TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE
WHITE ROCK PROPERTY, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA

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1 Summary

This Technical Report (the "Report") for the White Rock Property ("White Rock" or the "Property") was prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") to provide an independent evaluation of the exploration potential of the White Rock Property for Provenance Gold Corp ("Provenance", "PAU" or the "Company"). This Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administration's (CSA's) National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and guidelines for technical reporting Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) "Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines" for disclosing mineral exploration. The effective date of this Technical Report is April 29, 2022.

The White Rock Property consists of 164 unpatented mineral claims covering a combined area of approximately 1,327 hectares (3,280 acres), located approximately 105 kilometers (65 miles) northeast of Wells, Elko County, Nevada. On June 12, 2020, PAU, through its subsidiary Provenance Gold USA, entered into a four (4) year option agreement with Nevada Select Royalty Inc., a wholly owned Nevada subsidiary of Ely Gold Royalties (EGR). Pursuant to the option agreement, EGR granted Provenance Gold USA the sole and exclusive right to purchase 100% of EGR's right, title and interest to the Property. EGR retains a production net smelter returns royalty (NSR) of 2% on all mineral production from the unpatented mining claims as well as any additional ground staked within a two (2) mile area of interest.

1.1 Authors and Site Inspection

The authors of this Technical Report are Mr. Michael B. Dufresne M.Sc., P. Geol., P. Geo., of APEX and Mr. Jodie Gibson M.Sc., P. Geo., who is an independent consultant. The authors are fully independent of Provenance and are Qualified Persons (QPs) as defined in NI 43-101. Mr. Dufresne takes responsibility for the preparation and publication of sections 1, 2, 4 to 8 and 14 to 19 of this Technical Report. Mr. Dufresne is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA), a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC). Mr. Gibson takes responsibility for Sections 9 to 13 and contributed to Sections 1, 4, 6, 7, 17 and 18 of this Technical Report. Mr. Gibson is a Professional Geologist with the Engineers & Geoscientists British Columbia ("EGBC"). Mr. Gibson visited the Property on October 6th, 2021.

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

The White Rock Property lies at the northern end of the basin and range geological province of the western United States of America (USA). Flat lying to gently folded Paleozoic age sedimentary rocks are unconformably overlain by Tertiary age volcanic rocks in the prospect area. The unaltered Paleozoic sedimentary rocks consist of an alternating sequence of chert and fossiliferous limestone. A pale green coloured volcanic tuff of Tertiary age overlies the Paleozoic sedimentary sequence. This unit is in turn overlain by a characteristic red rhyolite volcanic tuff.

The White Rock Property hosts gold mineralization and alteration patterns with similarities to low sulphidation precious metal epithermal systems. Such deposit types are well documented in Nevada, including Round Mountain, Midas, and Sleeper. These types of deposits can include disseminated and vein deposits of precious metals. PAU geologists have concluded that White Rock area could provide a couple of different types of precious metal mineralization including epithermal and sediment hosted systems. Previous operators on the White Rock Property postulated that elevated concentrations of arsenic, antimony and mercury, commonly within opaline breccia, may also represent the upper parts of a deep-seated Carlin-type gold system. Carbonate rocks, such as the Grandeur Formation limestone underlying the Property, are permissive hosts for Carlin–style mineralization.

1.3 Historical Exploration

Mineral claims were reportedly first staked in the Grouse Creek Mountains by two prospectors Thomas and Brown in 1872. No records describing the type or grade of minerals that were explored for are available. Little historical exploration was recorded through to 1984 when Amax Exploration Inc. (Amax) staked claims in the area of the current White Rock Property, completing an exploration program of geological mapping, rock and soil sampling, and reverse circulation (RC) style drilling. From 1984 to 1990 Amax drilled a total of 4,471.5 meters (14,670 ft) in 51 drillholes on the prospect, identifying three zones of mineralization in the Eastern, Central, and Western Zones. Subsequent sporadic exploration by Thomas and Schmidt, Kennecott Exploration Inc, M.I.M. Exploration Pty. Ltd. (MIM), Terraco Energy Corporation, Golden Odyssey Mining Inc., and Timberline Resources Corp continued to locate and verify historical gold mineralization on the Property.

1.4 Exploration by Provenance Gold

During the 2020 field season, PAU conducted a targeted mapping and sampling program in order to confirm previous historical surface results and to aid in selecting appropriate targets for drilling. A total of 41 rock chip or grab samples from outcrop or subcrop were collected across the Property in 2020. Surface sample locations of the key gold bearing lithologies were selected (including jasperoid breccia ± goethite, silicified siltstone breccia) to test the extent and possible variability of gold at surface. A total of 10 of the 41 samples returned gold values in excess of 0.2 grams per tonne (g/t), returning assays between 0.289 g/t Au up to 3.83 g/t Au. These sample results confirm the surface expression of alteration and mineralization at White Rock and were used to inform drill targets for 2021.

Drilling by PAU commenced in July 2021. This initial drilling was intended to define the stratigraphic and structural controls and grades within the extensive central area of sediment-hosted gold mineralization. The target mineralization extends across a 3.2 km by 1.6 km area centered on a complex dome structure that is believed to have formed on the upper plate of a system of thrust faults. In addition, drilling was intended to confirm results from historical drillholes that intersected numerous thick intervals of gold

mineralization, while confirming PAU's new understanding of the structural and stratigraphic controls of the gold mineralization.

The drillhole assay results confirmed similar results to those reported by past operators and confirmed the location of a newly recognized open-ended gold mineralization feeder structure that extends across the core mineralized area of 3.2 km in length and 1.6 km in width (WR-45) while bottoming out in gold mineralization. In addition to the newly identified mineralized structure, recent step-out drilling continued to expand the gold mineralization in several directions from drillhole WR-23, which returned a drilled interval of 117 meters (384 feet) of gold mineralization. Large step-out drilling tested new areas including the Rhyolite Graben to the northwest, the Nose area to the south and the newly identified controlling mineralized structure. The Rhyolite Graben, located to the northwest and west of hole WR-23 was tested with two holes. Both intercepted gold mineralization, with hole WR-32 returning a drilled interval of 65.5 meters (215 feet) of 0.305 g/t gold which included 20 meters (65 feet) of 0.411 g/t gold. The hole bottomed out in anomalous gold mineralization at 115.8 meters (380 feet) and was lost. The intercept indicates that the sedimentary host rocks in the graben can host gold mineralization and similar associated rocks across the property in proximity to structures are a substantial new stratigraphic mineralization target.

Mineralization at White Rock extends along the crest of a broad, high ridge (White Rock Mountain) in an area that is dominated by observable silicification. Observed fault systems on the Property strike both northeast and northwest. The northeasterly set, which seems to have a preferred orientation of 020° appears the most dominant. These faults form a series of horst- and graben-like structures on the eastern slopes of White Rock Mountain. These structures seem to have localized precious metal mineralizing fluids resulting in alteration and gold deposition in the structures and along nearby favourable sedimentary horizons.

1.5 Recommendations

Based upon the site visit, the historical exploration work and the current exploration carried out by PAU as discussed in this Technical Report, it is the opinion of the authors that the White Rock Property is a “Property of Merit” warranting further exploration work including additional drilling.

In order to better define the mineralization in term of grade, potential size and scale across the Property in advance of a mineral resource estimate, further exploration including substantial infill and step out drilling is required and recommended. In addition, there has been little metallurgical work conducted on the gold mineralization to date, therefore core holes to assist in understanding the geology and for metallurgy are strongly recommended. The follow-up exploration should include:

- Additional 30 g cold shaker cyanide testing for all 2021 drill samples from the mineralized zones to establish:

  - Grades and quantities of potentially recoverable and leachable gold
  - Specific kinetics and the leachability of the gold bearing host rocks
  - Metallurgical variances within the material, including effects of copper and other substances that will affect acid consumption and the effectiveness of leaching
  - Specific data on alkalinity, pH and O_2 levels
  - Rates of acid consumption
- A thorough audit and validation of the historical and current drillhole data, as well as all available surface data should be completed in order to provide additional data confidence for the drillhole database prior to any mineral resource estimate (MRE) work.

Based on the data compilation, re-interpretation of geology and new ground magnetic data, a follow-up drilling program is recommended to test the main zones along strike and down dip, as well as areas that have seen little drilling to date in order to delineate the gold mineralization over a wide area working towards the construction of a mineral resource estimate. Recommended drilling includes:

- A select number of core holes (10) for a total of about 2,000 m which would provide additional geological data (oriented structure data and alteration) in order to define critical controls on mineralization along with material for metallurgical testing.
- 50 - 60 RC drillholes for a total of 10,000 m to assess new target areas and infill gaps where current drill spacing is greater than 100 m.

A budget of approximately US$2,550,000 is anticipated to complete the recommendations.

2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer and Purpose

This Technical Report (the "Report") for the White Rock Property ("White Rock" or the "Property") was prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") at the request of Provenance Gold Corp. ("PAU"). PAU is a a junior exploration company that is involved in the identification, acquisition, and exploration of mineral interests in the United States; PAU is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE:PAU). The purpose of this report is to provide an independent evaluation of the exploration potential of the White Rock Property in Elko County, Northeast Nevada. This report makes recommendations to further define the mineralization currently known on the Property, and to explore for possible higher-grade mineralization along strike and at depth.

This Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administration's ("CSA"'s) National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and guidelines for technical reporting Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") "Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines" for disclosing mineral exploration. The Effective Date of this Technical Report is April 29th, 2022. The Technical Report includes a summary of exploration activities conducted on the Property to date and recommendations for future work.

The White Rock Property consists of 164 unpatented mineral claims covering a combined area of approximately 3,280 acres, located within Elko County, Nevada

2.2 Authors and Site Inspection

The authors of this Technical Report are Mr. Michael B. Dufresne M.Sc., P. Geol., P. Geo., of APEX and Mr. Jodie Gibson M.Sc., P. Geo., who is an independent consultant. The authors are fully independent of Provenance and are Qualified Persons (QPs) as defined in NI 43-101. NI 43-101 defines a QP as "an individual who is a geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these; has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report; and is a member or licensee in good standing of a professional association." The authors have been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration and mineral resource estimations for precious and base metal mineral projects and deposits in Canada and internationally.

Mr. Dufresne takes responsibility for the preparation and publication of sections 1 to 8 and 14 to 19 of this Technical Report. Mr. Dufresne is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA; Membership Number 48439), a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia ("EGBC"; Membership Number 37074) and has worked as a geologist for more than 35 years since his graduation from university. Mr. Dufresne is a QP, has been involved in all aspects and stages of mineral exploration in North America, including exploration for epithermal and

sediment hosted precious metal deposits in the western USA, and eastern and western Canada.

Mr. Gibson takes responsibility for Sections 9 to 13 and contributed to Sections 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 2.2, 4, 6, 7, 17 and 18 of this Technical Report. Mr. Gibson is a Professional Geologist with the EGBC (Membership Number 162701) and has worked as a geologist for more than 15 years. Mr. Gibson is a QP and has experience with exploration for precious and base metal deposits of various deposit types in North America. Mr. Gibson visited the Property on October 6, 2021, to verify current site access and conditions, and review the technical aspects of the Property. During the field visit, approximately 10% of the historical and PAU 2021 drillholes were located, and collar locations were verified with a handheld GPS. All locations corresponded to recorded coordinates. No verification samples were collected during the site visit.

In the preparation of this report, the author/s have relied on information obtained through a review of public and private documents, reports and data. The authors, in writing this Report, used sources of information as listed in Section 19 “References”. Government reports were prepared by Qualified Persons holding postsecondary geology, or related university degree(s), and are therefore deemed to be accurate. For those reports that were written by others, who are not Qualified Persons, the information is assumed to be reasonably accurate based on data review and site visits conducted by the author(s).

The authors take ownership of the ideas and values herein as they pertain to this current Technical Report.

2.3 Units of Measure

With respect to units of measure, unless otherwise stated, this Technical Report uses:

- Abbreviated shorthand consistent with the International System of Units (International Bureau of Weights and Measures, 2006).
- ‘Bulk’ weight is presented in both USA short tons (“tons”; 2,000 lbs or 907.2 kg) and metric tonnes (“tonnes”; 1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs.).
- Geographic coordinates are projected in the Universal Transverse Mercator (“UTM”) system relative to WGS84 Zone 11; and,
- Currency in USA dollars (US $), unless otherwise specified (e.g., Canadian, C$; Euro dollars, €).

3 Reliance of Other Experts

The Authors are not qualified to provide an opinion or comment on issues related to legal agreements, royalties, permitting and environmental matters associated with the White Rock Property. Accordingly, the authors of this Technical Report disclaim portions of this Technical Report, particularly in Section 4, Property Description and Location. This limited disclaimer of responsibility includes the following:

- The Qualified Persons incorporate and rely completely on contributions with respect to the details of the Option to Purchase agreement titled "Provenance Gold Option Agreement" dated June 12, 2020 in Section 4.1. This information was provided to the authors by Steven D Craig, Senior Geologic Consultant and Project Manager to PAU via Dropbox on March 17, 2022 and verbally during the preparation of the report.

- The Qualified Persons relied partially on background information and details regarding the Nature and Extent of the Land Titles (Section 4.1). This information was provided to the authors via email on March 17, 2022 by Steven D Craig, Senior Geologic Consultant and Project Manager for PAU during the preparation of the report. While the authors have not attempted to verify the legal status of the White Rock Property, the authors reviewed the BLM LR2000 mineral claims registration system on April 25, 2022. The 164 unpatented claims were listed to be in good standing on the BLM LR2000. Claims WR 01 to WR 30 are listed as “Active”. Claims WR 100 to WR 233 are listed as “Filed” (Appendix 1).

- The Qualified Persons relied on documents provided by PAU regarding permitting. This information was provided by PAU during the preparation of the report. The authors of this Technical Report used these documents exclusively to summarize information in Section 4.3 with respect to permitting and environmental status. One agreement forms the basis of the permitting for the White Rock Property. PAU has one Notice level permit for exploration which has been amended two times; the permit number is NVN 99904. The permit is dated September 29, 2020.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Description and Location

The White Rock Property consists of 164 unpatented mineral claims covering a combined area of approximately 3,280 acres, located approximately 105 kilometers northeast of Wells, Elko County, Nevada (Figure 4.1). The Property is located in the Goose Creek Mountains, centered at 41˚ 44’ 06” North latitude, 114˚ 03’ 19” West longitude on the Death Creek Reservoir, Nevada US Geological Survey 7 ½’ quadrangle map sheet.

The Property is accessed from Wells, Nevada by following Interstate Highway 80 east, then turning north-easterly on state highway 233. This highway is followed across the Utah border, where it becomes State Highway 30. A turn is made to the northwest on to the Goose Creek Road, and from there a series of roads lead to the Property immediately west of the Utah – Nevada border.

The White Rock Property lies within the Goose Creek Mining District. Lands in the district are administered by the Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. The White Rock Property consists of 164 contiguous unpatented mineral claims covering approximately 3,280 acres (Figure 4.2). The claims cover portions of Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 in Township 44 North, Range 70 East, and Sections 31, 32 and 33 45 North, Range 70 East in Elko County, Nevada. The claims are registered in the name of Nevada Select Royalty Inc. of Reno, Nevada and held by PAU through an Option to Purchase Agreement. There are three blocks of private land which are located partially, or totally within the claim block. The private lands are not owned by PAU, nor are they part of the current Option to Purchase Agreement. A complete claim listing is provided in Appendix 1.

Maintenance fees totaling $165 per claim are payable to the BLM on August 31 of each year. The county requires recording fees of $12.40 per claim each year.

On June 12, 2020, PAU, through its subsidiary Provenance Gold USA (PG USA), entered into the Provenance Gold USA option agreement with Nevada Select Royalty Inc., a wholly owned Nevada subsidiary of Ely Gold Royalties (EGR). Pursuant to the option agreement, EGR grants PG USA the sole and exclusive right to purchase 100% of EGR's right, title and interest in 30 unpatented mining claims covering approximately 600 acres and all related technical data, information and records acquired by EGR during the option period (Appendix 1).

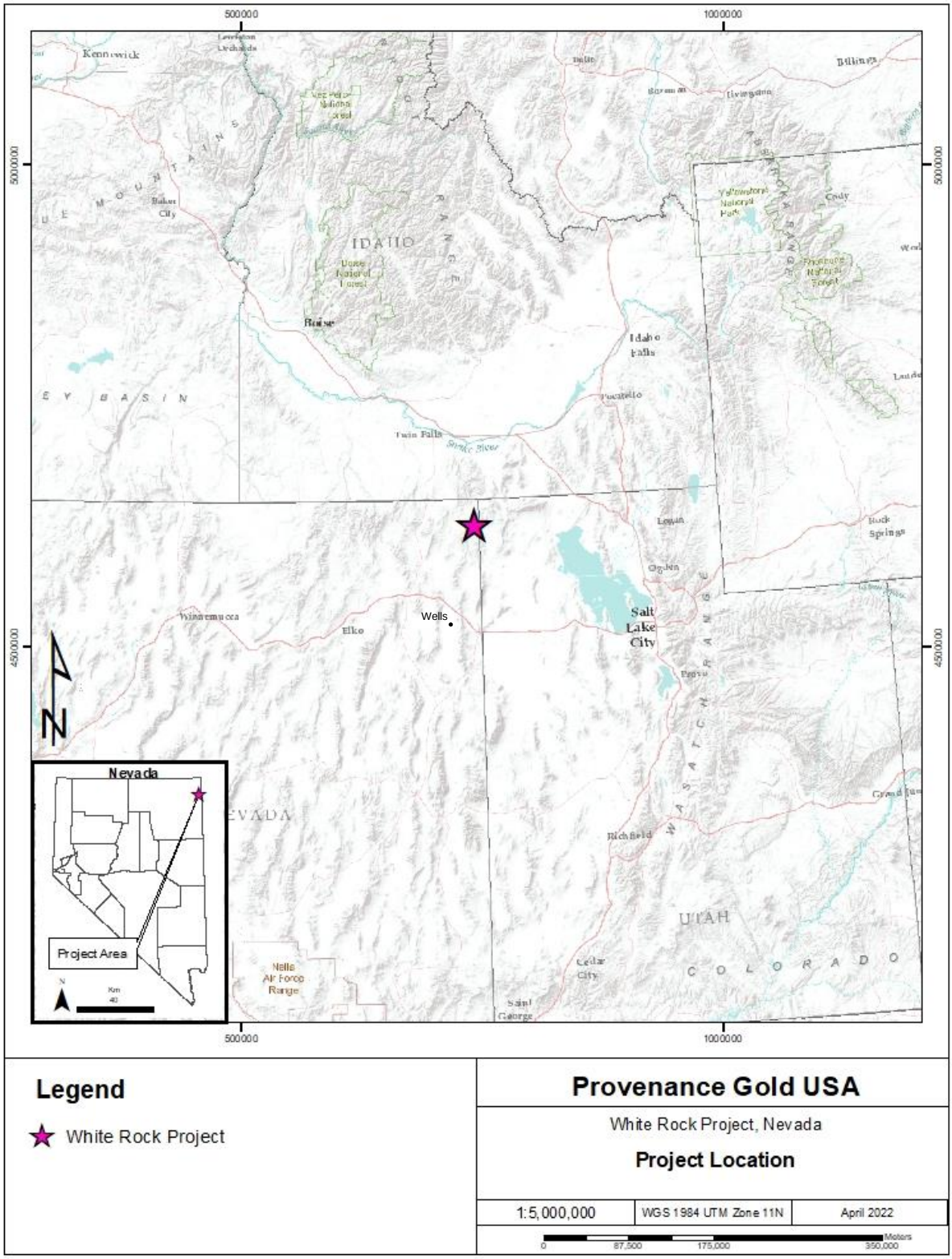

Figure 4.1. General location of the White Rock Property.

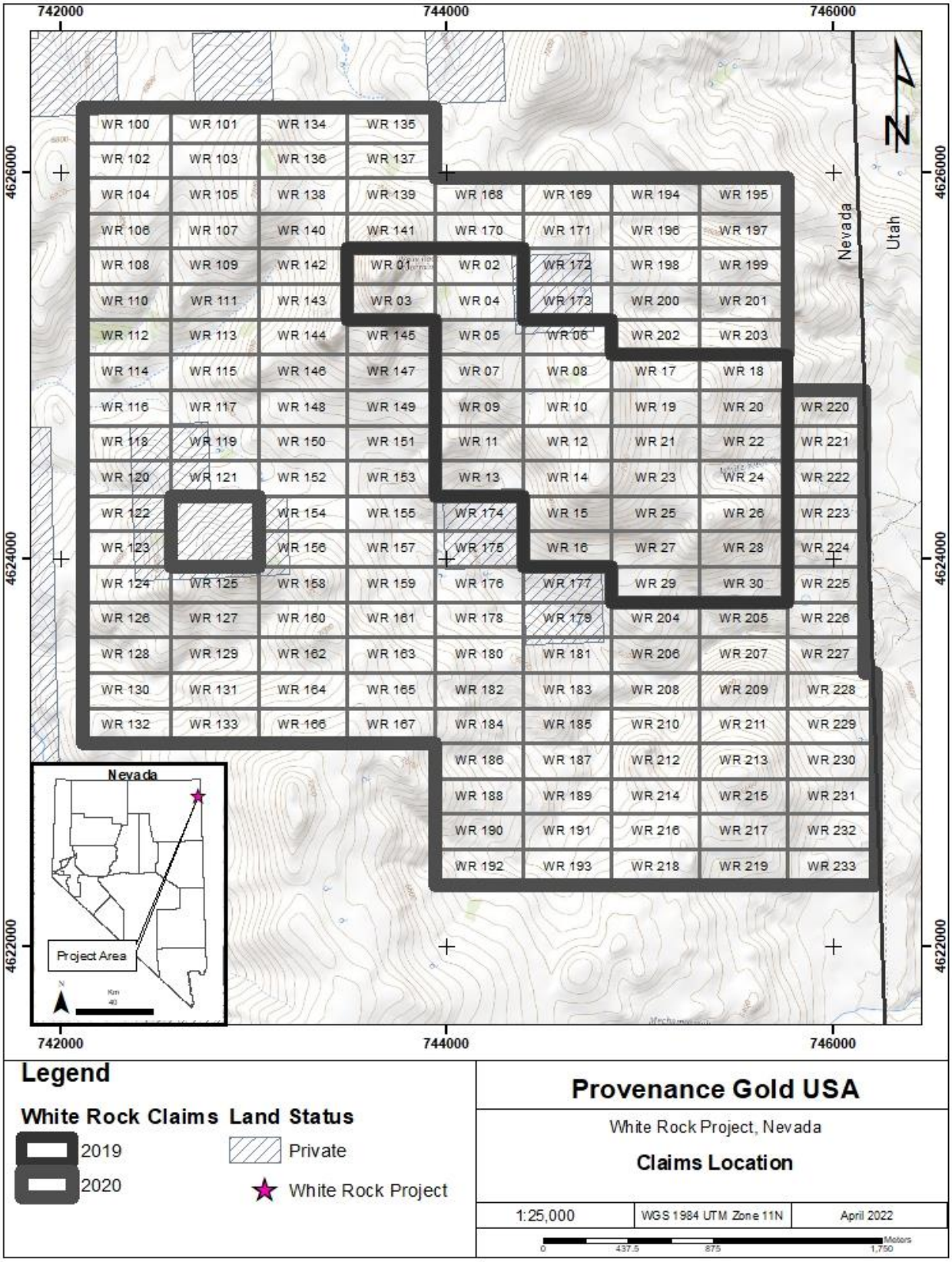

Figure 4.2. Claim Map of the White Rock Property.

To acquire 100% in the 30 unpatented mineral claims, cash payments totalling US$250,000 are required to be made as follows:

(all amounts are in US dollars):
Payments
$10,000 on signing (*paid*);
$25,000 by June 12, 2021(*paid*);
$40,000 by June 12, 2022 *(paid)*;
$50,000 by June 12, 2023; and
$125,000 by June 12, 2024

EGR retains a production royalty of 2% of NSR on all mineral production from the unpatented mining claims as well as any additional ground with staked within a two (2) mile area of interest.

In October 2020, PAU staked an additional 134 mineral claims at White Rock registered under Nevada Select Royalties, expanding the land position to approximately 3,280 acres. These are located within the two-mile area of interest set out in the option agreement with EGR and are therefore subject to the 2% NSR.

4.2 Royalties and Agreements

There are no known encumbrances on the White Rock Property. As part of the option agreement between EGR and PAU, EGR retains a production NSR royalty of 2% on all mineral production from the original 30 unpatented mining claims, and the additional 134 mineral claims as registered under Nevada Select Royalties, that are party to the option agreement.

4.3 Environmental Liabilities, Permitting and Significant Factors

There are no known environmental liability issues on the White Rock Property. Previous exploration was conducted under an Exploration Notice provided by the BLM. Access roads constructed on the Property were not reclaimed at the request of local ranchers. All required historical reclamation has been completed on the White Rock Property.

The BLM is responsible for the surface and subsurface mineral estate in the Goose Creek Mining District. Prior to conducting exploration, a Notice must be filed with the local BLM office in Elko, Nevada. The Notice describes the proposed exploration activities and any remedial reclamation that would be performed at the cessation of those activities. For any new physical disturbance, a reclamation bond in an amount prescribed by the BLM must secured prior to conducting any activities.

PAU has one Notice level permit for exploration which has been amended two times to add additional drill sites and access (Table 4.1). The permit number is NVN 99904, and it allows a total of 36 drill sites and 4 acres of access and pad disturbance. The total bond amount for future reclamation that has been posted is US$13,251. This bond amount will

be refunded after PAU completes all dirt work and demonstrates new plant growth has been achieved.

Table 4.1. Permit descriptions and status for the White Rock Property

Permit	Date Approved	Bond Posted	Acres Approved	Drill Sites Approved
Original	9/29/2020	US$8,414	1.38 Acres	11 Sites
1st Amendment	6/30/2021	US$9,465	1.74 Acres	7 New Sites
2nd Amendment	2/8/2022	US$13,251	4.03 Acres	18 New Sites
Total		**US$13,251**	**4.03 Acres**	**36 Drill Sites**

There are currently no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the Property that the authors are aware of.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The White Rock Property is located in the Goose Creek Mountains of northeastern Nevada. The Property lies within Elko County, Nevada adjacent to the Utah border, approximately 105 kilometers northeast of Wells, Nevada. Access to the project area is by state highway 233 north from Interstate 80 for 70 kilometers to the Goose Creek Forestry Road, then west on a series of gravel roads for 40 kilometers to the eastern edge of the Property. This access route passes north into Utah, then west into Nevada near the Property boundary (Figure 4.1).

5.2 Site Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The White Rock Property lies at elevations ranging from 1,786 meters to 2,431 meters at the top of White Rock Mountain. Topography is moderate to mountainous terrain, with occasional cliffs. The highest point on the Property is the summit of White Rock Mountain at 2,431 meters.

Vegetation of the White Rock area is typical of higher elevation portions of central Nevada. A moderate to locally heavy growth of pinion pine, juniper trees and sagebrush covers the Property.

5.3 Climate

The immediate region is arid to semi-arid desert with temperatures up to 40°C in the summer and average temperatures of minus 10°C in the winter. Precipitation varies between four and 10 centimeters per year, with the majority of this accumulating as snow in the winter months. Due to the high elevations at the White Rock Property, snow conditions may inhibit exploration activities during the winter months.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Existing access to the project area is reasonable. Major mining centres such as Elko and Salt Lake City are within a few hours drive of the Property. Given the supportive mining regime in the state of Nevada, it is anticipated that sufficient experienced resources and manpower exists locally to support a mining project at the White Rock Property.

6 History

Mineral claims were reportedly first staked in the Grouse Creek Mountains by two prospectors Thomas and Brown in 1872. No details about the prospecting programs or the minerals they targeted are available.

In 1984, Amax Exploration Inc. (Amax) staked claims in the area of the current White Rock Property, completing an exploration program of geological mapping, rock and soil sampling, and reverse circulation (RC) style drilling. From 1984 to 1990 Amax drilled a total of 4,471.5 m (14,670 ft) in 51 drillholes on the prospect, identifying three zones of mineralization in the Eastern, Central, and Western Zones (Figure 6.1). These zones host broad expanses of moderate to highly anomalous gold mineralization within the Rex Chert Formation. Amax concluded the Central Zone had the highest potential (Candee, 1987).

In 1990, geologists and prospectors Thomas and Schmidt located claims over the main areas of interest identified from the Amax work. The property was optioned to Kennecott Exploration Company who, between 1992 and 1994 drilled a total of 1,176.5 m (3,860 ft) in nine (9) reconnaissance holes to test for gold mineralization along various structures on the property. Two holes were drilled into the Western Zone. Drillhole WR-3 returned several intersections of anomalous gold including 342 parts per billion (ppb) Au over 21 m from 40 m to 61 m, 480 ppb Au over 37 m from 64 m to 101 m and 1,138 ppb over 18 m from 110 m to 128 m. Kennecott concluded that the White Rock Property was a stratigraphically controlled low-grade gold anomaly created by a diffuse hydrothermal system, and that the probability of finding economic mineralization on the property was quite low. Kennecott relinquished their option in early 1994 (Goodall, 2003).

A consulting geologist for M.I.M. Exploration Pty. Ltd. (MIM) visited the property in 1995 and recommended acquisition of the White Rock Property based on the potential of a Carlin-type deposit setting (Williams, 1996). An agreement was reached with the property owners, Thomas and Schmidt, and MIM began exploration in the spring of 1996. Work included further geological mapping and a ground magnetometer survey. The project geologist proposed several drillholes to test for mineralization in the Meade Peak phosphatic shale tongue and Grandeur Formation carbonates. Additionally, a high priority target was identified that could be tested by a single 610 meter (2,001 ft) deep drillhole. The deep hole was to target the intersection of a low angle fault at the western margin of the graben adjacent to the White Rock Mountain mineralized fault. These recommendations were not undertaken, and the option was allowed to lapse (Goodall, 2003).

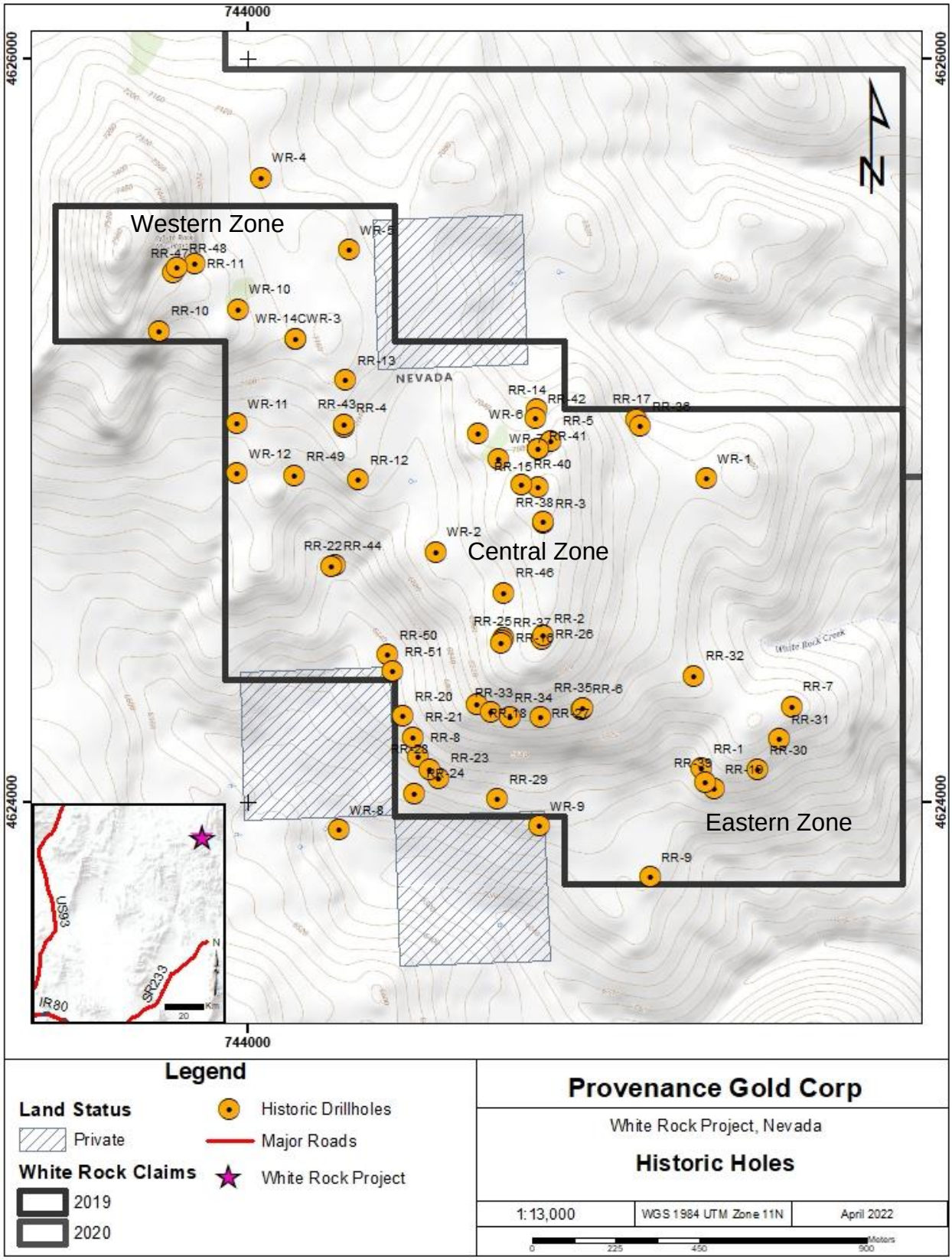

Figure 6.1. Historical drilling at the White Rock Property.

Terraco Energy Corporation (Terraco) acquired an option on the White Rock Property from prospectors Thomas and Schmidt in April 2003. Terraco completed three (3) deep RC rotary drillholes (WR-10 to WR-12) to test for potential carbonate hosted Carlin style gold mineralization (Figure 6.1). Two of the holes were abandoned due to drilling difficulties in poor ground conditions prior to reaching the target depth. The third drillhole was completed to the target depth of 605 m (1,985 ft) using a flooded reverse type drilling system. All 3 holes totalled 1,218 m (3,995 ft). Carlin style low grade gold values were negligible (Goodall and Edman, 2004). Subsequently, no further work was recommended, and the property was returned to the vendors.

Golden Odyssey Mining Inc. acquired a 100% lease interest in the White Rock Property in January 2007. On October 23, 2007, the Company released the first results for core drillhole WR-13C (Figure 6.1). WR-13C was drilled at -45 degrees on a bearing of N60E to a depth of 74 m (243 ft). The purpose of the hole was to twin hole RR-41, an existing reverse circulation rotary ("RCR") hole, to verify the reported historical results of a previous operator (Amax) for the Central Zone. A summary of the assay results for WR-13C and a comparison of the two holes are presented in Table 6.1. Hole WR-13C results correlate well with hole RR-41 results in both extent and grade and the provided confirmation of the prior historical results.

Table 6.1 WRC-13 summary assay results

	WR-13C		**RR-41**		
From – To (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (g/t)	From – To (ft	Thickness (ft)	Grade (g/t)
8-230	222	0.557	5-230	225	0.533
32-143	111	0.736	30-145	115	0.596

Drilling of a second core hole, WR-14C was completed on October 31, 2008. Total footage drilled was 69 m (225 ft) which was attempting to twin Kennecott hole WR-03 and confirm results for the Central Zone. Hole WR-14C encountered faulting and did not reach its target depth. The hole ended in gold mineralization and did not properly twin hole WR-03. Golden Odyssey subsequently relinquished the lease at White Rock at the end of 2008.

In January 2011 Timberline Resources Corp entered into a mining lease, with an option to purchase a 100% interest, for the White Rock Property from the claim owners Schmidt and Thomas. The company performed a modest work program on the White Rock Property in 2011 that included geological mapping and rock chip geochemical sampling. The White Rock Property was returned to the vendors on Sept 30th, 2014.

In 2019, the Schmidt Estate did not file annual holding fees and therefore terminated their interest in the property. In September 2019, Nevada Select Royalty located 30 mining claims over the core gold occurrences. On June 12, 2020, PAU signed the Option agreement with Nevada Select Royalties, Inc.

6.1 Historical Resources at the White Rock Property

There are no significant historical mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates on the Property.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The authors conducted a comprehensive review of the available geology reports including Goodall (2003), Thomas (1986), Candee (1987) and Williams (1996). Thomas (1986), Candee (1987) and Williams (1996) conducted property scale geological mapping over the Property area however a comprehensive geological survey of the district has not been completed. Due to the lack of a regional survey correlation of geological units across the region requires some extrapolation. Goodall (2003) standardized the nomenclature from the 3 mapping programs. The geological descriptions as presented by Goodall (2003) are considered to contain all relevant geological information for the project area based on a review of the property geology and drill chips during the site visit. The authors take responsibility for the property geology as presented below.

7.1 Regional and Property Geology

The White Rock Property lies at the northern end of the basin and range geological province of the western USA. Flat lying to gently folded Paleozoic age sedimentary rocks are unconformably overlain by Tertiary age volcanic rocks in the Property area. The unaltered Paleozoic sedimentary rocks consist of an alternating sequence of chert and fossiliferous limestone. A pale green coloured volcanic tuff of Tertiary age overlies the Paleozoic sedimentary sequence. This unit is in turn is overlain by a characteristic red rhyolite volcanic tuff (Figure 7.1; Goodall, 2003).

7.2 Stratigraphy

The stratigraphic sequence at the White Rock Property is disrupted by prominent northeast trending faults that define the boundaries of large graben blocks. These grabens expose both the older Paleozoic and Tertiary rock sequences. Northerly trending faults form horsts within the graben blocks such that an uplifted block of Paleozoic sediments forms the centre of the Property with Tertiary volcanic rocks to the west and east (Goodall, 2003).

The following standardized stratigraphic descriptions are adapted from Goodall (2003) based on the mapping completed by Thomas (1986), Candee (1987) and Williams (1996):

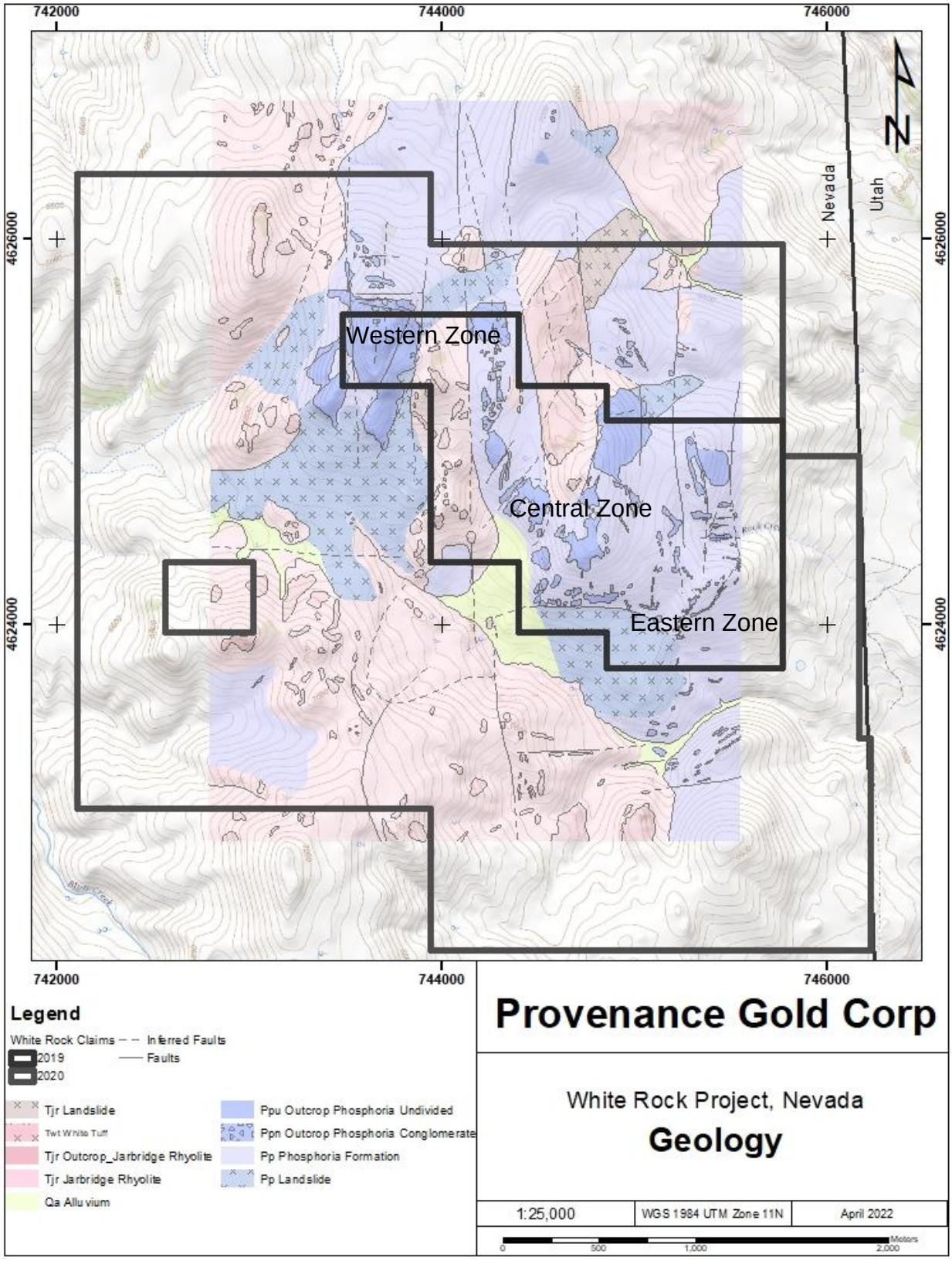

Figure 7.1 Geology of White Rock Property

The oldest rocks exposed at the White Rock Property consist of a sequence of thin to medium bedded, light to medium grey limestone and dolomite. Cherty and sandy interbeds occur locally. These rocks are correlated with the Grandeur Formation (Pmg) of Paleozoic age and are exposed in the northern area of the Property.

Overlying the Grandeur Formation limestone is a sequence of interbedded chert, cherty siltstone, quartzite, shale and minor conglomerate. The rocks are resistant, and form prominent cliff faces through the central area of the Property, including White Rock Mountain. These cherty sedimentary rocks form the Rex Chert member (Prc) of the Permian age Phosphoria Formation (Ppf).

Medium grey cherty limestone, black massive calcareous limestone, cherty siltstone and dolomite of the upper Permian age Gerster Formation (Pg) are the youngest exposure of Paleozoic rocks on the Property. These rocks outcrop in the southeast portion of the area.

Interbeds of silty limestone of the possible Thaynes Formation and green shales possibly of the Dinwoody Formation, both of Triassic age (Tru), are exposed in the southwestern portion of the Property. These fossiliferous limestones and platy sediments contain coarse primary pyrite crystals and weather a light grey colour.

An early Tertiary age fanglomerate (Tfg) consisting of pebble to cobble sized clasts unconformably overlies the Mesozoic and Paleozoic rocks. Beds ranging in thickness from 10 to 20 feet occur as coarse, weathered surfaces in the southern area of the Property. This unit lacks volcanic clasts and therefore was deposited prior to the mid to late Tertiary volcanism.

A tuffaceous sedimentary sequence (Ts) consisting of poorly consolidated tuffaceous conglomerates, sandstones, siltstones and lacustrine sediments are exposed along White Rock Creek in the southeastern area of the Property. It is likely these rocks were deposited during the Basin and Range development during the middle to late Tertiary.

Numerous exposures of volcanic tuffs (Tt) occur throughout the prospect area. The rocks are pale green to white, aphanitic and recessive weathering. Scattered masses of float are distributed throughout the central Property area.

Porphyritic, red rhyodacite flows (Trr) occur throughout the central portion of the Property. The unit is estimated at 60 meters thick and includes subhedral to euhedral quartz and plagioclase phenocrysts up to 1 centimeter in size. It is postulated that the distinct red colour of the glassy matrix is due to finely disseminated iron oxides.

Outcrops of opaline breccia (Tob) have been noted in the northeastern and eastern areas of the Property. The unit consists of subangular fragments of silicified

limestone and siltstone in a white to grey opaline matrix. These breccias may, in part, be fault breccias silicified by late hot spring activity.

The youngest rocks exposed in the project area consist of a light grey weathered rhyolite (Tbr) containing up to 15% biotite in an aphanitic matrix. The unit outcrops in the southwestern and southcentral areas of the Property. Total thickness of the unit is not known.

Quaternary age surficial deposits occur over much of the Property and consist of alluvium, colluvium and talus varying in thickness to approximately 30 meters.

Structurally, the observed fault systems on the Property strike both northeast and northwest. The northeasterly set, which seems to have a preferred orientation of 020° appears the most dominant set. These faults form a horst and graben structure, or pull apart basin, on the eastern slopes of White Rock Mountain. The structural manifestation of this interpretation is evident in the pattern of outcrop on the Property; Paleozoic sedimentary rocks are noted to occur on structural highs (horsts) on either side of the graben, while Tertiary volcanic rocks with lesser Paleozoic sedimentary rocks are noted to occur within the grabens. Tertiary rocks dip to the northwest on the western side of the horst, and to the southeast on the eastern side. The strike of the gently dipping Paleozoic rocks varies depending on where they are located relative to the three unique fault blocks (Goodall, 2003).

Three distinct styles of alteration were noted on the White Rock Property. The primary alteration is silicification, which preferentially replaces the Paleozoic sedimentary rocks, forming fine to medium grained, whitish to translucent quartz. Quartz veinlets, with accompanying iron oxides and pyrite occur with the silicified zones. Silica replacement of Tertiary wall rocks has also been noted adjacent to mineralized structures. The secondary argillic alteration appears to be confined to Tertiary sedimentary rocks. Advanced argillic alteration consisting of a quartz+clay+alunite assemblage occurs in the reddish rhyodacite and tuffaceous sediments within the overlying Tertiary units (Goodall, 2003).

7.3 Mineralization

Permian age sedimentary rocks, primarily chert, host low-grade fracture related epithermal gold-silver mineralization on the White Rock project. Three areas of shallow, structurally controlled mineralization have been identified on the Property to date; the Eastern, Central, and Western zones. The Central zone has been the focus of the majority of historical exploration. The target mineralization extends across a 3.2 km by 1.6 km area centered on a complex dome structure that is believed to have formed on the upper plate of a system of thrust faults, and encompasses all three zones. Mineralization within the Eastern zone does not appear to be extensive, while the Western zone, which hosts strong gold mineralization, remains undefined. Disseminated gold mineralization is postulated to occur at depth within the Grandeur Formation limestone and related sedimentary rocks. Additional gold mineralization appears to be also spatially associated with the more vertical bounding structures of the grabens and horsts to produce the

currently recognized structurally and stratigraphically controlled mineralized zones on the White Rock Property (Figure 7.2). It is not clear whether the gold mineralization in these two settings represent a single event or multiple events, including potential remobilization.

Elevated concentrations of epithermal pathfinder elements such as arsenic, antimony and mercury exist locally, and may indicate an upper-level expression of a low sulphidation, quartz-adularia epithermal system. Insufficient geochemical data has been reviewed by the authors to determine if any correlation exists between increases in the concentrations of the foregoing elements with increased precious metal values.

In the past, approximately sixty RC drillholes have tested for shallow gold mineralization on the Property. This drilling has been conducted mainly in the Central and Eastern zones, with some drilling in the Western zone. An 1,850-foot-deep (564 m) mud rotary hole was completed to test for deep structurally controlled mineralization adjacent to faults or within the underlying carbonate sequence of rocks. While targeted structures were intersected in these deep holes, no significant mineralization was noted.

8 Deposit Types

The White Rock Property hosts gold mineralization and alteration patterns with similarities to low sulphidation epithermal deposits. Such deposit types are well documented in Nevada, including Round Mountain, Midas, and Sleeper. These types of deposits can include disseminated and vein deposits of precious metals (Goodall, 2003). PAU geologists have concluded that White Rock represents a different type of epithermal mineralizing system. This class of systems is associated with large geothermal plumes of hydrothermal fluids that produce significant amounts of silicification 9and in some cases potassic alteration), which hosts the gold and trace elements, and are capped or fringed by large halos of argillic alteration. Examples of these types of epithermal deposits include the Cahuilla (California) and the Hycroft (Nevada) systems.

Previous operators on the White Rock Property proposed that the elevated concentrations of arsenic, antimony, and mercury, commonly within the opaline breccia, may also represent the upper parts of a deep-seated Carlin-type gold deposit. Carbonate rocks, such as the Grandeur Formation limestone underlying the Property, are permissive hosts for Carlin–style mineralization. This is the deposit style that was Terraco's primary focus of exploration at the White Rock Property when they held the lease (Goodall, 2003).

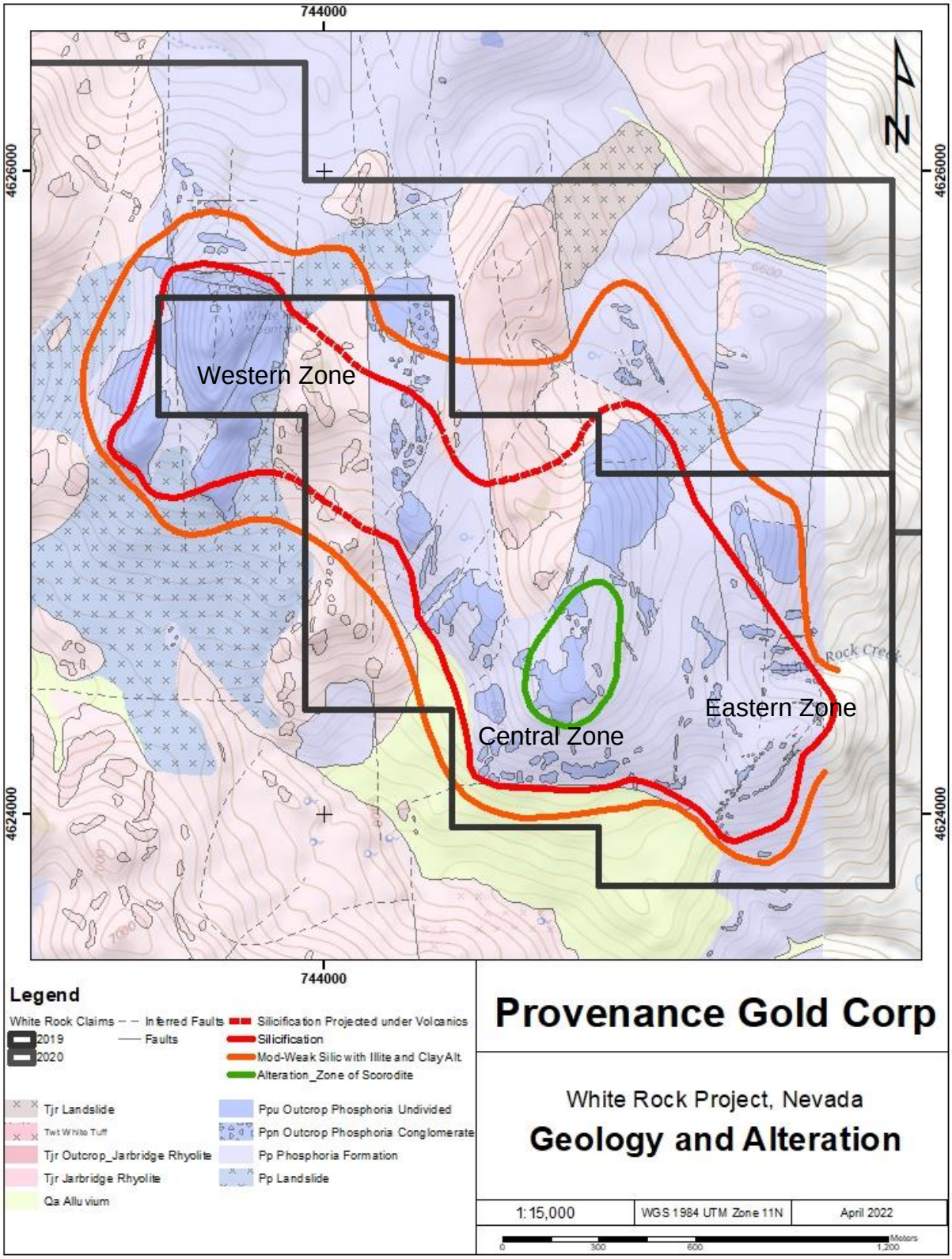

Figure 7.2 Detailed Alteration of White Rock Property

9 Exploration

During the 2020 field season, PAU personnel conducted a targeted mapping and sampling program in order confirm previous historical surface results and to aid in selecting appropriate targets for drilling.

A total of 41 hand sized, rock chip samples were collected from outcrop or subcrop across the Property in 2020. Sample locations are shown on Figure 9.1. Samples were collected by an experienced consulting geologist with knowledge of epithermal alteration and mineralization styles. Surface samples were selected as representative of the key gold bearing lithologies present on the Property to test the extent and possible variability of gold at surface. These samples were selective and biased towards mineralized rocks and may not be representative of all the geological units on the Property. Samples consisted of jasperoid breccia ± goethite and silicified siltstone breccia. A total of ten of the 41 samples returned gold values in excess of 0.2 g/t up to a maximum of 3.83 g/t Au, and confirmed the extent of known gold mineralization across the property (Figure 9.1; Table 9.1).

Table 9.1 2020 rock chip sample assay highlights

Sample Number	UTM East	UTM North	Au (ppm)	Sample Description
WR-1010	744761	4624771	0.289	Brecciated jasperoid with goethite and hematite
WR-1001	774803	4624860	0.314	Jasperoid breccia with goethite along fault zone
WR-1012	744813	4624868	0.361	Jasperoid with goethite
WR-1029	745126	4624017	0.416	Silicified siltstone brecciated
WR-1028	745234	4624074	0.484	Brecciated brown siltstone
WR-1031	745093	4624077	0.595	Vuggy jasperoid breccia
WR-1015	744813	4624537	1.35	Siltstone with silicification, and goethite
WR-1027	745256	4624042	1.984	Jasperoid with goethite
WR-1018	744797	4624376	2.087	Goethite bx along fault siltstone
WR-1036	744741	4623952	3.83	Jasperoid breccia with goethite

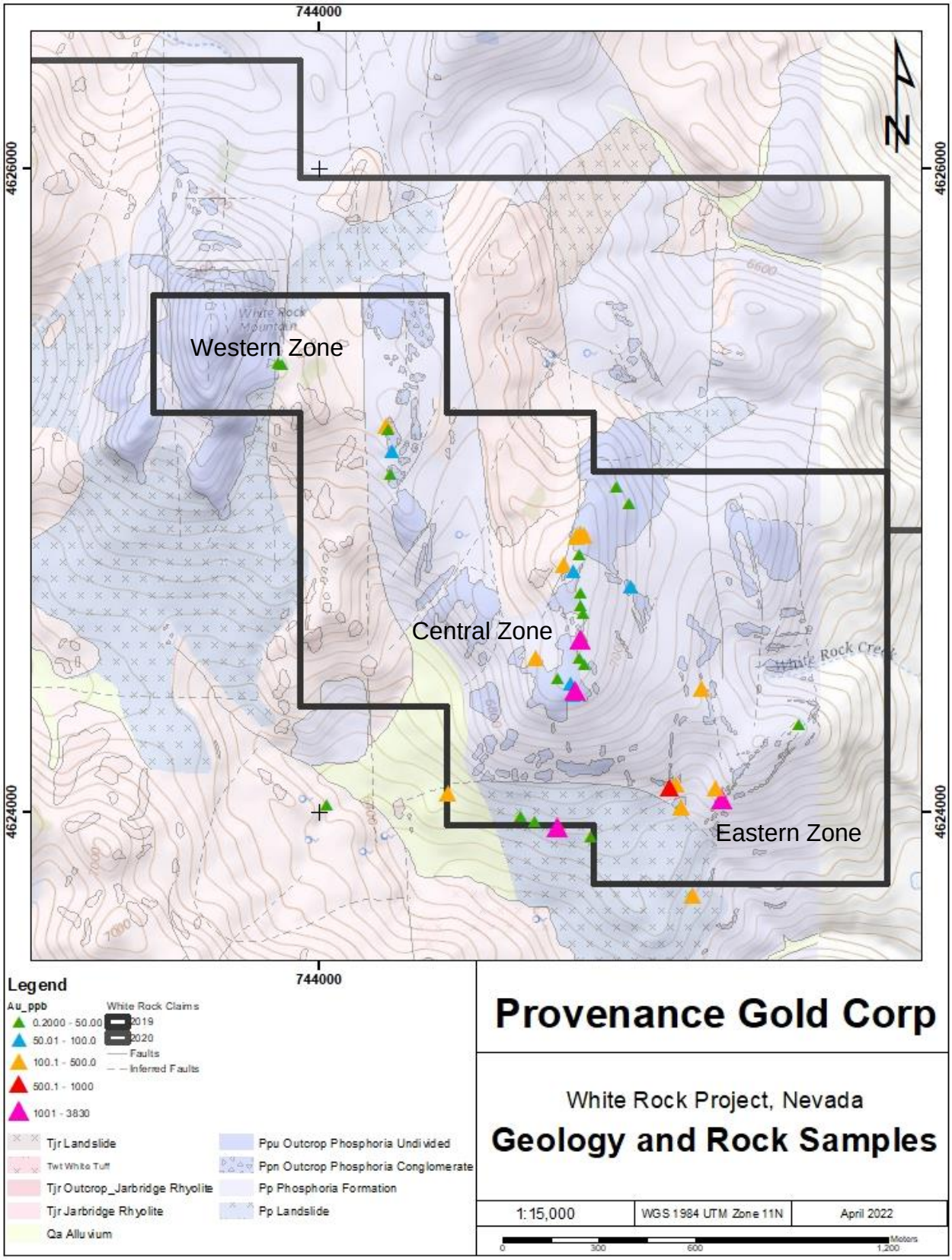

Figure 9.1. Sample locations and results for White Rock Property 2020 grab samples.

10 Drilling

Drilling by PAU commenced in July, 2021. This initial drilling was intended to define the stratigraphic and structural controls and grades within the extensive central area of sediment-hosted gold mineralization. The target mineralization extends across a 3.2 km by 1.6 km area centered on a complex dome structure that is believed to have formed on the upper plate of a system of thrust faults. Drilling was intended to confirm results from historical drillholes that intersected numerous thick intervals of gold mineralization, while confirming PAU's new understanding of the structural and stratigraphic controls of the gold mineralization.

A total of 35 RC drillholes were completed at White Rock in 2021 totalling 3,247.64 m (10,655 ft) (Figure 10.1, Tables 10.1, 10.2). A total of 2,361 RC chip samples collected along 5-foot intervals were collected during the program. Assay highlights from the PAU drill program are provided in Table 10.2 for intervals that returned assays with greater than 0.1 g/t Au.

10.1 White Rock Mountain Zone (Western Zone)

Only one hole (WR-21) was drilled into this zone. The hole failed to intercept significant mineralization as it penetrated the bottom of the mineralized stratigraphy. Historical holes nearby and further up the mountain intercepted significant gold mineralization.

10.2 Valley Mineralized Zone (Western Zone)

Hole WR-15 was drilled vertically to test disseminated gold mineralization in the sedimentary rocks that host the system (Figure 10.1, Tables 10.1, 10.2). The highest assay value in WR-15 was 2.35 g/t Au over 1.5 m (5 ft), which was intersected within an interval of 29 m (95 ft) that averaged 0.636 g/t Au. This was closely followed by another interval of 53 m (175 ft) that averaged 0.197 g/t Au. The upper interval contains a higher grade intercept of 7.6 m (25 ft) that averages 1.45 g/t Au. The anomalous gold mineralized zones have a cumulate thickness of 91.5 m (300 ft). This first hole was drilled to confirm historical exploration including anomalous drillhole intercepts, and to confirm continuity of mineralization along with providing some modern insight on the details of the mineralized system along the graben edge.

Table 10.1. 2021 Drillhole details at the White Rock Project (WGS-84-UTM Zone 11)

Hole ID	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (ft)	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing
WR-15	-90	0	500	152.4	744135	4625263
WR-16	-50	90	300	91.4	744138	4625263
WR-17	-50	270	450	137.2	744127	4625267
WR-18	-50	180	320	97.5	744129	4625263
WR-19	-50	0	300	91.4	744131	4625269
WR-20	-50	90	450	137.2	744180	4625269
WR-21	-50	270	400	121.9	743894	4625493
WR-22	-90	0	140	42.7	744800	4624755
WR-23	-45	260	480	146.3	744800	4624753
WR-24	-60	260	300	91.4	744801	4624753
WR-25	-50	60	200	61.0	744776	4624893
WR-26	-90	0	400	121.9	744776	4624893
WR-27	-50	120	300	91.4	744771	4624885
WR-28	-90	0	530	161.5	744761	4624806
WR-29	-50	90	235	71.6	744769	4624806
WR-30	-50	180	140	42.7	744769	4624808
WR-31	-80	120	400	121.9	744690	4624924
WR-32	-60	120	380	115.8	744692	4624929
WR-33	-90	0	120	36.6	744831	4624795
WR-34	-50	90	150	45.7	744832	4624794
WR-35	-50	0	160	48.8	744827	4624790
WR-36	-50	270	250	76.2	744827	4624790
WR-37	-50	180	600	182.9	744793	4624420
WR-38	-90	0	270	82.3	744791	4624424
WR-39	-70	270	220	67.1	744790	4624420
WR-40	-50	270	220	67.1	744790	4624420
WR-41	-50	225	250	76.2	744789	4624420
WR-42	-50	90	360	109.7	744797	4624421
WR-43	-45	270	200	61.0	744497	4624861
WR-44	-45	90	320	97.5	744508	4624862
WR-45	-80	180	340	103.6	744816	4624541
WR-46	-50	270	60	18.3	744811	4624539
WR-47	-65	270	310	94.5	744814	4624539
WR-48	-45	270	300	91.4	745116	4624571
WR-49	-50	90	300	91.4	745115	4624574

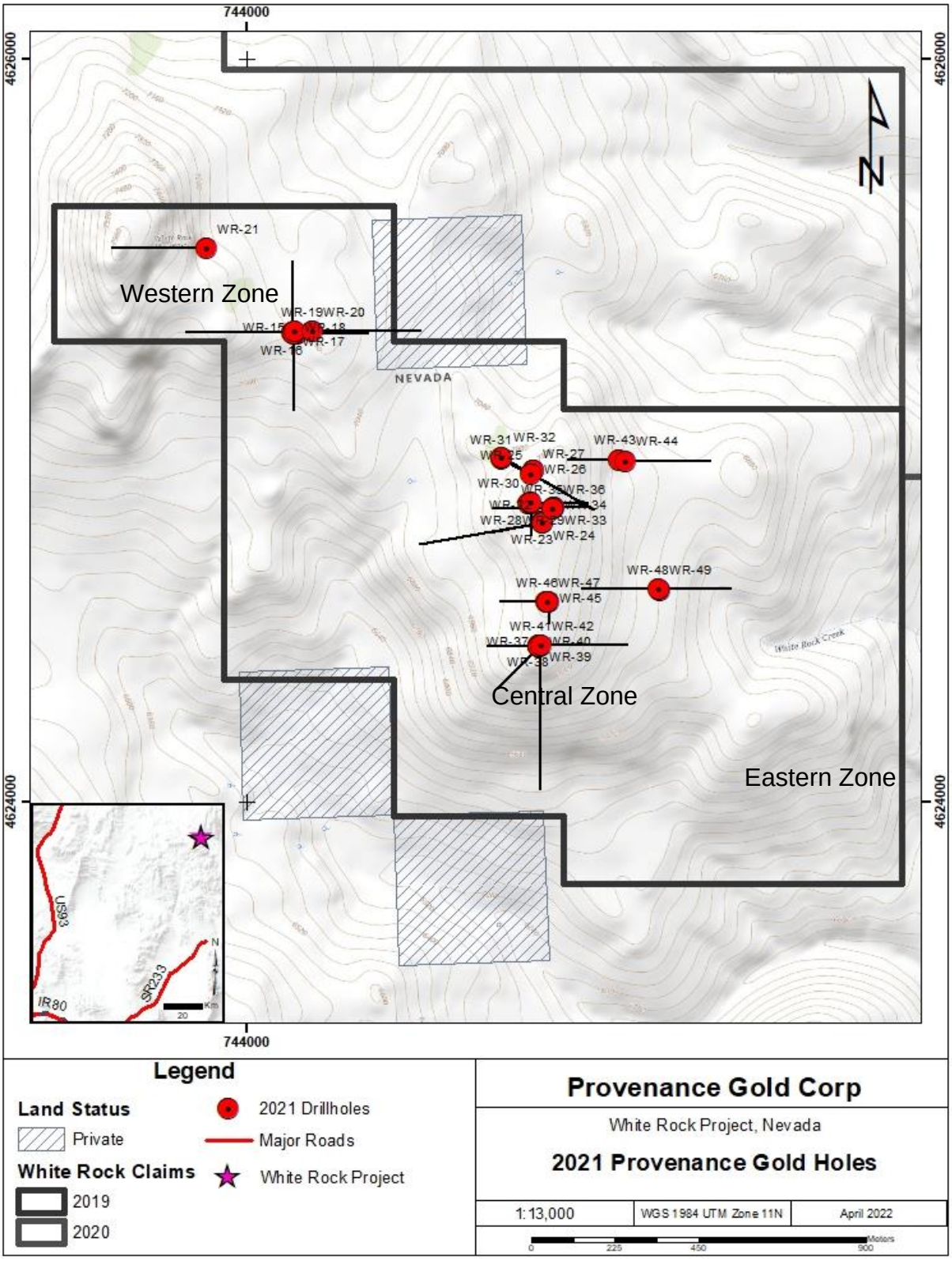

Figure 10.1. Historical and 2021 PAU drillholes at the White Rock Project.

Table 10.2. 2021 Drill intersection highlights showing results above 0.1 g/t Au.

Hole	Depth	Incline	Bearing	Interval-Ft	Thickness-Ft*	Au g/t	Au opt	High Assay Au g/t	Low Assay Au g/t	Number of samples in interval	Number of samples <0.1 Au g/t	Comments
WR-15	500	-90	0	120-215	95	0.636	0.0185	2.348	0.094	19	1	Twin WR-3
			Including	160-185	25	1.452	0.042	2.348	0.974	5		
				235-410	175	0.197	0.0058	1.088	0.075	35	4	
				240-265	25	0.427	0.012	1.088	0.15	5		
				420-435	15	0.13	0.004	0.151	0.109	3		
WR-16**	300	-50	90	95-270	180	0.618	0.018	3.545	0.09	36	1	
			Including	95-135	40	0.83	0.024	3.545	0.103	8		
			Including	225-260	35	1.53	0.044	2.74	0.414	7		
WR-17**	450	-50	270	440-450	10	0.21	0.006	0.314	0.107	2		
WR-18**	320	-50	180	295-320	25	1	0.029	3.206	0.189	5		
WR-19**	300	-50	0	90-125	35	0.792	0.023	3.227	0.143	7		Rods stuck
				150-175	25	0.321	0.009	0.741	0.161	5		
				290-300	10	0.404	0.012	0.454	0.355	2		
WR-20	450	-50	90	85-115	25	0.158	0.005	0.244	0.057	5	1	
				165-230	65	0.196	0.006	0.333	0.075	13	2	
				255-280	25	0.321	0.009	0.352	0.088	5	1	
WR-21	400	-50	270	110-135	25	0.11	0.003	0.137	0.092	5	1	
WR-22**	140	-90	0	0-40	40	0.357	0.01	0.712	0.122	8		Twin RR-3
				60-65	5	1.337	0.039	1.337	1.337	1		
				85-140	55	0.25	0.007	0.423	0.155	11		
WR-23	480	-45	260	0-75	75	0.256	0.007	0.417	0.111	15		Twin RR-38
				95-360	265	0.388	0.011	1.51	0.112	53		
			Including	100-125	25	0.778	0.023	1.086	0.371	5		
			Including	160-180	20	0.397	0.012	0.631	0.231	4		

Hole	Depth	Incline	Bearing	Interval-Ft	Thickness-Ft*	Au g/t	Au opt	High Assay Au g/t	Low Assay Au g/t	Number of samples in interval	Number of samples <0.1 Au g/t	Comments
			Including	200-220	20	0.526	0.015	0.653	0.453	4		
			Including	260-310	50	0.65	0.019	1.51	0.143	10		
WR-24**	300	-60	260	0-40	40	0.454	0.013	0.9	0.178	8		
				90-300	210	0.293	0.009	1.288	0.04	42	1	
			Including	95-130	35	0.713	0.021	1.288	0.376	7		
			Including	230-240	10	0.407	0.012	0.413	0.401	2		
WR-25**	200	-50	60	55-95	40	0.301	0.009	0.478	0.122	8		
				105-125	20	0.14	0.004	0.213	0.107	4		
				140-165	25	0.144	0.004	0.245	0.098	5	1	
WR-26	400	-90	0	0-55	55	0.157	0.005	0.437	0.09	11	1	
				80-150	70	0.293	0.009	0.807	0.141	14		
				175-190	15	0.117	0.003	0.125	0.105	3		
				200-330	130	0.241	0.007	0.62	0.105	26		
			Including	235-255	25	0.435	0.013	0.62	0.282	5		
				345-380	35	0.156	0.005	0.191	0.126	7		
WR-27**		300	-50 120	10-15	10	0.82	0.024	1.413	0.228	2		
				30-55	25	0.237	0.007	0.389	0.114	5		
				70-210	140	0.257	0.007	0.94	0.076	28	3	
			Including	115-140	25	0.546	0.016	0.94	0.325	5		
WR-28	530	-90	0	75-340	265	0.376	0.011	1.278	0.101	53		Rods stuck
			Including	205-260	55	0.729	0.021	1.278	0.366	11		
				355-405	50	0.242	0.007	0.488	0.113	10		
WR-29**	235	-50	90	115-235	120	0.276	0.008	0.578	0.08	24	1	
WR-30**	140	-50	270	85-140	55	0.291	0.009	0.518	0.126	11		
WR-31	400	-80	90	195-335	140	0.208	0.006	0.819	0.084	28		

Hole	Depth	Incline	Bearing	Interval-Ft	Thickness-Ft*	Au g/t	Au opt	High Assay Au g/t	Low Assay Au g/t	Number of samples in interval	Number of samples <0.1 Au g/t	Comments
WR-32**	380	-60	120	165-380	215	0.305	0.009	0.638	0.116	43		Twin WR-7
			Including	175-240	65	0.411	0.012	0.638	0.201	13		
			Including	350-365	15	0.492	0.014	0.53	0.455	3		
WR-33**	120	-90	0	75-120	45	0.39	0.011	0.799	0.197	9		
WR-34**	150	-50	90	0-20	20	0.17	0.005	0.228	0.108	4		
				95-140	45	0.492	0.014	1.292	0.125	9		
			Including	95-120	25	0.96	0.028	1.292	0.508	5		
WR-35**	160	-50	0	110-160	50	0.22	0.006	0.373	0.083	10	1	
WR-36**	250	-50	270	115-250	135	0.242	0.007	0.611	0.106	27		
			Including	215-235	20	0.412	0.012	0.611	0.285	4		
WR-37	600	-50	180	35-50	15	0.23	0.007	0.288	0.182	3		
				70-100	30	0.153	0.004	0.233	0.11	6		
				210-225	15	0.157	0.005	0.236	0.112	3		
				240-285	45	0.226	0.007	0.442	0.1	9		
				310-405	95	0.205	0.006	0.536	0.083	19	1	
				490-500	10	0.119	0.003	0.137	0.101	2		
				590-600	10	0.182	0.005	0.233	0.131	2		
WR-38**	270	-90	0	120-175	55	0.28	0.008	1.064	0.092	11	3	Rods stuck
			Including	135-160	25	0.476	0.014	1.064	0.281	5		
				200-225	25	0.156	0.005	0.216	0.106	5		
				245-265	20	0.216	0.006	0.297	0.177	4		
WR-39**	220	-70	270	65-90	25	0.152	0.004	0.269	0.102	5		
				125-150	25	0.217	0.006	0.35	0.086	5	1	
				195-220	25	0.17	0.005	0.308	0.081	5	1	
WR-40**	220	-50	270	135-220	85	0.449	0.013	1.278	0.104	17		
WR-41**	250	-50	225	145-195	50	0.289	0.008	1.068	0.071	10	1	

Hole	Depth	Incline	Bearing	Interval-Ft	Thickness-Ft*	Au g/t	Au opt	High Assay Au g/t	Low Assay Au g/t	Number of samples in interval	Number of samples <0.1 Au g/t	Comments
				215-250	35	0.219	0.006	0.311	0.111	7		
WR-42	360	-50	90	0-30	30	0.16	0.005	0.269	0.105	6		
				185-250	65	0.15	0.004	0.245	0.084	13	1	
				260-280	20	0.24	0.007	0.318	0.187	4		
WR-43**	200	-45	270	40-200	160	0.017	0.005	0.258	0.063	32	3	
WR-44	320	-45	90	95-145	50	0.137	0.004	0.217	0.08	10	1	
WR-45	340	-80	180	55-275	220	0.517	0.015	1.848	0.095	44		
			Including	70-170	100	0.88	0.026	1.848	0.441	20		
			Including	120-160	40	1.11	0.032	1.848	0.705	8		
WR-46**	60	-50	270	0-60	60	0.367	0.011	1.778	0.075	12	1	
			Including	35-50	15	1.01	0.029	1.778	0.591	3		
WR-47	310	-65	270	0-310	310	0.359	0.01	1.778	0.08	62	1	
			Including	35-135	100	0.535	0.016	1.778	0.185	20		
			Including	170-195	25	0.717	0.021	1.163	0.318	5		
WR-48	300	-45	270	160-180	20	0.1	0.003	0.116	0.092	4	3	
				220-225	10	0.1	0.003	0.142	0.126	2		
WR-49	300	-50	90	60-85	25	0.1	0.003	0.123	0.071	5	1	

***True widths are not known at present**
****Hole ended prematurely due to drilling conditions**

Hole WR-16 intersected a 55 m (180 ft) interval that averaged 0.618 g/t Au starting with 1.5 m (5 ft) of 3.55 g/t Au at 20 m (95 ft) and ending with a 6 m (20 ft) interval that averaged 2.3 g/t Au. The 55 m thick zone also contained 7 assay intervals over 1 g/t Au. The hole was stopped at 91 m (300 ft) due to difficult drilling conditions. The hole was collared near WR-15 and drilled due east at -50 degrees. The hole remains open to mineralization at depth. Based on historical data, PAU personnel believe another mineralized zone occurs below the one that was intersected by hole WR-16. The results in these holes suggest that there may be a stratabound zone that dips to the west beneath the volcanics and that the volcanics may have acted as an aquitard to the gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids migrating up along structures related to the grabens.

The other four holes drilled in the Valley Zone experienced difficult drilling conditions due to severely broken ground and wide-open fractures. The ground conditions prevented the drilling from going deeper and the drillers were forced to terminate the holes while still in mineralization. The mineralization is expected to extend to greater depth based on results from nearby historical holes. For example, hole WR-18, had just entered the main mineralized zone and intersected the uppermost 7.6 meters (25 feet) of the mineralized zone when the hole was terminated. The first 7.6 meters (25 feet) of the zone averaged 1.0 g/t Au starting with 1.5 m (5 ft) assaying 3.2 g/t Au.

10.3 Central Ridge Area (Central Zone)

Twelve holes, WR-22 to WR-36 and WR-45 to WR-47, were completed in the Central Ridge area, located more than a kilometer to the southeast of the White Rock Mountain (Western) Zone. Numerous historical holes in the Central Ridge area intercepted 50 to 100 m of mineralization along a north-south ridge that is 400 to 500 m wide and 1,000 m long at the surface. The widely spaced historical drilling intersected strong mineralization in every drillhole.

Drillhole WR-23 located 800 m southeast of the Company's initial confirmation drilling area, appears to be near the center of the initially recognized mineralization and alteration system. This mineralized system is interpreted to extend for at least another kilometer further to the southeast from hole WR-23. Hole WR-23 was drilled to a depth of 146 m (480 ft), with strong mineralization beginning at the surface and continuing to a depth of 117 m (385 ft). The hole intersected 85 m (280 ft) of mineralization averaging 0.369 g/t Au to a depth of 94 m (310 ft). Within that intersection, higher grade intervals include 0.778 g/t Au from 38 m (125 ft) to 46 m (150 ft).

Drillhole WR-45 located north of the Nose area on Central Ridge intersected a feeder structure at 17 m (55 ft) depth and terminated in mineralization at 104 m (340 ft). The hole was terminated due to difficult ground conditions for drilling. Between 17 and 84 m (55 and 275 ft), the hole averaged 0.52 g/t Au, with higher grade intervals within this intersection from 21 to 52 m (70 to 170 ft) that averaged 0.88 g/t Au, and from 37 to 49 m (120 to 160 ft) that averaged 1.11 g/t Au. The hole ended in mineralization at 340 ft, with indications it may have been entering another zone of stronger mineralization. Combined

with the results in other holes around WR-45 there is also an indication that there may be a flatter stratigraphic component to the mineralized zone as well.

10.4 The Nose Area (Central Zone)

The Nose area is located at the south end of Central Ridge and lies 350 m south of hole WR-23. Six angled holes (WR-37 to WR-42) were drilled from this one site in all directions. Even though five of the holes were lost before reaching their target depths, all holes entered the main gold horizon but were lost within the mineralization. An important hole was WR-40, which was drilled to the west, and intercepted 20 m (65 ft) of 0.449 g/t Au before being lost due to broken ground before it was able to penetrate the bulk of the projected gold zone. These results may confirm that higher grades may follow or be spatially associated with the main north-south fault on the west side of Central Ridge.

10.5 White Rock Mineralization

White Rock Mineralization is unusual in that it extends along the crest of a broad, high ridge (White Rock Mountain) in an area that has been geologically pulled apart in an extensional setting. This appears to have created space for gold-bearing mineralized fluids but it has also created highly fractured ground conditions and presents difficulties for drilling. Currently, the mineralization is understood to be hosted in silicified limestone and sandy shales of unknown orientation. While this ridge setting is a positive with near surface gold mineralization, it has also resulted in the premature termination of many of the drillholes during the 2021 program, many of which did not reach their intended target depth. These highly fractured zones to a degree are an indicator for the gold-bearing zones.

Based on the drilling results to date including the 2021 and historical drilling, the White Rock Property appear to be host to a large alteration and gold mineralized system, close to surface and with significant thicknesses. For the most part, most of the mineralization encountered has been oxidized. During 2021, two encouraging previously undrilled step-out areas in the Nose area as well as the new feeder structure (WR-45) have been identified and should be followed up with additional drilling.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Sample Collection, Preparation and Security

11.1.1 Historical Samples

There is little information available for the sampling method and approach for the historical soil, rock, and core sampling.

11.1.2 PAU Rock Chip Samples

A total of 41 rock chip samples were collected from outcrop or subcrop across the Property in 2020. Hand sized samples were collected from outcrop by PAU staff and contract geologists. Samples were selected as representative of the key gold bearing lithologies present on the Property to test the extent and possible variability of gold at surface. Samples weighed between 1.4 and 6.5 kg. Samples were bagged, zap strapped and labelled with a sample number. Samples were bagged and labelled before being hand delivered to Paragon Geochemical laboratory in Sparks, NV by truck.

11.1.3 PAU RC Chip Samples

A total of 2,361 RC chip samples were collected from the 35 RC holes completed in 2021 including control samples inserted by PAU personnel. The samples were collected during drilling at the drill rig by a drill sampler. Samples were collected in 1.5 m (5 ft) composite intervals.

11.1.4 RC chip sampling procedure

A sample bucket placed was underneath the cyclone ensuring a tight seal. Upon completion of a sample run (one 5 ft drill rod), the driller slowed or stopped the drill feed to ensure all samples reached the cyclone and the hole was blown clear. The driller directed remnant down-the-hole air pressure and informed the sampler that the bucket could be removed. The completed (full) sample bucket was weighed before being taken to the splitter. Two labelled sample bags (once small and one large) were loaded onto the splitter before the sample in the bucket was poured into the splitter. The sampler manually shook the splitter, and/or used a hammer to ensure there was no sample left in the splitter and that there had been efficient splitting of the sample. The bucket was cleaned with a rag to prepare for the subsequent sample. The large 24”x36” sample bag with the reject material was removed and stored in rows in sequential order. Sample bags must match and correspond with the depth of the drillhole. The small sample 12”x20” bag was removed, sealed with a zip tie, and placed in a white poly-woven rice shipment bag. Shipments were hand delivered to Paragon Geochemical laboratory in Sparks, NV by truck.

11.1.5 Geological logging of RC chips.

During drilling the geologist used the 50 mm PVC spear to collect a representative sample from each of the large plastic bulk reject samples. The representative sample collected in the spear was dry sieved to remove excess fine drill dust. The remaining coarse drill cuttings were wet sieved to remove fine drill dust. A representative sub sample was collected and placed in the correct position corresponding with the drill depth in the chip tray for future reference. Once the chip tray was full, the geologist logged and recorded the geology, sulphide mineralogy and veining.

11.2 Analytical Procedures

All samples were assayed at independent Paragon Geochemical assay laboratory in Reno, Nevada (ISO ISO/IEC 17025:2017). The samples were dried at 100°C, crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (-2 mm), and riffle split. A 250 g split sample was pulverised to 85% passing 200 mesh. Samples were analysed using a 30 g fire assay with aqua regia digestion follow by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AQR digest/AAS). A 30 g fire assay, gravimetric finish was completed where appropriate. All RC chip samples were also analysed for Ag using 0.5 g - AAS, AQR digestion/AAS.

11.3 Quality Assurance – Quality Control

The quality assurance / quality control program (QA/QC) used by PAU for the 2021 RC drilling program included control samples consisting of standards, blanks and duplicates inserted approximately every 30 m (100 ft). Control samples were randomly inserted into the sample stream prior to the samples being submitted to the laboratory. The RC drill sampling was completed in five-foot sample intervals. Drill samples were taken to Paragon Geochemical, an independent accredited assay laboratory (ISO ISO/IEC 17025:2017) in Sparks, Nevada for gold and silver fire assay. The rejects and pulps remain with Paragon in Sparks, Nevada. The QA/QC program was implemented as part of the sampling procedures for the exploration program. QAQC was monitored in real time as data was received from the laboratory. Any issues were addressed as needed.

In 2021, a total of 2,361 RC chip samples were collected and submitted to Paragon for analysis. This included 90 standard samples, 53 coarse blank samples, and 99 field duplicates that were inserted into the sample sequence by PAU personnel. In addition, Paragon inserted laboratory internal standards to assess analytical quality and precision with no issues reported.

11.3.1.1 PAU Blanks

A total of 53 coarse blank samples were inserted in the sample stream during the 2021 drill program (Figure 11.1). All the blanks were analyzed by 30 g fire assay (AQR digest/AAS), as were all the regular RC samples, the lower detection limit for which is 0.005 g/t Au. The coarse blank material was derived from a sack of clean white marble purchased from Home Depot.

Only one of the blank samples assayed above the detection limit for gold returning an assay of 0.007 g/t Au. Based on these results it is concluded that there was no evidence of any significant contamination of samples, either between samples during preparation or from other sources within the laboratory, during the analysis of 2021 RC samples.

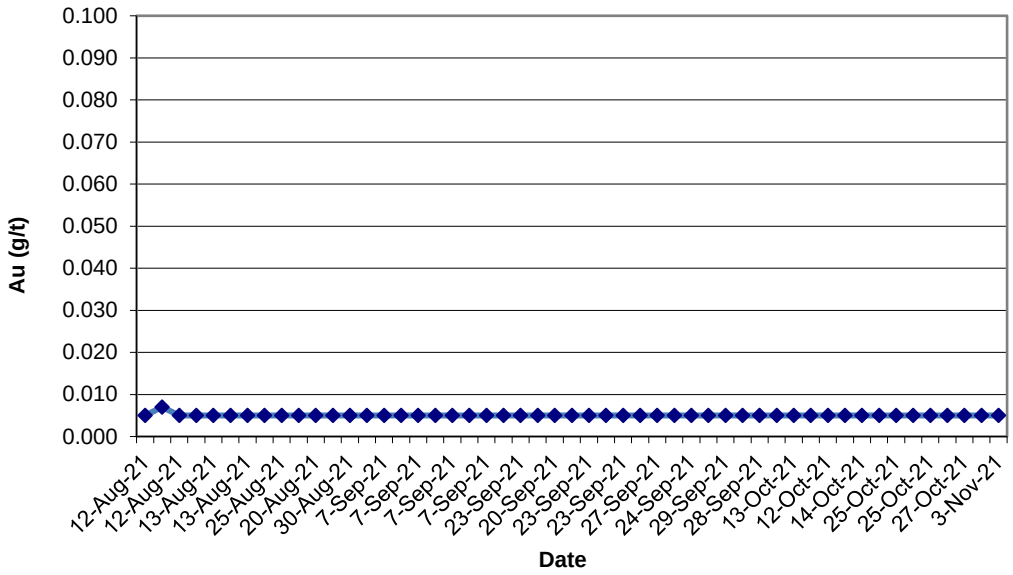

Figure 11.1. PAU Coarse Blanks

11.3.1.2 PAU Standards

Throughout the 2021 RC program 90 standard samples were inserted into the sample stream. Two commercially produced standard reference materials (SRM) acquired from Moment Exploration GeoServices (MEG) were used: MEG-Au.19.09 and MEG-Au.19-11. While several of the standards failed to 95% confidence, (2 standard deviations [2SD]), most samples fell within 3SD. The certified values and acceptable analytical ranges for the standard samples used during the 2021 drill program are tabulated below (Table 11.1, Figure 11.2). While both standards did show some failures, no laboratory issues were identified when screened. The QP's find the results from the standards data reasonable and acceptable for use for the purposes of exploration at the White Rock Property.

Table 11.1. Standard Reference Materials Inserted Into the 2021 RC Assay Sample Stream.

Standard Name	Certified Data			2021 Analytical Data			No. of Analyses	No. of Fails	% Fail
	Au (g/t)	SD (gAu/t)	%RSD	Au (g/t)	SD (gAu/t)	%RSD			
MEG-Au.19.09	0.711	0.022	3.1%	0.71	0.03	4.6%	41	7	17.1%
MEG-Au.19.11	1.263	0.029	2.3%	1.27	0.07	5.8%	49	29	59.2%
					Totals		90	36	

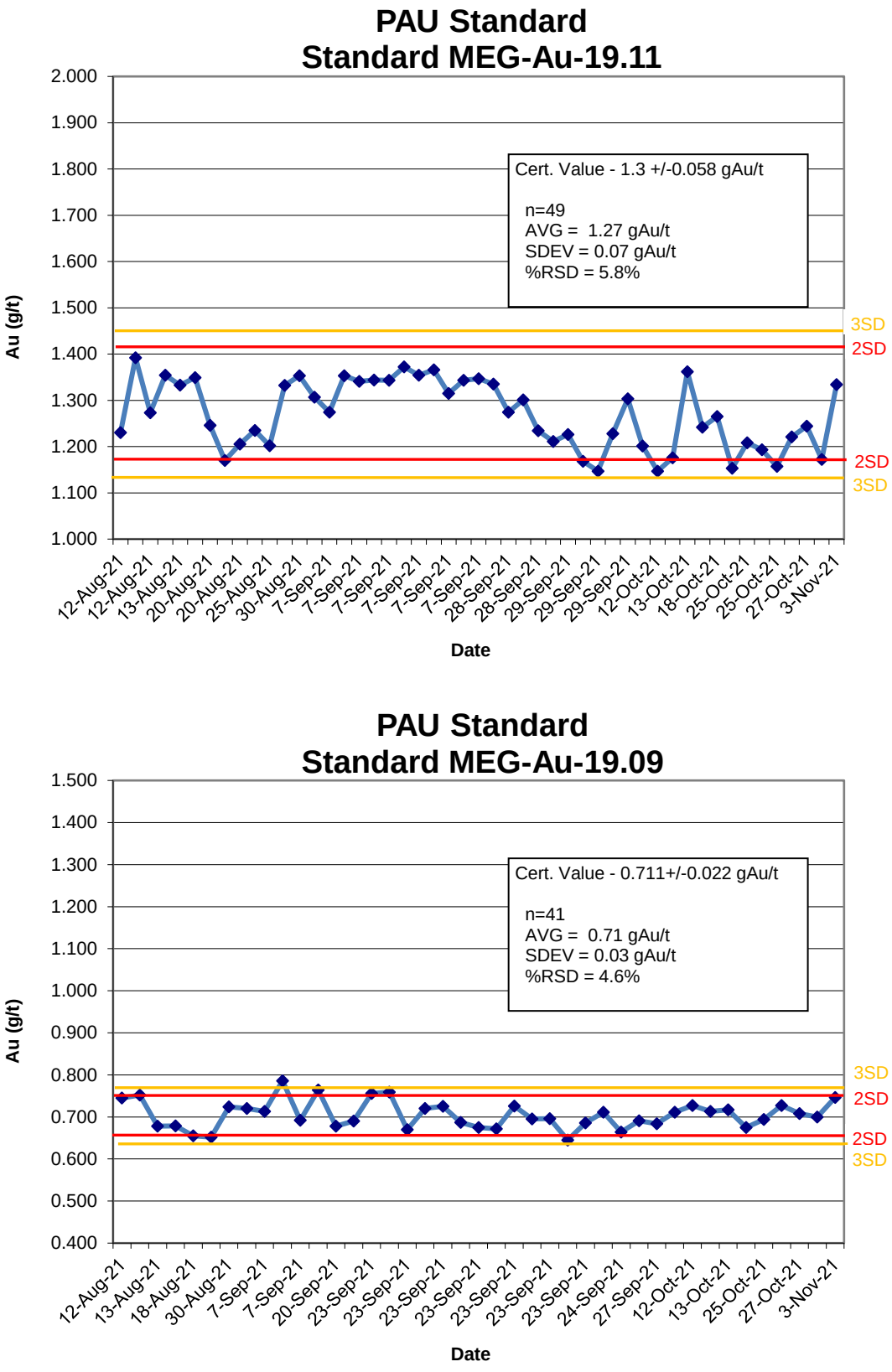

Figure 11.2. PAU Standards MEG-Au 19.11 and 19.09

A review of the SRM data received during the 2021 program shows that there appears to be a questionable amount of analytical precision in the assaying of the SRMs throughout the 2021 exploration program at Paragon. However, the 2021 analytical standard deviations and percent relative standard deviations of each standard very closely match the certified standard deviations and percent relative standard deviations. The data is deemed acceptable by the authors and QP's for the purposes used herein.

11.3.2 PAU Field Duplicates

In 2021, a total of 99 field drill RC duplicate chip samples were collected and sent to Paragon Geochemical for gold analysis. Review of the assay results of the duplicate samples show excellent correlation between the original and duplicate assays, with a correlation coefficient of 0.993 (Figure 11.3). The data is deemed acceptable by the authors and QP's for the purposes used herein.

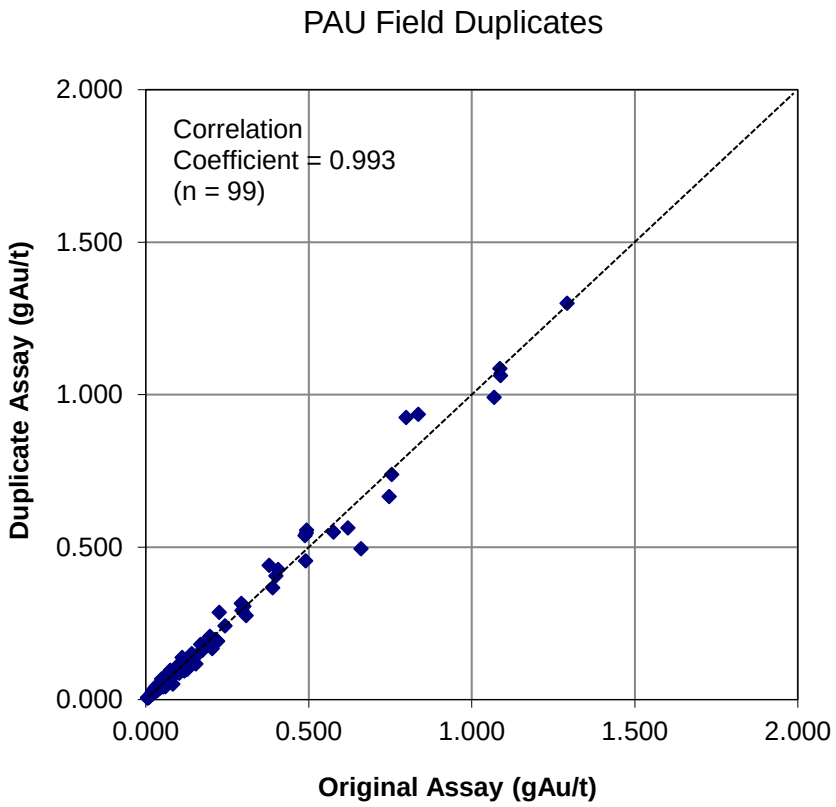

Figure 11.3. PAU Field Duplicates

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

Sample collection, preparation, security, and analytical procedures of the PAU 2021 RC drilling program are deemed adequate by the authors and QP's for the purposes of exploration at the White Rock Property and purposes used herein. For future exploration programs it is recommended a broader range of standards are used to assess QA/QC.

12 Data Verification

Mr. Gibson visited the Property on October 6, 2021, to verify current site access and conditions, and review the technical aspects of the Property. During the field visit, approximately 10% of the historical and PAU 2021 drillholes were located, and collar locations were verified with a handheld GPS. All locations corresponded to recorded coordinates. No verification samples were collected during the site visit.

12.1 Data Verification Procedures

12.1.1 Digital Data Verification

PAU acquired the historical exploration data from several previous vendors of the Property including the Paul Schmidt Estate, Timberline Resources, and Golden Odyssey. Data from Amax, Kennecott, MIM and Terraco were part of the Schmidt Estate transfer. The historical data included a prebuilt digital database completed by Timberline in 2014, as well as the Amax, Kennecott, and Terraco drillhole data, digital geological maps and sample data, in addition to paper hard copies of various geological maps, surface sample data, and drill logs. No original assay certificates have been located to date.

The digital database has been verified against historical paper maps and logs. Hard copy paper data was available for approximately 80% of the drill holes. Digital data that was verified against paper copies includes collar locations, dip, azimuth, downhole geology, and sample numbers. All typographical errors were corrected and missing data was digitized and added to the database. No historical assay certificates were available to verify the historical assay results in the database.

In addition, PAU personnel were able to locate and confirm most of the collar coordinates of the historical drillholes in the field except for one drillhole: RR-45. The location of the drillholes in the field corresponded with the locations recorded in the database and in historical documents.

The QP has reviewed the sampling and logging procedures used by PAU during their exploration programs as described in sections 9 and 10. In the opinion of the QP, the procedures used by PAU personnel in the collection, handling and management of drill core and assay samples are appropriate for the current stage of exploration. All the assay certificates for the 2021 drilling and 2020 sampling programs were reviewed and compared to the database. No issues were identified. During the field visit, approximately 10% of the PAU 2021 drillholes were located, and collar locations were verified with a handheld GPS. No issues were identified.

Due to the lack of original assay certificates for the historical drillholes, two of the drillholes completed by PAU in 2021 were designed to twin historical drillholes that had reported significant assay results to verify a portion of the historical data. WR-22 twinned historical hole RR-3 and WR-23 twinned historical hole RR-38. Tables 12.1 and 12.2 show a comparison of the downhole assays in the twinned holes.

Table 12.1.1. 2021 drillhole WR-22 vs. historical hole RR-3: comparison of gold assays

		WR-022	RR-3	Difference
To (ft)	From (ft)	Au (g/t)	Au (g/t)	2021 PAU to Historical
0	5	0.327	0.240	0.087
5	10	0.712	0.147	0.565
10	15	0.513	0.288	0.225
15	20	0.32	0.370	-0.050
20	25	0.344	0.514	-0.170
25	30	0.301	0.511	-0.210
30	35	0.216	0.202	0.014
35	40	0.122	0.216	-0.094
40	45	0.005	0.202	-0.197
45	50	0.064	0.213	-0.149
50	55	0.021	0.082	-0.061
55	60	0.021	0.045	-0.024
60	65	1.337	0.024	1.313
65	70	0.021	0.014	0.007
70	75	0.005	0.014	-0.009
75	80	0.011	0.010	0.001
80	85	0.063	0.010	0.053
85	90	0.274	0.045	0.229
90	95	0.191	0.117	0.074
95	100	0.423	0.247	0.176
100	105	0.352	0.295	0.057
105	110	0.293	0.209	0.084
110	115	0.326	0.086	0.240
115	120	0.217	0.178	0.039
120	125	0.155	0.086	0.069
125	130	0.175	0.117	0.058
130	135	0.207	0.202	0.005
135	140	0.234	0.329	-0.095
			Average Difference	0.080

Table 12.2. 2021 drillhole WR-23 vs. historical RR-38: comparison of gold assays

		WR-023	RR-38	Difference
To (ft)	From (ft)	Au (g/t)	Au (g/t)	2021 PAU to Historical
0	5	0.45	0.175	0.275
5	10	0.313	0.247	0.066
10	15	0.215	0.202	0.013
15	20	0.212	0.35	-0.138
20	25	0.134	0.435	-0.301
25	30	0.345	0.463	-0.118
30	35	0.417	0.346	0.071
35	40	0.207	0.401	-0.194
40	45	0.208	0.528	-0.320
45	50	0.295	0.624	-0.329
50	55	0.355	0.497	-0.142
55	60	0.315	0.627	-0.312
60	65	0.136	0.363	-0.227
65	70	0.134	0.202	-0.068
70	75	0.111	0.075	0.036
75	80	0.044	0.041	0.003
80	85	0.008	0.038	-0.030
85	90	0.014	0.034	-0.020
90	95	0.013	0.027	-0.014
95	100	0.113	0.048	0.065
100	105	0.371	0.117	0.254
105	110	0.648	0.305	0.343
110	115	1.086	0.511	0.575
115	120	0.939	0.603	0.336
120	125	0.845	0.518	0.327
125	130	0.323	0.871	-0.548
130	135	0.177	0.165	0.012
135	140	0.258	0.123	0.135
140	145	0.123	0.189	-0.066
145	150	0.149	0.693	-0.544
150	155	0.097	0.449	-0.352
155	160	0.086	0.182	-0.096
160	165	0.532	0.408	0.124
165	170	0.231	0.165	0.066
170	175	0.591	0.309	0.282
175	180	0.631	0.278	0.353
180	185	0.276	0.357	-0.081

		WR-023	RR-38	Difference
To (ft)	From (ft)	Au (g/t)	Au (g/t)	2021 PAU to Historical
185	190	0.196	0.631	-0.435
190	195	0.232	1.131	-0.899
195	200	0.207	1.183	-0.976
200	205	0.453	0.806	-0.353
205	210	0.512	0.73	-0.218
210	215	0.653	0.555	0.098
215	220	0.486	0.357	0.129
220	225	0.23	0.329	-0.099
225	230	0.21	0.189	0.021
230	235	0.104	0.274	-0.170
235	240	0.177	0.216	-0.039
240	245	0.238	0.123	0.115
245	250	0.521	0.538	-0.017
250	255	0.263	0.435	-0.172
255	260	0.283	0.189	0.094
260	265	0.49	0.213	0.277
265	270	0.544	0.209	0.335
270	275	0.143	0.233	-0.090
275	280	1.51	0.302	1.208
280	285	0.71	0.106	0.604
285	290	0.759	0.429	0.330
290	295	0.585	0.387	0.198
295	300	0.404	0.25	0.154
300	305	0.78	0.144	0.636
305	310	0.579	0.535	0.044
310	315	0.152	0.189	-0.037
315	320	0.305	0.154	0.151
320	325	0.208	0.168	0.040
325	330	0.168	0.093	0.075
330	335	0.19	0.237	-0.047
335	340	0.112	0.13	-0.018
340	345	0.148	0.459	-0.311
345	350	0.113	0.123	-0.010
350	355	0.136	0.147	-0.011
355	360	0.276	0.189	0.087
360	365	0.06	0.075	-0.015
365	370	0.04	0.065	-0.025
370	375	0.141	0.134	0.007
375	380	0.091	0.123	-0.032

		WR-023	RR-38	Difference
To (ft)	From (ft)	Au (g/t)	Au (g/t)	2021 PAU to Historical
380	385	0.117	0.086	0.031
385	390	0.043	0.045	-0.002
390	395	0.029	0.065	-0.036
395	400	0.03	0.062	-0.032
			Average Difference	0.000

The twinned assay data shows that there is a good correlation between the historical assays and the assays from the 2021 PAU drillholes with minor expected variation in the mineralized zone. Differences between the assays in the mineralized zones are likely due to the natural variability in gold systems, but also may be due to aspects such as hole location and deviation differences, as well as assay technique and different sampling procedures (Figures 12.1 and 12.2). In general, the main anomalous historical gold-bearing intervals have been replicated in the modern drillholes.

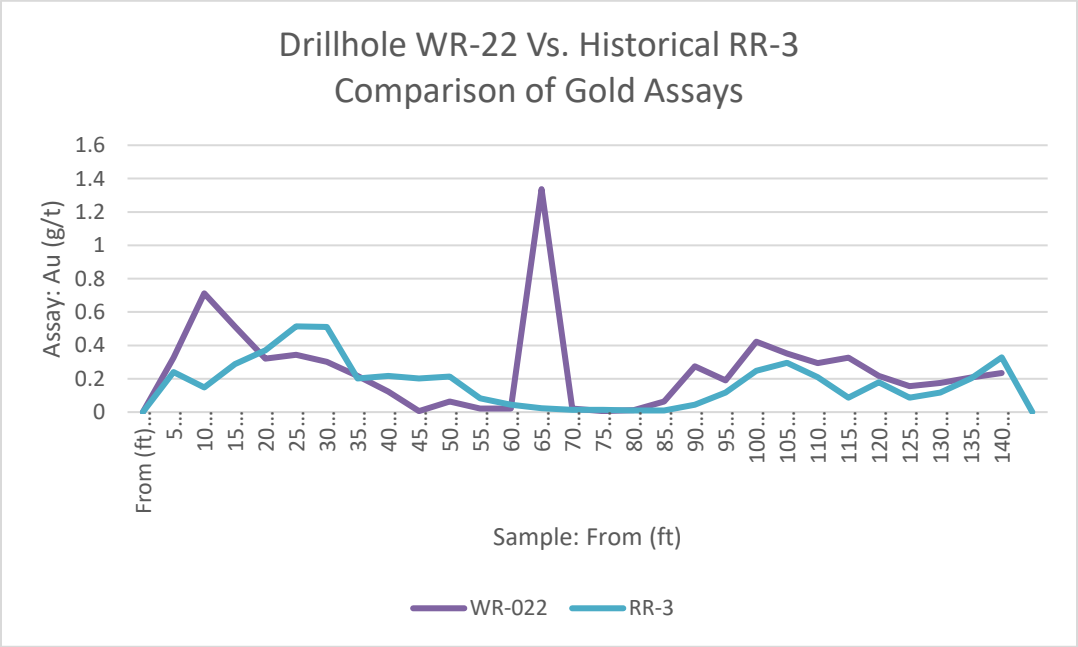

Figure 12.1. 2021 drillhole WR-22 vs. historical hole RR-3: comparison of gold assays

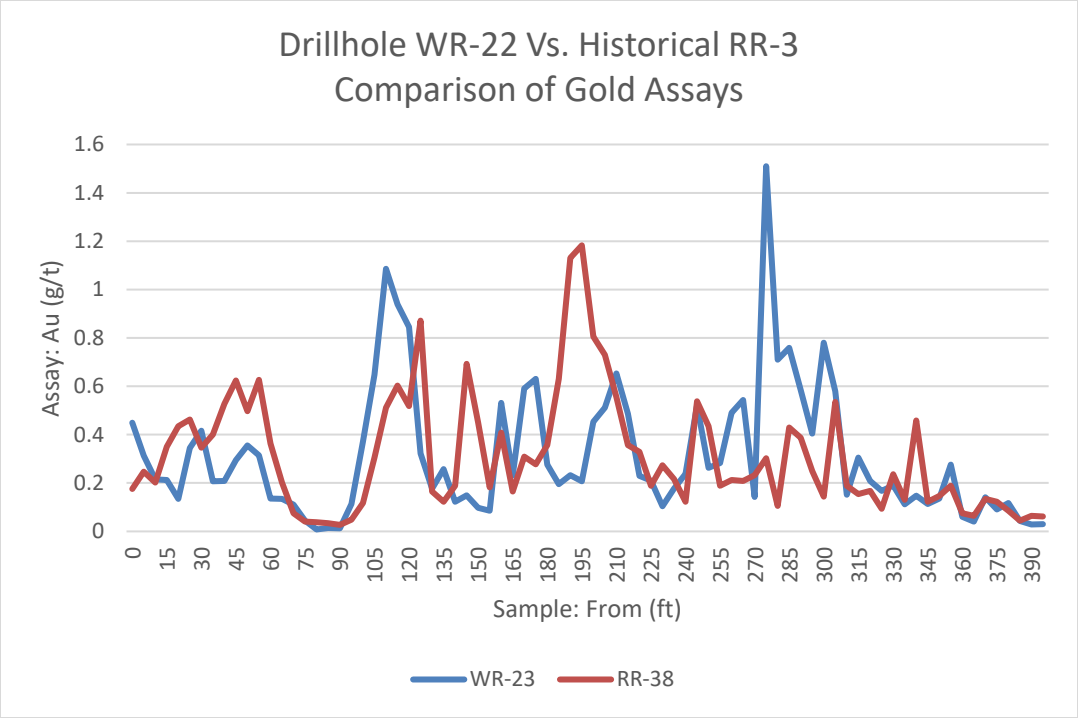

Figure 12.2. 2021 drillhole WR-23 vs. historical RR-38: comparison of gold assays

12.2 Validation Limitations

Given the nature and age of the historical data and lack of original assay certificates in paper or digital form, no further paper or digital validation is possible.

There were no limits on the validation of the data generated by the 2020 and 2021 PAU exploration programs.

12.3 Adequacy of the Data

The QP's reviewed the adequacy of the exploration information from the historical and recent exploration programs completed by PAU as well as the visual, physical, and geological characteristics of the Property and found no significant issues or inconsistencies that would cause one to question the validity of the data.

The paper and digital data compiled from historical exploration programs was verified against current field work including the assay data from the two PAU drillholes that twinned historical holes and the re-gps'ed collar coordinates of all the drillholes where available. For historical drill collars that could not be located in the field, coordinates were verified against paper maps. Mr. Gibson visited the Property on October 6, 2021, to verify current site access and conditions, and review the technical aspects of the Property.

The authors are satisfied, and take responsibility, to include the historical and recent exploration data including drill information as background information for this Technical Report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No historical metallurgical test work on rocks from the White Rock Property has been reported.

In 2021, PAU conducted gold cyanidation tests on 1 hour, 10 g pulp samples at Paragon Geochemical Laboratory for select samples from holes WR-15 and WR-45. Gold recovery in WR-15 ranged from 15.9% to 97.2% with an average of 58%. Gold recovery in WR-45 ranged from 20.1% to 99.1% with an average of 69%. Despite the small sample size, gold recovery appears reasonable in fractured and/or silicified rocks. Additional 30 g bench scale shaker cyanide testing is recommended for all mineralized zones/samples to establish:

- Grades and quantities of recoverable gold
- Specific kinetics of the leachability of the gold-bearing material
- Metallurgical variances within the material, including effect of copper and other substances that will affect acid consumption and the effectiveness of leaching
- Specific data on pH, alkalinity and O_2 levels
- Rates of acid consumption

14 Adjacent Properties

There are no adjacent properties that are comparable to the mineralization and alteration styles of the White Rock Property.

15 Mineral Resource Estimate

No current mineral resource estimate has been completed on the White Rock Property.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

The authors are not aware of any other relevant information with respect to the White Rock Property.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

17.1 Results and Interpretations

During the 2020 field season, PAU personnel conducted a targeted mapping and sampling program in order confirm previous historical surface results and to aid in selecting appropriate targets for drilling. A total of 41 rock chip samples from outcrop or

subcrop were collected across the Property. Surface samples were collected from the key gold bearing lithologies (including jasperoid breccia ± goethite, silicified siltstone breccia) to test the extent and possible variability of gold at surface. A total of 10 of the 41 samples returned gold values in excess of 0.2 g/t, returning assays between 0.289 g/t Au up to 3.83 g/t Au. The sample results confirm the surface expression of alteration and mineralization at White Rock and were used to inform drill target selection for the 2021 program.

Drilling by PAU commenced in July 2021. This initial drilling program was intended to confirm and define the stratigraphic and structural controls and grades within the extensive central area of sediment-hosted gold mineralization. The target mineralization extends across a 3.2 km by 1.6 km area centered on a complex dome structure that is believed to have formed on the upper plate of a system of thrust faults. In addition, drilling was intended to confirm the results of a few select historical drillholes that intersected numerous thick intervals of bulk gold mineralization, while confirming PAU's new understanding of the structural and stratigraphic controls of the gold mineralization.

The 2021 drillhole assay results confirm results reported by historical drill programs. The 2021 drilling also identified the location of a newly recognized open-ended gold mineralization in a potential feeder structure that extends across the core mineralized area of 3.2 km in length and 1.6 km in width in drillhole WR-45, which bottomed-out in mineralization. In addition to the newly identified structural controlled mineralization, recent step-out drilling continued to expand the gold mineralization in several directions from drillhole WR-23, which intersected an interval of 117 m (384 ft) of gold mineralization. Large step-out drilling tested new areas including the rhyolite graben to the northwest, the Nose area to the south and the newly feeder structure. The Rhyolite Graben, located to the northwest and west of WR-23 was tested with two holes. Both intersected gold mineralization with hole WR-32 returning 0.305 g/t Au over 65.5 m (215 ft) including 20 m (65 ft) intersecting 0.411 g/t Au. The hole bottomed in mineralization and was lost. A number of the 2021 drillhole gold intercepts indicate that that favourable host rocks beneath the exposed Tertiary volcanics in the grabens are host to gold mineralization and potentially become a substantial new target.

Gold mineralization at White Rock extends along the crest of a broad, high ridge (White Rock Mountain) in an area that has been geologically pulled apart in an extensional setting. This appears to have created space for gold-bearing mineralized fluids but it has also created highly fractured ground conditions and presents difficulties for drilling. Currently, the mineralization is understood to be hosted in Permian silicified limestone and sandy shales of unknown orientation. While this ridge setting is a positive with near surface gold mineralization, it has also resulted in the premature termination of many of the drillholes during the 2021 program, many of which did not reach their intended target depth. These highly fractured zones to a degree are an indicator for the gold-bearing zones.

Based on the drilling results to date including the 2021 and historical drilling, the White Rock Property is a Property of Merit and appears to be host to a large alteration and gold

mineralized system, close to surface and with significant thicknesses. For the most part, most of the mineralization encountered has been oxidized. During 2021, two encouraging previously undrilled step-out areas in the Nose area as well as the new feeder structure (WR-45) have been identified and should be followed up with additional drilling. Further drilling is required to map out the full extent of gold mineralization identified to date in the 3.2 km by 1.6 km alteration area at the crest of the ridge and below the grabens covered by Tertiary volcanics prior to constructing a mineral resource estimate.

17.2 Risks and Uncertainties

The authors have considered risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect exploration and development of the White Rock Property. The Property is subject to the typical external risks that apply to all mineral exploration projects, such as changes in gold prices, and volatility of supply and demand economics which can affect the availability of investment capital as well as changes in government regulations, community engagement and general environmental concerns. The authors are unaware of any unusual risk factors, other than risks normally associated with mineral exploration that might affect future exploration work and potential development of the Property.

18 Recommendations

Based upon the site visit, the historical exploration work and the current exploration carried out by PAU as discussed in this Technical Report, it is the opinion of the authors of this Technical Report that the White Rock Property is a “Property of Merit” warranting further exploration work including additional drilling.

In order to better define the mineralization in term of grade, potential size and scale across the Property in advance of a mineral resource estimate, further exploration including substantial infill and step out drilling is required and recommended. In addition, there has been little metallurgical work conducted on the gold mineralization to date, therefore core holes to assist in understanding the geology and for metallurgy are strongly recommended. The follow-up exploration should include:

- Additional 30 g cold shaker cyanide testing for all 2021 drill samples from the mineralized zones to establish:
    - Grades and quantities of potentially recoverable and leachable gold
    - Specific kinetics and the leachability of the gold bearing host rocks
    - Metallurgical variances within the material, including effects of copper and other substances that will affect acid consumption and the effectiveness of leaching
    - Specific data on alkalinity, pH and O_2 levels
    - Rates of acid consumption
- A thorough audit and validation of the historical and current drillhole data, as well as all available surface data should be completed in order to provide additional data confidence for the drillhole database prior to any mineral resource estimate (MRE) work.

Based on the data compilation, re-interpretation of geology and new ground magnetic data, a follow-up drilling program is recommended to test the main zones along strike and down dip, as well as areas that have seen little drilling to date in order to delineate the gold mineralization over a wide area working towards the construction of a mineral resource estimate. Recommended drilling includes:

- A select number of core holes (10) for a total of about 2,000 m which would provide additional geological data (oriented structure data and alteration) in order to define critical controls on mineralization along with material for metallurgical testing.
- 50 - 60 RC drillholes for a total of 10,000 m to assess new target areas and infill gaps where current drill spacing is greater than 100 m.

The exact number of holes and the total depth may be adjusted depending on initial results.
The budget to complete the recommended exploration is approximately US$2.55 million dollars (Table 18.1).

Table 18.1 Budget for Recommended Exploration (US$)

Description	Cost
CN testing on existing RC samples, $12.30/sample, ~900 samples	$15,000
Data Audit, Validation and 3D Modelling	$50,000
Advanced Permitting	$50,000
Diamond Drillholes – 2,000 m, 10 holes, total at $350/m	$700,000
RC Drillholes 10,000 m, 50-60 holes, $150/m	$1,500,000
Contingency ~ 10%	$235,000
Total Cost	$2,550,000

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

"*Signed & Sealed*"

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

"*Signed & Sealed*"

Jodie L. Gibson, M.Sc., P.Geo.

June 28th, 2022
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

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20 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., 11450 - 160 St NW #100, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T5M 3Y7.
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington in 1983 and a M.Sc. Degree 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 and a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists ("APEGBC") 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, base and precious metal deposits of various types, including sediment hosted gold and epithermal precious metal deposits.
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 Sections 1 to 8 and 14 to 19 of the Technical Report titled "**Technical Report on the White Rock Property in Elko, County, Nevada**", with an effective date of April 29, 2022 (the "Technical Report"). I have not visited the White Rock Property.
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 28th, 2022
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

"*Signed & Sealed*"

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

I, Jodie L. Gibson, P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am an Independent Geologist located at 19069 72Ave, Surrey, BC Canada V4N 5Z8.
2. I graduated with a MSc. in Geology from Indiana State University in August of 2006.
3. I am and have been registered as a Professional Geologist with Engineers & Geoscientists British Columbia ("EGBC") since 2011.
4. I have worked as a geologist for more than 15 years since my graduation from University and have extensive experience in syn- and epigenetic precious and base metal systems throughout the Northern Cordillera; including experience with sediment-hosted gold/Carlin type and low-sulfidation epithermal systems.
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 Sections 9 to 13 of the "**Technical Report on the White Rock Property in Elko, County, Nevada**", with an effective date of April 29, 2022, (the "Technical Report"). I visited the White Rock Property on October 6th, 2021, and can verify the Property, mineralization and the infrastructure at the White Rock Property.
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 28th, 2022
Vancouver, British Columbia Canada

"*Signed & Sealed*"

Jodie L. Gibson, MSc., P.Geo.

Appendix 1: Claims List

Nevada Select Royalty-Unpatented Lode Mining Claims
Elko County, Nevada
Township 45 North, Range 70 East, Sections 31-33
Township 44 North, Range 70 East, Sections 4-6
Mt. Diablo Meridian
Number of Claims: 30

Claim Name	Owner(s)	Location Date	County Doc. #	BLM Ser. #	BLM Lead File #
WR 01	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760448	NMC1192549	NMC1192549
WR 02	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760449	NMC1192550	NMC1192549
WR 03	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760450	NMC1192551	NMC1192549
WR 04	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760451	NMC1192552	NMC1192549
WR 05	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760452	NMC1192553	NMC1192549
WR 06	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760453	NMC1192554	NMC1192549
WR 07	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760454	NMC1192555	NMC1192549
WR 08	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760455	NMC1192556	NMC1192549
WR 09	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760456	NMC1192557	NMC1192549
WR 10	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760457	NMC1192558	NMC1192549
WR 11	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760458	NMC1192559	NMC1192549
WR 12	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760459	NMC1192560	NMC1192549
WR 13	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760460	NMC1192561	NMC1192549
WR 14	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760461	NMC1192562	NMC1192549
WR 15	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760462	NMC1192563	NMC1192549
WR 16	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760463	NMC1192564	NMC1192549
WR 17	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760464	NMC1192565	NMC1192549
WR 18	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760465	NMC1192566	NMC1192549
WR 19	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760466	NMC1192567	NMC1192549
WR 20	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760467	NMC1192568	NMC1192549
WR 21	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760468	NMC1192569	NMC1192549
WR 22	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760469	NMC1192570	NMC1192549
WR 23	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760470	NMC1192571	NMC1192549
WR 24	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760471	NMC1192572	NMC1192549
WR 25	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760472	NMC1192573	NMC1192549
WR 26	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760473	NMC1192574	NMC1192549
WR 27	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760474	NMC1192575	NMC1192549
WR 28	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760475	NMC1192576	NMC1192549
WR 29	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760476	NMC1192577	NMC1192549
WR 30	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	2-Sep-19	760477	NMC1192578	NMC1192549

Nevada Select Royalty-patented Lode Mining Claims

Elko County, Nevada
Township 45 North, Range 70 East, Sections 30-33
Township 44 North, Range 70 East, Sections 4-6
Township 45 North, Range 69 East, Sections 1, 12
Township 44 North, Range 69 East, Sections 4-9
Mt. Diablo Meridian
Number of Claims: 134

Claim Name	Owner(s)	Location Date	County Doc. #	BLM Ser. #	BLM Lead File #
Claim Map Sheet 1	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	N/A	780650	NMC1220339	NMC1220339
Claim Map Sheet 2	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	N/A	780650	NMC1220339	NMC1220339
WR 100	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780516	NMC1220339	NMC1220339
WR 101	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780517	NMC1220340	NMC1220339
WR 102	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780518	NMC1220341	NMC1220339
WR 103	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780519	NMC1220342	NMC1220339
WR 104	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780520	NMC1220343	NMC1220339
WR 105	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780521	NMC1220344	NMC1220339
WR 106	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780522	NMC1220345	NMC1220339
WR 107	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780523	NMC1220346	NMC1220339
WR 108	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780524	NMC1220347	NMC1220339
WR 109	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780525	NMC1220348	NMC1220339
WR 110	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780526	NMC1220349	NMC1220339
WR 111	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780527	NMC1220350	NMC1220339
WR 112	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780528	NMC1220351	NMC1220339
WR 113	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780529	NMC1220352	NMC1220339
WR 114	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780530	NMC1220353	NMC1220339
WR 115	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780531	NMC1220354	NMC1220339
WR 116	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780532	NMC1220355	NMC1220339
WR 117	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780533	NMC1220356	NMC1220339
WR 118	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780534	NMC1220357	NMC1220339
WR 119	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780535	NMC1220358	NMC1220339
WR 120	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780536	NMC1220359	NMC1220339
WR 121	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780537	NMC1220360	NMC1220339
WR 122	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780538	NMC1220361	NMC1220339
WR 123	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780539	NMC1220362	NMC1220339
WR 124	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780540	NMC1220363	NMC1220339
WR 125	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780541	NMC1220364	NMC1220339
WR 126	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780542	NMC1220365	NMC1220339
WR 127	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780543	NMC1220366	NMC1220339
WR 128	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780544	NMC1220367	NMC1220339

WR 129	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780545	NMC1220368	NMC1220339
WR 130	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780546	NMC1220369	NMC1220339
WR 131	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780547	NMC1220370	NMC1220339
WR 132	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780548	NMC1220371	NMC1220339
WR 133	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780549	NMC1220372	NMC1220339
WR 134	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780550	NMC1220373	NMC1220339
WR 135	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780551	NMC1220374	NMC1220339
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WR 137	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780553	NMC1220376	NMC1220339
WR 138	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780554	NMC1220377	NMC1220339
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WR 143	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780559	NMC1220382	NMC1220339
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WR 146	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780562	NMC1220385	NMC1220339
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WR 150	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780566	NMC1220389	NMC1220339
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WR 155	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780571	NMC1220394	NMC1220339
WR 156	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780572	NMC1220395	NMC1220339
WR 157	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780573	NMC1220396	NMC1220339
WR 158	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780574	NMC1220397	NMC1220339
WR 159	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780575	NMC1220398	NMC1220339
WR 160	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780576	NMC1220399	NMC1220339
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WR 162	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780578	NMC1220401	NMC1220339
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WR 169	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780585	NMC1220408	NMC1220339
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WR 171	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780587	NMC1220410	NMC1220339
WR 172	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780588	NMC1220411	NMC1220339
WR 173	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780589	NMC1220412	NMC1220339
WR 174	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780590	NMC1220413	NMC1220339
WR 175	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780591	NMC1220414	NMC1220339
WR 176	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780592	NMC1220415	NMC1220339
WR 177	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780593	NMC1220416	NMC1220339
WR 178	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780594	NMC1220417	NMC1220339
WR 179	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780595	NMC1220418	NMC1220339
WR 180	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780596	NMC1220419	NMC1220339
WR 181	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780597	NMC1220420	NMC1220339
WR 182	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780598	NMC1220421	NMC1220339
WR 183	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780599	NMC1220422	NMC1220339
WR 184	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780600	NMC1220423	NMC1220339
WR 185	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780601	NMC1220424	NMC1220339
WR 186	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780602	NMC1220425	NMC1220339
WR 187	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780603	NMC1220426	NMC1220339
WR 188	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780604	NMC1220427	NMC1220339
WR 189	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780605	NMC1220428	NMC1220339
WR 190	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780606	NMC1220429	NMC1220339
WR 191	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780607	NMC1220430	
WR 192	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780608	NMC1220431	
WR 193*	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780609	NMC1220432	
WR 194	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780610	NMC1220433	
WR 195	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780611	NMC1220434	
WR 196	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780612	NMC1220435	
WR 197	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780613	NMC1220436	
WR 198	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780614	NMC1220437	
WR 199	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780615	NMC1220438	
WR 200	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780616	NMC1220439	
WR 201	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780617	NMC1220440	
WR 202	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780618	NMC1220441	
WR 203	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	22-Oct-2020	780619	NMC1220442	
WR 204	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780620	NMC1220443	
WR 205	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780621	NMC1220444	
WR 206	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780622	NMC1220445	

WR 207	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780623	NMC1220446	
WR 208	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780624	NMC1220447	
WR 209	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780625	NMC1220448	
WR 210	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780626	NMC1220449	
WR 211	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780627	NMC1220450	
WR 212	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780628	NMC1220451	
WR 213	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780629	NMC1220452	
WR 214	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780630	NMC1220453	
WR 215	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780631	NMC1220454	
WR 216	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780632	NMC1220455	
WR 217	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780633	NMC1220456	
WR 218	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780634	NMC1220457	
WR 219	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780635	NMC1220458	
WR 220	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780636	NMC1220459	
WR 221	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780637	NMC1220460	
WR 222	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780638	NMC1220461	
WR 223	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780639	NMC1220462	
WR 224	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780640	NMC1220463	
WR 225	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780641	NMC1220464	
WR 226	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780642	NMC1220465	
WR 227	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780643	NMC1220466	
WR 228	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780644	NMC1220467	
WR 229	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780645	NMC1220468	
WR 230	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780646	NMC1220469	
WR 231	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780647	NMC1220470	
WR 232	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780648	NMC1220471	
WR 233	Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.	21-Oct-2020	780649	NMC1220472	

- was mistakenly recorded with the BLM as claim name WR 100