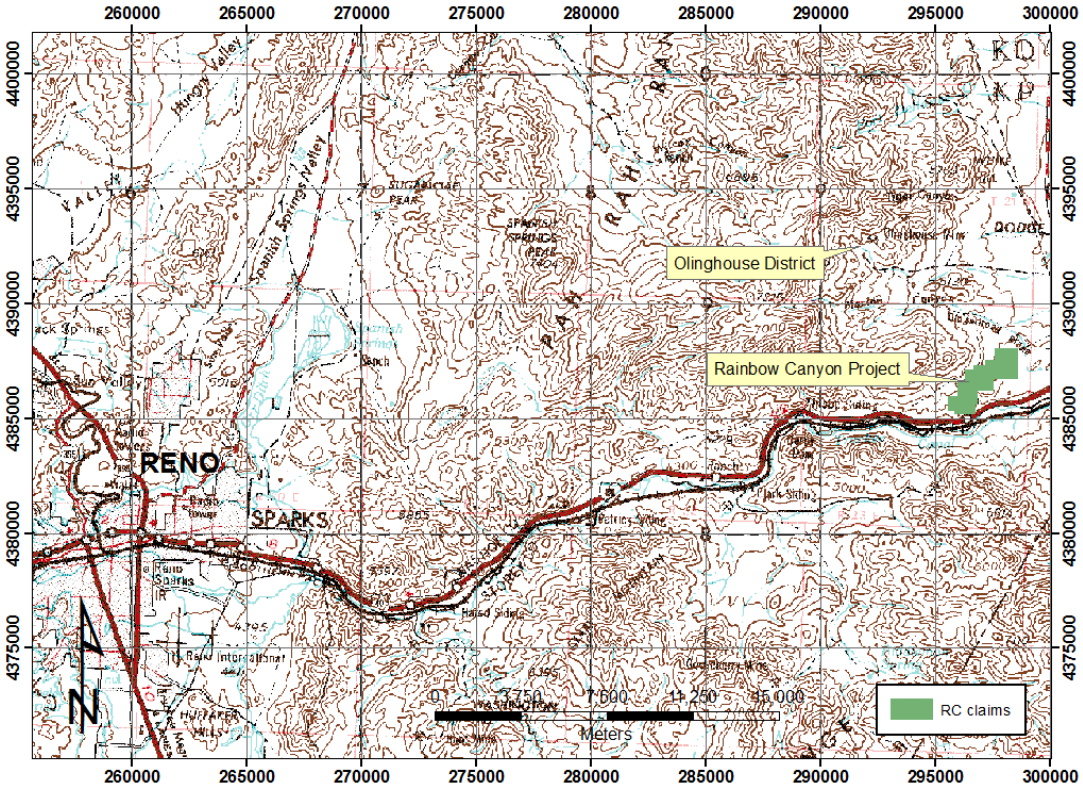

Figure 1. Project location map

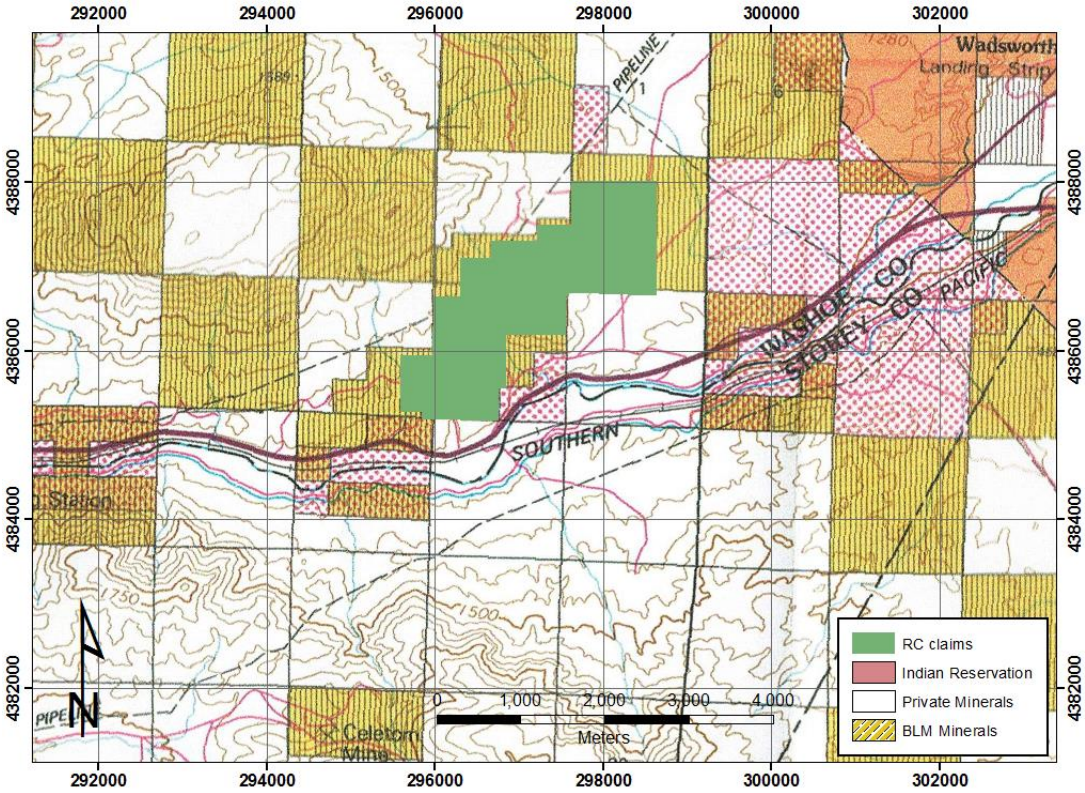

Figure 2. Project land status map

4.2 Nature of Title and Obligations BLM records show a 100% ownership interest in the claims is held by Acrex Minerals (U.S.) Inc. (Acrex), a private Nevada corporation which is a wholly owned subsidiary of AML. All of the claims are on ground administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Under the US Mining Law of 1872, the locator of a claim has the right to explore, develop and mine minerals on the claim. Unpatented claims do not convey ownership of the surface to the claimant, but the claimant is allowed to explore the surface. Access is via established, two-track dirt roads that cross over both BLM and privately owned ground. To date, there has been no restrictions on traveling on the private ground. Currently, there is not a Federal royalty. A standard claim is 600 feet (182.9 m) wide and 1,500 feet (457.3 m) long, covers 20.6 acres (8.34 hectares) and has each corner marked with a two-inch by two-inch by four-feet high wooden post. Another post located on the center line of the claim contains the Notice of Location, which describes who has located the claim and its size**.** All claims require an initial filing fee with the BLM of $212.00 and a county fee of $37.50 per claim. There is, also, an annual filing of a "Notice of Intent to Hold" along with payment of a $155 per claim maintenance fee to the Bureau of Land Management and $10.50 per claim fee to the county in which the claim is located. Acrex has paid the required BLM maintenance and county filing fees, and the claims are valid until September 1, 2018. The claims generally conform to the shape of the sections and were located using a Trimble GPS unit, but they have not been legally surveyed. .

4.3 Agreements and Royalties AML formed Acrex Minerals (U.S.) Inc, (ARL) its wholly owned, U.S. subsidiary in March of 2011. In March of 2011, Acrex purchased 52 RC claims from Gold (U.S.A.) Invest, Inc. for a cash payment of $125,000 and a three percent (3%) Net Smelter Return Royalty (NSR) held by Gold (U.S.A.) Invest, Inc., a subsidiary of Entrée Gold. Acrex has two options to purchase portions of the royalty. Each option has the right to purchase one third of the NSR royalty for $500,000. These options can be exercised at any time. Acrex dropped all but five of the claim prior to 2016. In 2016 and 2017 Acrex staked an additional 50 claims to give the present claim configuration.

On February 8, 2017, Alba Minerals Ltd. and Astorious Resources Ltd. entered into an Option Agreement for ARL to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Acrex Minerals (U.S.) Inc. from AML. The Agreement calls for ARL to make a series of cash payments totaling $80,000 by June 15, 2018 in order to exercise the Acrex option. ARL is also responsible for maintaining the claim in good standing. During the term of the Agreement, ARL conducted a mapping and sampling program and drilled six holes. However, ARL did not complete the required payments, and on March 2, 2018 AML sent a Notice of Default to ARL which terminated the Option Agreement. AML still owns 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Acrex. The author is not an expert on claim titles, but to the extent known, claim filings and agreements appear to be in order

4.4 Environmental Liabilities The author is not an expert in environmental matters. During the site visit, there did not appear to be any major environmental concerns that might affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

4.5 Permitting Requirements Any exploration work, which creates a surface disturbance on BLM land is subject to BLM rules and regulations. A "Notice of Intent to Operate" (Notice) describing the planned work must be filed with the BLM for surface disturbances under five

acres. BLM approval of the Notice must be obtained, and the required reclamation bond must be posted before any surface disturbance takes place. Surface disturbances greater than five acres require a "Plan of Operation" (Plan) to be filed with the BLM, and the Plan involves an in-depth environmental review of the property. In 2012, Acrex planned a drilling program and submitted a Notice of Intent to Operate to the BLM to construct four drill pads on the property. The Notice was approved, file N-90162, and Acrex posted a $5,320 reclamation bond with the BLM . The holes were not drilled, and the Notice has expired. In April of 2017 Acrex filed a new notice with the BLM , Notice # NVN-095336 and posted a $ 7,354 reclamation bond. This bond covered the disturbance created by the April, 2017 drilling program. Acrex is responsible for reclaiming the disturbance created by the drilling program. If the BLM accepts the reclamation, the bond will be returned. A revision to the existing notice would have to be filed and the bond increased to carry out the drilling program recommended in this report.

4.6 Other Factors Affecting Property The RC claims are within the "Checkerboard Pattern" of land ownership where most of the odd numbered sections are privately owned, and the even numbered sections belong to the BLM, Figure 2. The northern one half of section 11 is privately owned by the Star Living Trust in Las Vegas, Nevada. It may become beneficial to the project for Acrex to acquire exploration rights to this land, as some of the strongest veins and magnetic lows are within meters of the current property boundary. There are high-voltage electric transmission lines and a buried gas pipeline that cross the property, and each of these has a dedicated easement or right of way that precedes the mining claims. Any mining operation in the future would have to deal with these right of way issues. At this point in time, the author is not aware of any other significant factors which would affect the property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access to Property The property is easily accessed by traveling east on I-80 from Reno to the Wadsworth exit, approximately 40 km, and exiting onto the service road on the south side of I-80. Drive west on the service road until reaching a small underpass going under I-80, and turn right passing under I-80. The road veers to the left and continues west past the rest stop on I-80. Approximately 1.25 km beyond the rest stop, turn right and travel approximately 1.4 km north, and turn left onto a two-track road that leads into the claims 0.5 km to the west, Figure 3.

5.2 Climate The property has a semi-arid climate that is typical of the western U.S. with little precipitation and warm temperatures for most of the year. The property does receive occasional snowfall during the winter, and the snow usually melts quickly allowing year-round access.

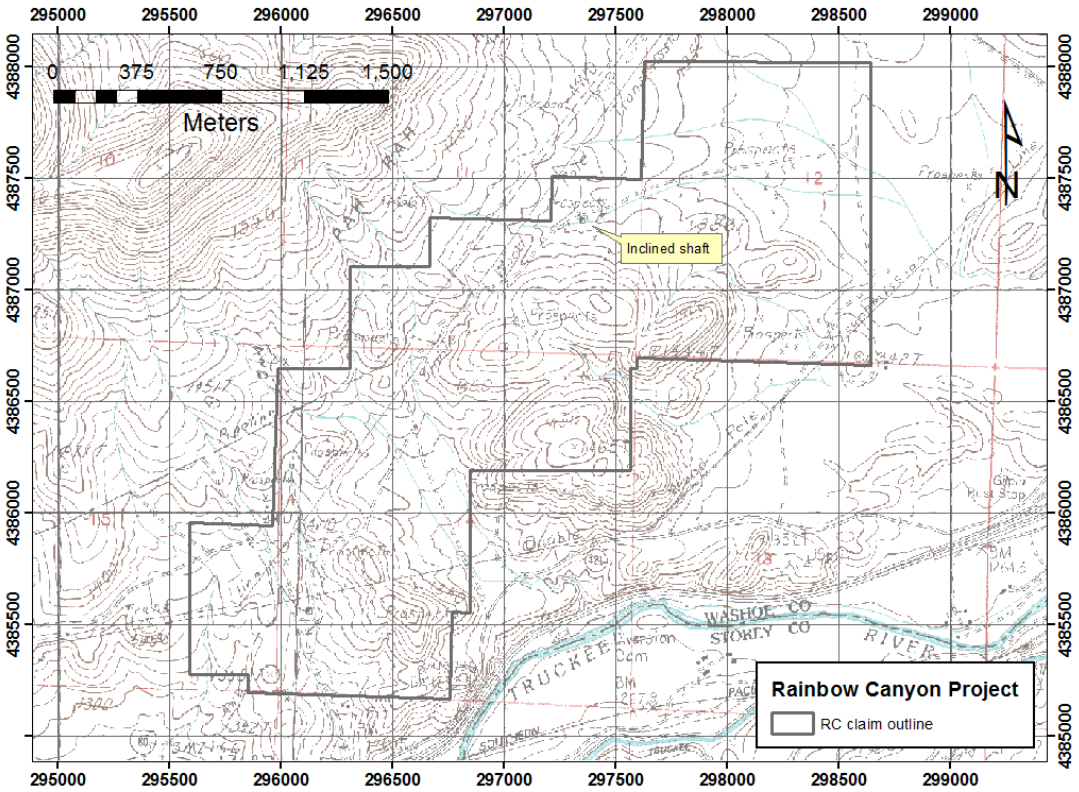

Figure 3. RC claims and access

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure The small community of Wadsworth is four km to the northeast, and Fernley, population 14,000, is about 10 km to the east of the property along I-80. Skilled labor, supplies, and accommodations are available in Fernley and in the major cities of Sparks and Reno, 40 km to the west. The Southern Pacific Railroad and I-80 both follow the Truckee River valley just south of the property. There are no facilities on the property, but two electric transmission lines and a gas pipeline are quite near the property. Availability of power from these lines is not known. Any water needed in operations would have to be developed by wells.

5.4 Physiography The property lies north of the Truckee River, and elevations range from 1310 m to 1465 m. Maximum relief is about 150 m, and hill tops are usually rounded with moderate slopes. Vegetation is sparse and consists of grasses and small bushes.

5.5 Sufficiency of Surface Rights The 55 existing claims could provide sufficient room to conduct mining operations. However, if future exploration work generates favorable results, an additional 15 lode claims should be staked in section 12 to claim the available land.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 History of Area A revised and updated version of McNutt (2011) gives the following description of the history of the area. The Rainbow Canyon area, part of the Olinghouse mining district of northwest Nevada, has seen prospecting and minor gold production since 1860. Initial prospecting was probably done by settlers using the Truckee River valley on their way to California. However, little information has been recorded about the ownership, exploration and production in the area from that time to the present day. Garside and Bonham (1992) suggest that total historical production from lode mining and alluvial placer operations in the Olinghouse district, located three miles north of the property, was at least 30,000 ounces with small but steady production. Wilson et al (2000) estimate that historical production was over 70,000 ounces. Most of the historical production listed was from prospects and small mining operations in the area of Township 21N, Range 23E to the north of the Rainbow Canyon property. There is no documented historic production from Rainbow Canyon.

In the vicinity of, but not on the property are several prospects which do have recorded production. These include the Derby tungsten mine in Mesozoic rocks (Sect 13, Township 20N, Range 23E, to the SE of the property) which produced 400 tons of ore grading 0.5% WO3 in 1939 to 1940, Bonham (1969). Several attempts have been made to mine the eluvial and alluvial placers in the drainages and foothills east of Olinghouse (to the north of the property), since they were discovered in the late 1800's. Alta Gold Co. mined gold from a pit on Green Hill, at the Olinghouse Mine, from September 1998 to August, 1999 (Sect 20, Township 21N, Range 23E). Several other companies explored and produced from the vein system on Green Hill, Garside and Bonham (1992).

6.2 Previous Owners There are a number of old claim posts throughout the property, but the history and ownership of these old, lapsed claims has not been researched. In 2009, PacMag Metals, an Australian company, staked the original block of 80 RC claims in the name of their U.S. subsidiary, Gold (USA) Invest, Inc. In 2010 Entree and PacMag Metals Limited merged with the new company, keeping the Entrée Gold Inc. name as well as the U.S. subsidiary. In March of 2011, AML formed a wholly owned, U.S. subsidiary, Acrex Minerals (u. S.) Inc. (Acrex). After the purchase of the claims by Acrex had been completed in 2011, Gold (USA) Invest, Inc. transferred title to the property (reduced to 52 RC claims) to Acrex by filing a Quitclaim Deed with Reserved Net Smelter Returns Royalty (as described in Section 4.3) with the BLM. In 2017,ARL was granted an option to purchase all of the issued and outstanding shares of Acrex as described in section 4.3, but this agreement has been terminated.

6.3 Exploration Work and Results from Previous Owners PacMag. AML, ARL and Acrex have all conducted exploration work on the property, and this work is described in the following sections. An inclined shaft, which appears to be the main focus of early work, is located in the SW ¼ of section 12 at NAD 27, zone 11 UTM coordinates of 297,450 east and 4,387,324 north, Figure 3.

6.3.1 Surface Sampling Pac Mag's sampling in 2009 consisted of select and chip sampling of quartz vein material from historic prospect pits and waste dump piles that are found throughout the property. A total of 53 samples was taken on the original 80 claim property. All samples were of quartz vein material or strongly altered wallrock material with silicification. Of these 53 samples, 19 samples had analytical results greater than 1.0 gram/Tonne (g/T) gold, (with a maximum value of 20.86 g/T gold), 10 samples had 0.50 to 1.0 g/T gold, 14 samples had 0.10 g/T to

0.50 g/T gold and 10 samples had less than 0.10 g/T gold. In 2016, 2017 and 2018, additional surface samples were collected by Gant for AML and ARL. The gold values for these sampling programs are shown in Figure 4 (1 g/T = 1 ppb), and arsenic values are shown in Figure 5.

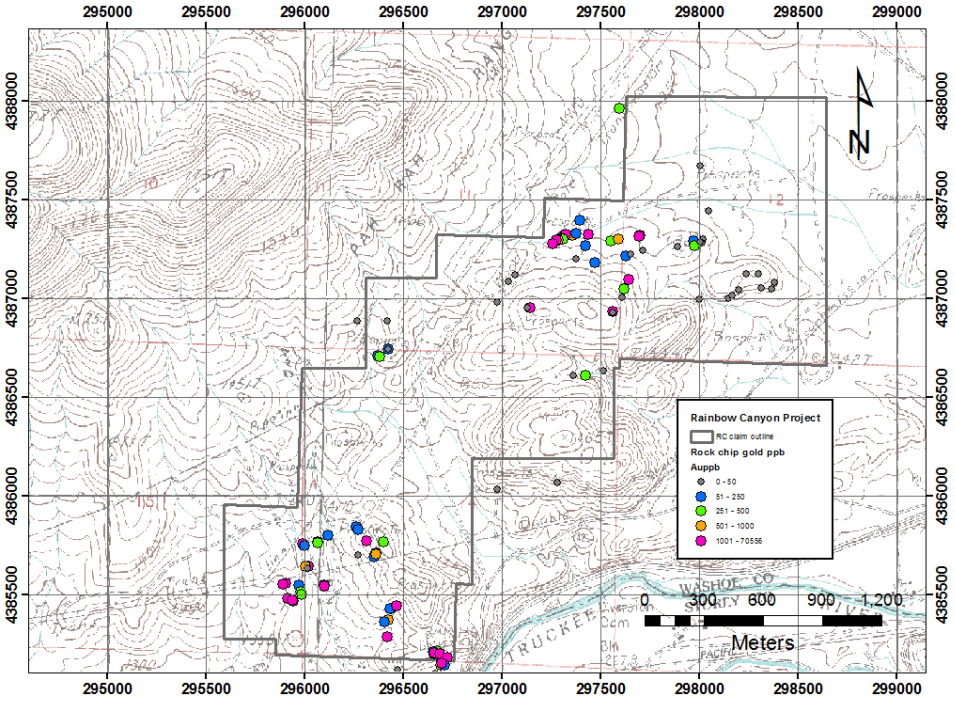

Figure 4. Rock chip gold values

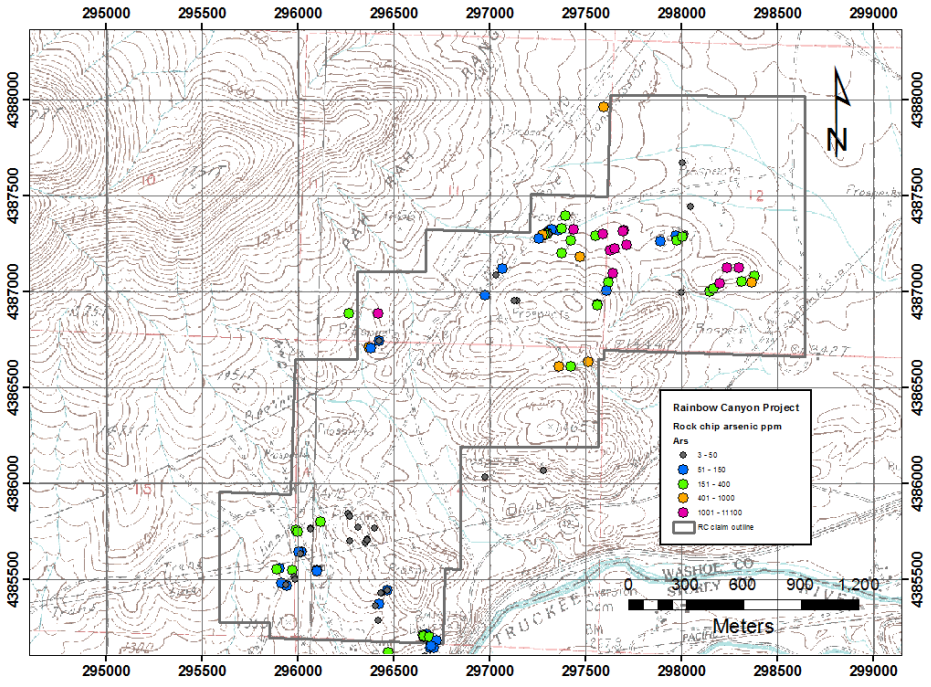

Figure 5. Rock chip arsenic values

Sample locations, descriptions and assay data are included in Appendix B at the end of this report. Many of the gold values were quite similar in the 2009 and the 2011 samples. However, some of the values varied by more than 100% between the two sample sets, and this difference strongly suggests the presence of particulate gold. Both sets of samples were intentionally biased toward the collection of visible quartz veining from the dumps and prospects. This sampling bias is typical of the methods used for early stage exploration projects in which the goal is to determine if the hydrothermal system contains any gold at all. Existing outcrops of the veining do not provide an opportunity to collect channel-style samples. Assay results indicate that there is gold mineralization on several different parts of the property, however, the most interesting mineralization appears to be in the northeast portion of the property in sections 11 and 12.

6.3.2 Soil Sampling ARL collected eleven soil samples were collected east of the main shaft and south of the access road. There is no description of the procedure used to collect these samples or the analytical procedure used by the lab. These samples were collected as an orientation survey only and had a maximum value of 452 parts per billion (ppb) gold. Since the alteration in the veining zones generates a sharp color contrast from the unaltered country rock, visual mapping of the veining zones is probably a more useful tool than soil sampling.

6.3.3 Geophysical Surveys ARL conducted a ground magnetic survey was done to determine if the surface areas of strong clay alteration would have a reduced magnetic response. The survey was done on 50 meter-spaced lines over a portion of the property in sections 11 and 12, and with 100 meter-spaced lines on the rest of the claim block. Readings were taken at 5 to 10 meter intervals. The map, Figure 6, shows reduced to pole (RTP) magnetic lows in blue,

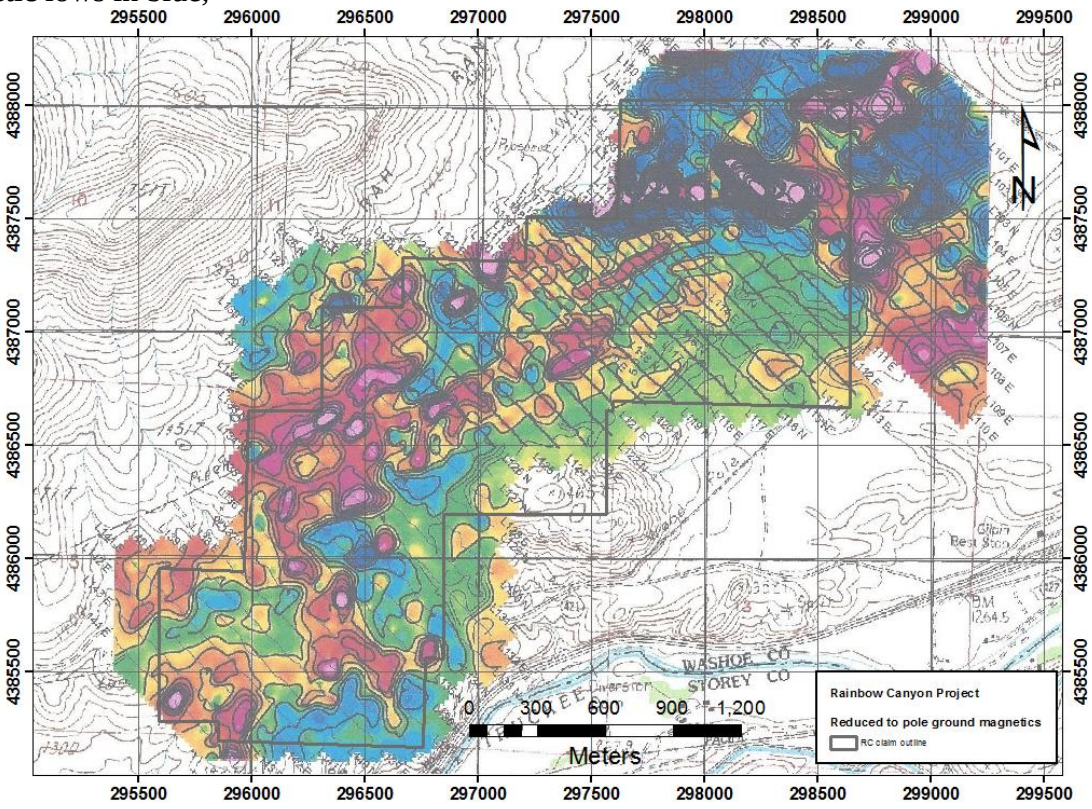

Figure 6 Reduced to pole ground magnetic

and these lows coincide with many of the areas of quartz veining and strong alteration. There is a pronounced magnetic low shown in blue along the northern edge of the claim block that is totally covered by alluvium**.** Higher magnetic values are shown in orange and red. Magnetic susceptibility readings on outcrops and dump material in the vicinity of the section 11 and 12 mineralization show that unaltered Alta Formation volcanic rocks have a much higher magnetic susceptibility than altered rocks (Gant, 2011 (c)). Sample locations, descriptions and magnetic susceptibility readings are included in Appendix C at the end of this report.

6.3.4 Geologic Mapping In 2011, J. Gant, a Reno geologist, completed detailed geologic and alteration maps for sections 11 and 12 and a more reconnaissance style map for the surrounding area**.** This work is described in section 7.2, Property Geology and shown in Figures 9 and 10 . This work work demonstrated the association of the quartz veining with zones of intense argillic alteration.

6.3.5 Drilling In May of 2017, Acrex conducted a six hole, reverse circulation (RC) drilling program. The drilling focused on the mapped vein structures in section 12, Figure 7.

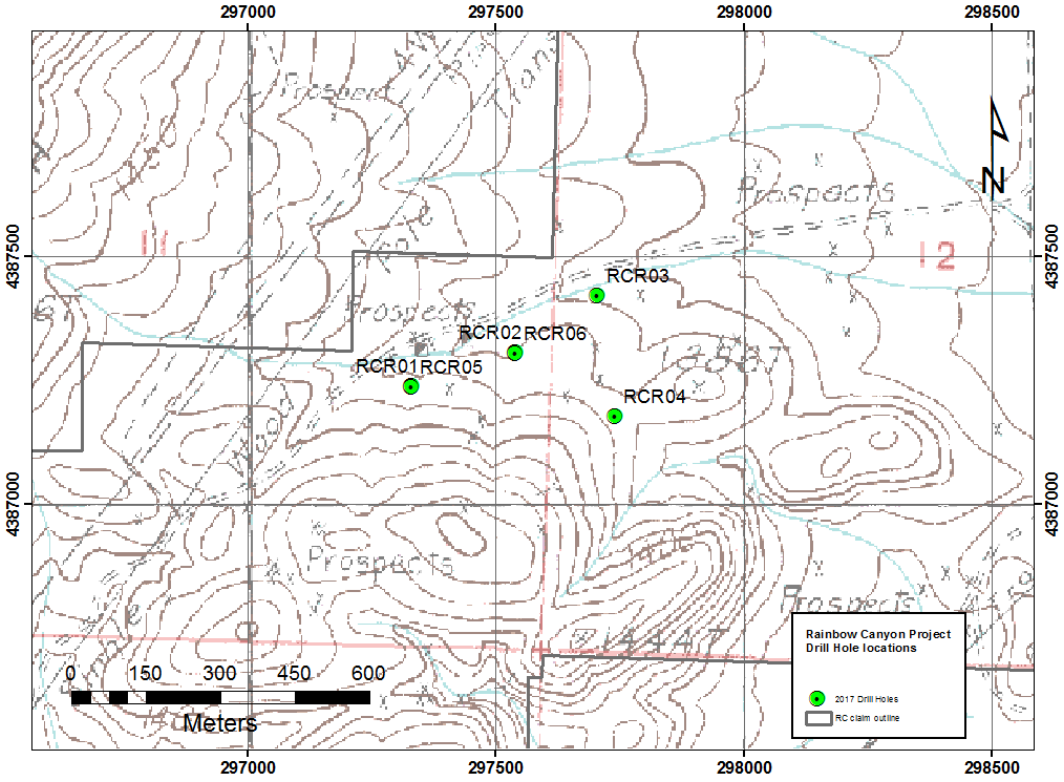

Figure 7 Drill hole location map

Assay results for the drill holes are shown in Table 1. Drill hole RCR-03 intersected 19.647 g/T gold in the main vein structure. Holes RCR-04 and 05 intersected lower-grade mineralization. Assay standards and blank samples were submitted along with the drill cuttings as part of the QC program, and assay results matched the standards. The high- grade value from hole RCR-03

Drill Hole ID	Intercept (ft) From	To	Intvl	Intercept (m) From	To	Intvl	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	% Vn Qtz	% Pyrite
RCR-01	220	230	10	67	70	3	24	0.9	196	10	1.8	tr	0.2-0.5
RCR-02	235	255	20	72	78	6	15	0.6	168	8	1.6	-	tr
RCR-03	330	335	5	101	102	2	19,647	19.4	50	4	1.2	2	1
RCR-04	480	490	10	146	149	3	444	0.2	38	3	0.5	tr	tr
RCR-05	205	210	5	63	64	2	690	5.6	131	8	2.5	tr	(FeOx)
RCR-06	285	290	5	87	88	2	11	0.9	824	24	2.8	2	0.5

Table 1 Drill hole assay results

was located at the anticipated depth of the vein structure, and a duplicate sample of this interval returned a gold value of 18.5 g/T. The high value could reflect the presence of particulate gold which may have created a nugget effect. Hole RCR-04 drilled across a northeast-trending zone of strong bleaching and clay alteration occurring in a gulley that appears to be an offshoot of the main vein. The cost of this program was C$ 133,780.

6.3.6 Interpretation of Results The work completed to date on the Rainbow Canyon property has clearly demonstrated the presence of widespread zones of hydrothermal alteration with high gold values in quartz veins of 48 g/T. The mapped alteration and veining zones have a NE trend and are interpreted to be dilatent zones associated with a more EW- trending, left-lateral fault zone. The alteration zones have undergone magnetite destruction as shown by the magnetic susceptibility readings in Appendix C. The ground magnetic survey shown in Figure 6 has a pronounced magnetic low along the northern edge of the claim block, and this low corresponds to the main shaft veining zone projected to the northeast into an area covered by gravel. A lesser magnetic low shown in green trends to the NE and corresponds to a series of mapped, gold-bearing surface shows and prospect pits. These magnetic lows are interpreted to be zones of strong hydrothermal alteration and potential gold mineralization, and are prime drill targets.

6.4 Production History No records of historic production were found for the Rainbow Canyon property, although the size of the waste dump for the inclined shaft suggests that there are probably several hundred feet of underground workings. There are also numerous other shafts, adits and prospect pits on the claims.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology The property lies within the northern portion of the Walker Lane, a crustal-scale, northwest-trending zone of structural disruption at least 700-km long and 80-160 km-wide. This structural zone forms a transition between the northwest-trending Sierra Nevada range to the west, and the north- to northeast-trending ranges of the Great Basin Province of Nevada to the east (Stewart, 1992). Most of the Walker Lane is characterized by domains of northwest-trending, right lateral faults, although there are three domains that are characterized by northeast-striking faults with left-lateral displacement. The property is located

in the Carson domain which is characterized by east-northeast-striking left-lateral faults (Stewart, 1992). The Olinghouse fault is just to the north of the property, and mapping has indicated as much as three km of left-lateral slip along this N 80^{o} E-striking fault.

The region is predominately underlain by Tertiary volcanic and intrusive rocks and smaller areas of Tertiary sedimentary rocks. Mesozoic intrusions, sedimentary and volcanic rocks occur mostly in the west part of the Carson Block. There were three major magmatic events in the area:

- Oligocene ash flow tuffs,
- Early Miocene intermediate volcanism,
- younger Miocene mafic – bimodal volcanism.

Tertiary intrusive rocks include Miocene granodiorite and late Tertiary dacite and microdiorite, Garside et al (2000). A regional geologic map (Garside et al, 2000) is shown in Figure 7. Alluvial sediments cover the shallow slopes and valleys. The youngest deposits are lake sediments deposited from glacial Lake Lahontan.

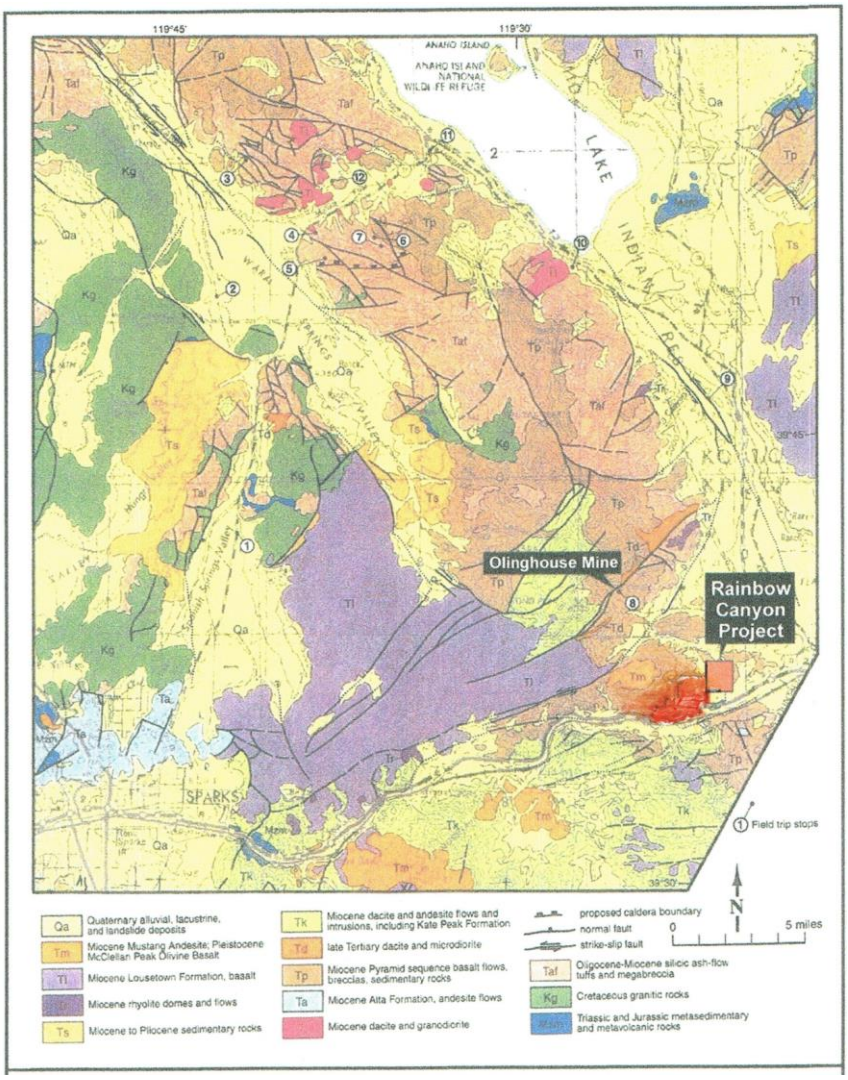

Figure 8. Regional geology map

7.2 Property Geology Most of the lithologic unit names used in this report are from Rose (1969) who did detailed mapping in the area. The property is underlain by Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks, which strike northeasterly and dip about 20 to 30 degrees to the northwest, and by local zones of Quaternary alluvial and lacustrine sediments. Figure 9 is the geology map of sections 11 and 12 by Gant (2011 (a)), and it shows the lowest unit is the Hartford Hill Rhyolite which crops out in the southern part of the property. The Hartford Hill consists of

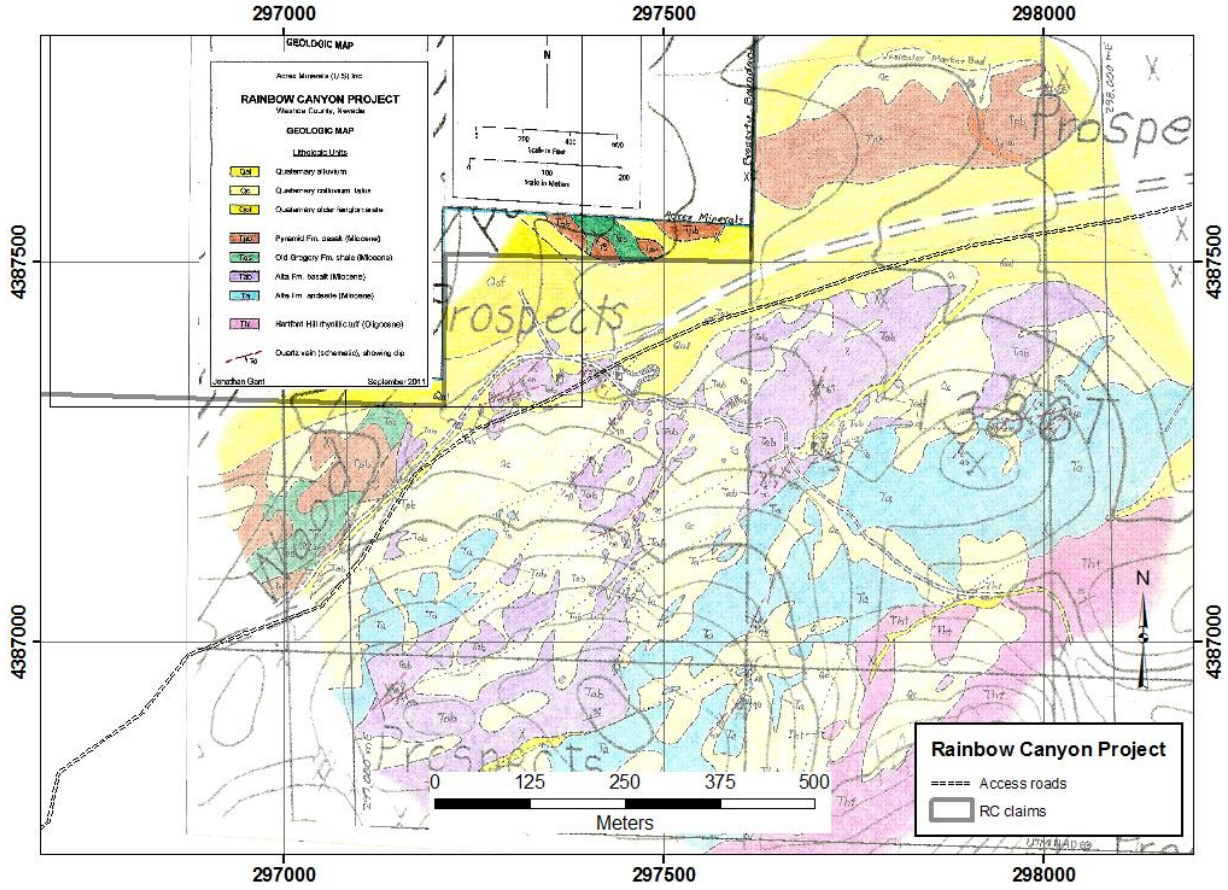

Figure 9. Section 11 and 12 geology map

varicolored, welded, crystal-rich ash flow tuffs. The Hartford Hill is overlain by the Alta Formation comprising primarily hornblende and pyroxene andesite flows and basalts. Most of the quartz veins and altered zones on the property are hosted by the Alta Formation. The Alta is overlain by the Old Gregory Formation which is composed of rhyolite tuffs and tuff breccias with minor brown shale and green siltstone.

In the northwestern part of the property, the Old Gregory Formation has been mapped as being in fault contact with the Pyramid sequence of basaltic to andesitic amygdaloidal flows and minor rhyolite tuffs with pumice fragments. Rocks to the SE of the fault contact dip shallowly to the northwest, and the Pyramid Sequence rocks to the northwest of the fault dip shallowly to the southeast. Pyramid Sequence mafic flows east of the property dip to the northwest. The ground magnetic survey results (Figure 6) show a different magnetic pattern under the alluvium cover in Section 12, and this pattern may in part be due to intrusive activity. Intrusions in the area include andesitic dikes associated with Alta Formation volcanic rocks and mafic to felsic dikes of the

Pyramid sequence (Chloropagus Fm of Rose). There are early Miocene dacite and granodiorite intrusions; and these rocks are more common in the Pyramid mining district to the north, Garside et al (2000). Mapped faults appear to be part of the NE- to ENE-trending Olinghouse fault system with left-lateral and dip-slip movement. Several of the quartz veins on the property are close to, and may be in splays of, these faults. Figure 10 (Gant, 2011 (a)) shows structurally controlled zones of alteration affecting the outcrops on the property.

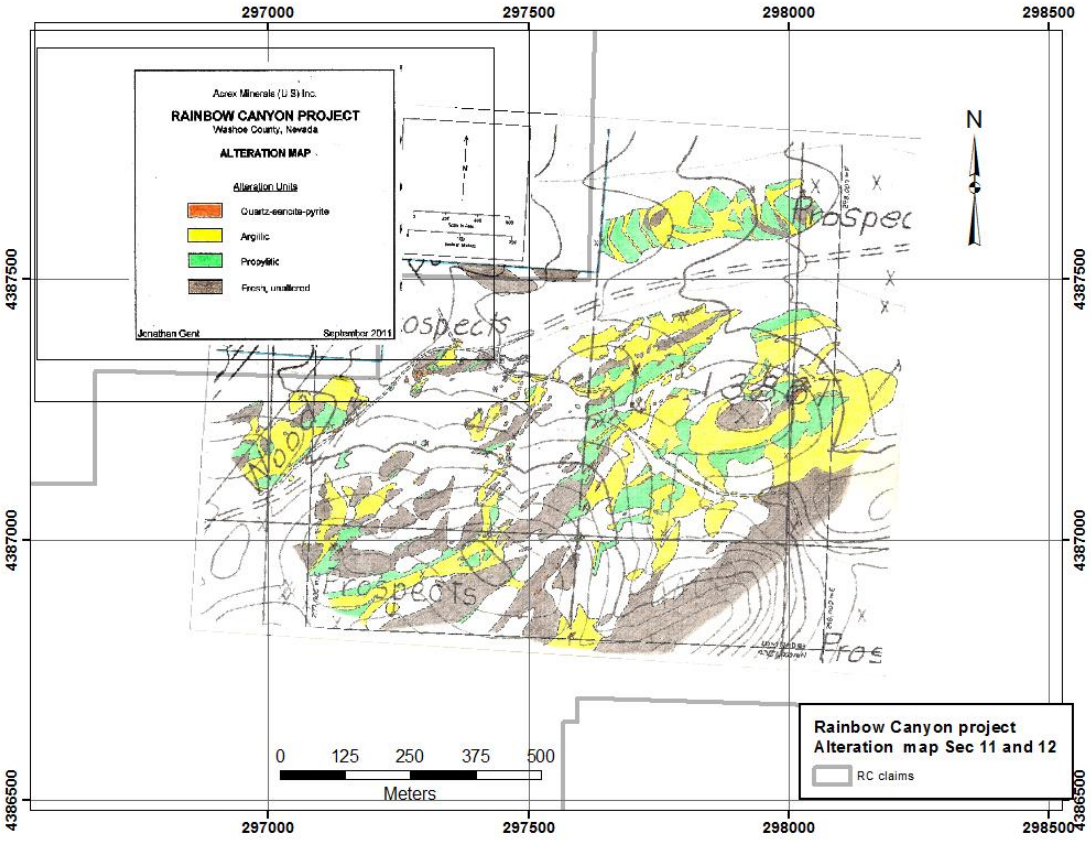

Figure 10. Sections 11 and 12 alteration map

7.3 Type and Character of Mineralization Gold mineralization hosted in rhyolites and andesites has been identified in numerous surface outcrops throughout the property, and it usually occurs in narrow quartz veins within wider zones of strong argillic alteration. Most of the veins dip steeply to the southeast and trend NE to ENE. Veins are typically 20cm wide or less, and limited outcrop in the vicinity of veins makes it difficult to trace veins for more than a few meters. Because of this limited exposure of the mineralized zones, sampling data is not sufficient to confirm the length, width, depth and continuity of the zones. These limited exposures may also be a result of lack of vein continuity along strike. There is no information available on the depth extent of the veins. Despite the difficulty of tracing individual veins on surface, the mineralization observed in Sections 11 and 12 seems to have some continuity along a NE to ENE trend over a strike length of at least 500 meters.

In 2009, PacMag personnel visited most of the historic prospect pits, and small shafts on the property and surrounding area. They sampled quartz vein material in outcrop and took selected and

chip samples from the dumps. A maximum gold value of 20 g/T was found, and sample descriptions, locations and assay values are shown in Appendix B. Some of the gold values show a weak correlation with arsenic.

The veins consist of massive to weakly banded white quartz, often with chalcedonic or opaline quartz. Vugs and fractures are often coated with small, light grey to clear quartz crystals. Iron oxide-staining from the oxidation of sulfide minerals is common in the bleached zone around the veins. Outward from the bleached zones, the andesitic rocks have undergone argillic alteration which has lightened the rock from an original dark grey to a light to medium gray to violet color. This violet alteration color is particularly prevalent on the hanging-wall sides of the veins. Gant (2018, personal communication) has observed in Google images large areas of this violet colored alteration on the hanging-wall side of the Comstock Lode vein system.

Work by government and industry geologists in northern Nevada has determined that most, if not all, of the low sulfidation gold mineralization in the Olinghouse Mining District just to the north of the property occurred 10.5 million years ago (Ma) (Garside et al, 2000). It is likely that mineralization on the property has a similar age.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

8.1 Deposit Type The primary deposit type that is found on the property is epithermal, low-sulfidation, gold mineralization in structurally controlled alteration zones in Tertiary volcanic rocks. The essential characteristics of this type of mineralization as described by White and Hedenquist, (1999) are:

- Structural control – mineralization is in or adjacent to fault structures
- Quartz veins – quartz veins fill cavities, vein stockworks commonly developed
- Disseminated or replacement mineralization is minor
- Common vein gangue minerals are quartz, chalcedony, calcite, and adularia.
- Wallrock alteration to illite most common but may not be widely developed
- Sulfide minerals are minor pyrite, lesser sphalerite and galena, minor arsenopyrite.
- Element association is high for Au, Ag, As, Sb, Hg, Zn,

8.2 Geologic Model for Exploration There are a number of epithermal gold deposit models in the geologic literature including the one shown above. The different features and characteristics of the various models can be examined, and those features that best apply to a specific project can form the basis for a hybrid deposit model tailored to that project. The Rainbow Canyon property model is based on structurally controlled zones of hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralization. These zones are typically recessive because of the clay alteration, but they are bleached and iron oxide-stained and are in stark contrast to the surrounding darker, unaltered rocks. The hydrothermal alteration was also magnetite destructive which causes the altered zones to appear as magnetic lows. The ground magnetic survey delineated several, well developed, linear, magnetic lows, and these are interpreted to be zones of strong alteration and potential mineralization.

9.0 EXPLORATION

AML has conducted only limited exploration work on the property. AML has all of the data from the previous work programs and this work has accrued to the benefit of AML. Previous exploration work is described in section 6 of this report.

10.0 DRILLING

AML has not done any drilling on the property. Historic drilling is described in section 6 of this report.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES and SECURITY

11.1 2009 Samples Pac Mag's sampling in 2009 consisted of select and chip sampling of quartz vein material from historic prospect pits and waste dump piles that are found throughout the property. A total of 53 samples was taken on the original 80 claim property. All samples were of quartz vein material or strongly altered wallrock material with silicification. The author has no information regarding how the samples were treated in the field or the security involved during transport to the lab. The 2009 samples were analyzed at the American Assay Labs Inc.'s (AAL) modern facility in Sparks, Nevada. AAL is a recognized, commercial lab and has no ties to the issuer. AAL is ISO 17025 accredited and is approved by the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection. Based on the reports from AA L, the 2009 analytical work appears to have been carried out in a professional manner using industry standard methods. AA L used a blank sample, a standard, and a repeat analyses on a routine basis (one each per 20 samples). The samples were put in stainless steel trays and dried for eight hours at 85^{o} C. the samples are then crushed with 70% passing 2mm. A 300 gm sample is then split off for fire assay and the rest of the sample is bagged as the reject. . Samples over 10 g/T Au were analyzed using fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Trace element analyses were determined using ICP with a two acid digestion according to AAL analysis certificates.

11.2 2011 Samples The 2011 samples were collected by McNutt (2011) and were delivered to the ALS Minerals Reno office by McNutt. He states that no aspect of the sample preparation was done by an employee, officer, director or associate of the issuer. The rock samples were crushed to 70% or more passing 2mm, and a 250 gram split was pulverized to 85% or more passing 75 microns. A 30 gram sample of the pulverized material was analyzed by fire assay with Induced Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry finish. Samples with >10.0 g/T Au were reanalyzed using fire assay with a gravimetric finish. ALS Minerals has ISO 9001-2008 accreditation. For quality control purposes three samples were run as a check; the results were within an accepted range (0.217 g/T Au to 0.292 g/T Au; 0.546 g/T Au to 0.404 g/T Au; 1.630 g/T Au to 1.270 g/T Au). The soil samples that were collected consisted of 1.0 to 1.5 kg samples of –10 mesh material sieved in the field. They were analyzed at ALS Minerals in Reno. Samples were pulverized to 85% passing75 microns then treated to aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS and ICP-AES analysis. McNutt (2011) states that the sample preparation, analysis and

security procedures at AAL and ALS Minerals are adequate and meet or exceed the standards for the industry.

Results are shown in Figure 4 and in Appendix B. The 70.5 g/T gold value from the main dump (RCKB01) substantiates that there are high-grade veins on the property. Sample RCKB06 contained 1 g/T Au and was a 4 m-long chip channel sample across an argillically altered zone. This gold value suggests that there might be wider zones of lower-grade material on the property.

11.3 2017 Drill Samples Samples from the ARL 2017 drilling program came from the discharge hose on the drill rig and were put through a hydraulically driven, rotary splitter with a total of -12- partitions. The sample was collected from -six- of the partitions . After the five-foot interval was drilled, the bit was lifted off the bottom of the hole and the hole was cleared with compressed air before drilling was resumed. The sample from the rotary splitter went into a 10" X 17" cloth bag, and approximately three to four kg of sample were collected. The bag was labeled with the hole number and footage interval. Samples were kept on the drill site until the end of the drilling shift, and they were then put in a locked trailer on site each evening by Jon Gant. Acrex placed a blank sample and an assay standard every 20 samples. American Assay Labs came to the site twice to pick up all of the drill samples and take them to their lab in Sparks, Nevada for analysis. Sample preparation procedure is described in section 11.1. American Assay Labs inserts its own blank sample and two assay standard samples for every 20 samples analyzed. It is the Author's opinion that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Assay and geologic data used in this report were supplied by the issuer. The assay data were verified by reviewing the original assay reports from the lab. During the April, 2016 site visit, the author of this report collected 14 rock chip samples from vein zones as well as from argillically altered rock exposed in outcrops and from the dumps of prospect pits. The samples were delivered to American Assay Labs in Sparks for analysis by fire assay for gold and ICP for other elements. The geologic data were reviewed by the author during the site visits. The data are adequate for the purposes of this Technical Report.
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SECTIONS 13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURCICAL TESTINGING

This section does not apply to the Rainbow Canyon project.

SECTION 14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This section does not apply to the Rainbow Canyon project.

SECTION 15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section does not apply to the Rainbow Canyon project.

SECTION 16 MINING METHODS

This section does not apply to the Rainbow Canyon project.

SECTION 17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section does not apply to the Rainbow Canyon project.

SECTION 18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section does not apply to the Rainbow Canyon project.

SECTION 19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section does not apply to the Rainbow Canyon project.

SECTION 20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section does not apply to the Rainbow Canyon project.

SECTION 21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section does not apply to the Rainbow Canyon project.

SECTION 22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section does not apply to the Rainbow Canyon project.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

As of June, 2018, the BLM records do not show any other valid mining claims within two miles (3.2 km) of the Acrex claim group. There are numerous examples of low-sulfidation type deposits in western Nevada, and this information on these deposits are mentioned just to illustrate the style of mineralization found on the property. This information on the deposits is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report. Three miles north of the property is the Olinghouse deposit which has gold in quartz-calcite-pyrite-adularia veining associated with dacite dikes, Figure 1 (Garside et al, 1992). Within the broader area of the Carson structural domain block, there are other low-sulfidation style gold deposits. The Gooseberry mine is 19 km south of the property, and it was actively mined during the 1980's (Mining Record, 1984).

The Talapoosa gold deposit is 19 km south of the property, and the quartz-adularia-gold veins are hosted by NW-trending faults and dacite dikes. R.H. Sillitoe, a noted expert on gold deposits, examined the property and commented : "Inspection of apparently representative drill core from the Bear Creek, Main and East Hill zones suggests that the best gold and silver grades are hosted by fine-grained, saccharoidal quartz, of the type normally found in low-sulphidation epithermal vein systems. The quartz is sulphide deficient and typically contains <0.5 volume % pyrite and traces of base-metal sulphides and silver sulphosalts. Most of the sulphides, largely pyrite and marcasite, occur in the surrounding silicified, and clay altered andesite where they are the products of sulphidation of pre-existing iron during vein development." (Sillitoe, 2011).

Perhaps the best known low-sulfidation deposit is the Comstock Lode located 50km SSW of the property, and this deposit produced 8.4 million ounces gold hosted in the Alta Formation. (John et al 1999).

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

There are no other relevant data or information that would be necessary to make this report understandable.

25.0 INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Interpretation The Rainbow Canyon property is an early-stage exploration project hosted by intermediate to felsic Tertiary volcanic rocks, and significant gold values have been found in surface samples from several areas throughout the claim block, from shaft and prospect pit dumps, and in three RC drill holes, Figures 4 and 10 and Table 1. The gold is usually associated with moderate to steeply dipping , NE- to ENE-trending, structurally controlled zones of quartz veining, strong argillic alteration and iron oxide-staining. The zones do not crop out over long distances, and this apparent lack of continuity could be attributed to the "pinch and swell" nature of vein deposits.

Rock samples from the vein outcrops and prospect pit dumps collected by previous owners and the issuer have demonstrated the presence of widespread gold values in excess of 1 g/T and a maximum value of 70.5g/T. These sample data suggest that a reasonably strong hydrothermal system has created the mineralization and alteration features observed on the property.

Because of the magnetite-destructive nature of the hydrothermal alteration, the ground magnetic survey with its pronounced magnetic lows seems to indicate that large areas of alteration and potential mineralization may exist under gravel cover to the east of the main shaft. Lesser magnetic low anomalies correspond to zones of aligned prospect pits, and these lesser anomalies may indicate a much larger system than has been recognized. All exploration projects involve a reasonably high degree of risk and uncertainty, but that risk is simply the nature of the business. The author does not see any unusual risks or uncertainties that might reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information.

25.2 Conclusions Based on the above interpretations of the data, it is concluded that the first round of RC drilling on the property indicates that there are several, altered, gold-bearing zones. The success of the initial drilling program warrants a Phase Two drilling program to see if extensions of the known mineralized zones can be found.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A four hole RC drilling program is recommended to test for extensions of the known mineralized zones. These holes will be located near the existing holes as shown in Figure 11 and Table 2.

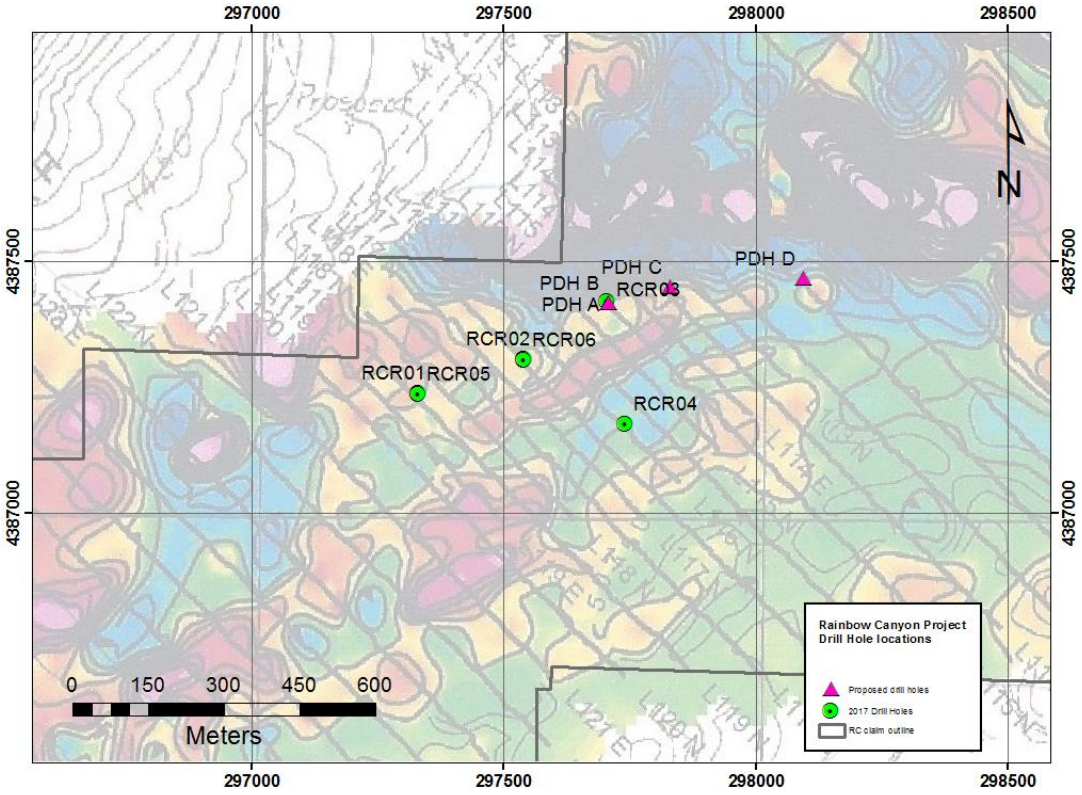

Figure 11 Proposed drill hole locations

DH ID	mE	mN	Bearing	Dip	TD (ft)	TD (m)
PDH A	297,709	4,387,419	N 25° W	75	550	168
PDH B	297,709	4,387,419	N 15° E	60	500	152
PDH C	297,832	4,387,450	N 30° W	60	500	152
PDH D	298,098	4,387,466	N 25° E	65	420	128
				Totals	**1,970**	**600**

Table 2 Proposed drill holes

The budget estimate for this program is $ 101,382, and the budget worksheet is shown in Appendix D.

27.0 REFERENCES

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CERTIFICATE of QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Doyle Kenneth Brook Jr., a Certified Professional Geologist, hereby certify that:

1. I am currently the President of:
   Desert Ventures Inc., a private Nevada corporation
   2305 Pleasure Dr.
   Reno, Nevada 89509
   Telephone 775 825 0719
   Email; k.brookgeo@gmail.com

2. This Certificate applies to the following technical report:

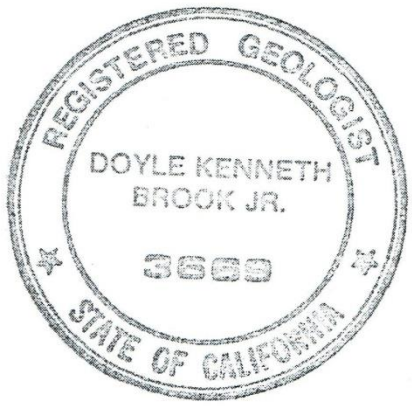
TECHNICAL REPORT
ON THE RAINBOW CANYON PROJECT
WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA
June 28, 2018

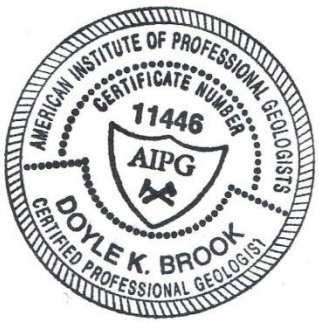
3. I have a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of Texas at Austin, 1967, and a M.Sc. degree in geology from the University of Arizona, 1974.
4. I am a Certified Professional Geologist by AIPG (CPG-11446), and a Registered Consulting Geologist in the states of California (#3669) and Arizona (#16770). I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists and the Geological Society of Nevada.
5. I have been engaged in my profession as a geologist since 1969 and have been employed by mining companies and others as a consulting geologist since 1977. Relevant experience for Nevada epithermal gold deposits during my 40 years of field work includes: (a) implementing regional reconnaissance programs to locate specific areas of alteration and gold mineralization, (b) detailed mapping of epithermal gold projects in multiple Nevada mining districts which are hosted by volcanic or sedimentary rocks. The maps show structure, alteration and lithology, (c) collecting hundreds of surface samples and evaluating the assay results, (d) compilation of all geologic, geochemical, and geophysical data for the project to determine if valid exploration targets exist, (e) selecting drill sites that will test the envisioned target, (f) supervising both core and reverse circulation drilling programs including logging the core or chips and selecting sample intervals, (g) evaluation of drill hole assay results and determining if the program should be terminated or enter a second phase of drilling, (h) writing interim and final reports for the project.
6. I visited the property on April 13, 2016, and April 20, 2017.
7. Other than the referenced quotes and selections from other's cited work, I wrote the entire report.
8. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
9. I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report by writing the Technical Report dated May 10, 2016 for Alba Minerals Ltd.

10. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("N43-101) 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 purpose of NI 43-101. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.
11. As of the date of this Certificate and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated in Reno, Nevada this 28 day of June, 2018

Doyle Kenneth Brook Jr.





APPENDIX A

List of Claims

Rainbow Canyon Project

No.	Claim Name	BLM Serial Number	County Rec. Number	County Map No	Location Date
1	RC 16	1013168	3822699	3822765	22-Sep-09
2	RC 18	1013170	3822701	3822765	22-Sep-09
3	RC 20	1013172	3822703	3822765	22-Sep-09
4	RC 22	1013174	3822705	3822765	22-Sep-09
5	RC 24	1013176	3822707	3822765	22-Sep-09
6	RC 9	1131709	4644847	4644870	26-Sep-16
7	RC 10	1131710	4644848	4644870	26-Sep-16
8	RC 11	1131711	4644849	4644870	26-Sep-16
9	RC 12	1131712	4644850	4644870	26-Sep-16
10	RC 13	1131713	4644851	4644870	26-Sep-16
11	RC 14	1131714	4644852	4644870	26-Sep-16
12	RC 15	1131715	4644853	4644870	26-Sep-16
13	RC 17	1131716	4644854	4644870	26-Sep-16
14	RC 19	1131717	4644855	4644870	26-Sep-16
15	RC 21	1131718	4644856	4644870	26-Sep-16
16	RC 23	1131719	4644857	4644870	26-Sep-16
17	RC 25	1131720	4644858	4644870	26-Sep-16
18	RC 26	1131721	4644859	4644870	26-Sep-16
19	RC 27	1131722	4644860	4644870	26-Sep-16
20	RC 28	1131723	4644861	4644870	26-Sep-16
21	RC 29	1131724	4644862	4644870	26-Sep-16
22	RC 30	1131725	4644863	4644870	26-Sep-16
23	RC 37	1131726	4644864	4644870	26-Sep-16
24	RC 39	1131727	4644865	4644870	26-Sep-16
25	RC 41	1131728	4644866	4644870	26-Sep-16
26	RC 43	1131729	4644867	4644870	26-Sep-16
27	RC 45	1131730	4644868	4644870	26-Sep-16
28	RC 47	1131731	4644869	4644870	26-Sep-16
29	RC 5	1143172	4709474	4709501	3-Mar-17
30	RC 7	1143173	4709475	4709501	3-Mar-17
31	RC 55	1143174	4709476	4709501	3-Mar-17
32	RC 56	1143175	4709477	4709501	3-Mar-17
33	RC 57	1143176	4709478	4709501	3-Mar-17
34	RC 58	1143177	4709479	4709501	3-Mar-17
35	RC 59	1143178	4709480	4709501	3-Mar-17
36	RC 60	1143179	4709481	4709501	3-Mar-17
37	RC 61	1143180	4709482	4709501	3-Mar-17
38	RC 62	1143181	4709483	4709501	1-Apr-17
39	RC 63	1143182	4709484	4709501	1-Apr-17
40	RC 66	1143183	4709485	4709501	3-Mar-17
41	RC 67	1143184	4709486	4709501	3-Mar-17
42	RC 68	1143185	4709487	4709501	3-Mar-17
43	RC 69	1143186	4709488	4709501	3-Mar-17
44	RC 70	1143187	4709489	4709501	3-Mar-17
45	RC 71	1143188	4709490	4709501	3-Mar-17
46	RC 72	1143189	4709491	4709501	3-Mar-17
47	RC 73	1143190	4709492	4709501	3-Mar-17
48	RC 74	1143191	4709493	4709501	3-Mar-17
49	RC 75	1143192	4709494	4709501	3-Mar-17
50	RC 76	1143193	4709495	4709501	3-Mar-17
51	RC 77	1143194	4709496	4709501	3-Mar-17
52	RC 78	1143195	4709497	4709501	3-Mar-17
53	RC 79	1143196	4709498	4709501	3-Mar-17
54	RC 80	1143197	4709499	4709501	3-Mar-17
55	RC 81	1143198	4709500	4709501	3-Mar-17

APPENDIX B

Sample locations, descriptions and assays

Sample ID	ME27	MN27	ME83	MN83	Notes	Auppb	Ag	Ars	Sb	Hg	Se	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo
					PACMAG JULY 2009 - "A" SAMPLES ARE MCNUTT RESAMPLES										
R 9028			296,017	4,385,748	Select vein Qtz, calcite, and gossanous mat'l from dump at shallow prospect "shaft" on Az 10, 80 SE fault w/ local Q veining, tr CuOx.	7681	150.0	258	45	0	2.5	6730	841	53	13.0
R9028A						10100									
R 9029			295,985	4,385,970	Dump at small prospect, select FeOx-stained Tab w/ Qtz stringers.	533	2.9	31	2	0	0	144	29	24	12.0
R 9030			296,036	4,386,004	Dump at small prospect, select Qtz vein mat'l & FeOx-rich Tab.	72	2.0	290	18	0	0	398	27	38	16.0
R 9031			295,911	4,385,959	Dump near small prospects, select Qtz vein mat'l & FeOx-stained Tab.	9717	45.3	154	10	0.6	2.0	503	337	42	19.0
R 9031A						1250									
R 9032			296,182	4,386,045	Dump at prospect on Az 295, steep NE fault/vein. Select Fe-rich Tab, scarce vein Qtz.	197	2.5	14	2	0	0	185	27	18	14.0
R 9033	297,265	4,387,292	297,194	4,387,493	Dump at prospect on ENE, steep SE fault/vein	1204	2.0	231	14	1.3	0	61	129	139	30.0
R 9033A						1630									
R 9034	294,446	4,387,318	297,358	4,387,528	Dump at large shaft (60 SE decline) w/ heavy-duty steel grate. Select sparse Qtz vein mat'l, gossanous FeOx. Tr unoxidized Py.	20864	30.4	2200	423	24.3	0	53	482	305	62.0
R 9034A						48200									
R 9034B						3170									
					PACMAG AUGUST 2009 - "A" SAMPLES ARE MCNUTT RESAMPLES										
R 9037	297,149	4,386,949	297,060	4,387,155	Dump at small prospect on ridge. Select white vein Qtz, locally w/ tr FeOx after Py, also black chalcedonic-matrix crackle bx. Vein Az 62, 85 SE dip.	1998	38.1	7	5	0	0	176	50	14	2.0
R 9038			296,242	4,385,275	Dump at small prospect, select FeOx-stained Tab, no Qtz, may run AZ 50.	149	6.5	76	2	0	0	49	27	38	627.0
R 9039			296,384	4,385,643	Outcrop at shallow adit on Az 15,75 NW Qtz vein, <6" wide, traceable < 20'.	9	0.6	80	3	1.4	0	28	10	182	13.0
R 9040			296,355	4,385,633	Outcrop Qtz vein 3-6" wide, Az 50, 50 NW.	479	1.4	14	1	0	0.0	171	30	32	9.0
R 9041			296,342	4,385,575	Outcrop Qtz vein 3-6" wide at prospect, Az 30, steep NW. Same Vn as 9039?	531	10.0	68	2	0	1.2	62	329	16	10.0
R 9042			296,325	4,385,565	Qtz vein float, no prospect. Probably same vein as R 9041.	108	0.9	42	1	0	0	81	33	20	9.0
R 9043			296,591	4,385,418	Qtz vein mat'l fr small prospect above I-80, on ENE, SE-dipping Qtz vn.	392	11.8	130	4	0	0	51	71	20	46.0

Sample ID	ME27	MN27	ME83	MN83	Notes	Auppb	Ag	Ars	Sb	Hg	Se	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo
R9057A						1630									
R 9058	297,268	4,387,291	297,197	4,387,500	Select Qtz vn mat'l fr sm prospect on 6" wide Az 65, 70 SE Qtz vein.	1382	6.9	437	30	2.4	0	37	119	52	56.0
R9058A						10900									
R 9059	297,265	4,387,277	297,175	4,387,480	Weathered, poorly consolidated QSP-altered bedrock in wash bank. Argillized and bleached Tab w/ FeOx after dissem Py, sparse chunks of vein Qtz.	11294	8.9	64	6	0.4	0	37	154	160	23.0
R9059A						1120									
R 9060	297,421	4,387,273	297,341	4,387,468	Dump & outcrop at sm prospect on Az 35, 70 SE vnlt zone, most vein Qtz is bx linings. Opaline qtz common, host is vesicular Tab	212	3.3	224	11	0.5	0	32	33	132	16.0
R 9061	297,371	4,387,209	297,296	4,387,405	Select Qtz vn mat'l fr sm prospect on same Az 32 stringer zone as R 9060.	30	1.2	337	26	1.3	0	55	23	123	13.0
R9061A						264									
R 9062	297,595	4,387,306	297,509	4,387,503	Outcrop at prospect on Az 60, 70 SE fault zone w/ sparse Qtz stringer veining, avg about 1 ft wide, w/ several Qtz stringers up to 1" thick.	10984	18.8	5940	871	28.4	8.0	72	341	241	168.0
R9062A						2270									
R 9063	297,702	4,387,322	297,620	4,387,522	Dump select Qtz vn mat'l, 10' deep shaft on Az 25, 65 SE fault zone w/ sparse Qtz stringer veining, tr FeOx after Py.	13818	133.0	2080	92	21.6	1.4	125	387	88	36.0
R9063A						9090									
R 9064	297,631	4,387,219	297,548	4,387,419	Outcrop & dump at sm prospect on Az 25, 60 SE alt'd fract zone. Qtz vein mat'l sparse, sampled mostly gossanous FeOx.	206	4.2	11100	990	26.1	0	61	36	27	219.0
R 9065	297,654	4,387,224	297,574	4,387,425	Outcrop & dump Qtz vn mat'l at sm prospect on Az 35, 55 SE alt'd fract zone.	46	1.9	5130	203	4.6	0	85	11	97	15.0
R 9066	297,625	4,387,048	297,561	4,387,299	Dump vein Qtz & FeOx at sm prospect on Az 15 string of prospects.	1348	6.9	1620	109	0.6	0	12	69	85	12.0
R9066A						251									
R9066B						21									
R 9067	297,599	4,386,969	297,516	4,388,164	Outcrop at 20' deep adit along Az 35, 70 SE fault zone w/ FeOx, Qtz stringers.	412	4.0	619	50	1.4	0	11	31	152	7.0
R9067A						267									

Sample ID	ME27	MN27	ME83	MN83	Notes	Auppb	Ag	Ars	Sb	Hg	Se	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo
R 9068	297,702	4,387,254	297,633	4,387,444	Outcrop & dump at sm prospect on Az 65, 60 SE fault w/ gossanous FeOx but v sparse Qtz vein mat'l.	44	2.5	7380	945	76.9	0	28	528	273	188.0
R 9069	297,903	4,387,255	297,810	4,387,463	Outcrop & dump Qtz vn mat'l at prospect on Az 40, 45 SE Qtz vnlt, wk FeOx.	12	1.1	138	13	0.6	0	8	7	26	29.0
R 9070	297,979	4,387,288	297,891	4,387,493	Select vein Qtz at prospect at intersec'n of 2 fracts (Az 35, 75 SE and Az 70, 70 SE) w/ wht vfg vein Qtz, wk FeOx.	106	1.6	73	5	0.4	0	5	10	10	48.0
R 9071	298,026	4,387,308	297,937	4,387,504	Outcrop 1-3" wide white vfg Qtz vein, Az 70, 60 SE.	38	1.9	28	3	0.5	0	7	8	22	7.0
R 9072			297,200	4,386,269	White tuff from immed under low-angle contact w/ overlying red welded tuff, at prospect reportedly a Uranium occurrence.	20	0.6	14	1	0.2	0	2	58	142	25.0
R 9073			296,897	4,386,236	Outcrop at Uranium (?) prospect on AZ 275, 50 N fault, gray-wht non-welded Footwall, pink-brn welded tuff in HW.	20	0.3	12	0	0	2.0	5	9	230	21.0
					PACMAG OCTOBER 2009 - "A" SAMPLES ARE MCNUTT RESAMPLES										
R9082			295,936	4,385,844	Select Qtz vn mat'l, mostly xline, tr FeOx after Py, from dump at sm prospect, exposed vnlts mostly avg Az 35, 60 NW.	6030	1.9	66	4	0	0	131	33	26	2.0
R9082-R						3030	1.6	85	4	0	0	140	39	27	2.0
R9082A						624									
R9082B						266									
R9083			295,923	4,385,844	Select Qtz vn mat'l, mostly xline, tr FeOx after Py, from dump at sm prospect, veins Az 35, vnlts Az 70.	522	2.0	150	7	0	0	103	55	18	2.0
R9083-R						486	2.3	199	8	0	1	110	70	21	2.0
R9083A						176									
R9084			295,890	4,385,748	Select Qtz vn mat'l, from site of once-fenced shaft, now bulldozed.	164	0.8	236	9	0	0	39	30	15	2.0
R9084-R						125	0.8	199	8	0	0	32	27	14	2.0
R9085			295,898	4,385,717	Select Qtz vn mat'l, from dump and outcrop at sm prospect, main vnlt Az 45, 80 NW, smaller vnlt Az 350, 90.	332	0.9	17	2	0	0	91	31	12	1.0
R9085-R						377	0.9	18	1	0	0	89	34	11	2.0
R9086			295,904	4,385,704	Select Qtz vn mat'l from dump at 50 ft long shallow cut Az 15 (probably follows main Qtz vn), also Az 60, 90 Qtz vnlt.	432	1.0	29	2	0.6	0	48	201	17	1.0

Sample ID	ME27	MN27	ME83	MN83	Notes	Auppb	Ag	Ars	Sb	Hg	Se	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo
R9086-R						788	1.6	36	2	0.7	0	57	334	22	2.0
R9086A						883									
R9087			295,861	4,385,669	Select Qtz vn mat'l from dump at timbered shaft, now bulldozed. Mostly xline Qtz vein mat'l, locally w/ tr FeOx after Py.	15287	3.8	71	4	0	0	98	26	8	2.0
R9087-R						10058	6.4	91	4	0	0	105	30	9	3.0
R9087A						3010									
R9088			295,832	4,385,683	Select Qtz vn mat'l from dump at bulldozed prospect. Large dump but Qtz vein mat'l sparse.	2770	8.0	88	4	0.3	0	175	467	24	2.0
R9088-R						2750	8.2	82	3	0.3	0	166	419	22	2.0
R9088A						883									
R9089			295,822	4,385,760	Select Qtz vn mat'l from several small prospects along ENE probable vein, Qtz vein mat'l sparse.	2266	10.7	129	6	0	0	255	285	27	3.0
R9089-R						4489	12.6	166	7	0	0	278	404	29	4.0
R9089A						2140									
R9090			295,807	4,385,755	Select Qtz vn mat'l from small prospect, probably along same ENE vein as R 9089.	2786	11.8	217	7	0	0	219	100	14	5.0
R9090-R						8738	13.9	241	7	0	0	227	107	16	5.0
R9090A						1065									
					MCNUTT 2011 SAMPLES										
R 9101	298007	4387279	297,935	4,387,486	Outcrop ledge, Q-Ser-Py alt'd Ta w/ Qtz vnlts Az 40, 60-65 SE dip. Qtz mostly milky white or drusy, all looks barren.	31	0.3	10	0.4	20		5	5	35	0.5
R 9102	297973	4387273	297,894	4,387,471	Az 62 Qz vein partly exposed over 20m strike, esp in shallow hand-dug trench. Qtz mostly milky white, looks barren.	400	1.2	213	8.0	720		3	60	11	1.4
R 9103			297,965	4,387,648	Milky white, barren-looking Quartz vein float in propylitic Tab at Qal contact. No prospect pit, no outcrop.	0	0.1	3	0.3	30		7	1	3	0.3
R 9104	298003	4387293	297,922	4,387,488	Milky white Quartz vein subcrop at tiny prospect. Solid Q vein boulders up to 20 cm thick, but Qtz looks barren.	50	0.5	156	2.7	100		3	3	16	0.9
R 9105	298027	4307686	297,925	4,387,873	Milky white Qtz vein outcrop at prospect in Tpb, Az 80, 65 S. Locally 5-7 cm wide Qtz vnlts within 300-cm wide silicified ledge w/	6	2.0	50	4.1	800		22	9	44	8.1
R 9106	297567	4386934	297,481	4,387,136	White & clear xline vein Qtz from dump at small prospect, vein probably Az ~45, 70 SE. Local banded textures w/ 1-3 mm bands of	6300	22.0	305	7.9	500		3	92	61	0.5

Sample ID	ME27	MN27	ME83	MN83	Notes	Auppb	Ag	Ars	Sb	Hg	Se	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo
R 9107	297606	4387030	297,539	4,387,250	Vein Qtz from dump at adit, mostly <1 cm stringers but a few >5 cm chunks. Qtz mostly clear xline, w/ local trace FeOx probably after	407	1.6	154	6.9	310		8	25	90	2.5
R 9108	297469	4387177	297,388	4,387,385	Vein Qtz from dump at tiny prospect on Az 45, 70 SE minlzd fault. White to clear Qtz, local trace FeOx.	136	3.0	714	43.0	3020		47	231	62	4.2
R 9109	297130	4386959	297,046	4,387,156	Qtz from dump at small prospect on Az 45, 75 SE Qtz vein up to 5 cm wide. Milky Qtz, xline and opaline bx fillings and vnlts.	2	0.8	24	0.9	70		34	7	33	85.3
R 9110			297,312	4,387,598	Qtz from dump at tiny prospect on Az ~37 Qtz vein just 45m W of main Sec 11 shaft. Opaline & xline Qtz as vnlts and bx fillings. Weak	97	17.6	226	12.0	4790		67	196	127	5.2
					BROOK APRIL 2016 SAMPLES										
RCKB 01	297447	4387334			Main dump, grab of select silicified quartz breccia frags in silica matirx	70556	43.9	1700	139	12.0		41		244	77.0
RCKB 02	297457	4387336			main dump, white sugary qtz in veins nd drusy coatings on fracs	4730	15.8	29	4	0.0		25		47	28.0
RCKB 03	297487	4387340			toe of main dump, 5m trench/grab of fines, yellow, clay-altered rock with mod feox stain, some qtz vnlts	90	1.3	155	10	0.9		20		75	7.0
RCKB 04	297358	4387317			dump west of main dump, select grab of qtz cen bx with white qtz frags, minor sulfide casts	1730	4.6	81	5	3.6		45		248	5.0
RCKB 05	297298	4387307			trench on veins, select grab of qtz cem bx	80	1.0	108	7	0.0		69		49	3.0
RCKB 06	297256	4387280			4mtrench along gully bank, cleached, clay altered, mod feox staining	1080	2.4	40	3	0.0		45		72	4.0
RCKB 07	297243	4387278			0.8m grab of clay alt zone with core of silicified feox staining	1360	13.6	47	3	1.3		34		84	4.0
RCKB 08	297276	4387277			N8W, 70 S chalcedonic, silifified bx zone in dark gray Alta and. Select chip of silicif zone	41	0.8	41	0	0.0		82		76	4.0
RCKB 09	297370	4387207			old samp 9061, select clay alt rock with minor qtz vnlts	168	1.9	1990	125	7.3		41		196	24.0
RCKB 10	297400	4387231			dump, 8'', dark silicified breccia zone	18	1.1	72	5	0.0		29		90	6.0
RCKB 11	297624	4387283			contact on ridge, violet silicified alt zone below almost fresh Alta and. Select grab of silicified frags	16	0.2	7	0	0.0		26		29	1.0
RCKB 12	297034	4387094			outcrop, qtz cem bx at edge of N 75W, 80S, silifified zone, clay alt and minor feox venlts in hang will.	3980	18.4	142	8	2.1		36		71	93.0
RCKB 13	296612	4385321			saddle in pole road, 25 ft chip along bank in caly alt zone with mod deox staining.	31	0.2	12	0	0.0		12		44	0.0
RCKB 14	296619	7285321			select grab of silicified, feox stained veinlets.	29	0.2	12	0	0.0		9		27	1.0

Sample ID	ME27	MN27	ME83	MN83	Notes	Auppb	Ag	Ars	Sb	Hg	Se	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo
RX501292			296299	4386905	Grey and white crystal lithic tuff with fiame. Contains moderate silica flooding with fine grained XLN-saccharoudal-chalcedonic veinlets and late open spaced fracture filled comb quartz. Possible late joints at 18885	302	0.89	91	10	0.17					
RX501293			296342	4386945	Stongly silicified moderate-strong goethite white clay altered fine grained mafic flow with BX.	165	2.66	108	9	0.07					
RX501294			296342	4386945	White clay altered fine grained mafic volcanic rock. Contains about 1% 1-5mm wide stockwork veins/veinBX's - Proximal to main structure/damage zone	7	1.98	14	8	0.07					
RX501295			295917	4385950	Silicified basalt BX. Strong geothite. Wall rock is purple/green clay altered.	121	1.76	245	11	0.20					
RX501296			295854	4385672	Coarse crystalline quartz vein. Geothite on fractures and in open space. Lusterous black/red mineral observed.	3690	2.93	46	13	0.07					
RX501297			296017	4385747	Strong white clay altered basalt with 10-20% quartz stockwork veining. Quartz in fine grained crystalline and comb in open space. Strong goethite throughout	6820	>100	95	25	0.20					
RX501298			295934	4385833	Banded fine grained crystalline quartz > clacite vein. Quartz is fine grained crystalline-saccharoidal with comb quartz filling open space. Pyrite <1%. Weak oxides.	50	5.09	16	4	0.04					
RX501299			295985	4385962	White clay altered fine grained basalt. Moderate goethite throughout. 1-3% quartz stockwork veining. Quartz is a fine grained crystalline. Lusterous black-red mineral observed	413	1.23	24	8	0.01					
RX501300			296188	4385902	Crystalline quartz>calcite vein float on hill slope. Likely sourced close by creates float train. Minor amout of fine grained cyrstalline-saccharoidal quartz observed. Qtz-Cal vein hosted in basalt	8	1.35	3	22	0.01					
RX501151			296269	4385893	Saccharoidal to fine grained crystalline quartz vein probably <10cm wide. Weak goethite throughout and on fractures/open space. Geothite-chlorite veinlets. Hosted in basalt	158	0.79	3	6	0.01					
RX501152			296281	4385909	Strong fracutured sample. Weak pink-grey clay altered basalt with goethite on fractures. Hightly fractured. 1-3% quartz stockwork veins. Two preferred fracture orientations171 90 and 74 68. 10 79 vein trends	2170	4.94	6	21	0.03					
RX501153			296281	4385909	Quartz vein stockwork sample. Weak pink-grey clay altered basalt with goethite on fractures. Hightly fractured. 1-3% quartz stockwork veins. Two preferred fracture orientations171 90 and 74 68. 10 79 vein trends	706	0.94	4	21	0.02					
RX501154			296232	4385971	Crystalline quartz vein/vein BX with white clay and moderate goethite throughout basalt.	1010	2.66	30	7	0.03					
RX501155			296191	4386031	2.5m wide fault zone with clay gouge on each margin and strong fracturing between. Rock is basalt. Trace quartz veinles <5mm within zone. More quartz in footwall margin of fault	65	1.38	8	5	0.02					
RX501156			296191	4386031	.5m wide select sample from west side of fault zone with increased silicification.4	153	1.48	20	10	0.02					

Sample ID	ME27	MN27	ME83	MN83	Notes	Auppb	Ag	Ars	Sb	Hg	Se	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo
RX501157			296572	4385413	White-tan-brown Dacitic andesite. Rock is stong white clay altered. Fine grained crystalline>chalcedonic sheeted/stockwork quartz veinlets. Moderate geo and MnOx on fractures. Weak oxide throughout. About 15% of rock is quartz veinlets	236	9.69	222	25	1.09					
RX501158			296577	4385406	Orange-brown-white Dacitic andesite. Rock is stong white clay altered. Fine grained crystalline>chalcedonic sheeted/stockwork quartz veinlets. Stong goe and MnOx on fractures and liesegang banded. Moderate oxide throughout. About 50% of rock is quartz	1710	50.50	260	44	0.99					
RX501159			296606	4385403	Grey-white-brown dacitic andesite. Rock is moderatly fractured with hand sized blocks of whole rock. Fracture fill is fine grained crystalline-chalcedonic quartz veinlets with goethite and weak MnOx. Veinlets are <1cm-15cm wide. Rock is mod-wk white cl	2640	8.17	221	18	3.69					
RX501160			296641	4385383	White-grey chalcedonic>fg crystalline textured quartz vein. Subtle banding. Pyrite up to 2mm and about 0.5% or less in vein. Dynamic vein chalcedony BX clasts in chalcedonic-saccharoidal textured vein.	2330	14.75	57	26	1.16					
RX501161			296630	4385345	10cm or less spaced quartz veinlets in weakly sil wk-mod white clay altered tan-grey andesite. Veinlets are comb texutred with qtz 2-3mm in size. About 60% of rock is altered. Up to 2% pyrite in rock - transistion redox. Mod goe and wk MnOx on fracture	66	0.94	130	6	0.09					
RX501162			296616	4385354	Chalcedonic with some comb and fg xln qtz up to 3mm. Py cubes up to 3mm and 0.5% or less of vein. Goe in open space and coating comb qtz.	2320	17.60	94	45	1.46					
RX501163			296578	4385300	Green-white andesitic-dacite with 50% or more qtz veinlets up to 1cm wide. Qtz is comb textures with qtz up to 5mm. Rock is mod sil and green clay altered with wk white clays. Wk goe througout rock and mod on surface/fractures	12	0.93	28	9	0.76					
RX501164			296391	4385321	Fine grained xln-saccharoidal qtz vn with mod goe throughout. Trace disseminated sulfide. Locally oxidized.	46	1.10	296	42	4.99					
RX501165			296350	4385631	fine grained xln banded qtz vn with up to 2% disseminated fine grained-1mm py. Mod goe throughout wk MnOx and green clay. Footwall has 0.45m wide stockwork vein margin with comb qtz <1cm (NOT SAMPLED) and a BX'd wall rock cemented in black sil. CaCO3 a	53	1.34	10	18	0.04					

Sample ID	ME27	MN27	ME83	MN83	Notes	Auppb	Ag	Ars	Sb	Hg	Se	Cu	Pb	Zn
RX501166			296384	4385644	2.8m wide fault zone mostly gouge clay with 2 10cm wide zone of veining and mode silicification. Mostly play green clay lesser white clays. Goe in zone parallel to fault trend on margins and in middle. In sil zone(s) more goe and white clays.	1480	2.16	14	5	0.03				
RX501167			296337	4385488	Tan-brown saccharoidal-fine grained banded xln qtz vn with about 1% disseminated py up to 1mm in size. Minor goe on tractures and in open space. Vn hosted in white clay altered porphyritic rock (andesite) with od goethtie on fractures.	4920	20.60	24	29	0.32				
RX501168			296238	4385274	mod-strongly sil feldspar-HB-qtz dacite/BX with stockwork qtz veining. Stong white clay altered mod goe throughout and strongly fractured	8	0.66	58	9	0.47				
RX500283			297474	4387493	Ta: 1' zone in roadcut andesite 1-10mm qtz vns/fracs wk FeOx dissem/stain	407	2.25	346	29	1.97				
RX500284			297510	4387503	Tab: at prospect andesite basalt in fract zone 2' bleached wk qtz vnletts	922	3.62	3090	277	5.69				
RX500285			297617	4387518	Tab: at prospect 3' channel in NE fract zone bleached mod FeOx st wk qtz vns	1825	9.98	1570	58	7.46				
RX500286			297529	4387207	Tap: andesite porphyry 10' zone mod qtz-calcite fracs/stockwork mod FeOx st	50	1.25	75	6	0.08				
RX500287			297482	4387133	Tap: at prospect 2m zone 2" qtz vn qtz-calcite hanging wall wk FeOx chalcedony	46	2.20	154	10	0.10				
RX500288			297434	4386834	Th: 2' fract zone at prospect in rhyo tuff wk FeOx st/fracs	3	0.20	546	8	0.35				
RX500289			297344	4386810	Th: tr qtz vnletts wk FeOx bleached	363	2.24	398	23	0.18				
RX500290			297283	4386812	Th: at prospect v fract tuff mod FeOx st/fracs	37	1.12	750	28	0.19				
RX500291			296896	4387183	Ttb: at prospect tuff brx bleached wk chalc alt mod FeOx	7	0.85	58	13	0.10				
RX500292			296952	4387288	Tba: in roadcut punky mod qtz/calcite fracs vuggy tr FeOx	3	0.34	7	3	0.02				
RX500293			296987	4387321	Tba: in road cut wk qtz/calcite fracs wk FeOx fracs	3	0.43	53	5	0.76				
RX500294			298222	4387327	Th: rhyo tuff NE fract wk chalc alt mod FeOx st	5	0.98	2950	134	3.00				
RX500295			298158	4387329	Th: at prospect mod FeOx st tr chalc alt on NE fract	7	0.84	1455	166	1.21				
RX500296			298300	4387283	Th: mod welded wk FeOx fracs tr chalc alt	2	0.77	388	93	5.50				
RX500297			297919	4387197	Th: at prospect str fract zone on fault wk wallrock alt	3	0.28	20	3	0.06				
RX501505			298068	4387203	Thl: lower member Hartford Hill rhyo lt grn illite? Alt wk clay alt wk FeOx fracs	2	0.23	321	15	0.12				
RX501506			298087	4387215	Thl: same as 505 fine gr fresh biotite	5	0.03	204	7	0.10				
RX501507			298120	4387245	Thl: at prospect mod clay alt wk FeOx fracs	2	0.42	2670	111	11.45				
RX501508			298235	4387257	Thl: wk clay alt fresh biotite wk FeOx fracs	4	0.09	221	15	0.18				
RX501509			298286	4387250	Thl: wk clay alt wk druzy qtz wk FeOx fracs	2	0.65	648	12	0.27				

APPENDIX C

Magnetic susceptibility data

Rainbow Canyon Mag Sus Field Notes
October 16, 2009

J. Gant
PacMag Metals, Ltd

UTM Nad 27				
mE	mN	10^{-5} SI	n	Lith ID, Notes
Fresh Alta Andesites and Basalts (Ta and Tab):				
297,304	4,387,326	3120	10	Tab = Alta Fm basalt (NBMG unit "Tpp"), fresh, >1 cm plag phenos.
297,239	4,387,130	2550	10	Ta, fresh, just S of ENE alt'd zone (previous reading).
297,258	4,387,143	2290	6	Ta, fresh, just S of ENE alt'd zone.
297,301	4,387,110	2580	11	Tab Alta basalt outcrop, porphyritic, fresh.
297,407	4,387,161	2890	8	Tab Alta basalt outcrop, porphyritic, fresh.
297,402	4,387,192	2080	9	Tab outcrop, fresh.
297,172	4,387,238	1320	11	Tab subcrop, porphyritic, fresh.
297,805	4,387,389	2440	10	Tab Alta basalt, fresh, at NE edge purple-gray alt'n patch.
Alta Andesites and Basalts, weakly altered (propylitic, weakly argillized):				
297,278	4,387,275	382	10	Tab, wkly argillized, purplish gray, weathers easily.
297,236	4,387,143	522	9	Ta = Alta andesite (NBMG unit "Tpa"), propylitic, local wk argill.
297,275	4,387,165	632	13	Ta, propylitized, within ENE alt'd belt.
297,402	4,387,188	142	6	Tab, purple-gray wk argillic, weathers to saddle.
Alta Andesites and Basalts, argillized or qsp altered:				
297,287	4,387,300	26	10	Tab, alt'd & bleached at prospect on Qz vein.
297,256	4,387,279	18	10	Tab, str bleached and argillized, R9059 sample site (11.3 ppm Au).
297,311	4,387,161	54	8	Ta at sm prospect, argillized & bleached, wk FeOx.
297,286	4,387,126	83	9	Ta outcrop, alt'd & bleached. Probably NNE alt'n zone.
297,397	4,387,231	7	8	Tab at prospect, str argill, bleaching, FeOx, Qz-filled amygdules.
Old Gregory Fm Shales (Tos):				
297,142	4,387,269	44	10	Tos = Old Gregory Fm shale (NBMG unit "Tsh").
297,023	4,387,165	22	10	Tos shale, float & outcrop in saddle
297,414	4,387,484	11	8	Tos shale N of contact.
Pyramid Fm Basalts:				
297,081	4,387,212	2630	10	Tpb = Pyramid Fm basalt (NBMG unit "Tb").
296,963	4,387,140	1520	10	Tpb basalt outcrop, fresh, dense, non-vesicular.
297,477	4,387,544	2550	11	Tpb float, fresh, dk red-brown, dense but locally w/ small vesicles.
297,712	4,387,603	737	9	Tpb outcrop at peak of ridge, fresh, str vesicular.
297,803	4,387,617	1030	10	Tpb float, fresh, fine-grained & dense, mostly non-vesicular.
297,945	4,387,618	671	10	Tpb float, fresh, fine-grained & dense, mostly non-vesicular.
298,811	4,387,674	707	8	Tpb outcrop on isolated knoll, Sec 12. Fresh, vesicular.

Note: Each Mag Sus measurement is an average of 8-12 separate readings from rocks within a 10-30 m^2 area.

APPENDIX D

Exploration budget

Alba Minerals Ltd

Rainbow Canyon Project

Drilling Budget - June 2018

- Four RC holes, total 1,970 ft (600 m)

Permitting and Bonding				$5,000
Drill pad, sump construction				$2,000
Rig Mob-Demob ($4,000 ea)				$12,000
RC Drilling	1970	ft @	25	$49,250
Assays	394	samples @	36	$14,184
Water truck rental	7	days @	360	$2,520
Geologist	9	days @	600	$5,400
Drillers per diem	9	days @	300	$2,700
Bags, trays etc				$1,000
Reclamation (grading and reseeding)				$2,500
			Subtotal	$96,554
			Contingencies @ 5%	$4,828
			Total	$101,382