NI 43-101 Technical Report on Mineral Resources
Taylor Silver Project
White Pine County, Nevada

Effective Date: May 17, 2018
Report Date: December 20, 2018

Report Prepared for

Montego Resources Inc.

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Report Prepared by

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1 Summary

This report was prepared as a Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report on Resources (Technical Report) for Montego Resources Inc. ("Montego" or the "Company") by SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc. (SRK) on the Taylor Silver Project (Taylor, or the Project) located in White Pine County, Nevada.

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

The Project is located in White Pine County, Nevada, about 17 miles (mi) southeast of the town of Ely, Nevada. The Project is on the west flank of the Schell Creek Range, at about 7,600 feet (ft) elevation above mean sea level (amsl). The Schell Creek Range lies within the Great Basin of the southwestern U.S., a sub-section of the greater Basin and Range physiographic province. The climate is semi-arid high desert with an annual average high temperature of 61.6ºF and an annual average low temperature of 28.0ºF. Average annual precipitation is 10 inches. The higher elevations of the Schell Creek Range receive as much as 35 inches of precipitation per year, mostly in the form of winter snow. Water flow consists of temporal streams filling with water for short periods during rainstorms or winter runoff.

The main mineralized area is centered at 39° 5' N latitude, 114° 41' W longitude, in Sections 9 and 16 of Township 14 North, Range 65 East (T14N, R65E), Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDBM). The Project land package has previously supported mining and exploration activities, with adequate and suitable space for additional development. Access roads are maintained by county, state, or federal entities, and have unrestrained access.

The Project claim block includes four patented lode mining claims, five unpatented mill site claims, and 126 unpatented lode mining claims. Montego is in the second year of a purchase agreement with Silver Predator Corp (SPD), which owns and controls 100% of the Taylor Property through two of its subsidiaries. The mineral property, which consists of the unpatented and patented lode mining claims, is held in SPD's subsidiary, Silver Predator U.S. Holding. The mill property, which consists of the five unpatented mill site claims, the mill equipment, and the water rights, are held by SPD's subsidiary, Nevada Royalty Corp.

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

The north-south trending Schell Creek Range is composed of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks, including various combinations of limestone, dolomite, shale, mudstone, quartzite and sandstone. The Schell Creek Range is an eastward-tilted horst, typical of the Basin and Range province. The geology consists of faulted and folded strata, primarily marine-sourced lithology. The sedimentary Paleozoic sequence has been intruded by irregular bodies of mid-Tertiary hypabyssal rhyolite dikes and sills. The western foothills of the Schell Creek Range contain mid-Tertiary rhyolitic to intermediate extrusive rocks.

The Taylor deposit is a low sulfidation epithermal replacement deposit hosted in folded and faulted Devonian carbonate rocks of the Guilmette Formation. Silver mineralization is present in jasperoid breccias and zones of intense silicification. The jasperoid bodies are controlled by a combination of structure and fluid trapping by the overlying mudstone units. The mineralizing fluids traveled upward along the near vertical fracture zones to the crest of a crude deposit-scale antiform, with sediments generally dipping easterly from the eastern side of the resource at the Argus Fault, and westerly at the western margin of the resource along the Hinge Fault. Here, the fluids brecciated and replaced silty limestones with silica, hematite, barite, sulfides, and other minerals including native silver, acanthite and argentiferous sulfosalts. The antiform, which is a broad north-northwest striking domical structure, is centered on the Bishop Pit, and includes numerous internal folds and associated faults. The structural controls resulted in the silver-bearing jasperoid forming relatively flat, bedding-controlled bodies to steep, structurally-controlled bodies.

1.3 Status of Exploration, Development and Operations

Montego has collected preliminary surface rock chip and soil samples and has analyzed select available drill hole pulp samples for gold. To date, Montego has not completed any comprehensive exploration sampling programs or geophysical surveys in the Project area. There were no active drilling programs or other studies at the time this report was published. The most recent drilling completed at the Project was in 2014. The mill building, and other remaining surface infrastructure was inactive, and being dismantled, when this report was published.

Exploration programs by previous owners included an extensive geological mapping program at 1:1,200 scale, covering much of the Taylor resource area and extending to the northeast, east, and southeast to include antimony-related historical workings and associated alteration. The 2012 mapping is the most detailed and comprehensive geologic mapping produced in the Project area to date and has provided an important base for the geologic model used in this updated resource estimate. From this mapping program, target areas for soil and rock chip sampling were identified and tested for silver and gold.

1.4 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The most recent metallurgical test work for the Project was complete by McClelland Laboratories of Reno, Nevada in 2012 for Silver Predator. This was the continuation and conclusion of the 2007 study initiated by Fury Explorations. The following text is from the Executive Summary of the McClelland report for Silver Predator.

Testing was conducted in three main phases, with a separate set of samples for each phase. Initially, two drill cuttings composites were tested to evaluate amenability to whole ore milling/cyanidation at feed sizes ranging from 80%-75 microns (μm) to 80%-37 μm, and cyanide concentrations of 1.0 and 2.0 grams (g) sodium cyanide per liter (NaCN/L). The second phase of testing included evaluation of 14 drill cuttings composites, representing material from the Northeast Pit, the Northwest Pit, the Bishop Pit and the Argus Pit. Testing on those composites included whole ore agitated/cyanidation tests at feed sizes of 80% - 75 μm and 80% -4 5 μm, using a cyanide concentration of 2.0 g NaCN/L. Comminution testing was also conducted on a master composite prepared from these samples. The third phase of testing included evaluation of three drill core composites, representing material from the Northwest Pit, Bishop Pit West, and Bishop Pit East. Testing on those composites included whole ore agitated cyanidation, at feed sizes ranging from 80% - 13 millimeters (mm) to 80% - 45 μm, using cyanide concentrations of 1.0 and 2.0 g NaCN/L, and solids densities ranging from 45% to 58% (by weight). Mineralogical, comminution, preliminary zinc precipitation, cyanide neutralization and tailings solids/liquids separation testing were also conducted on these composites.

Bottle roll testing showed that all of the Taylor composites evaluated were readily amenable to whole ore milling/cyanidation treatment, at feed sizes of 80% - 75 μm or finer. Silver recoveries were high, silver recovery rates were rapid, and reagent consumptions generally were low, for all samples tested. Indicated optimum leaching conditions, with respect to silver recovery, were determined to be grinding to 80% - 45 µm and leaching using a solution cyanide concentration of 2.0 g NaCN/L. A total of 18 composites were tested under these conditions. Silver recoveries obtained from the 18 composites under these conditions ranged from 81.5% to 95.1% and averaged 92.0%.

Grind optimization testing showed that grinding the samples before leaching was necessary to maximize silver recovery. Only three composites were tested without grinding (80% - 13 mm feed size) to evaluate the potential for heap leaching. Results from those tests showed that silver recovery at the 13 mm feed size was very low (15.9% - 46.9%) and indicated little potential for heap leaching of the Taylor ore. Grind size optimization testing generally showed a significant increase in silver recovery was obtained by grinding from 80% - 150 µm to 80% - 75 µm. For the three composites evaluated at these sizes, an average improvement in silver recovery of 9% was achieved by finer grinding. The improvement in silver recovery obtained by grinding from 80% - 75 µm to 80% - 45 µm was much smaller (1% average) but was fairly consistent across the 19 composites tested at the two feed sizes. Cyanide concentration optimization testing generally showed an increase in silver recovery of approximately 2% was achieved by increasing the cyanide concentration used during leaching from 1.0 to 2.0 g NaCN/L. Sensitivity to grind size was more pronounced when the lower (1.0 g NaCN/L) cyanide concentration was used. Sensitivity to cyanide concentration was more pronounced at coarser (greater than 45 µm) feed sizes.

Historical mineral processing and more recent metallurgical testing indicate that the optimal method for silver recovery from Taylor material is milling to 80% passing 37 to 75 micrometer mesh, and sodium cyanide leach. Silver recovery from recent test work is between 80 - 92%, while gold recovery is variable due to low gold grades, but generally good.

1.5 Mineral Resource Estimate

SRK's 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Taylor Project was completed by Mr. William Cain, Consultant (Resource Geology), under the supervision of Ms. Brooke Miller Clarkson, C.P.G., Senior Consultant (Geology), in MineSight 3-D software. There are 481 drill holes, with 93,442 ft of total drilled length, included in the 2018 MRE. The 2018 geological model was constructed using Seequent's Leapfrog Geo™ software with a combination of implicit and explicit methods to define domain boundaries based on interpreted fault surfaces and contacts between geological units. The MineSight 3-D block model covers the existing surface mining complex, with extents similar to the previous block models completed by IMC (2007, 2009, 2010) and Chadwick, et al. (2013). The block size is 10 ft in x, y, and z directions.

The silver grades were interpolated with the Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) method at various powers. Interpolation search ellipsoids oriented according to the anisotropic variogram model directions, and search distances were based upon the variogram model ranges. Local adjustments were made to the variogram azimuths and inclinations to match the varying attitudes of the jasperoid and limestone units in each modeled fault block. Visual and statistical model validation showed that estimated block grades compared as expected to composite grades, and several estimation methods compared well to each other. Resource classification was based on confidence of the underlying geological and analytical data plus distance to drilling data with thresholds of one-third and two-thirds the variogram range for measured and indicated, respectively. These standards were applied in a conservative manner and in conjunction with the block drill hole count and distance to composites to determine resource classification.

To meet the criteria for "reasonable prospects for economic extraction", the Taylor resource block model was constrained by a MineSight optimized open pit configuration for reporting. The input parameters for open pit analysis included:

- US$17 per troy ounce silver price;
- 90% silver recovery;
- mining costs of US$2.50 per short ton (t) for in situ material;
- mill process costs of US$21.50/t; and
- G & A costs of US$2.50/t.

The Mineral Resource estimate in Table 14-6 is reported for the block model within the economic open pit shell at a 1.6 troy ounce per short ton (opt) silver cutoff grade. The 1.6 opt cutoff is a breakeven grade that could potentially be considered for an open pit and milling operation given the baseline price and operating cost assumptions. The primary variables used for reporting within the silver mineralized domains include: estimated silver grades in opt, tonnage reported as short tons, contained silver in troy ounces, and the resource classification.

Table 1-1: Taylor Project, White Pine County, Nevada - Mineral Resource Estimate as of June 6, 2018

Taylor Sliver 2018 Resource at 1.6 opt Silver CoG			
Material	**Kilotons (Kt)**	**Silver (opt)**	**Contained Silver (koz)**
Measured	1,456	2.89	4,213
Indicated	2,333	2.89	6,742
Measured & Indicated	3,789	2.89	10,995
Inferred	180	2.91	603

[1]Mineral resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into a Mineral Reserves estimate.
[2]Resources stated as contained within a potentially economically minable open pit; optimization was based on assumed silver prices of US$17/oz. Recovery was set to 90% for Silver; an ore mining cost of US$2.50/t and ore processing cost of US$21.50/t; pit slopes of 45 degrees.
[3]Resources are reported using a 1.6 opt contained Ag CoG.
[4]Numbers in the table have been rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimate and may not sum due to rounding.
Source: SRK, 2018

1.6 Mineral Reserve Estimate

This section is not required at this level of study.

1.7 Mining Methods

This section is not required at this level of study.

1.8 Recovery Methods

This section is not required at this level of study.

1.9 Project Infrastructure

This section is not required at this level of study.

1.10 Environmental Studies and Permitting

SRK understands that the initial effort by Montego for additional exploration will be limited to the private, patented mineral claims on or around the existing open pit. As such, these types of baseline data collection programs will not be necessary to obtain authorizations from the State of Nevada to proceed with exploration drilling. The information is provided to illustrate the existing conditions at the site for future permitting efforts.

Earlier exploration activities conducted by Golden Predator and then Silver Predator include a number of baseline data collection activities. These studies focused on the studies required by the U.S. Department of Agriculture – Forest Service (USFS) as part of mineral exploration activities on unpatented mineral claims administered by that agency.

Prior to the drilling campaigns conducted by Fury (2006 to 2007), GPD (2009), and SPD (2011 to 2012), exploration drilling permits were applied for, and received, for all necessary aspects of development from the USFS. Exploration permits were issued in the form of Plans of Operation (PoO) or under Categorical Exclusion (CE). Exploration drilling on federally-administered public lands (unpatented mineral claims within the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest) can be permitted through the USFS with PoO authorization or issuance of a CE. Generally, the USFS PoO is limited to five acres of proposed disturbance, and both exploration and reclamation must be completed within about 12 months. The CE is only issued if the project proponent demonstrates that the exploration plan will have negligible impact to the environment, thereby avoiding the environmental impact assessment process required under Nevada Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). However, biological and archaeological surveys are usually required prior to PoO approval. CEs are rarely issued.

For exploration activities limited to private, patented mineral claims, Montego need only work with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) – Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation (BMRR), Reclamation Branch for authorization. If the initial exploration project is limited to a surface disturbance of not more than five acres in a calendar year, then the BMRR permitting requirements do not apply (Nevada Administrative Code [NAC] 519A.035). However, successful reclamation of that disturbance is required if Montego would want to conduct additional exploration within a 1-mile radium in subsequent years. Exploration disturbance greater than five acres will require an exploration permit and formal reclamation bonding. Any future mine development would likely fall under the jurisdiction and permitting requirements of White Pine County, the NDEP (BMRR), NDWR, and the USFS.

1.11 Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not required at this level of study.

1.12 Economic Analysis

This section is not required at this level of study.

1.13 Conclusions and Recommendations

1.13.1 Property Description and Ownership

An independent title review for current Project claims is suggested to document Montego's land package. This should include a survey of all lode claims to confirm the claims filed with the BLM and White Pine County administrative agencies.

1.13.2 Geology and Mineralization

The geology of the Project, particularly in the main mineral resource area, is well understood. Detailed mapping and sampling have been completed on distal exploration targets, and drill testing was initiated by previous operators. The structural framework controls occurrences of jasperoid breccias and rhyolitic intrusions. A structural study could augment the working exploration model and help to define new drilling targets.

The relationship between the rhyolitic intrusions and polymetallic mineralization is unclear. Future geological work should include multi-element analysis and "complete" four-acid digestion on drill samples, in addition to gold and silver determinations. The whole-rock geochemical results are applicable to assessing the potential for a polymetallic resource, as well as defining the potential risks to processing and sales from deleterious elements.

1.13.3 Status of Exploration, Development and Operations

Core drilling should be the focus in the main deposit areas, to provide sample material for density determinations, metallurgical test work, and geochemical characterization. Previous core drilling has yielded sample recovery around 95% or more, on average. SRK recommends oriented core drilling in the current resource areas for structural mapping, in addition to the other disciplines noted above. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling could be used to test exploration targets outside the current resource area.

The Argus Pit area, near the historical Taylor Mine, is a good candidate for drilling with diamond core. This would confirm the intercepts in historical drill holes that were omitted from the Mineral Resource Estimation.

The interpreted geologic formation would be a valuable addition to the lithology database and should be considered for future drilling programs. Logging forms used by previous operators could be modified to efficiently collect this information.

A secure data management system for the drilling database is recommended. The systems used by previous operators are no longer in operation, and the current system of spreadsheets is difficult to manage, with a high risk for data loss. A cloud-based data management system would allow authorized users secure access from any location with internet access.

Gaps in previous Quality Assurance/Quality Control programs led to incomplete assessment of sample and analytical data quality. SRK recommends four-acid digestion inductively coupled plasma (ICP) analysis on all samples, with several CRM that have certified values for this method. One should have a mean value near the resource cutoff grade, or at an anomalous grade of interest. Two more CRMs should have mean values within 10 - 15% of each other, around the average grade of the deposit. A check assay program on about 5% of drill samples is recommended, and the set of check samples should include reference samples as blanks and certified reference materials (CRMs). Check assay samples could be from duplicate pulp samples generated from about every 20th coarse reject sample, including RC rig duplicates and blank samples. This would be representative of the sample prep and analytical procedures and would keep the set of primary pulps intact.

1.13.4 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Future metallurgical testing should begin with a spatial gap analysis. In recent test work, the Argus Pit area was under-represented, and other deposit areas should be considered for additional sampling. As the contribution of gold to the Taylor resources is evaluated, gold recovery estimates should be refined to include in future Mineral Resource Estimates.

Fine grind is essential to good silver recovery from Taylor ores. Comminution testing, including crusher work index testing, is recommended, and the need for SAG mill testing should be evaluated. Additional ore variability testing under optimized conditions may be required, depending on the adequacy of the samples already tested. Finally, pilot leach testing, in closed circuit with tailings cyanide neutralization, can be considered. This testing would yield sample material applicable to tailings geotechnical and geochemical characterization, both of which are typically required for mine permitting in Nevada.

The potential impacts of deleterious elements on mineral processing are currently unknown. Additional test work should address this, starting with multi-element assay results on drill hole samples.

1.13.5 Mineral Resource Estimate

Jasperoid breccia is the most important host rock in the current mineral resource. Additional drilling with jasperoid intercepts to expand the modeled volume would potentially expand the resource and increase classification. Infill drilling in areas with uncertainty in modeled geology, or with low drilling density, would increase the resource classification and result in more Measured and Indicated material.

The current rock density dataset is from surface samples. Although there is little variation in rock density for different material types, a systematic core sampling program would provide density data in 3-D and confirm the current values.

The estimated costs of recommended drilling are based on 5,000 ft of core drilling and 5,000 ft of RC drilling. The cost of oriented core is typically 10 - 20% more than standard core.

1.13.6 Mineral Reserve Estimate

The next phase of study could include detailed cost estimates to support Mineral Reserves. Likely, Reserves will not be a component of near-term engineering studies.

1.13.7 Project Infrastructure

A reliable and economical water supply will be required for drilling, particularly coring. The existing well is designated for mining use, and cannot be used for exploration water supply, per the State of Nevada. Eventually, an additional well for exploration water supply may be economical, or the designation on the existing well could be changed if various petitions are approved.

Due to the reclamation of the existing buildings at Taylor, the facilities used during recent drilling programs for sample logging and storage will no longer be available. As more sample material is generated, secure sample storage should be included the project budget, either on site, or in Ely, whichever is more feasible.

1.13.8 Environmental Studies and Permitting

Permits for exploration drilling on patented claims are issued through the State of Nevada and are usually straightforward to obtain. Permits for exploration drilling on unpatented claims require a Plan of Operations to the USFS. Previous operators at Taylor were granted both types of permits for exploration drilling. The appropriate permits will need to be in place before drill site preparation or drilling commences.

Mining permits typically require geotechnical and geochemical characterization of mine waste. Future study requirements should be considered as sample material becomes available from additional drilling and metallurgical testing programs. Results from these programs would be included in advanced engineering studies and are not needed for additional exploration or resource definition.

1.13.9 Capital and Operating Costs

Cost estimates for future engineering studies may be based on data from nearby operating mines of similar scale. Alternatively, industry-standard cost benchmarks may be applied if appropriate. At the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) level, mining cost estimates are usually generalized.

1.13.10 Economic Analysis

Refined estimates of prices and costs from a qualified mineral economist would identify area with upside potential, and areas that could benefit from additional work.

1.13.11 Work Program Costs

Table 1-2 summarizes the costs for recommended work programs.

Table 1-2: Summary of Costs for Recommended Work

Discipline	Program Description	Cost (US$)	No Further Work is Recommended, Reason:
Property Description and Ownership	Independent Mineral Title Review	5,000	
Geology and Mineralization			Surface sampling completed, exploration targets defined
Status of Exploration, Development and Operations	Infill and exploration drilling, core and RC	825,000	
Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	Comminution testing, recovery variability	50,000	
Mineral Resource Estimate	Update geology model, estimation	40,000	
Mineral Reserve Estimate			Not needed for next phase
Mining Methods			Not needed for next phase
Recovery Methods			Included with metallurgical testing
Project Infrastructure	Water supply trade-off study, permitting	5,000	
Environmental Studies and Permitting			Exploration permit costs with drilling
Capital and Operating Costs			Not needed for next phase
Economic Analysis	Tradeoff studies, processing and mining	10,000	Optional for next phase of study
Total US$		**935,000**	

Source: SRK, 2018

2 Introduction

2.1 Terms of Reference and Purpose of the Report

This report was prepared as a NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources for Montego by SRK on the Taylor Silver Project (Taylor, or the Project) located in White Pine County, Nevada.

The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in SRK's services, based on:

- Information available at the time of preparation;
- Data supplied by outside sources; and
- The assumptions, conditions and qualifications set forth in this report.

This report is intended for use by Montego subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with SRK and relevant securities legislation. The contract permits Montego to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian securities regulatory authority pursuant to NI 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk. The responsibility for this disclosure remains with Montego. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent Technical Report for the property as it is not valid if a new Technical Report has been issued.

This report provides Mineral Resource estimates, and a classification of resources prepared in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definitions and Guidelines, May 10, 2014 (CIM, 2014).

2.2 Qualifications of Consultants (SRK)

The consultants preparing this technical report are specialists in the fields of geology, exploration, Mineral Resource estimation and classification, environmental, and permitting.

None of the consultants or any associates employed in the preparation of this report has any beneficial interest in Montego. The consultants are not insiders, associates, or affiliates of Montego. The results of this Technical Report are not dependent upon any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings between Montego and the consultants. The consultants are being paid a fee for their work in accordance with normal professional consulting practice.

The following individuals, by virtue of their education, experience and professional association, are considered Qualified Persons (QP) as defined in the NI 43-101 standard, for this report, and are members in good standing of appropriate professional institutions. QP certificates of authors are provided in Appendix A. The QP's are responsible for specific sections as follows:

- Brooke Miller Clarkson, MSc, CPG/SRK Senior Consultant (Geology) is the QP responsible for background, geology, and resource estimation, Sections 5-12, 14, and 23-24, and portions of Sections 1, 25 and 26 summarized therefrom, of this Technical Report.
- Brian Olson, BS Chemical Engineering/SRK Principal Consultant (Metallurgy) is the QP responsible for metallurgy, Section 13, and portions of Sections 1, 25 and 26 summarized therefrom, of this Technical Report.

- Mark A. Willow, MSc, CEM, SME-RM/SRK Principal Environmental Scientist, Practice Leader, NA Director is the QP responsible for environmental studies and permitting Sections 4.4 and 20, and portions of Sections 1, 25 and 26 summarized therefrom, of this Technical Report.

2.3 Details of Inspection

Table 2-1: Site Visit Participants

Personnel	Company	Expertise	Date of Visit	Details of Inspection
Brooke Miller Clarkson	SRK	Geology and Resources	May 1, 2018	Surface geology, sample storage
William Cain	SRK	Resource Estimation		

2.4 Sources of Information

This report is based in part on internal company technical reports, previous studies, maps, published government reports, company letters and memoranda, and public information as cited throughout this report and listed in the References Section 27. The primary source of information is the Taylor Silver Project Technical Report, by Chadwick, Turner, and Hollenbeck, March 18, 2013, produced on behalf of Silver Predator Corp., and prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

The most recent metallurgical testing for the Project was completed in 2012 by McClelland Labs. The information presented in McClelland Labs' "Report on Summary of Metallurgical Testing – Taylor Drill Core Samples"; October 2, 2012 for Silver Predator is the most recent and relevant information available for metallurgical testing. This report completed the program initiated in 2007 and provides additional information and updated conclusions. The 2012 McClelland report was the source of Chapter 13, related assumptions stated in Chapter 14, and relevant recommendations in Chapter 26, of this report.

2.5 Effective Date

The effective date of this report is May 17, 2018.

2.6 Units of Measure

The U.S. System for weights and units has been used throughout this report. Tons are reported in short tons of 2,000 pounds (lbs). All silver weight units are in troy ounces (oz) (1.097 oz). All currency is in U.S. dollars (US$) unless otherwise stated.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The Qualified Person's opinion contained herein is based on information provided to SRK by Montego throughout the course of the investigations. The QP has relied upon the work of other consultants in the project areas in support of this Technical Report.

Information about property ownership and claims status presented in Chapter 4 and Appendix B was provided by Montego. SRK are not experts in matters of mineral tenure and did not seek independent review of the information provided.

These items have not been independently reviewed by SRK and SRK did not seek an independent legal opinion of these items. SRK used their experience to determine if the information from previous reports was suitable for inclusion in this technical report and adjusted information that required amending. This report includes technical information which required subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, SRK does not consider them to be material.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Location

The Project is located in White Pine County, Nevada, about 17 mi southeast of the town of Ely (Figure 4-1). The Project is on the western flank of the Schell Creek Range, at about 7,600 ft elevation amsl. The main mineralized area is centered at 39° 5’ N latitude, 114° 41’ W longitude, in Sections 9 and 16 of T14N, R65E, MDBM.

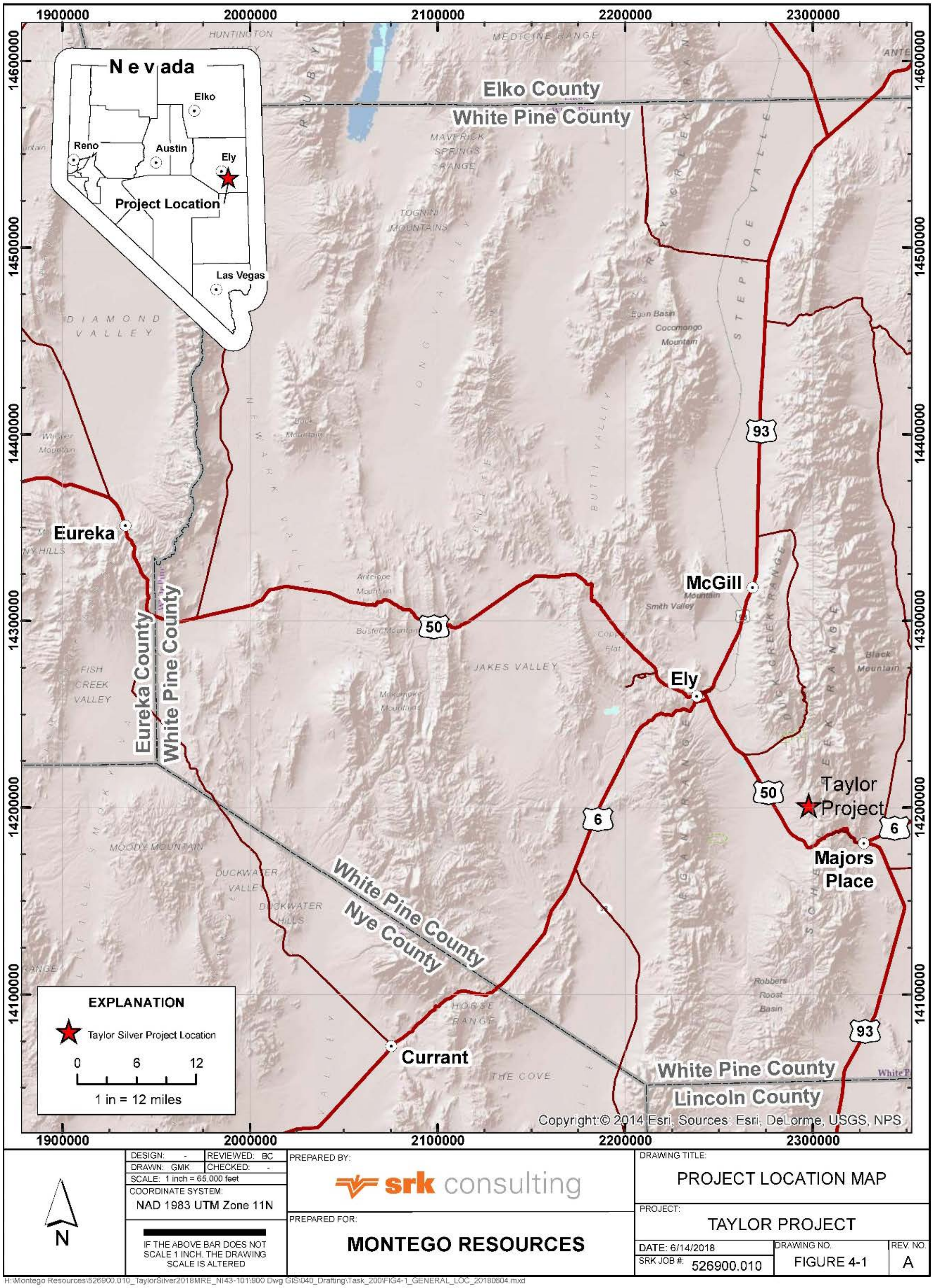
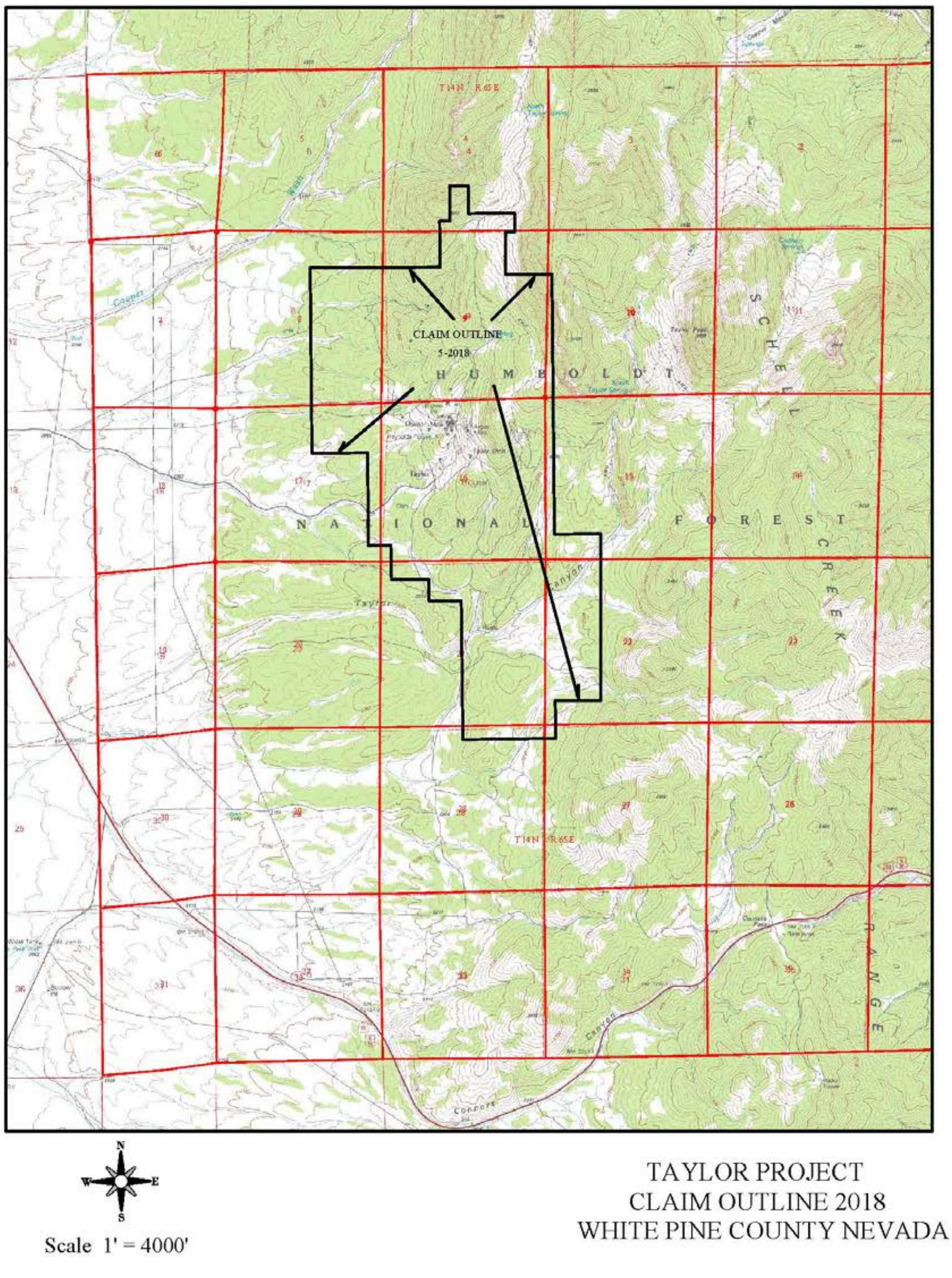


Figure 4-1: Location Map

4.2 Mineral Titles

The Project claim block includes four patented lode mining claims, five unpatented millsite claims, and 126 unpatented lode mining claims. The claim boundaries are surveyed boundaries that are registered with the seat of White Pine County in Ely, Nevada. A complete list of mineral claims is in Appendix B. The Project claim block is shown in Figure 4-2, and is 2,166 acres.



Source: Montego Resources, 2018

Figure 4-2: Land Tenure Map

4.2.1 Nature and Extent of Issuer's Interest

Montego Resources is in the second year of a purchase agreement with SPD, which owns and controls 100% of the Taylor Property through two of its subsidiaries. The mineral property, which consists of the unpatented and patented lode mining claims, is held in SPD's subsidiary, Silver Predator U.S. Holding. The mill property, which consists of the five unpatented mill site claims, the mill equipment, and the water rights, are held by SPD's subsidiary, Nevada Royalty Corp.

The Taylor Silver Option Agreement, dated April 3, 2017 states the following:

> *Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement reached with the Vendor (Silver Predator Corp.), the Company (Montego Resources) can acquire the Property in consideration for the completion of a series of cash payments totaling US$1,200,000, issuing 2,500,000 common shares, and incurring expenditures of at least US$700,000 on the Property. Upon completion of the payments, share issuances and expenditures, the Company will hold a one-hundred percent interest in the Property, subject to a two-percent net smelter returns royalty and a one-percent net profit royalty.*
>
> *The payments, share issuances and expenditures must be completed in accordance with the following schedule:*

- *Closing: US$200,000 cash and 500,000 common shares*
- *6 months from Closing: US$100,000 cash and 300,000 common shares*
- *12 months from Closing: US$200,000 cash, 400,000 common shares and expenditures of US$100,000*
- *24 months from Closing: US$300,000 cash, 500,000 common shares and expenditures of US$250,000*
- *36 months from Closing: US$400,000 cash, 800,000 common shares and expenditures of US$350,000*

The four patented lode mining claims are under the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada's Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP). Patented mining lode claims on US Federal Land represent a secure title to the land as long as annual property taxes are paid. At the effective date of this report the taxes for fiscal year 2016-2017 of $5,130 had been paid in July 2017 and the Taylor patented claims are in good standing.

The unpatented claims are under the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service (USFS). Unpatented mining and millsite claims do not have a termination date as long as annual assessment fees are paid and the land is held for mining purposes. The current federal fee for unpatented lode mining claims is $155 per claim per year and is due September 1st annually; these fees totaled $20,305 in 2017. White Pine County currently charges $12 per claim per year and is due November 1st annually with a "Notice of Intent to Hold" filed; these charges totaled $1,582 in 2017. As of the effective date of this report all fees have been paid and the unpatented mining and millsite claims are in good standing. Until mining permits are issued, surface rights of the unpatented claims are under the jurisdiction of the USFS, and Montego has access to the property to conduct exploration programs.

4.3 Royalties, Agreements and Encumbrances

The following information is summarized from "Taylor Royalty Summary Feb 2017", provided by

Montego Resources.

All claims are subject to a 1% Net Profits Royalty (NPR) to Golden Predator US Holding, a subsidiary of Till Capital, on precious metals and other metals and minerals.

The TAY group of claims are subject to the following Net Smelter Royalties (NSR) on silver and gold:

- 1% NSR to Agnico-Eagle;
- 1% NSR to Orion Resource; and
- Total 2% NSR on the TAY claims.

The rest of the Project claims, which include the four patented claims and the non-TAY unpatented claims, are subject to a 2% NSR on precious metals to Orion Resource Partners.

For any non-precious metals or other minerals produced, the TAY claims are subject to the following royalties:

- 0.5% NSR to Orion Resource Partners; and
- 0.5% NSR to Agnico-Eagle

Non-TAY claims are subject to 1% NSR to Orion Resource Partners for any non-precious metals or other minerals produced.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities and Permitting

The following is based upon publicly available information, and limited data provided by Montego. More detail is provided in Chapter 20 of this report. Current environmental status of the Project is summarized in this section.

4.4.1 Environmental Liabilities

SRK is not aware of any known environmental issues that could materially impact the issuer's ability to extract the mineral resources or mineral reserves at the Project.

Clean up after the historical mining operation has been nearly completed by the USFS and the State of Nevada, including the removal of all chemicals from tanks and all balls from the ball mills. Transformers containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were also removed from the property. Pits, dumps, haul roads and mill and office buildings were not reclaimed, and a bond will be required to be posted prior to new mining permits being issued (IMC, 2010).

The mill facilities were being dismantled at the time this report was published, and contractors were working on site during SRK's site visit on May 1, 2018.

4.4.2 Required Permits and Status

SRK understands that the initial effort by Montego for additional exploration will be limited to the private, patented mineral claims on or around the existing open pit. To date, no permit applications for exploration or mining at the Project have been completed. Potential required permits are discussed in Section 20.4 of this report.

For exploration activities limited to private, patented mineral claims, Montego need only work with the NDEP –(BMRR), Reclamation Branch for authorization. If the initial exploration project is limited to a surface disturbance of not more than five acres in a calendar year, then the BMRR permitting requirements do not apply (NAC 519A.035). However, successful reclamation of that disturbance is required if Montego would want to conduct additional exploration within a one-mile radius in subsequent years. Exploration disturbance greater than five acres will require an exploration permit and formal reclamation bonding.

4.5 Other Significant Factors and Risks

There are no known additional factors or risks that affect future development at the Project.

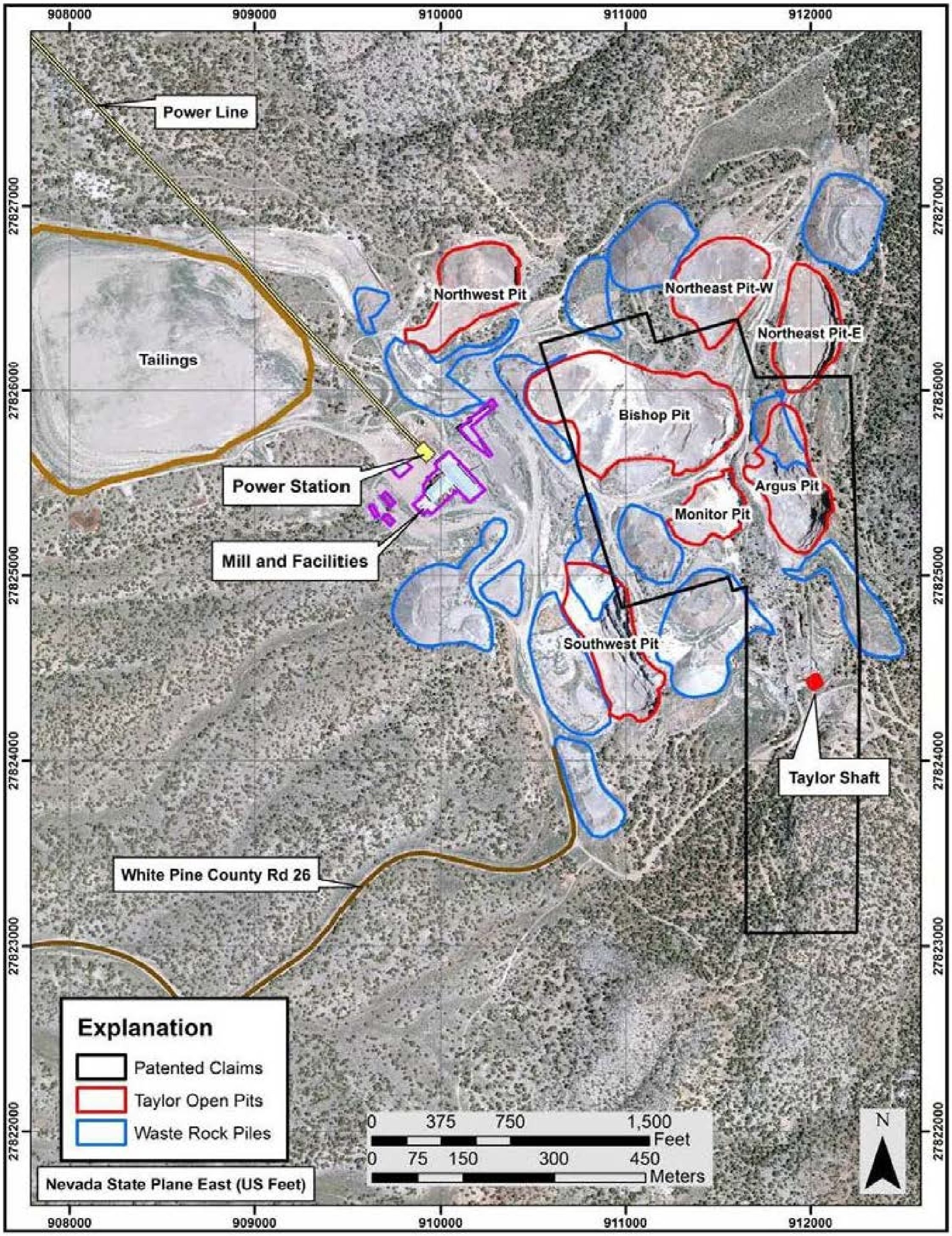
5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The Project lies at a mean elevation of 7,600 ft on the west flank of the north-south trending Schell Creek Range in east-central Nevada. Topography is moderately sloping with interruption from historical open cut mine areas, waste rock dumps, and a tailings basin as shown in Figure 5-1.

The Schell Creek Range lies within the Great Basin of the southwestern U.S., a sub-section of the greater Basin and Range physiographic province. The Great Basin, defined by internal drainage, covers a large part of Nevada. Vegetation at the Project is dominated by pinyon-juniper woodlands and mountain scrub vegetation communities.

Figure 5-1. Taylor Property Facilities and Infrastructure, February 2013



Source: Silver Predator Corp., February 2013

Figure 5-1: Property Facilities and Infrastructure, 2013

5.2 Accessibility and Transportation to the Property

The Project is located approximately 17 mi south-southeast of the town of Ely in east-central Nevada, accessible by motor vehicle via U.S. Highway 50 and White Pine County Road 26. Ely is the seat of White Pine County and the largest community in the county with a population of 4,255 according to the 2010 census.

The access road from U.S. Highway 50 is a well maintained, all-weather gravel road. There is an extensive network of two-track roads on the property that access all open pits, older underground workings, and remaining historical facilities.

5.3 Climate and Length of Operating Season

The climate is semi-arid high desert with an annual average high temperature of 61.6ºF and an annual average low temperature of 28.0ºF. Average annual precipitation is 10 inches. The higher elevations of the Schell Creek Range receive as much as 35 inches of precipitation per year, mostly in the form of winter snow. Water flow consists of temporal streams filling with water for short periods during rainstorms or winter runoff.

5.4 Sufficiency of Surface Rights

The Project land package has previously supported mining and exploration activities and has adequate and suitable space for additional development. Access roads are maintained by county, state, or federal entities, and have unrestrained access. The Project has sufficient surface rights for future development.

5.5 Infrastructure Availability and Sources

Local lodging, supplies, and labor are available in the mining towns of Ely, Eureka, and Elko, Nevada. Eureka and Elko are within two hours by motor vehicle. The larger metropolitan areas of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Reno or Las Vegas, Nevada are within three to six hours by motor vehicle. Ely serves as a hub for numerous past and present mining operations in eastern Nevada and the local work force is adequate to support Montego’s exploration activities, while a labor force, logistical infrastructure and heavy equipment available in the surrounding region could readily support a mining operation. KGHM International’s Robinson Project, a large-scale nearby open pit copper mine, is currently operating year-round.

Power is supplied to the site by Mt. Wheeler Power Inc. via Desert Power’s coal-fired Bonanza Plant in Vernal, Utah. The power lines to the site are in good working order and are currently active. The water supply in the area is sufficient to support future mining operations. Areas for potential tailings storage, waste disposal, heap leach pads, and processing plants are available within the Project claim block.

The static water level at the Taylor production well, on the floor of the valley to the west of the tailings facility, is at an approximate elevation of 6,525 ft or about 475 ft below the surface. This well is currently designated for mining use.

6 History

6.1 Prior Ownership and Ownership Changes

The Taylor Silver Option Agreement, dated April 3, 2017, between SPD and Montego Resources, is the current operating agreement for the Taylor Project. Montego Resources is working toward acquisition of the property according to the Agreement.

Property ownership since 1960, through implementation of the agreement, is summarized in Table 6-1. Silver, along with lead and copper, was first discovered at Taylor by prospectors B. Taylor and J. Platt in 1872. Through 1942, there was intermittent underground mining activity by various operators.

Table 6-1: Property Ownership Summary

Owner	Start Year	End Year	Duration (Years)	Source Document
Silver Predator	2010	2017	7	Chadwick et al, 2013
Golden Predator	2008	2010	2	IMC, 2010
Fury/ Anglo Nevada	2006	2008	2	IMC, 2010; IMC and KP, 2007
First National Bank of Ely	2000	2006	6	Chadwick et al, 2013
Alta Gold	1991	2000	9	Alta Gold, 1999
NERCO	1984	1991	7	NERCO, 1991
Silver King/ NERCO	1981	1984	3	NERCO, 1991
Silver King Mines	1960	1981	21	Chadwick et al, 2013

Source: SRK, 2018

6.2 Exploration and Development Results of Previous Owners

Between 1875 and 1892, silver ores were produced from the Argus and Monitor Mines. From 1892 to 1942, various attempts were made to re-open the mines at Taylor with limited success. The most activity took place between 1934 and 1942, when several small mills were constructed in the area to treat historical mine dumps and material from shallow mines on outcropping mineralized bodies along vertical structures. Silver, gold, antimony and minor base metals were recovered by these operations.

In 1962 Silver King began exploration of the area and succeeded in defining high-grade silver mineralization along sub-vertical structures. Consequently, the Taylor shaft was sunk to a depth of 350 ft, and from 1964 to 1968, the Taylor Mine produced 157,324 oz of silver from 4,252 tons of rock for an average grade of 37 opt (NBMG,1976). Underground exploration by drifting and longhole drilling to the north continued through the mid-1970's but no significant new resources were discovered, and the mine was forced to close.

Silver King also drilled an antimony prospect approximately one-half mi east of the Taylor Mine in the mid-1960s, in an area now referred to as the "Antimony Pit". Although tonnage was unspecified, the mineralized body reportedly averaged 3% antimony and 0.4 opt silver (Lawrence, 1963). The prospect was leased to Seetone Antimony and Milling Company, but production was reported as insignificant.

A decision to build an open pit mine and mill complex was made in 1979. A 1,320 ton per day (tpd) counter current decantation cyanide leach plant was completed and silver production at the mine began in 1981. The mine produced from April 1981 until March 1984 when the price of silver dropped below the breakeven price to sustain mining and milling, and the mine was closed.

In 1989, Alta Gold, which was the successor to Silver King Mines, expanded the Taylor mill to include copper-lead and zinc flotation circuits to process ore from the Ward Mine located approximately 10 mi to the west of the Taylor property. The mill operated until 1991 when the Ward Mine was closed. Alta drilled over 60 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes and conducted limited soil sampling in outlying target areas between 1992 and 1994.

By 2000, a total of approximately 447 holes were drilled in the Project area, of which 22 were diamond drill holes and the remainder percussion drill holes. The results of the drilling outlined zones of near surface, shallow dipping, low grade silver mineralization predominantly hosted in jasperoids. During the brief time period of Anglo Nevada's property ownership, they did not complete any exploration or development work.

In 2006-2007, Fury Explorations Ltd. drilled a total of 111 RC and core holes totaling 27,374 ft (8,344 meters [m]) within the known resource area at Taylor. Further details of this drilling program are given in Section 10.1.2 of this report. In October 2007, a NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource technical report for the Project was completed (IMC and KP, 2007), and is summarized below. Fury also commissioned Independent Mining Consultants (IMC) and Knight Piésold Consulting (KP) to conduct a Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS) of the project based on re-starting open pit operations and utilizing the existing plant.

As a result of the poor financial markets that developed during late 2008, the PFS was halted. Golden Predator Mines, Inc. (GPMI), of which, Fury Explorations Ltd. was a wholly-owned subsidiary, reviewed historical exploration data and completed an inspection of the mill facilities, but did no additional exploration or drilling at Taylor.

An updated Technical Report, dated January 19, 2009, was prepared by IMC and issued to GPD. The mineral resource remained as originally reported in 2007, with no additional drilling. Later in 2009, GPD drilled 11 additional holes amounting to 4,595 ft of drilling to test various areas of the Project area for potential higher-grade structures. After SPD's acquisition of Taylor, a second updated technical report (IMC, 2010) was issued to SPD. The mineral resource remained as reported in 2007 and 2009.

In 2011, Silver Predator drilled 35 RC holes at Taylor for a total of 11,710 ft. The program was for infill in the existing pit areas including 2,342 five-foot sample intervals, of which 2,276 (97%) were analyzed for silver.

In 2012, SPD drilled an additional 25 RC holes, mostly angled, for a total of 6,535 ft of drilling. The program was designed to test targets in areas with previous mining. The program included 1,307 five-foot sample intervals of which 1,290 (98.7%) were analyzed for silver. In addition to the silver analyses, 85 intervals were assayed for gold in parts of two of the holes.

Results of the SPD 2011 and 2012 drill programs, and the 2009 program by GPD, were included in the Mineral Resource Estimate in the 2013 Technical Report by Chadwick, et al. Results from the 2014 RC drilling program have not been included in a resource estimate before.

6.3 Historical Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

A January 1987 report by L.K. Freeman of Resource Associates of Alaska, Inc. describes the results of resource modeling that was conducted between 1985 and 1986 for the known remaining Taylor resources and reserves. The report states that the model contained a mineral inventory of 4,651 kilotons (kt) at 2.80 opt silver, for 13.0 million contained oz. Of this, 3,191 kt at 2.83 opt was contained in a pit design. A QP has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current resource estimates or Mineral Reserves and the issuer is not treating this historical estimate as a current resource estimate.

Alta Gold estimated a silver resource in 1999 for the Project. The locations of the estimated resources are not known.

The assumptions for the 1999 Lerchs-Grossman pits included:

- US$7.00 per troy ounce silver price;
- 69% silver recovery;
- 55-degree pit slope angles;
- Mining costs of US$1.00/ton;
- Silver refining costs of US$0.40 per ton; and
- Milling, G&A, and all other costs of US$9.82 per ton.

Alta Gold's 1999 mineral resource estimate included 2.5 million tons at average grade 3.6 opt silver, containing about 8.9 million troy oz of silver. A QP has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current resource estimates or Mineral Reserves and the issuer is not treating this historical estimate as a current resource estimate.

The Updated NI 43-101 Technical Reports from 2009 and 2010 by IMC report the same mineral resource estimate reported in 2007, summarized in Table 6-2. A QP has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current resource estimates or Mineral Reserves and the issuer is not treating this historical estimate as a current resource estimate.

Table 6-2: Taylor 2007 Resource at 1.2 opt Silver Cutoff Grade

Resource Classification	Ore kilotons (kt)	Silver Grade (opt)	Contained Silver (koz)
Measured	1,238	2.50	3,095
Indicated	5,195	2.27	11,793
Measured & Indicated	6,433	2.31	14,888
Inferred	757	2.54	1,923

Note: A QP has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate, and it is not treated as a current estimate.
Source: IMC, 2009

The 2007 Mineral Resource was reported at a silver cutoff grade of 1.2 opt and restricted to a floating cone volume to approximate an open pit mine configuration. Potential underground mining scenarios were not considered.

The input parameters for 2007 Whittle open pit analysis included:

- US$13.50 per troy ounce silver price;
- 89.55% silver recovery;
- Mining costs of US$1.50/ton;
- Mill process costs of US$12.70 per ton; and

- G & A costs of US$1.85 per ton.

The most recent Mineral Resource Estimate for Taylor (Chadwick, et al., 2013) is provided in Table 6-3. The Taylor silver resources were reported for the block model within the Whittle open pit at a 1.0 opt cutoff. The 1.0 opt cutoff was a breakeven grade that could be considered for an open pit mining and milling operation, given the baseline price and operating cost assumptions at the time. The primary variables used for reporting within the silver mineralized domains included: estimated silver grades in opt, tonnage reported as short tons, contained silver in troy oz, and the resource classification. Additional unit conversions for reporting include silver grade in grams/tonne and tonnages as metric tonnes.

The input parameters for 2013 Whittle open pit analysis included:

- US$30 per troy ounce silver price;
- 90% silver recovery;
- Mining costs of US$2.50/t for in situ material;
- Mining costs of US$2.00/t for unconsolidated overburden material;
- Mill process costs of US$21.50/t; and
- G & A costs of US$2.50/t.

The majority of the near-surface Taylor resource in the immediate area of historical mine production was systematically drilled by Silver Predator and other operators. This is reflected in 84% of the tons and 81% of the silver ounces classified as Measured and Indicated. An important component of the Inferred resource tons, which are at higher average grades, occur in the Southwest Pit area, where there is a lack of modern drilling in the remaining in situ material. A QP has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current resource estimates or Mineral Reserves and the issuer is not treating this historical estimate as a current resource estimate.

Table 6-3: Taylor 2013 Resource at 1.0 opt Silver Cutoff Grade

Measured and Indicated Resource					
	Short Tons	**Silver (opt)**	**Metric Tonnes**	**Silver (g/t)**	**Contained Silver (oz)**
Measured	1,143,000	2.10	1,037,000	72.1	2,402,000
Indicated	7,751,000	1.86	7,032,000	63.8	14,418,000
Measured. & Indicated	*8,894,000*	*1.89*	*8,069,000*	*64.8*	*16,820,000*
Inferred Resource					
Inferred	1,716,000	2.30	1,557,000	78.8	3,941,000
*Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred Mineral Resources have a high degree of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. All figures for tonnage and ounces are rounded to the nearest thousand and may not produce exact sums due to rounding.					

Note: A QP has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate, and it is not treated as a current estimate.
Source: Chadwick, et al., 2013

6.4 Historical Production

Historical records indicate that approximately 1.943 million ounces (Moz) of silver were produced from 1875 until 1892 (NBMG, 1976). Approximately 800,000 oz of silver from that total were produced from 1875 to 1882; however, there are no records of the number of tons treated. From 1883 to 1892 there were 1.143 Moz of silver produced from 39,946 short tons for a calculated average grade of 28.61 opt silver (NBMG, 1976). The vast majority of this production came from strongly silicified, shallowly dipping, bedded mineralized zones in the upper Guilmette Formation in the Argus and Monitor Mines (Hill, 1916).

According to an internal Silver King memorandum (#013893, dated 1/2/88), production from 1981 to 1984 was 1,471,317 tons at an average grade of 3.50 opt. Metal recovery was reported as 3.77 Moz of silver and ~3,000 troy oz of gold, with internal mill metallurgical reports showing silver recovery rates of 69.5% (Marston 2006). There has been no mining production from Taylor since 1984. Milling operations at the Project site ceased in 1991, when the Ward Mine closed.

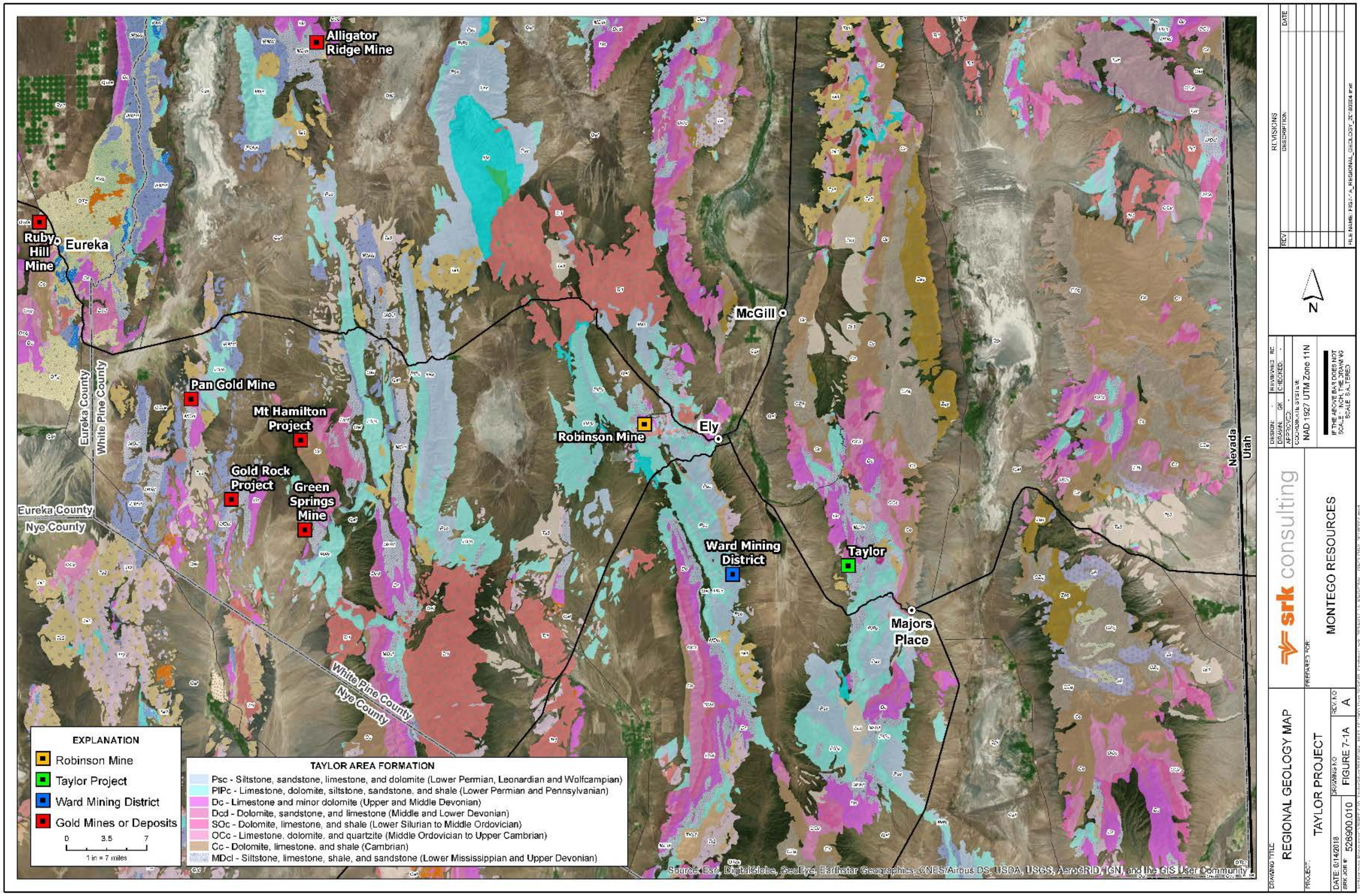
7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Project is located within the Great Basin of east-central Nevada, on the western slope of the Schell Creek Range. The regional surface geology is shown in Figure 7-1, with the locations of Taylor and other nearby mines for reference.

The north-south trending Schell Creek Range is composed of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks, including various combinations of limestone, dolomite, shale, mudstone, quartzite and sandstone. The Schell Creek Range is an eastward-tilted horst, typical of the Basin and Range province. The geology consists of faulted and folded strata, primarily marine-sourced lithology. The sedimentary Paleozoic sequence has been intruded by irregular bodies of mid-Tertiary hypabyssal rhyolite dikes and sills. The western foothills of the Schell Creek Range contain mid-Tertiary rhyolitic to intermediate extrusive rocks.

The oldest rocks exposed in parts of the Schell Creek Range are Cambrian-Ordovician Eureka Quartzite and Pogonip Group. These units are overlain by Lower Devonian Simonson Dolomite and limestones of the Middle to Upper Devonian Guilmette Formation. Overlying the Guilmette Formation are Devonian-Mississippian Pilot Shale, Mississippian Joanna Limestone and Chainman Shale. Capping this section are prominent bluffs exposed near the crest of the Schell Creek Range composed of Pennsylvanian Ely Limestone.



Source: SRK, 2018 and Crafford, 2007

Source: SRK, 2018 and Crafford, 2007

Figure 7-1: Regional Geologic Map

The upper portion of the Devonian Guilmette Formation, shown in Figure 7-2 is host to the majority of the known silver resource in the Project area. The Middle-Upper Devonian sediments (e.g. Guilmette Formation) of the eastern Great Basin were deposited along a low-energy, westward-deepening, carbonate platform that was about 200 mi wide and 1,000 mi long, extending from southern California to Alberta, Canada (Sandberg et al., 1989; Johnson et al., 1991). Five depositional facies are recognized in the Guilmette Formation. In order of increasing water depth, they are: tidal-flat, restricted shallow subtidal, shallow subtidal, intermediate subtidal, and deep subtidal facies (LaMaskin and Elrick, 1997). The partially emergent Transcontinental Arch lay to the east of the platform and oceanic deposits lay to the west. Eastern Nevada represents deposition along the central platform region (i.e. inner shelf of Johnson and Murphy, 1984; Johnson et al., 1991).

Source: Chadwick, et al., 2013

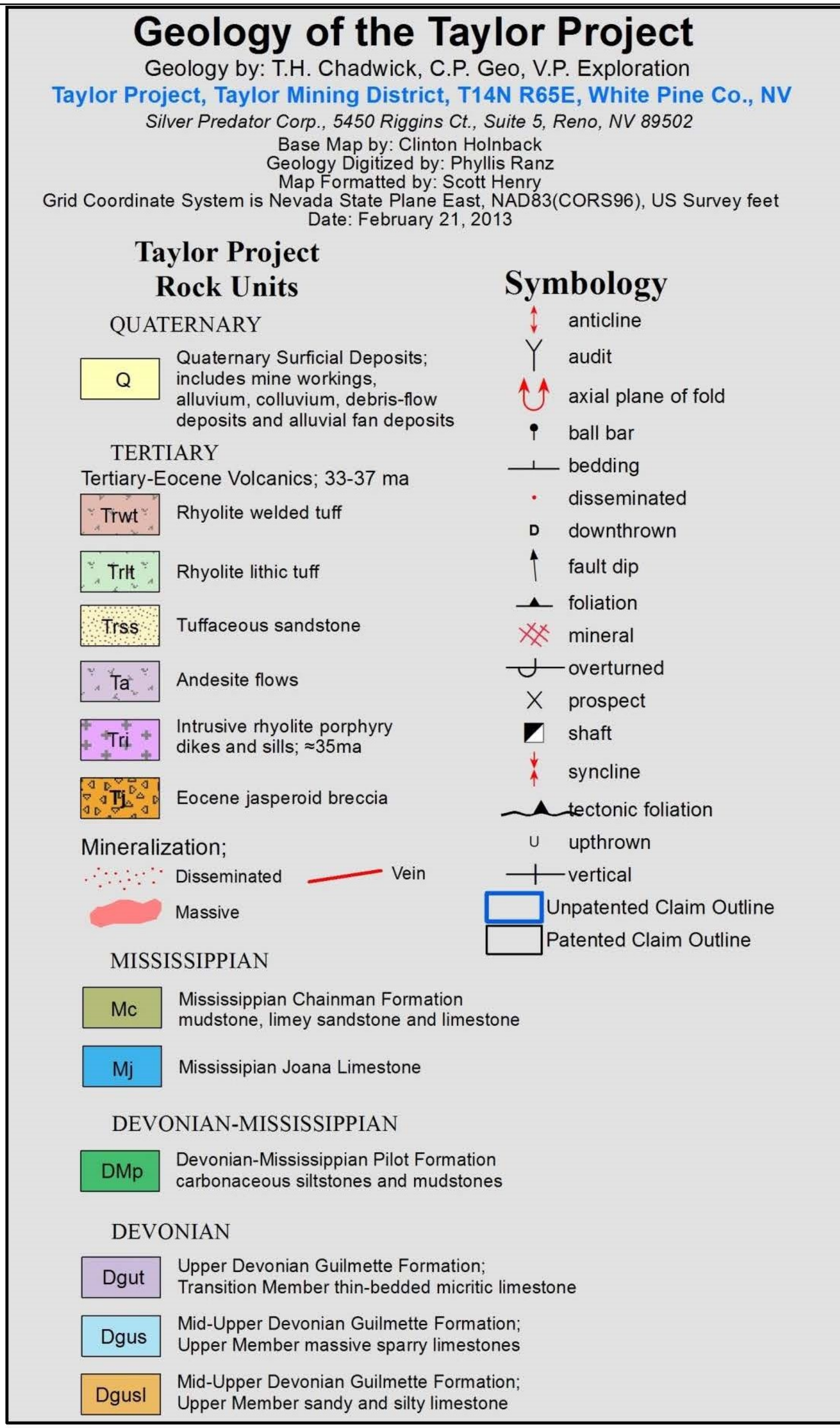
Figure 7-2: Exposure of Upper Guilmette Formation in NE Pit

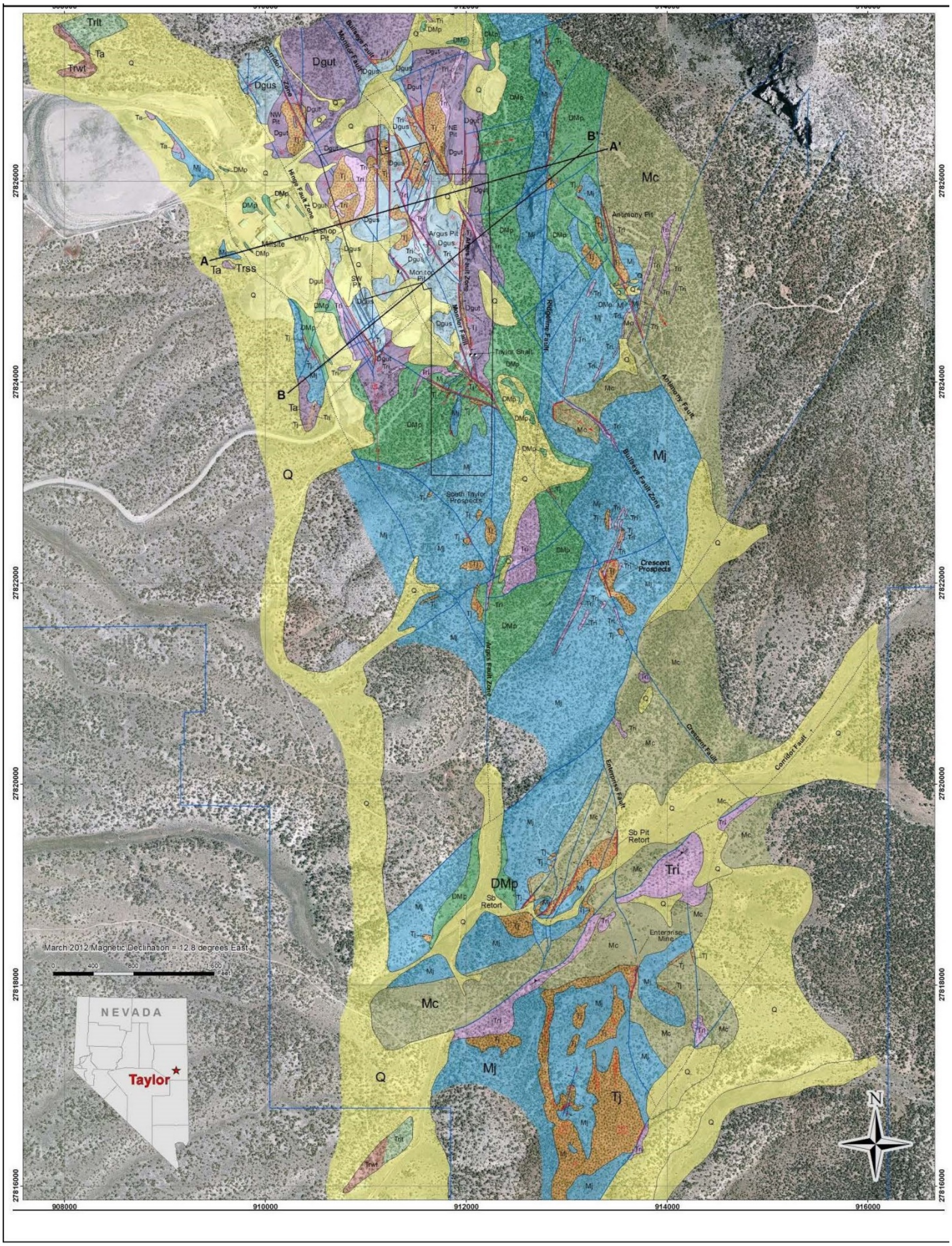
The Devonian Guilmette Formation and time-equivalent units overlie a two- to four-mi thick succession of passive-margin carbonates and siliciclastics of latest Precambrian through Middle Devonian age (Stewart and Poole, 1974). The upper part of the Guilmette Formation is temporally equivalent to the lower Pilot Shale, which is interpreted to represent the initial sedimentary response to the latest Devonian-Early Mississippian Antler orogeny (Sandberg and Poole, 1977; Sandberg et al., 1989; Goebel, 1991). The Guilmette Formation is overlain by the Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian Pilot Shale in central Nevada to western Utah. Unconformably overlying these Upper Devonian-Lower Mississippian sediments, is a succession up to 6,500 ft thick of Mississippian siliciclastic and carbonate strata composed of submarine-fan to fluvial deltaic deposits, which filled the Antler foreland basin (Stewart and Poole, 1974; Harbaugh and Dickinson, 1981).

7.2 Local and Property Geology

The geology of the Project area has been mapped by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and prior mine owners and/or their consultants. Some of this work includes USGS 1:48,000 scale Connors Pass Quadrangle (Drewes, 1967) and a map focused on the Taylor Project at 1: 2,400 scale (Edwards, 1988). In 2012, Chadwick completed the initial phase of a geological mapping program at a more detailed scale (1: 1,200) that covers the Taylor resource area and exploration targets to the northeast, east and southeast. The full 1: 1,200 geologic map is presented in Figure 7-3.

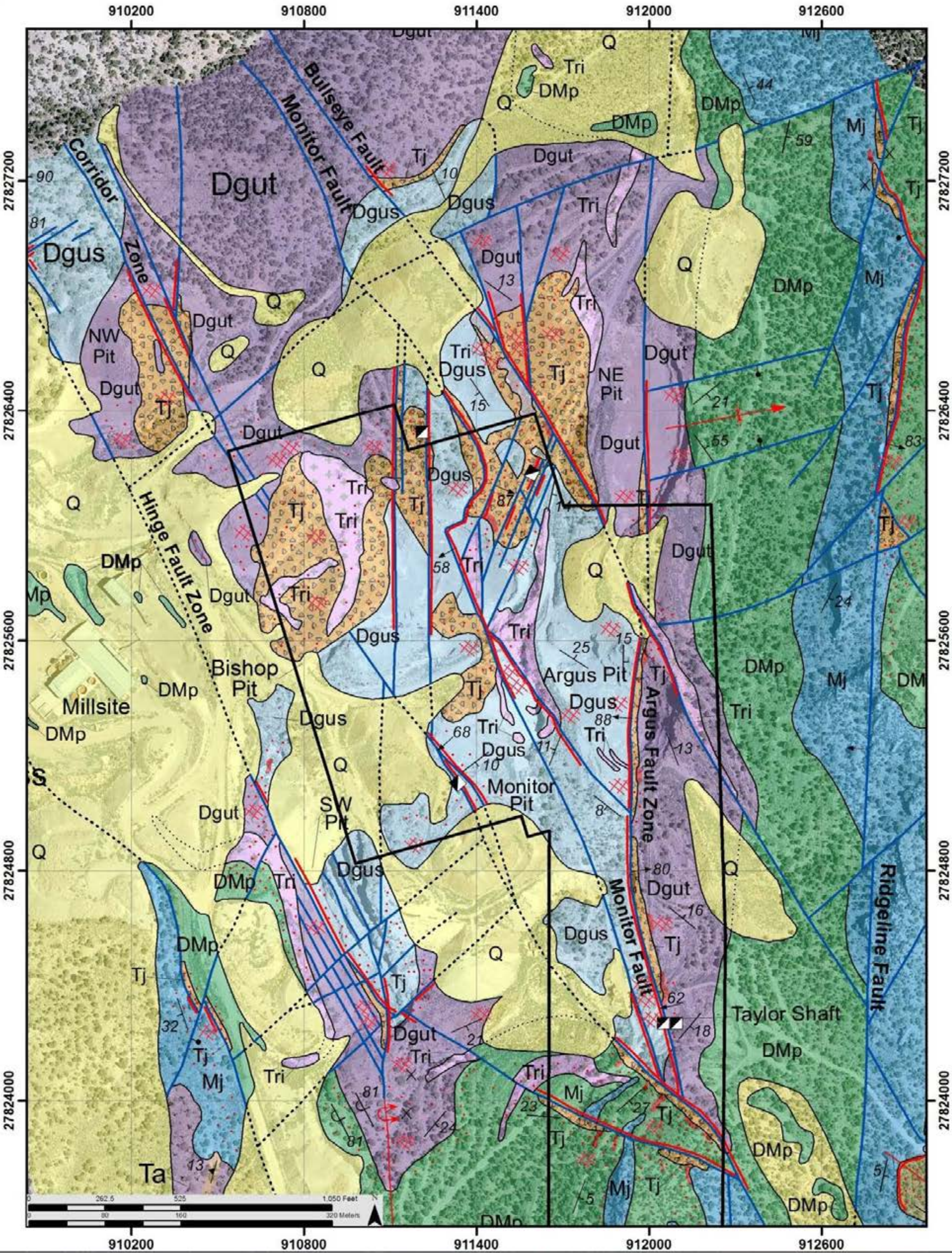
Figure 7-4 shows the portion of the map in the resource model area. The geologic map explanation is on the following page and applies to both of the maps directly below it.


Geology of the Taylor Project
Geology by: T.H. Chadwick, C.P. Geo, V.P. Exploration
Taylor Project, Taylor Mining District, T14N R65E, White Pine Co., NV
Silver Predator Corp., 5450 Riggins Ct., Suite 5, Reno, NV 89502
Base Map by: Clinton Holnback
Geology Digitized by: Phyllis Ranz
Map Formatted by: Scott Henry
Grid Coordinate System is Nevada State Plane East, NAD83(CORS96), US Survey feet
Date: February 21, 2013
Taylor Project Rock Units
QUATERNARY
Q
Quaternary Surficial Deposits; includes mine workings, alluvium, colluvium, debris-flow deposits and alluvial fan deposits
TERTIARY
Tertiary-Eocene Volcanics; 33-37 ma
Trwt
Rhyolite welded tuff
Trlt
Rhyolite lithic tuff
Trss
Tuffaceous sandstone
Ta
Andesite flows
Tri
Intrusive rhyolite porphyry dikes and sills; ≈35ma
Tj
Eocene jasperoid breccia
Mineralization;
Disseminated
Vein
Massive
MISSISSIPPIAN
Mc
Mississippian Chainman Formation mudstone, limey sandstone and limestone
Mj
Mississipian Joana Limestone
DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN
DMp
Devonian-Mississippian Pilot Formation carbonaceous siltstones and mudstones
DEVONIAN
Dgut
Upper Devonian Guilmette Formation; Transition Member thin-bedded micritic limestone
Dgus
Mid-Upper Devonian Guilmette Formation; Upper Member massive sparry limestones
Dgusl
Mid-Upper Devonian Guilmette Formation; Upper Member sandy and silty limestone
Symbology
anticline
audit
axial plane of fold
ball bar
bedding
disseminated
D
downthrown
fault dip
foliation
mineral
overturned
prospect
shaft
syncline
tectonic foliation
U
upthrown
vertical
Unpatented Claim Outline
Patented Claim Outline



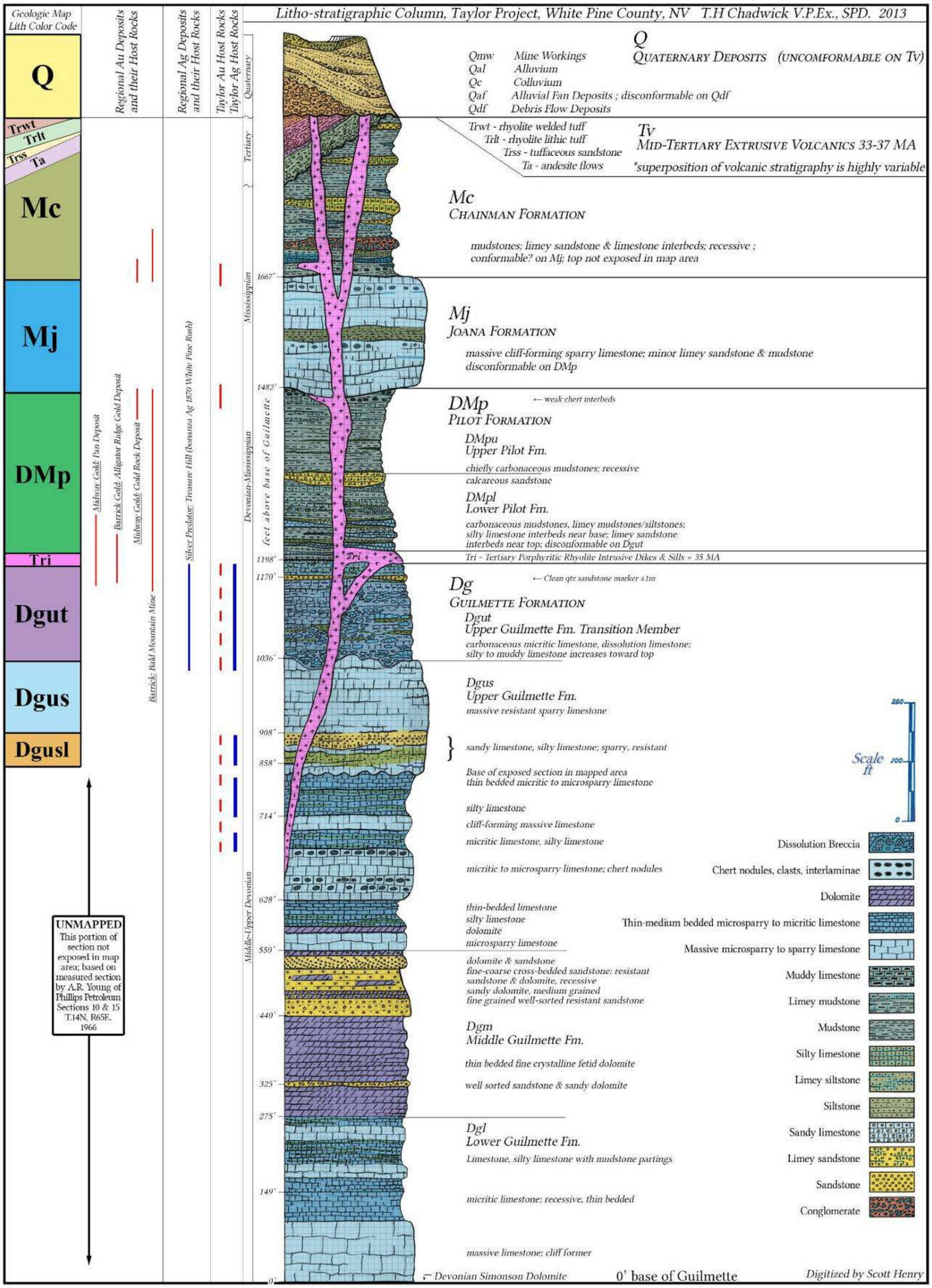
Source: Chadwick, et al., 2013

Figure 7-3: District-Scale Geological Map



Source: Chadwick, et al., 2013

Figure 7-4: Resource Area Geological Map with Patented Claims Outline



Source: Chadwick, et al., 2013

Figure 7-5: Taylor Project Litho-Stratigraphic Column

Figure 7-5 shows a detailed description of the Project litho-stratigraphy produced by Chadwick during the 2012 geologic mapping campaign. Units outcropping on the property from oldest to youngest are described as follows:

- Guilmette Limestone - (Middle to Upper Devonian) This Formation is about 1,198 to 1,340 ft in total thickness (Young, 1966, Chadwick, 2013), the upper 350 ft of which is exposed in the resource area. The lower part of the exposed Guilmette is about 190 ft thick and is comprised of massive, cliff forming microsparry to sparry limestone, alternating with thin-bedded micritic limestone and sandy limestone. Bioclastic interbeds are common, including horn corals, crinoids, brachiopods and gastropods;
- Guilmette Transition Zone - (Upper Devonian) A 160 ft thick section at the top of the Formation consists of thin to medium bedded, locally carbonaceous, silty limestones grading upward into Pilot Formation. Dissolution breccias are common within this interval and bioclastic interbeds occur occasionally with fossils similar to underlying units (Chadwick, 2013);
- Pilot Formation - (Upper Devonian-Lower Mississippian) This unit is approximately 300 ft thick (Havenstrite, 1984, Chadwick, 2013) and consists primarily of siltstones and mudstones that are locally calcareous; interbeds of muddy to silty limestones and limey sandstones occur occasionally. Pilot forms recessive tan to ochre-weathering scree slopes; it lies conformably on the Guilmette Fm.;
- Joanna Formation - (Mississippian) The Joanna Limestone is about 300 ft thick and consists of thick to medium bedded microsparry to sparry limestone. Joanna Limestone is resistant and fossiliferous locally with bioclastic interbeds containing horn corals, crinoids, brachiopods and gastropods. It lies disconformably on the Pilot Shale;
- Chainman Formation - (Mississippian) Regionally the Formation is about 1,100 ft thick (Dewonck, 2006, Santos, 2007); only the basal portion of which is exposed near the resource area. The Chainman Formation conformably overlies the Joanna Limestone and consists primarily of black mudstones with limey sandstone and limestone interbeds, which may be fossiliferous;
- Ely Limestone - (Pennsylvanian) This unit is comprised of 2,000 ft of cyclically deposited, thin to medium bedded limestone and shaly limestone; and
- Porphyritic Rhyolite Dikes and Sills - (Mid Tertiary; 35 mega annum (Ma), Havenstrite, 1984; 33.33Ma+/- 0.06, A.L. Deino, 1985; 33-37 Ma, B. Dewonck, 2006). The porphyritic rhyolite dikes and sills contain fine to medium-grained phenocrysts of colloform to euhedral quartz, boxy K-feldspar and occasional plagioclase and locally fine, shreddy biotite in a very fine sandy to aphanitic, locally glassy matrix. The bodies are extremely irregular and typically have more or less argillic, phyllic or silicic alteration. They bear an extremely close spatial relationship to jasperoid, one of the chief hosts of silver mineralization at the Project.

The stratigraphy of the Schell Creek Range in the deposit area is dominated by mostly shallowly east-dipping Middle Devonian to Mississippian carbonate rocks in the eastern portion of the Project, and westerly-dipping strata of similar age in the western portion of the Project. The axis of this antiformal feature strikes north-northwesterly and plunges gently both to the north and south, forming a domical structure centered within the resource area near the Bishop Pit.

The resource area has a series of predominantly northwest, north-south and northeast fault-fracture systems that exhibit consistent attitude and periodicity. Rocks in the Schell Creek Range and the Project area have been subjected to multiple tectonic events:

- Antler Orogeny: Late Devonian-Early Mississippian compression resulting in north trending folds, thrust faulting, and extensive deformation. The Pilot Formation represents the first sedimentary response to the Antler Orogeny;
- Sonoman Orogeny: Permo-Triassic compression resulting in westward migration of the North American continental margin with attendant deformation throughout the region;
- Laramide Orogeny: Late Cretaceous, intense East - West directed compression associated with calc-alkaline magmatism throughout the Cordillera;
- Mid-Tertiary: Extension and felsic to intermediate volcanism, both hypabyssal intrusive and extrusive, accompanied by normal faulting and reactivation of the pre-existing structural fabric. This is probably the event most closely related to mineralization at the Project; and
- Basin and Range Extension: Late Tertiary to recent normal faulting forming horst and graben bounded north-south mountain ranges, typical of “Basin and Range” topography. Reactivation of many of the faults in the Project may have occurred during this period.

Several phases of jasperoid development with associated mineralization have been recognized in the Project area and are probably related temporally to the rhyolitic intrusions. Figure 7-6 is a photograph of typical oxidized jasperoid breccia that is host to the majority of the silver mineralization at the Project.

Source: Chadwick, et al., 2013

Figure 7-6: Oxidized Jasperoid Breccia (U.S. dime for scale, diameter 0.71 inches)

7.3 Significant Mineralized Zones

Mineralization at the Project consists primarily of finely disseminated crystals of argentite/ acanthite and native silver in a gangue of silica and hematite-altered limestone (jasperoid). Most of the silica-hematite jasperoid is brecciated. Common accessory minerals include very fine-grained pyrite, limonite pseudomorphs after pyrite, calcite and quartz as late stage veins and as matrix cementing jasperoid breccia. Purple fluorite is rare but has been noted. Lovering and Heyl (1974) identified other minerals that occur rarely: stibnite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, galena and pyrargyrite.

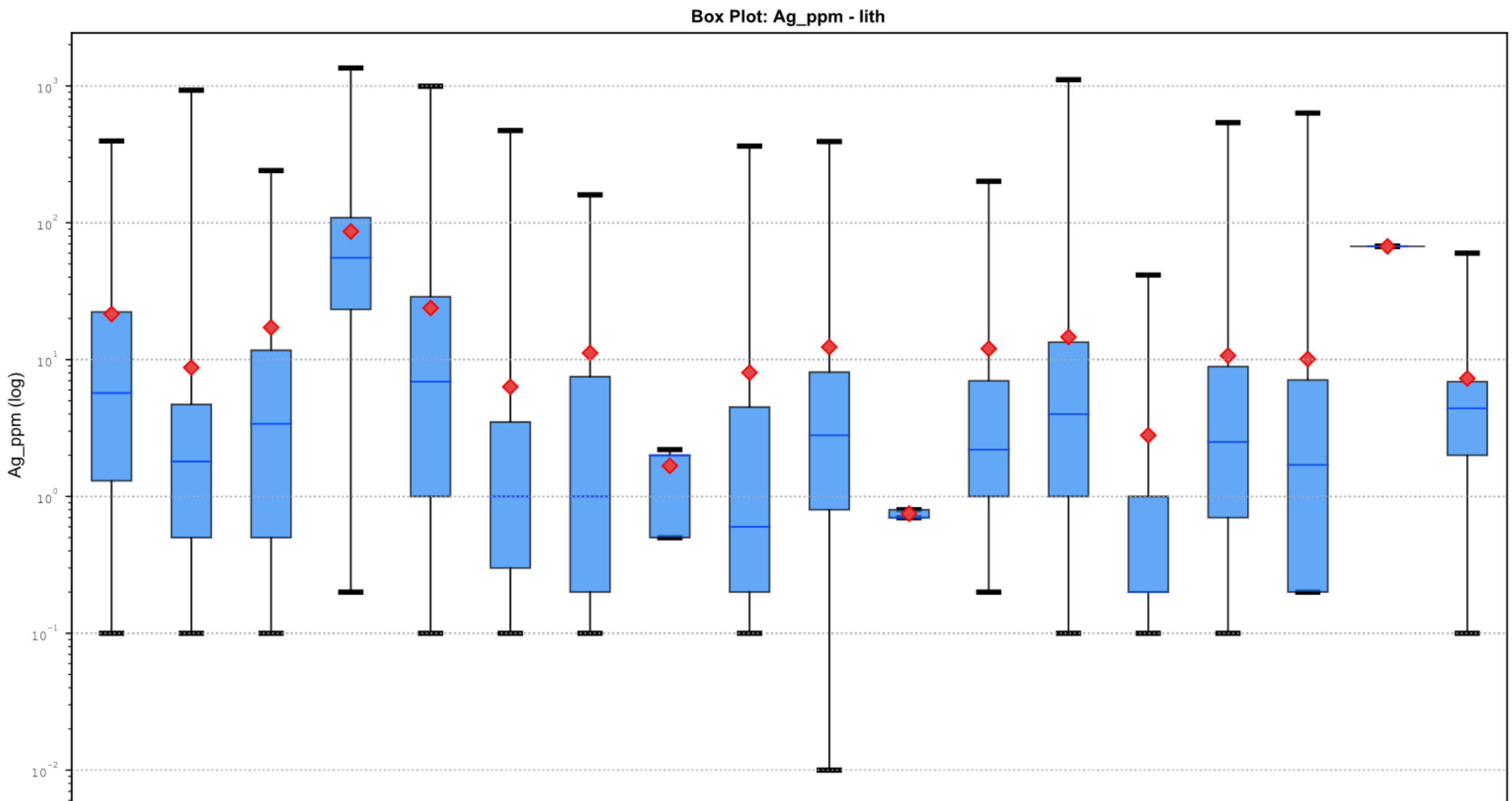
The Project area has thin or absent alluvial cover on bedrock. The main host unit, Upper Guilmette Formation limestone, is exposed at surface in much of the current resource areas. Select zones of limestone have been replaced with jasperoid breccia in pods along faults and porphyritic rhyolite dikes and sills. All units have been mapped at surface and some jasperoid bodies are mined out. The overall geometry of the jasperoid bodies is tabular, elongated along faults, and horizontally continuous for about 40 ft to 300 ft. The vertical extent of the main jasperoid bodies is about 100 ft to 150 ft. On the east side of the deposit, particularly along the Argus Fault, the jasperoid zones appear to have strong structural controls, with less influence from bedding, and are deeper, steeply dipping bodies.

Mineralized solutions and associated alteration were introduced along high-angle, north-south, northwest, and possibly northeast trending normal faults. Solutions that entered the brecciated portions of the upper Guilmette Formation were impeded by the capping effects of the Pilot Shale. The solutions preferentially replaced the silty limestone and dolomitic members with silica, to form jasperoidal bodies that dominate the deposit area, hosting the associated silver (argentite) and very fine-grained pyrite that is mostly oxidized. Drewes (1967) and Lovering and Heyl (1974) believe that the silica that formed the jasperoid was deposited contemporaneously with the argentite due to their ubiquitous association.

Important mineralization developed in irregular bodies of jasperoid occurring at the top of the Guilmette Formation limestones, dominantly in breccias at the crest and on the flanks of a broad antiform. The form of the jasperoid breccia bodies has been modified by late movement along north-south, northwest, and northeast trending normal faults. Weakly silicified, decalcified and carbonaceous carbonates of the upper Guilmette Formation are also selectively mineralized, outside jasperoid breccia. The favorable carbonates tend to be silty or sandy rather than clean, sparry units, and often exhibit pre- and syn-mineral breccias.

Rhyolite dikes and sills occur along faults and structures. The relationship between the rhyolitic intrusions and mineralization is not well understood. While the intrusions are generally barren with respect to silver, they sometimes have elevated gold and antimony values.

Figure 7-7 shows a box and whisker plot for the distribution of silver grades by logged material type in the “lith” database field. The maximum grade and the mean grade are higher for jasperoid than for any other categories. The mean silver grade in logged jasperoid is 85 parts per million (ppm); the mean silver in the surrounding unaltered limestones is 15-20 ppm, and the rest, including the rhyolite dikes, has an overall mean silver grade of 8 ppm.



	Calcite	Dolo	FLT	Jasp	Lmst	MicLS	OB	Qtz Vein	Rhy	SS	SaDol	SaDolo	SaLS	Shale	SparLS	StLS	UG	Void
Min	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.01	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	67.2	0.1
Q1	1.3	0.5	0.5	23.3	1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.7	1	1	0.2	0.7	0.2	67.2	2
Median	5.7	1.8	3.4	55.5	6.9	1	1	2	0.6	2.8	0.7	2.2	4	0.2	2.5	1.7	67.2	4.4
Q3	22.3	4.7	11.7	109	28.8	3.5	7.5	2	4.5	8.1	0.8	7	13.4	1	8.9	7.1	67.2	6.9
Max	396	931	240.6	1350.9	994.3	472	159.8	2.2	363	392	0.8	201	1110	41.5	539	633	67.2	60
Mean	21.56	8.7519	17.19	86.421	23.841	6.328	11.179	1.675	8.0369	12.365	0.75	12.026	14.637	2.8015	10.696	10.109	67.2	7.2909
SD	43.804	38.027	41.892	108.91	46.449	19.886	25.003	0.78899	27.021	35.04	0.070711	30.841	44.608	9.1836	26.219	36.327	nan	13.497
N	168	1432	93	2739	3293	1534	103	4	1038	1126	2	92	873	26	2954	194	1	11

Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 7-7: Box and Whisker Plot of Silver by Raw Logged Lithology, Log Scale

8 Deposit Type

8.1 Mineral Deposit

The Taylor deposit is a low sulfidation epithermal replacement deposit hosted in folded and faulted Devonian carbonate rocks of the Guilmette Formation. Silver mineralization is present in jasperoid breccias, zones of intense silicification. The jasperoid bodies are controlled by a combination of structure and fluid trapping by the overlying mudstone units. The mineralizing fluids traveled upward along the near vertical fracture zones to the crest of a crude deposit-scale antiform, with sediments generally dipping easterly from the eastern side of the resource at the Argus Fault, and westerly at the western margin of the resource along the Hinge Fault. Here, the fluids brecciated and replaced silty limestones with silica, hematite, barite, sulfides, and other minerals including native silver, acanthite and argentiferous sulfosalts. The antiform, a broad north-northwest striking domical structure, is centered on the Bishop Pit, and includes numerous internal folds and associated faults. The structural controls resulted in the silver-bearing jasperoid forming relatively flat, bedding-controlled bodies to steep, structurally-controlled bodies.

8.2 Geological Model

The components of sediment-hosted precious metals deposits include:

- Fluid source;
- Fluid conduits;
- Host rock unit; and,
- Confining rock unit.

The conceptual model for mineralization is based on favorable host rock strata and proximity to structural zones that were conduits for mineralizing fluids. The resource model area has one main favorable host rock: the limestone of the Guilmette Formation. Known mineralization is limited to the upper limestone with the sandy dolomite not a significant host rock. Jasperoid breccia locally replaces limestone in tabular bodies that follow the geometry of sedimentary bedding and to a lesser degree, structural fabric. While jasperoid is spatially related to rhyolitic dikes and sills, the temporal and genetic relationship between them is not clear. The distinction between them is important for estimation, due to the difference in silver distribution.

A similar conceptual model was applied during previous mining and exploration and was adequate to identify economic mineralization. The model is applicable to estimate the mineral resource for silver and to target areas for future exploration.

9 Exploration

To date, Montego has not completed any comprehensive exploration programs or geophysical surveys in the Project area. Montego has collected preliminary surface rock chip and soil samples and has analyzed select available drill hole pulp samples for gold. Exploration programs east and south of the current resource have been reported previously.

9.1 Relevant Exploration Work

SPD completed an exploration program between 2011 and 2012. The main product of this work was detailed surface geologic mapping, presented in Chapter 7 of this report. SPD's 2012 geologic mapping was conducted independently of previous mapping. The associated soil and rock chip sampling were completed outside the current model area and are not relevant to resource estimation.

9.2 Sampling Methods and Sample Quality

Montego has not completed any comprehensive exploration programs or geophysical surveys in the Project area.

9.3 Significant Results and Interpretation

Geologic maps provided detailed information on fault locations and lithological contacts. SRK applied this information to geological modeling for resource estimation.

10 Drilling

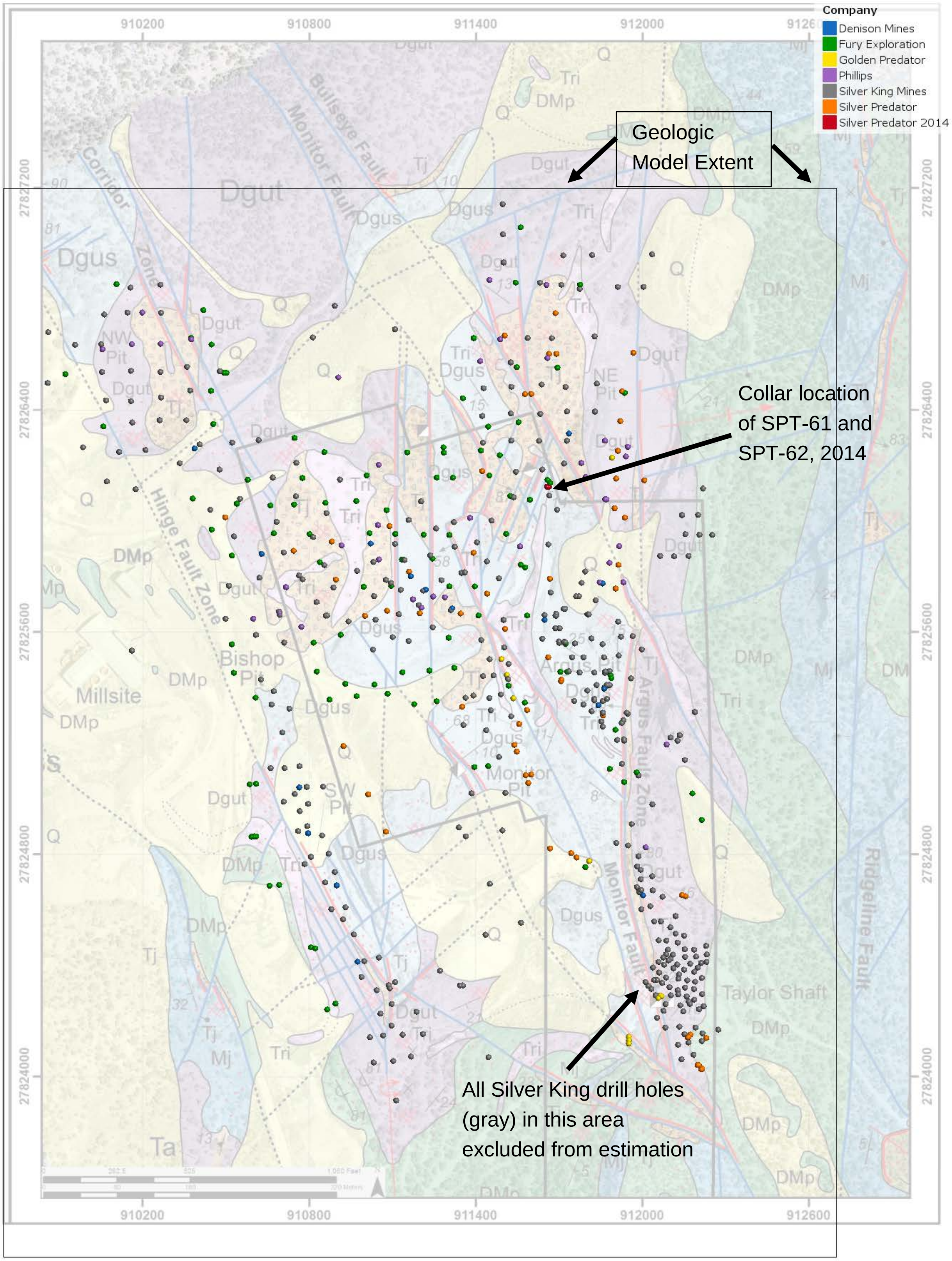
10.1 Type and Extent

The first drill holes at the Project were completed in 1963. Throughout the Project's history, numerous operators have drilled for exploration and resource definition; over 90% of holes were drilled with rotary or RC methods. The current drill hole database for the resource area is summarized in Table 10-1 and a map of drill hole collars is presented in Figure 10-1. There are 608 drill holes with 125,599 ft of total drilled length in the resource model domain in the current database. Drill holes completed by NERCO and Alta Gold, from about 1985 to 1993, are excluded from the database for lack of source data documentation or location outside the main resource area. An unknown number of holes drilled by Silver King Mines also lack documentation and were omitted from the database. Data quality for these drill holes is not sufficient to apply to resource estimation, and these holes are not discussed further in this report. The full list of drill holes in the Project database, including collar location coordinates and total depths, can be found in Appendix C.

Table 10-1: Taylor Drill Holes by Company

Company	Year	Total Length	Total Holes	Method	Notes
Silver King Mines	1963-1984	61,660	371	RC	
Phillips Petroleum	1966-1970s	11,209	40	RC	
Denison Mines	1979	1,966	16	Core	All were diamond core
Fury Exploration	2006-2007	27,039	108	RC and Core	15 HQ core, 93 RC
Golden Predator	2009	4,595	11	RC	
Silver Predator	2011-2012	18,245	60	RC	
Silver Predator	2014	885	2	RC	
Total:		**125,599**	**608**		

Source: SRK, 2018



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 10-1: Drill Hole Location Map, Resource Area

10.2 Procedures

10.2.1 Historical Drilling

Sampling and logging procedures for the pre-2006 drill holes are not documented. The Silver King and Phillips drill holes used in the resource estimation were drilled by RC or rotary. Denison Mines completed 16 core holes, all of which are included in the resource estimation.

10.2.2 Fury Explorations Drilling

The following text on Fury drilling and sampling is summarized from the 2009 NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Taylor Project (IMC, 2009) with edits for style and consistency within this document. Text by SRK is denoted with brackets [ ].

Fury drilled a total of 111 vertical holes between 2006 and 2007, of which 108 were for resource definition and three were core holes for metallurgical purposes. [The metallurgical holes are not included in the modeling database. There are 93 RC holes (86%) and 15 diamond core holes (14%). These holes have 5,453 sample intervals, of which 5,396 were assayed for silver and 5,400 were assayed for gold, 99% of the total intervals.]

Reverse Circulation Sampling

Reverse circulation drilling was performed dry and all material from 5-foot sample intervals was collected. Samples were collected in plastic bags labeled with drill hole ID and From-To depth interval and sealed with a nylon zip tie. Plastic bags were used to eliminate the possibility of fines being entrapped in the weave of cotton bags. Two to three samples were then placed in large "rice" sacks, that were sealed with a black nylon zip lock. The samples were put into bins for transportation to the assay lab. Samples were kept in locked storage on site prior to shipping. Fury personnel did not split, or assist in the splitting, of any sample. Rejects were returned to the site in marked, sealed, steel drums when the lab had finished the assaying procedure. The pulps were retained at the lab.

Diamond Core Sampling

Drill core was placed in waxed cardboard boxes and transported to the mine site core shack at the end of each shift. The core boxes were laid out in sequential order by Fury geologist(s); tags were checked for accurate footages, the core was logged and photographed by the geologist with intervals marked for assaying. Sample intervals were selected based on logged geology. Core recovery was consistent and approached 100% in both the country rock and mineralized zones. The boxes were then covered and sealed with two large rubber bands and stacked on pallets to await shipment to the assay lab for cutting and sampling. At all times, the core was inside a building with controlled access. No core splitting was performed on the property and none was performed by any Fury personnel.

The core was picked up by American Assay Laboratories and delivered to their Reno lab. On receipt, Fury geologists were informed of the shipment arrival by email. The core was cut in half by the American Assay labs crew using a diamond saw with the reject half returned to the core box, which was returned to site along with the crushed reject from the portion assayed. Pulps were stored at the lab.

10.2.3 Golden Predator Drilling

In 2009, Golden Predator drilled 11 angled RC holes for a total of 4,595 ft. The holes were designed to test over 2,000 ft along a corridor of high-grade silver mineralization in the vicinity of the historical Taylor underground workings.

From IMC (2010): "During reverse circulation drilling for Golden Predator, the sample was collected on 5 ft intervals from a hydraulic rotating wet sample splitter. The splitter was set to collect a fairly large 8 to 12 kg sample to provide additional sample for metallurgical testing. The samples were shipped to ALS Chemex in Elko, Nevada for sample preparation and analysis."

10.2.4 Silver Predator Drilling

SPD's 2011-2012 RC drilling was conducted by contractor Diversified Drilling Inc., of Missoula, Montana, utilizing a Schramm T450GT track-mounted RC drill rig with a rotating cyclone sample splitter, shown in Figure 10-2. Most holes were angled (-45º to -80º) with an average depth of 300 ft. The drilling was all performed with a 5-inch hammer bit. The use of rock bit or tricone bit was not necessary due to the fact that water was not encountered in any of the drill holes.

Source: Chadwick, et al. (2013)

Figure 10-2: Reverse Circulation Track-Mounted Drill Rig at Taylor

From 18,245 ft of RC drilling in 2011 and 2012, approximately 17,830 ft (97.7%) was sampled and analyzed for silver. All sampling was conducted on five ft lengths. The sample size for RC cuttings per five-foot interval generally ranged from 4 to 14 lbs, with an average sample size of approximately 9 lbs. Each five ft interval of RC sample cuttings was bagged separately in a 10 inch by 17-inch Hubco Sentry II sample bag. These bags were spun-bonded polypropylene fabric that filters water quickly while retaining fine particles.

SPD's 2014 drilling program was completed by the drilling contractor Boart Longyear, based in Salt Lake City, UT. The RC rig used was a track-mounted Foremost MPD1500, with 4-inch drill pipe. The 2014 program focused on the South Taylor, Antimony Pit, and Enterprise exploration targets. Two of the 16 holes were in the resource model domain, Bullseye Target area near the Northeast Pit. According to the limited documentation available, the drilling, sampling and logging procedures for 2014 holes were comparable to the procedures used for the 2011 and 2012 programs (SPD, 2014).

From Chadwick, et al. (2013), the general protocol for SPD's RC sampling and logging is given below:

- SPD geologists pre-numbered sample bags and chip trays prior to commencement of drilling a new RC hole.
- Prior to the RC drill rig mobilizing to a drill site, SPD geologists surveyed with a Brunton compass, a front and back sight as well as spray-painted a line on the ground at each drill site to ensure the RC drill rig lined up on the correct azimuth for angle holes. Drilling direction and inclination were double checked once the drill rig mobilized on site to collar the hole.
- Labeled 20-compartment (100 ft) heavy duty plastic chip trays were used to retain a representative sample of each five-foot sample interval for future detailed logging, etc.
- SPD geologists managed all aspects of sampling at the drill rig from a safe distance, including assurance that the rods, drill hole, and cyclone splitter were cleaned after every 20-ft run, and also ensuring that samples were maintained at a statistically sound sample size and representative of the entire five-foot interval.
- Duplicate samples were taken every 100 ft (20 samples).
- The cuttings were quick logged near the drill rig by an SPD geologist; as well, records were kept regarding drill conditions, drilling problems, color changes of injected water, etc.
- Five ft sample intervals were bagged separately in labeled 10-inch X 17-inch Hubco Sentry II polypropylene sample bags and the bags were laid on a plastic tarp on the ground in numerical order.
- At the end of each day, the samples were moved from the drill site to a covered, fenced area at the Taylor Mill secured by a full-time watchman, where they were then again ordered numerically on plastic tarps.
- Certified Reference Material as well as blank material from commercial landscape marble chips was then inserted in the stream every 40 samples (200 ft) and marked with an identifying suffix.
- ALS Chemex picked up all samples from the site to move to the Elko, Nevada prep laboratory. Sample pick up frequency was on the order of every two to three weeks.
- Detailed logging of chip trays was accomplished by SPD geologists using binocular microscopes and other chip logging implements. Geologic logging data, drill hole data,

chip tray photographs, and analytical results were entered into an Excel digital logging form.

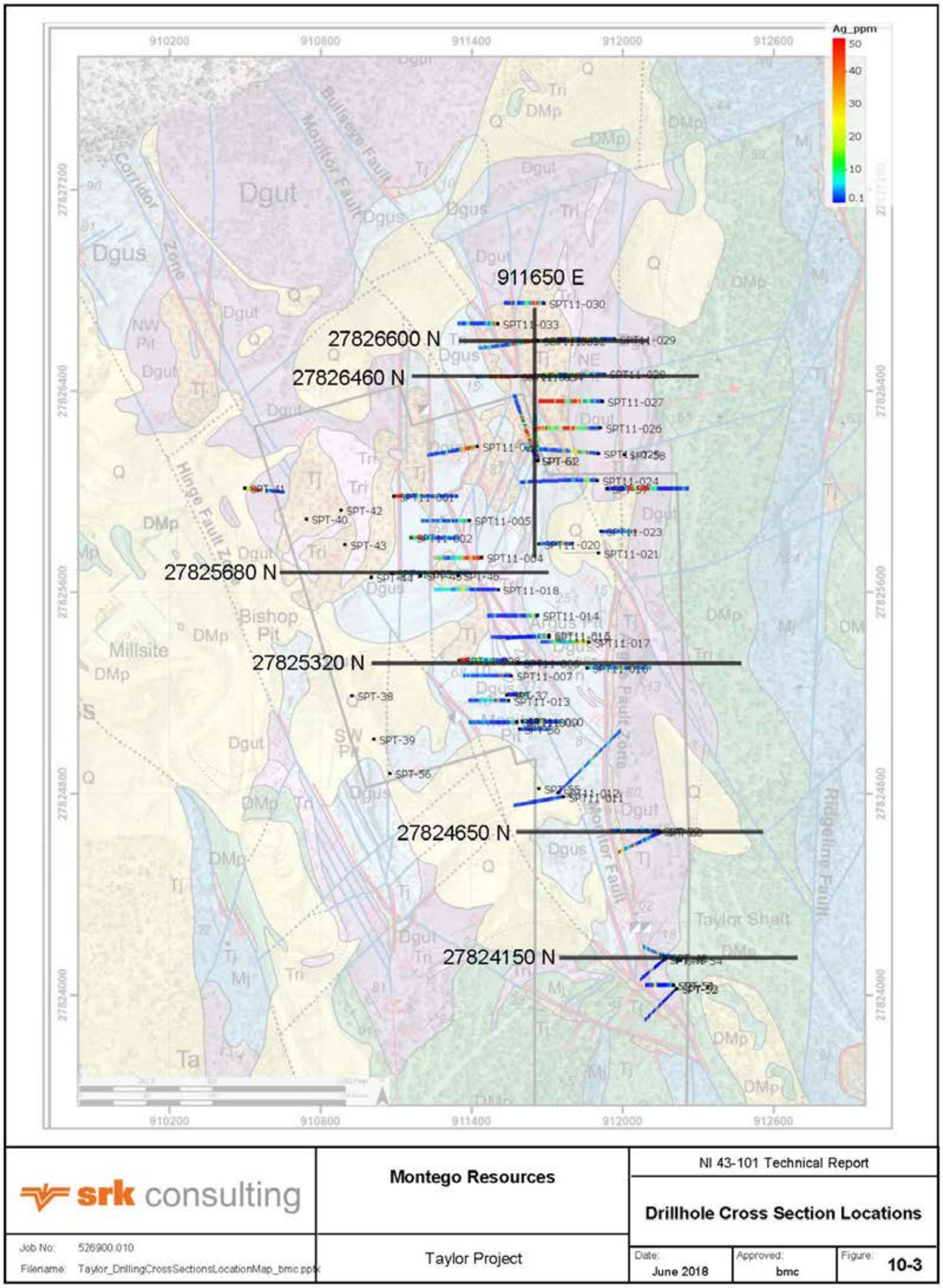
- At the completion of any particular drill hole, the hole was abandoned according to State of Nevada regulations before the drill left the site. No drill hole was left open. A SPD geologist would mark the completed hole with a stamped aluminum cap on rebar planted into the cement cap at the hole collar and record initial hand-held GPS coordinates. Each cap identifies the drill hole number, azimuth, inclination, and total depth.

The SPD holes were collared and drilled at orientations to provide approximate true width intercepts for a given zone, particularly for structurally controlled targets like the Argus Fault. Most drilling was oriented as angle holes, with inclinations that ranged from -45º to -80º. Downhole trajectories of most drill holes more than 400 ft long were determined by International Directional Services gyroscopic survey. Down-hole surveys were not performed on drill holes less than 400 ft deep. Collar coordinates were initially determined by hand-held GPS and later were surveyed by a professional surveyor using differential GPS. Appendix C includes the surveyed collar location of each drill hole.

10.3 Interpretation and Relevant Results

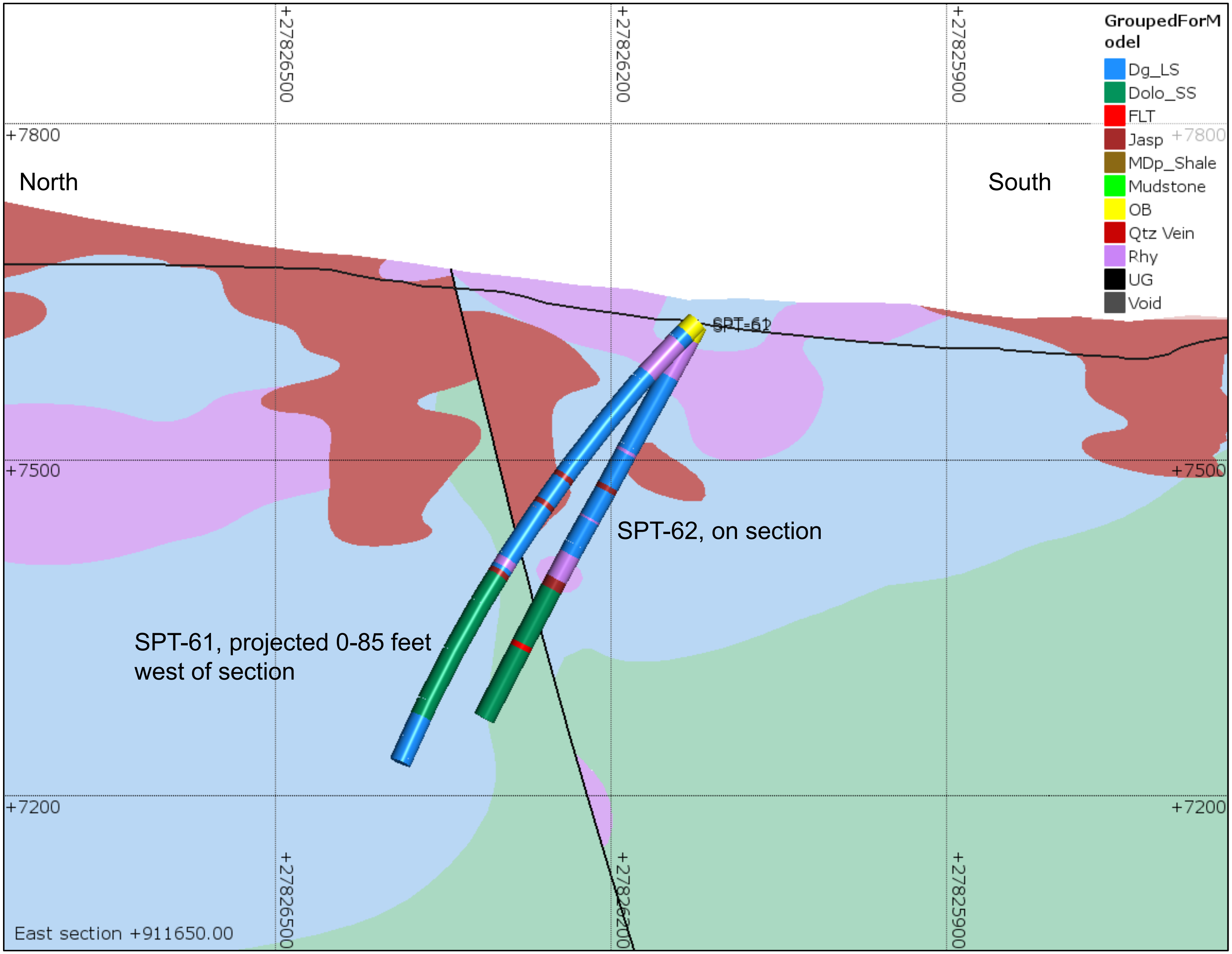
Over 90% of the Project drilling was completed with reverse circulation (RC) or rotary rigs, and a minor proportion was cored using diamond drilling methods. Available documentation states that sample recovery was consistently good for RC drilling, but recovery is not quantified. Circulation and sample recovery may have been compromised near natural carbonate voids or mine workings. Groundwater was not encountered in any drill holes.

Drill holes by SPD, and the locations of seven cross sections through the main deposits, are shown on Figure 10-3. Drill hole lithology and silver values are shown with SRK's geological model in cross sections, Figure 10-4 through Figure 10-17. Silver mineralization is associated with logged jasperoid, while the rhyolitic intrusions have low silver values. The surrounding limestone has variable silver values. Alteration is not included in the current drill hole database and may be an indicator of low-grade envelopes around the main jasperoid zones.



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 10-3: Silver Predator Drill Hole and SRK Cross Section Locations



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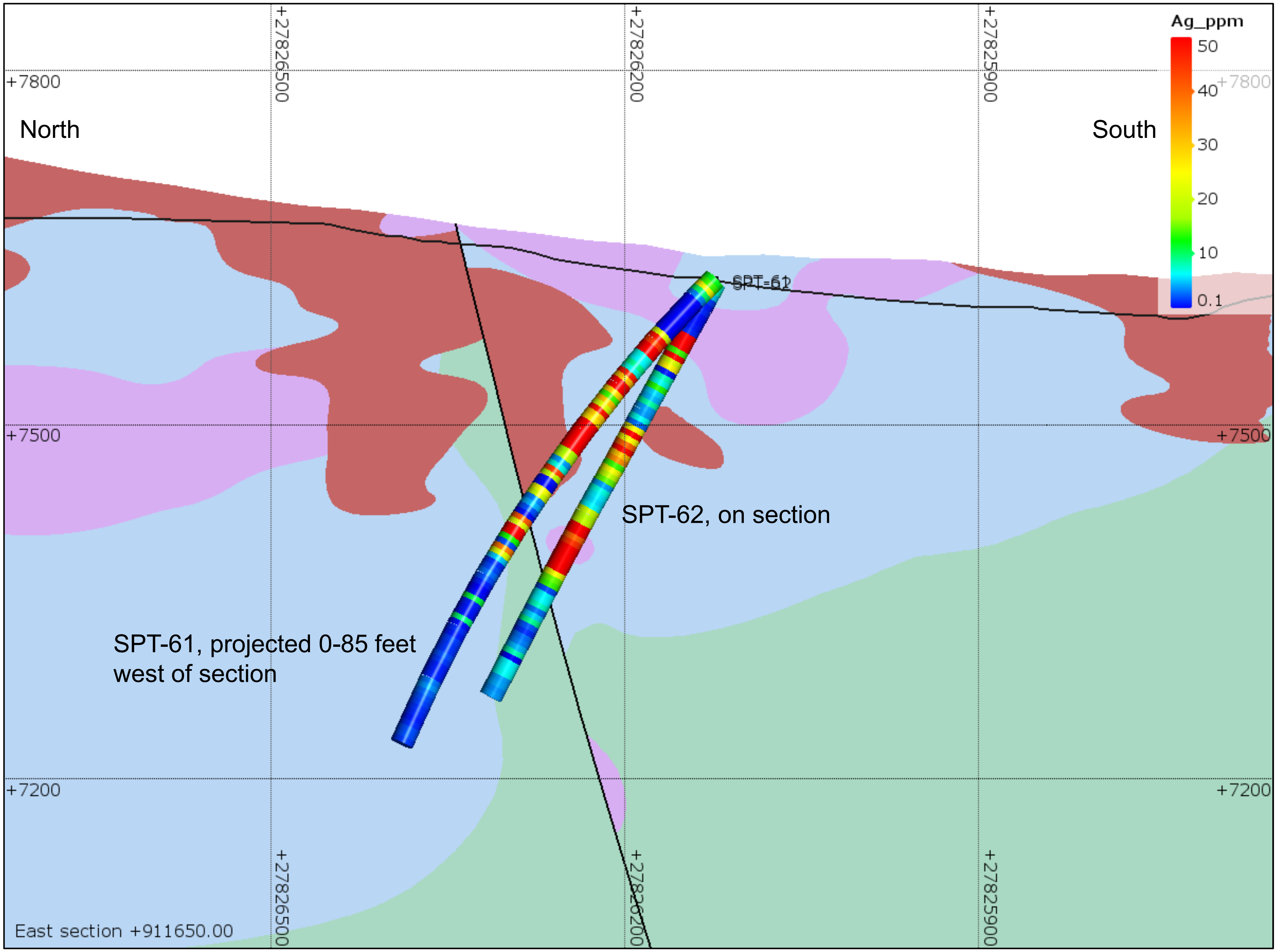

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Cross Section 911,650 East
Silver in Drillholes

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Taylor Project

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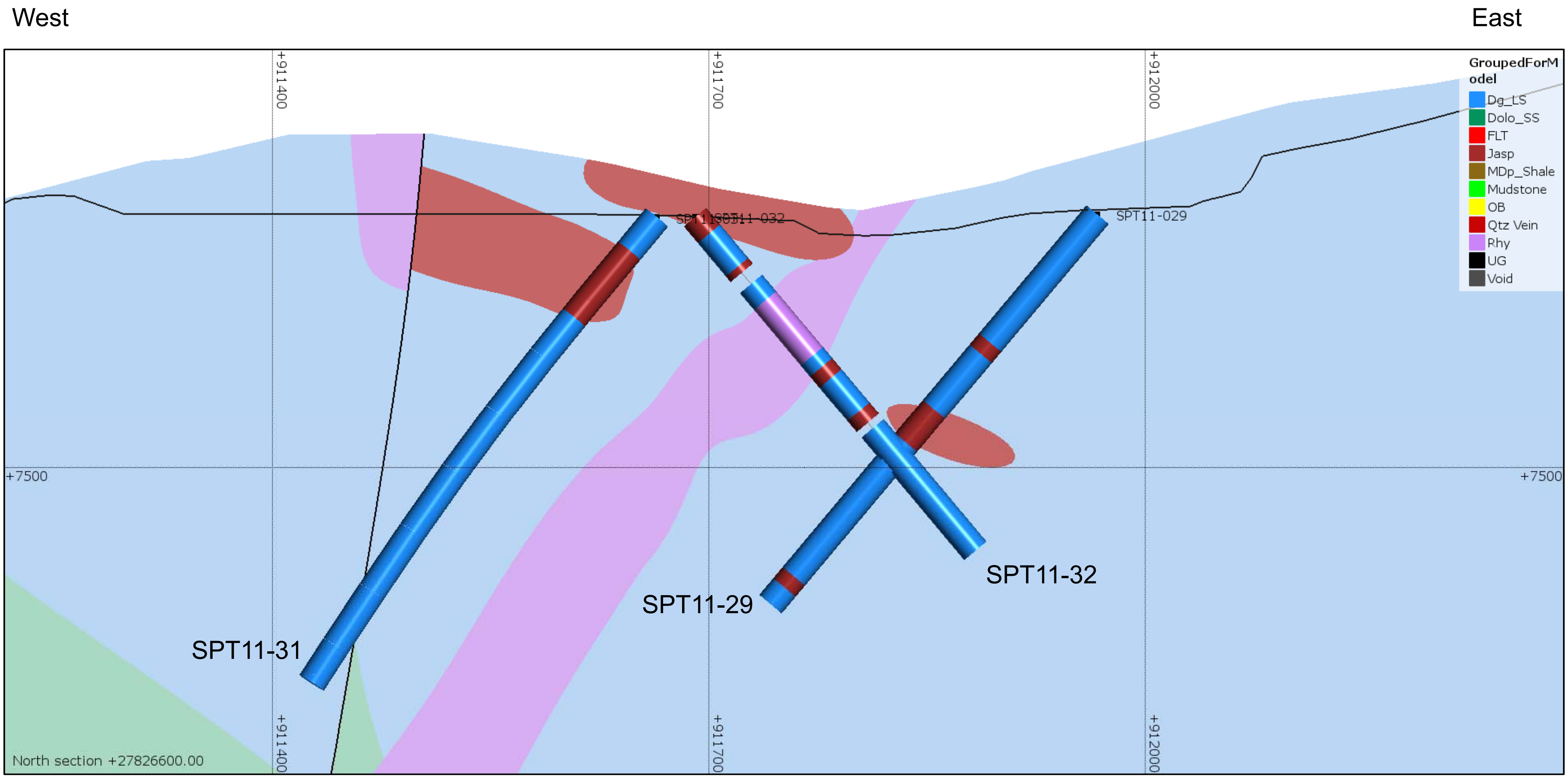

srk consulting	Montego Resources	NI 43-101 Technical Report
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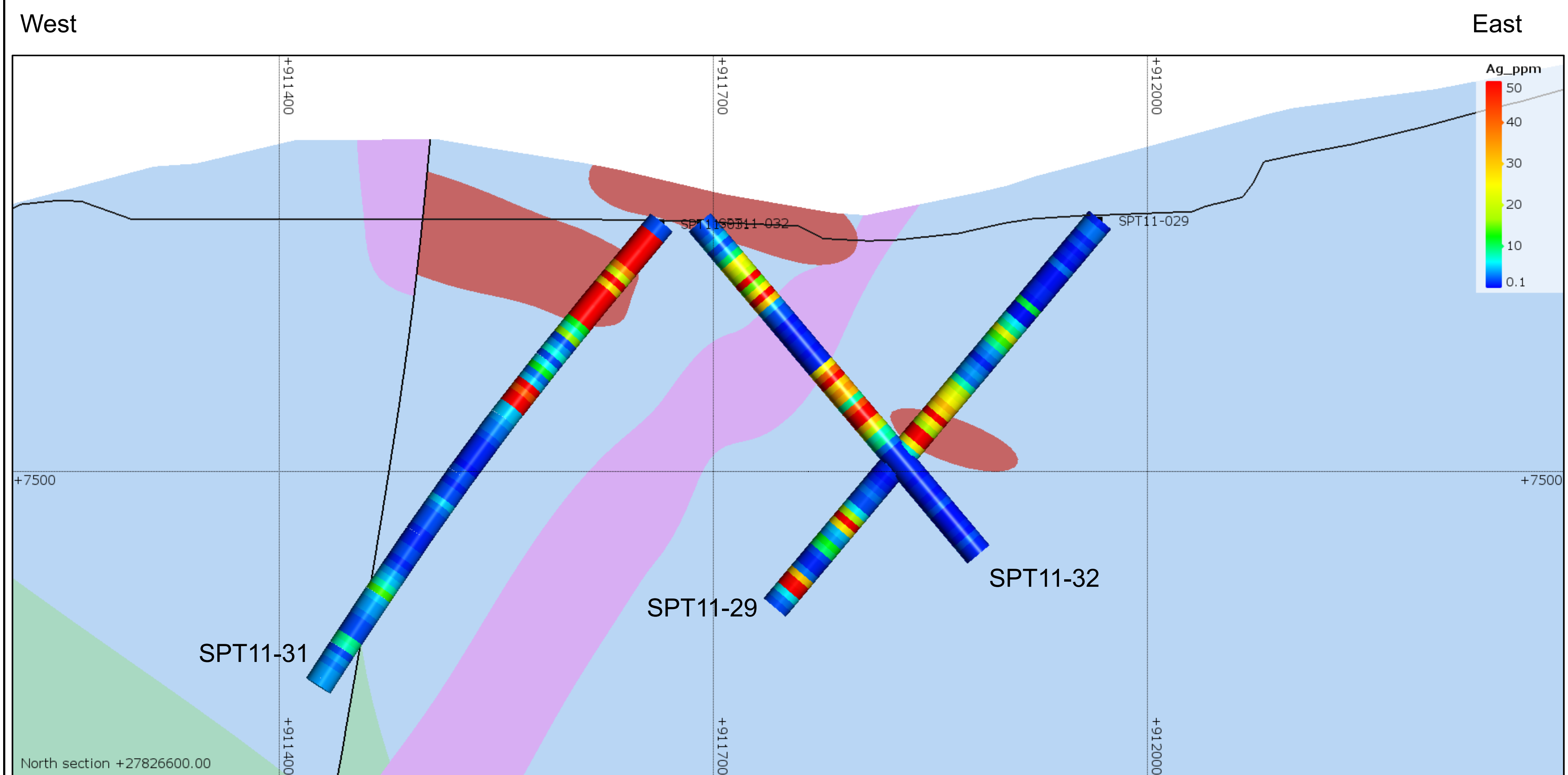

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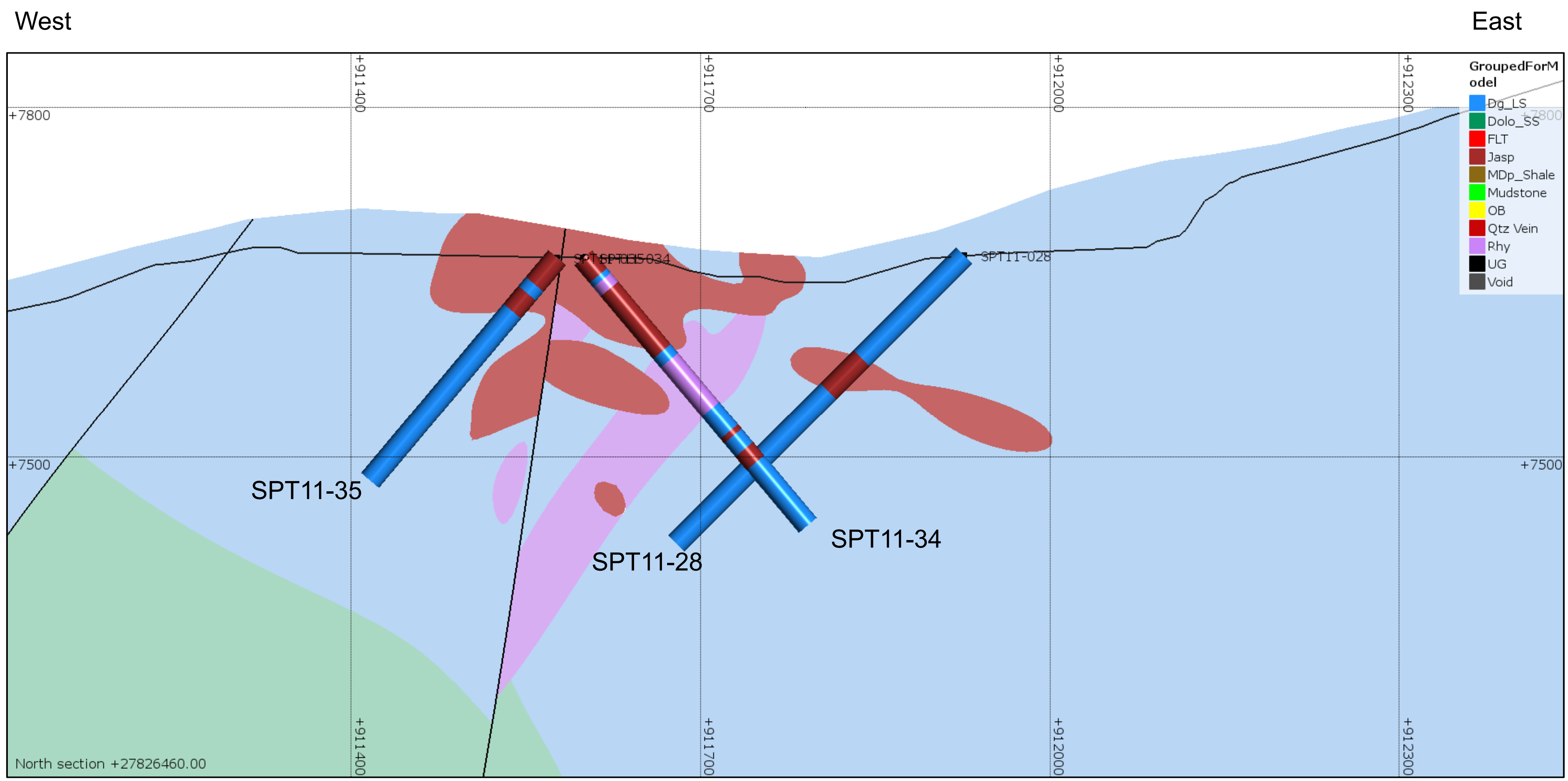

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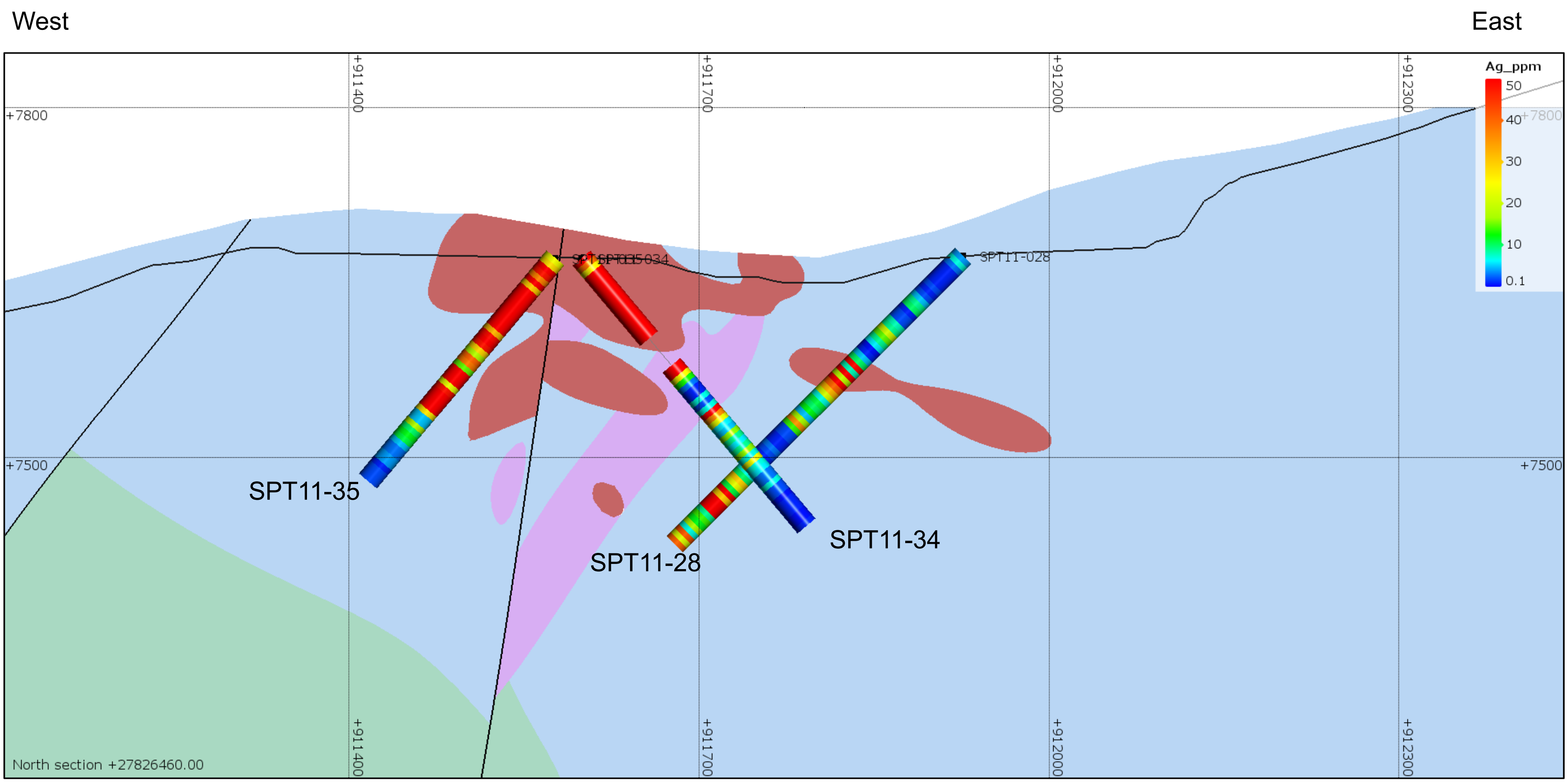

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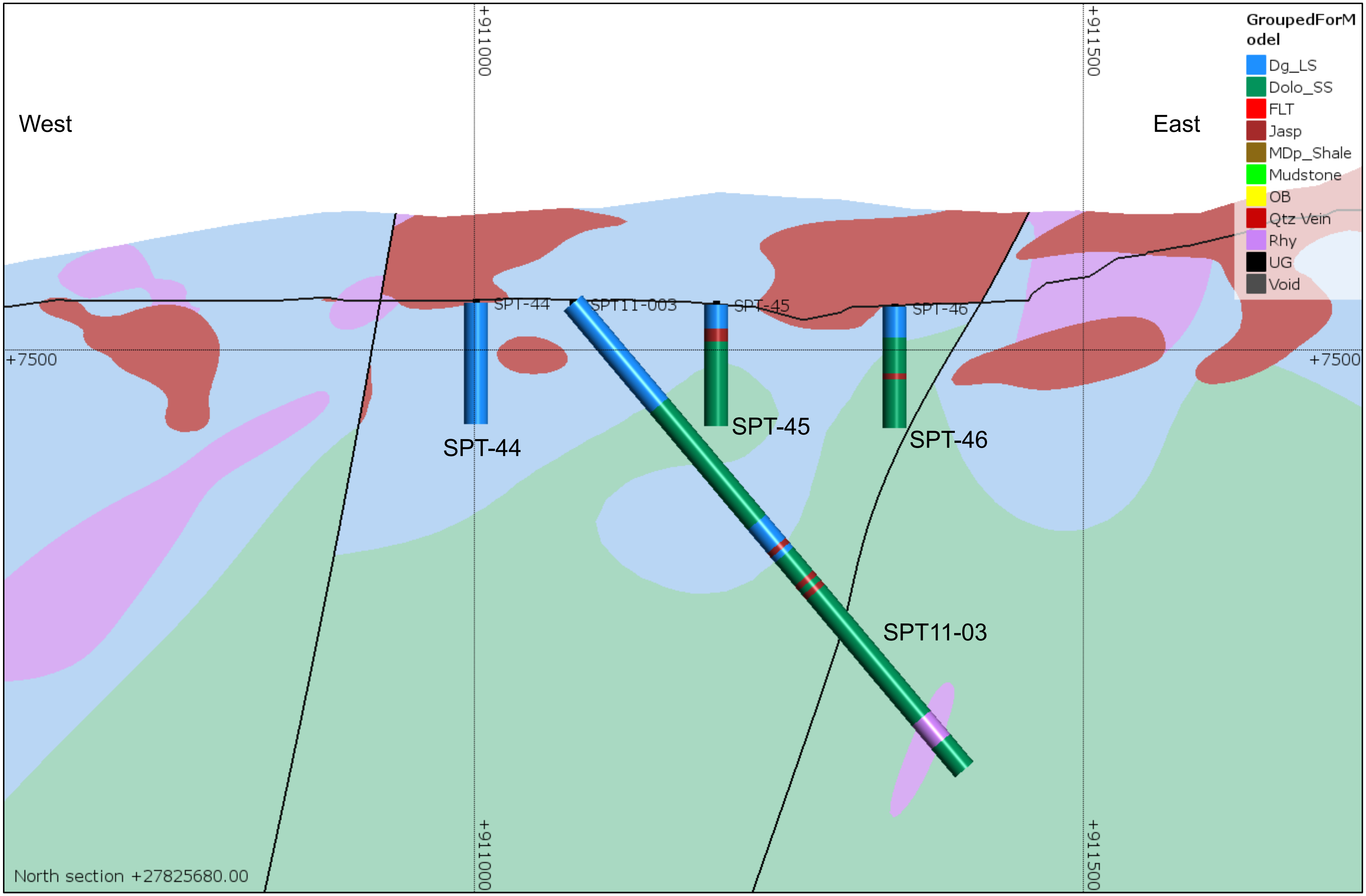

srk consulting	Montego Resources	NI 43-101 Technical Report
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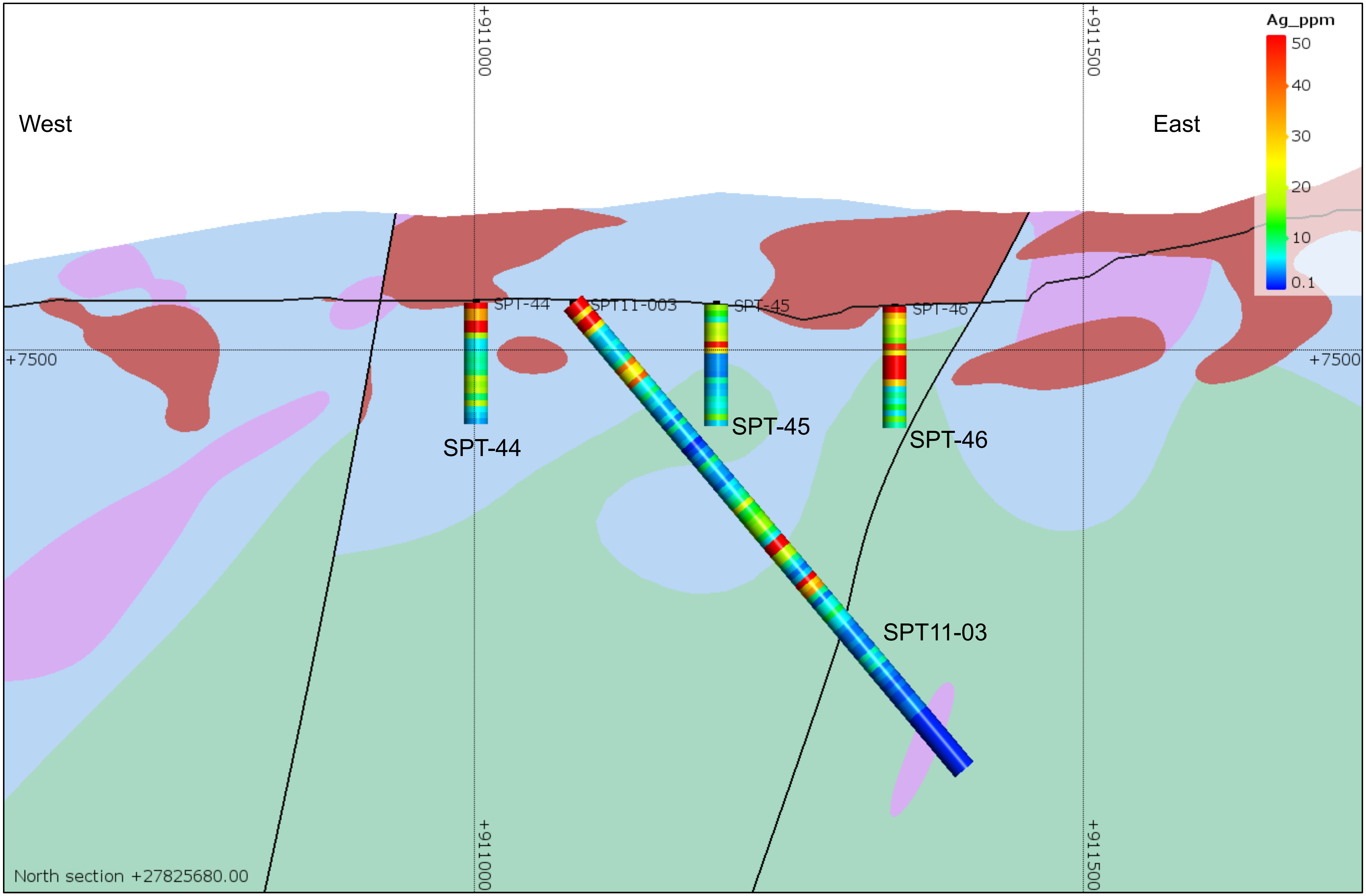

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Montego Resources

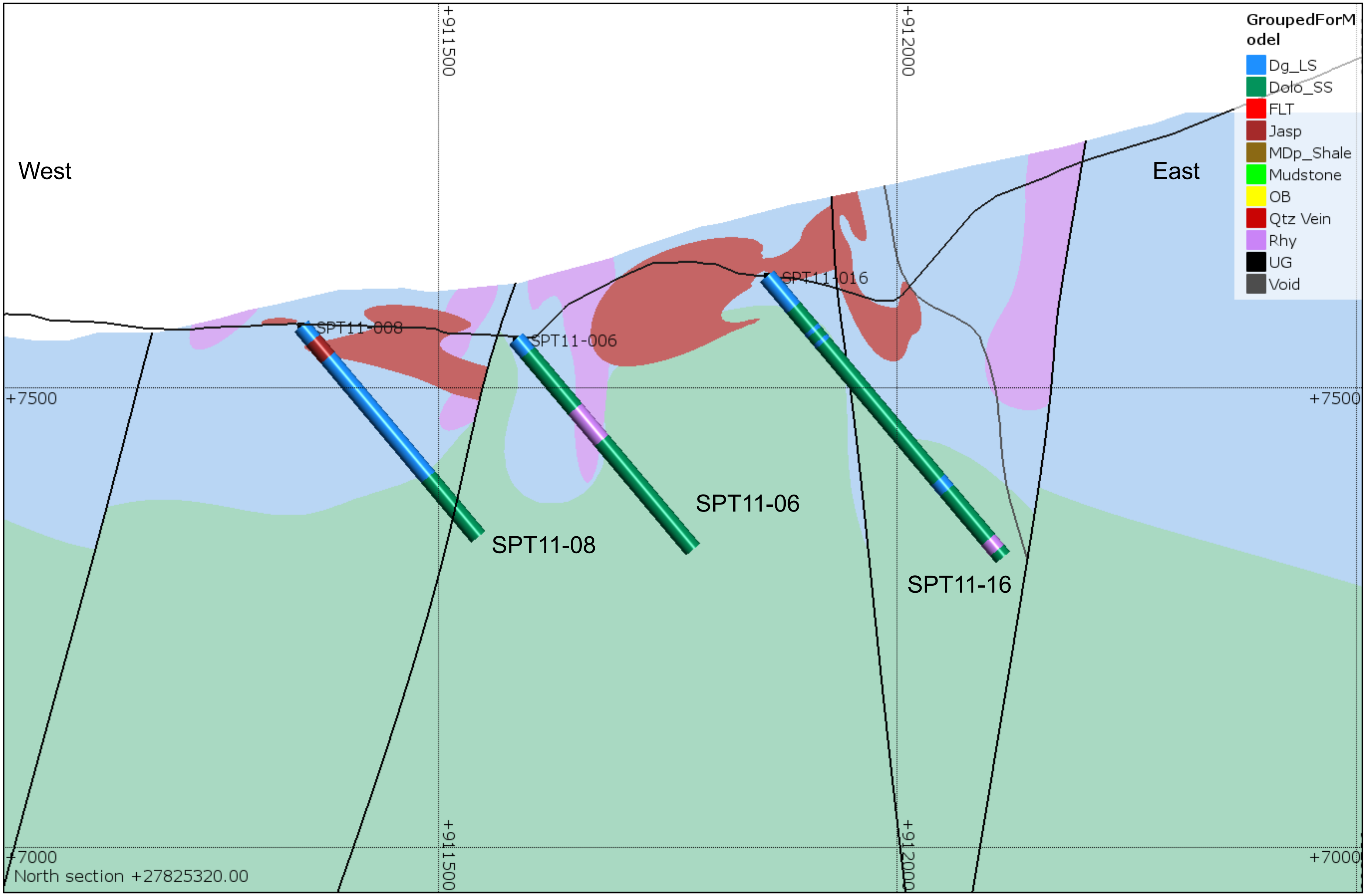
NI 43-101 Technical Report

Cross Section 27,825,680 North
Silver in Drillholes

Job No: 526900.010
Filename: Taylor_DrillingCrossSections_bmc.pptx

Taylor Project

Date: June 2018 | Approved: bmc | Figure: **10-11**



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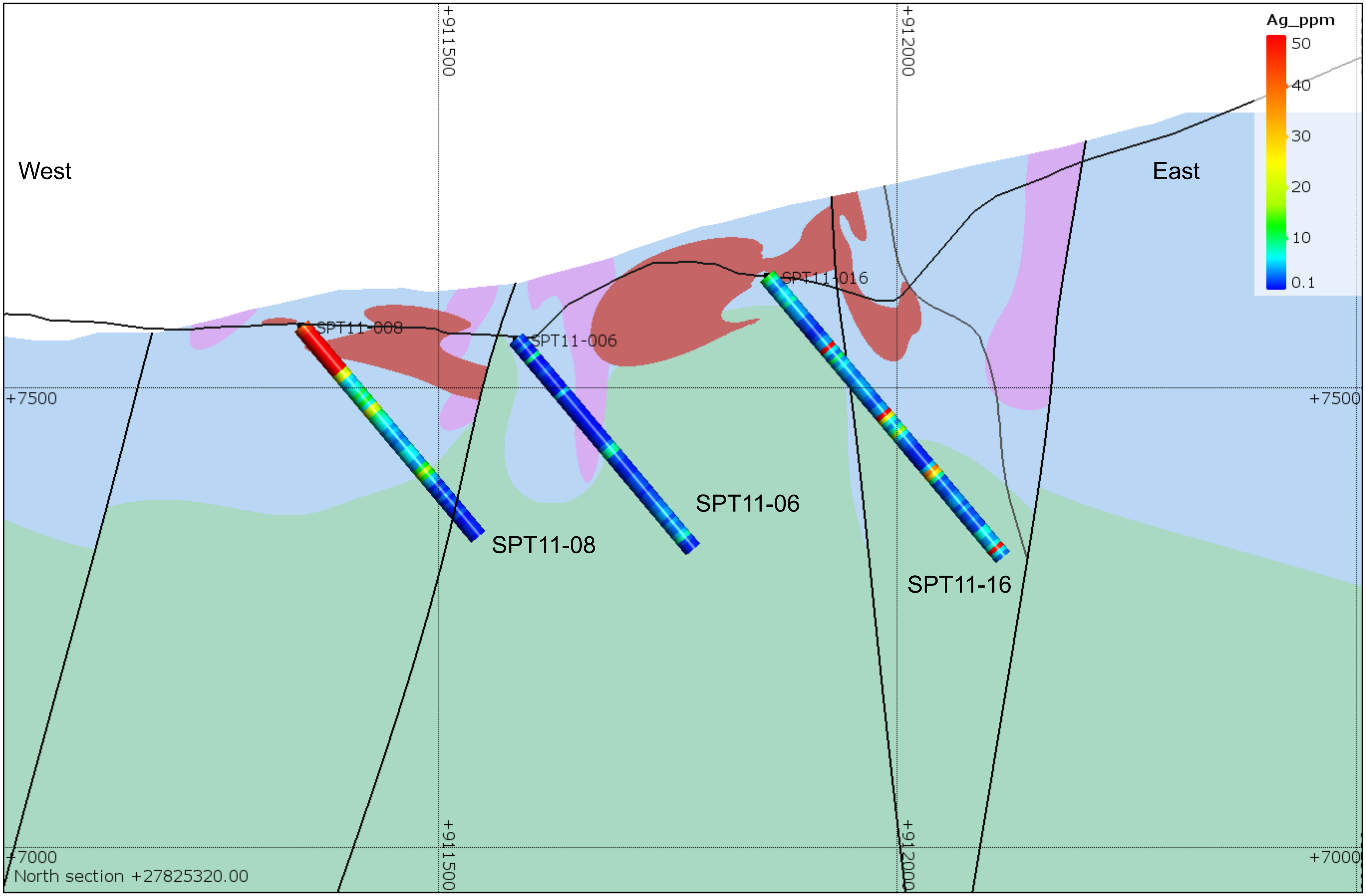

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Cross Section 27,825,320 North Lithology in Drillholes

Job No: 526900.010

Filename: Taylor_DrillingCrossSections_bmc.pptx

Taylor Project

Date: June 2018

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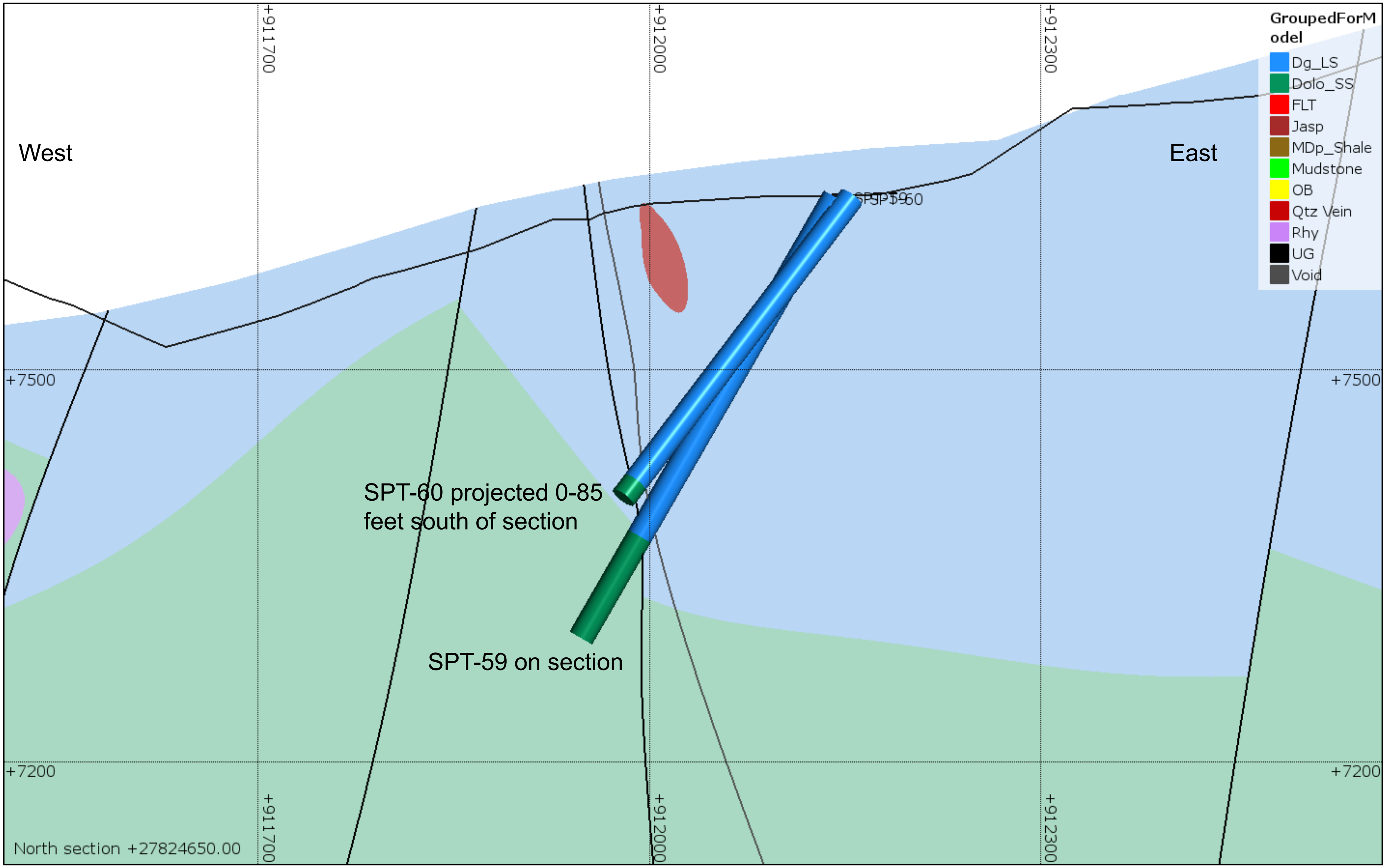

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Montego Resources

NI 43-101 Technical Report

Cross Section 27,824,650 North Lithology in Drillholes

Job No: 526900.010

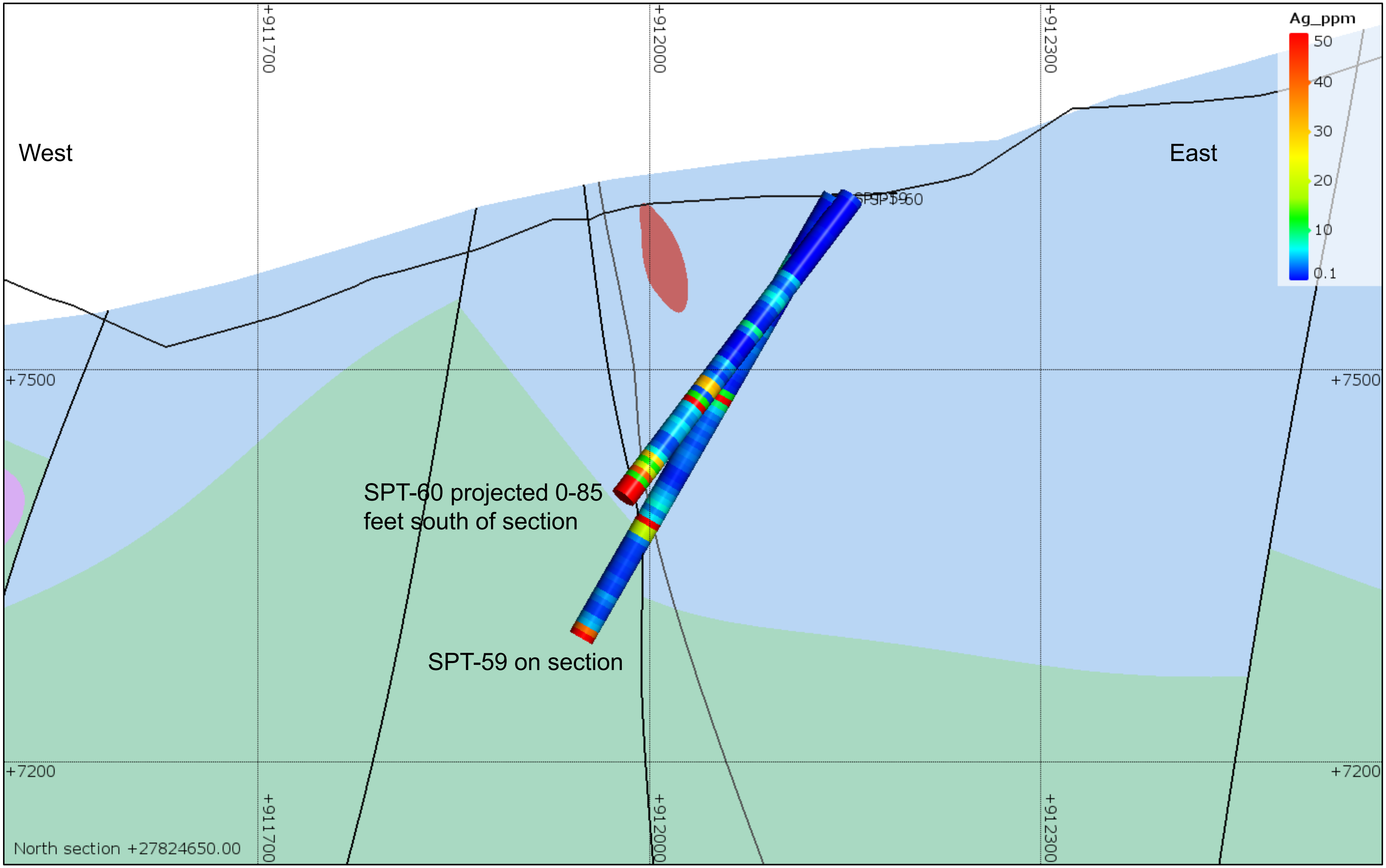
Filename: Taylor_DrillingCrossSections_bmc.pptx

Taylor Project

Date: June 2018

Approved: bmc

Figure: **10-14**



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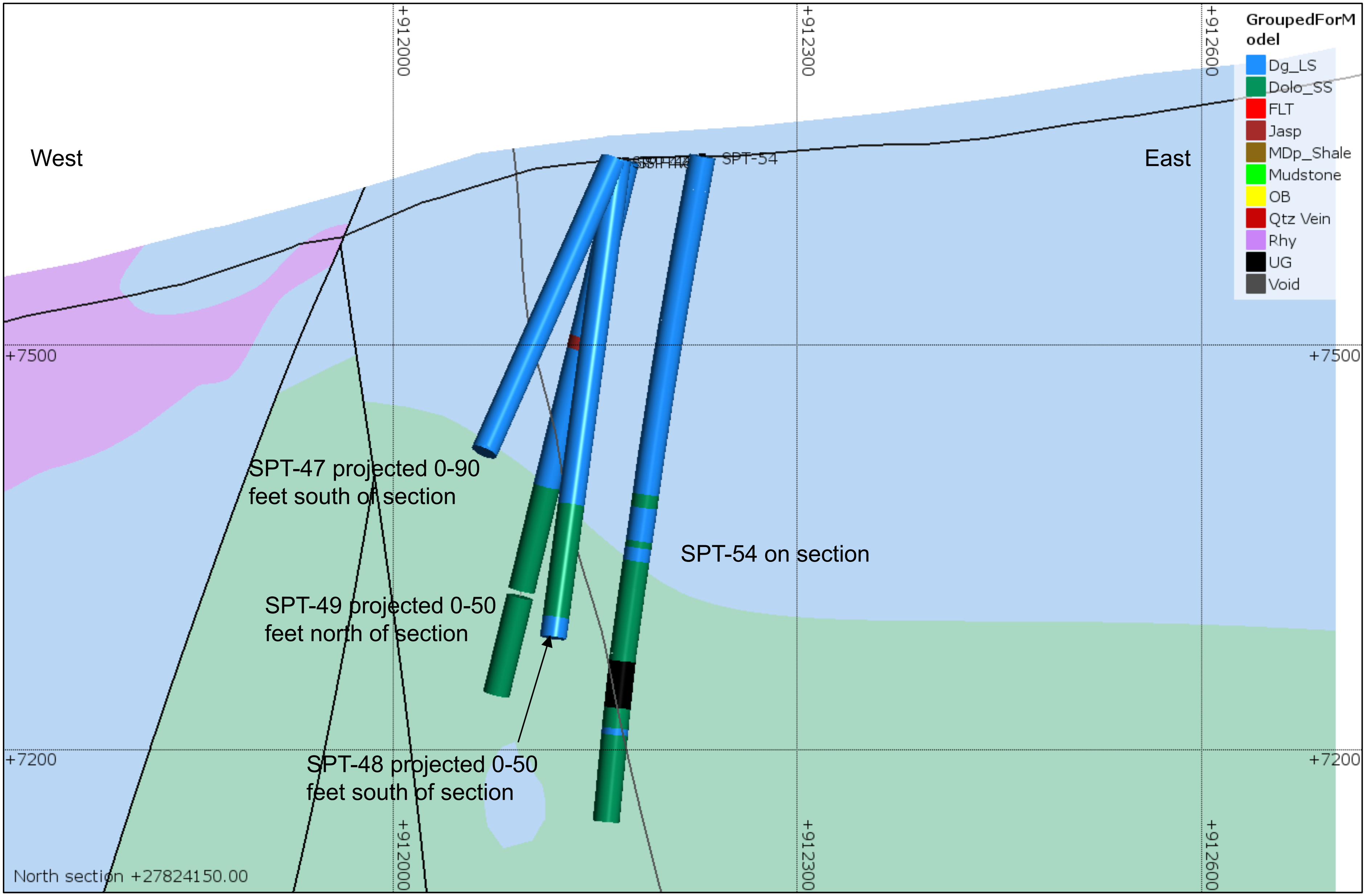

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Montego Resources

NI 43-101 Technical Report

Cross Section 27,824,150 North Lithology in Drillholes

Job No: 526900.010

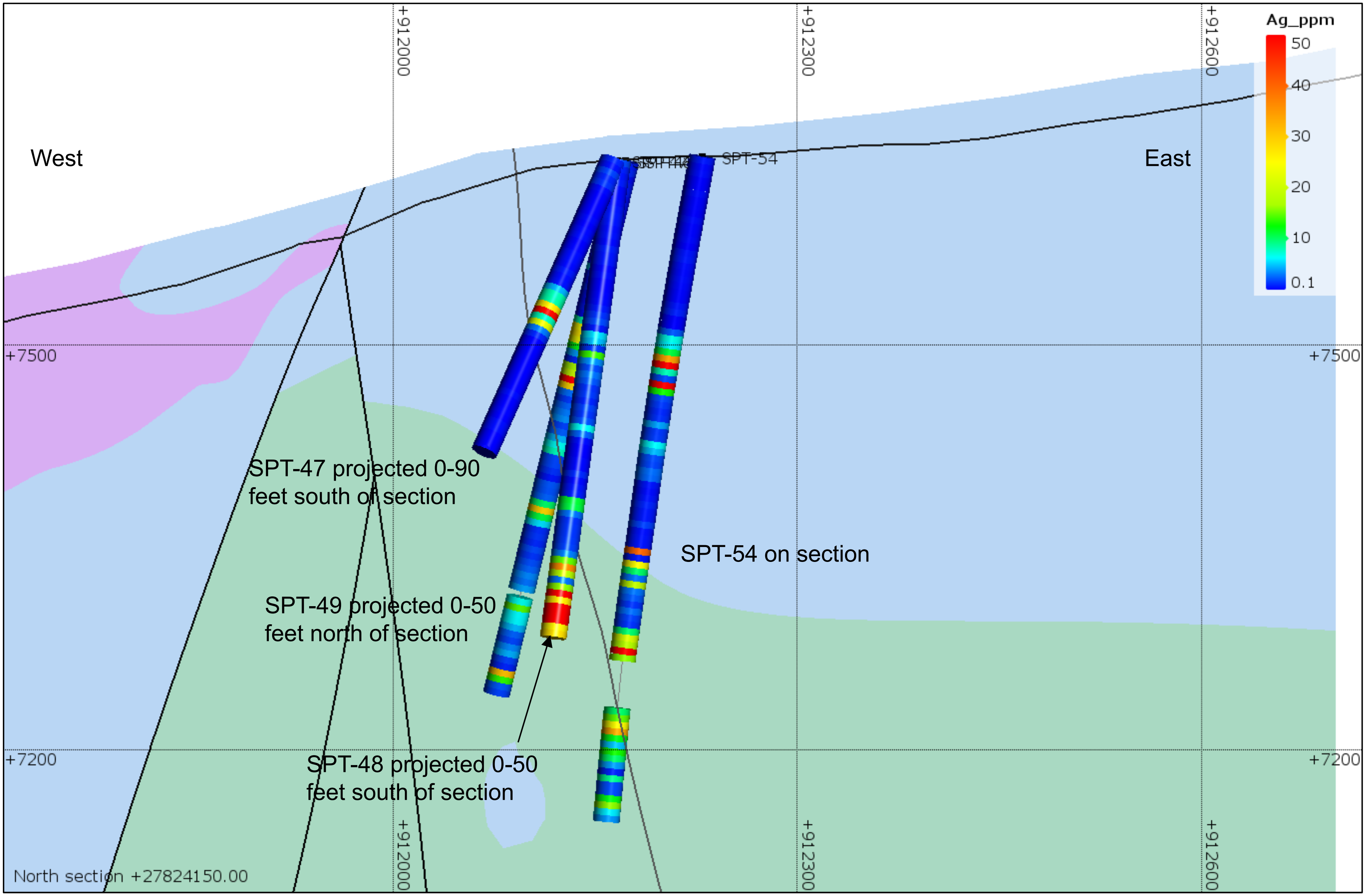
Filename: Taylor_DrillingCrossSections_bmc.pptx

Taylor Project

Date: June 2018

Approved: bmc

Figure: **10-16**



srk consulting

Montego Resources

NI 43-101 Technical Report

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Silver in Drillholes

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Figure: **10-17**

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Sample security and handling procedures for the 2006-2014 drilling programs were not investigated by SRK because they were completed prior to SRK's involvement with the Project. The available documentation of sample handling and security indicates the samples were protected from tampering, weather, and other potential detriments. All samples were shipped to accredited, independent laboratories in Reno or Elko, Nevada for preparation and analysis. The QP believes that sample handling, preparation, and analysis methods meet current industry standards for quality, and pose no risk to the quality of the recent analytical data.

The other drilling programs were completed before 2000 and lack documentation about sample security and analytical methods. Industry standards for data quality were quite different than modern standards, which require documentation of sample security, sample chain of custody, and all laboratory methods.

11.1 Security Measures

When the 2006 through 2014 drilling programs were completed, there was secure indoor storage space available in the former shop building, in the mill area.

At the end of each day shift, RC samples and core boxes were transported from the drill site to the shop for inventory and logging. The site facilities at the time included a shop with a fenced perimeter and locked gate, and a watchman who lived on site. The building was secured from unauthorized access at all times, and the samples were stored securely before they were transported to the laboratory. Chain of custody was maintained at all times, from the Company to the laboratory, until the remaining samples were returned to the Project from the lab.

The existing mill and shop buildings were being dismantled in the spring of 2018, at the time of SRK's site visit. Montego moved the available remaining core boxes, coarse reject and pulp samples, and chip trays from the former shop building to a locked shipping container located on level ground in the Bishop Pit, shown in Figure 11-1. Space is limited, but the samples are protected from weather and unauthorized access. The interior of the sample storage container is shown in Figure 11-2.

Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 11-1: Sample Storage Container, Exterior

Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 11-2: Interior of Sample Storage Container

11.2 Sample Preparation for Analysis

Sample preparation methods are listed below, by laboratory and drilling program. Sample preparation procedures used for Taylor samples at ALS Chemex and American Assay Labs have comparable criteria for particle size and sample mass reduction.

American Assay Labs (AAL): Fury Drilling, 2006 to 2007

- Basic Preparation: BSPP2KG
  - Logging, drying, and weighing sample;
  - Jaw crush to 10 mesh (2 mm);
  - Riffle split 250 g from coarse crushed sample; and
  - Pulverize split to 150 mesh (100 microns).

ALS Chemex (ALS): GPD, 2009, and SPD, 2011 to 2012 and 2014 Drilling

- Preparation: PREP-31
  - Logging, drying, and weighing sample;
  - Crush to 70% passing 2 mm;
  - Riffle split 250 g from RC chip sample; and
  - Pulverize split to 85% passing 75 microns.

There is no available documentation for sample preparation procedures for earlier drilling programs.

11.3 Sample Analysis

Sample analysis techniques for the 2006 to 2014 drilling programs are listed below, by laboratory and drilling program. The Fury drill samples were submitted to American Assay Labs (AAL) in Reno, Nevada for preparation and analysis. AAL is ISO 17025:2005 accredited and was independent of Fury Explorations. The GPD and SPD drill samples were submitted to the ALS Chemex laboratory in Elko, Nevada for sample prep and Reno, Nevada and Vancouver, Canada (ISO 9001:2000 and 17025:2005 accredited) for fire assay and wet chemical analysis, respectively. ALS Chemex is and was independent of SPD and its subsidiaries.

American Assay Labs (AAL): Fury Drilling, 2006 to 2007

- Analysis Methods:
  - ICP-D2A-0.5, 2-acid digestion, 0.5 g sample, Inductively Coupled Plasma- Optical Emissions Spectrometry (ICP-OES) for silver;
  - FA-PB30-Ag, Fire assay for silver, 30 g sample; and
  - FA-PB30-GRAVAg, Gravimetric fire assay, 30 g sample, for all samples with greater than 50 parts per million (ppm) silver.

ALS Chemex (ALS): GPD, 2009, and SPD, 2011 to 2012 and 2014 Drilling

- Analysis Methods:
  - Ag-AA45, 2-acid digestion, 0.5 g sample, Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) for silver;
  - Ag-AA46, for samples with Ag-AA45 results greater than the upper method detection limit;
  - Au-AA23, Fire assay for gold, 30 g sample, Atomic Absorption finish;
  - Ag-OG62, 4-acid digestion, 0.5 g sample, Atomic Absorption or Atomic Emission Spectrometry analysis for silver; and
  - Ag-GRA21: Fire assay and gravimetric finish for total silver, 30 g sample, only for samples with over 1,500 ppm silver.

Assay studies by SPD showed that silver values were under-reported from two-acid aqua regia sample digestion. Aqua regia digestion is useful for screening-level analysis and is more economical than four-acid digestion. In mineralized material, especially because most of it is silica-enriched, analysis with four-acid whole-rock digestion yields representative silver values.

Analysis methods for earlier drilling are not well documented. Silver King Mines had a lab on site; the available assay results are on Silver King Mines Laboratory letterhead, and do not specify the sample preparation or analytical method for silver.

11.4 Quality Assurance/Quality Control Procedures

The Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures used at the Project evolved through time. Drilling programs prior to 2006 do not have any documentation of QA/QC procedures, and industry standards for data quality were more lenient than current standards. The QA/QC programs for 2006 to 2014 drilling programs are summarized below:

Fury Explorations (2006 to 2007)

- No reference or duplicate samples included in drill sample sequence by Fury;
- AAL included two references, one blank, and two analytical duplicate samples per batch of 50 samples; and,
- Check assays at ALS Chemex were performed on 2.3% of the drill samples.

Golden Predator (2009)

- RC field duplicate sample every 20th sample in silicified material;
- Reference samples inserted randomly, approximately every 25th sample; and,
- Blank samples inserted approximately every 75th sample.

Silver Predator (2011 to 2012 and 2014)

- RC field duplicate sample every 20th sample, or 100 feet drilled;
- Between one and two reference samples per 20 drill samples, variable; and,
- Between one and two coarse blank samples per 20 drill samples, variable.

11.4.1 Standards

GPD and SPD included Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples with certified mean values for silver and gold in the drill hole sample sequence for each program (2009, 2011-2012, and 2014). Fury Explorations did not include CRM samples in the 2006-2007 programs. The analytical laboratories included reference samples for quality control, but these samples are not a substitute for a QA/QC program implemented by the Project owner.

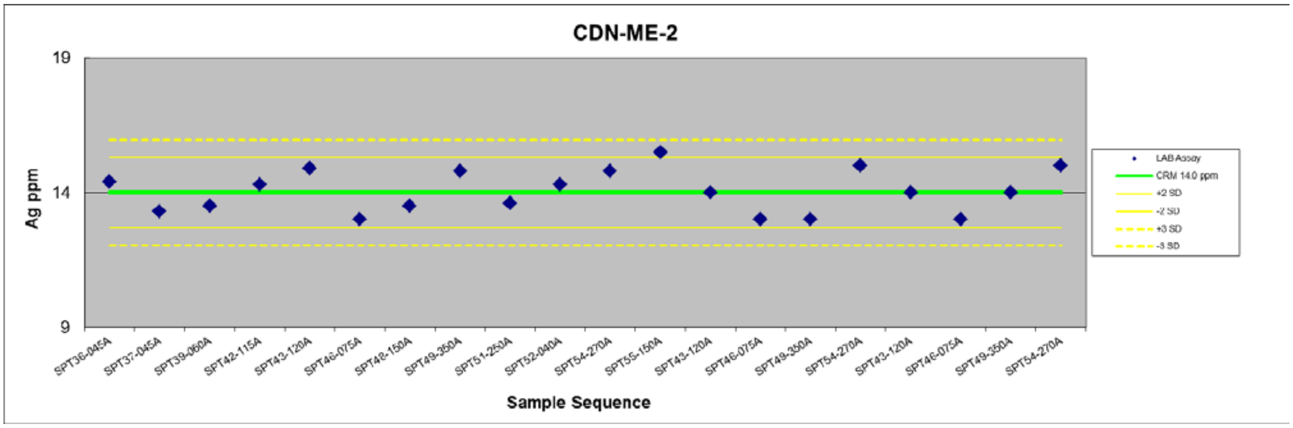
Table 11-1 lists the certified mean values of the reference samples used in the SPD drilling programs. Data for CRM samples used in the 2009 program by GPD were not available. The number of each reference sample type is included. All three of the reference materials used in the 2014 program, and one from the 2012 program, have certified values below the current resource cutoff grade, which is about 55 ppm silver. Note that most of the reference samples included in the two 2014 holes were OREAS 45C, which is derived from a nickel laterite soil and has a mean silver value near the lower method detection limit.

Table 11-1: Reference Samples Used by Silver Predator

CRM ID	Program	Silver (ppm)	Count
Method Detection Limit		***0.2 ppm***	
CDN-ME-2	2012	14	20
CDN-ME-8	2012	62	16
CDN-ME-11	2012	78	24
OREAS 45C	2014	0.26	6
OREAS 60C	2014	4.81	1
OREAS 62E	2014	9.86	1
Total CRM Samples:			**68**
Coarse Blank- Landscape Marble	2012	0.1	71
	2014	0.1	4
Total Blank Samples:			**75**
2018 Resource Cutoff Grade (1.6 opt Ag)		***55 ppm***	

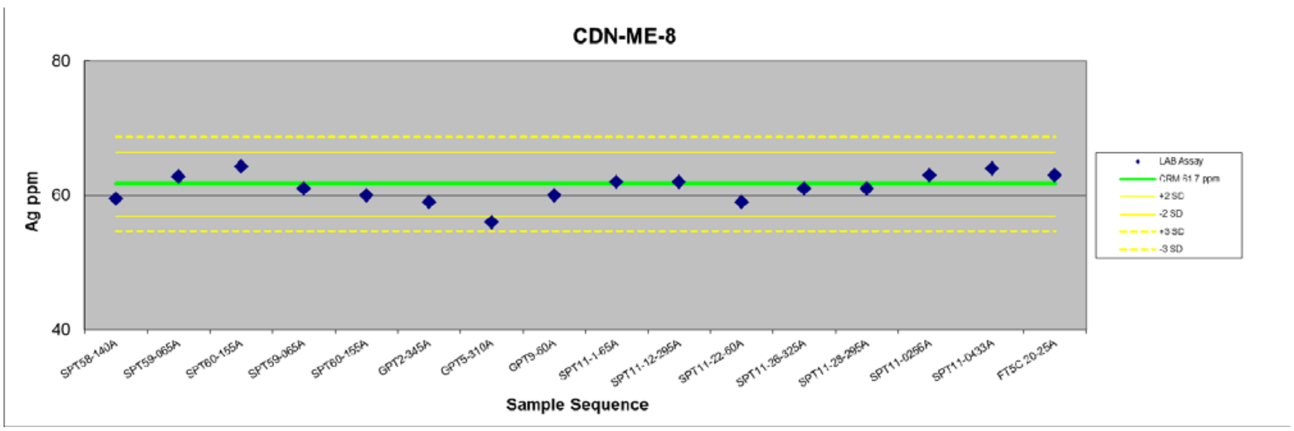
Source: SRK (2018)

Charts of 2012 CRM silver results are presented in Figure 11-3 through Figure 11-5, from Chadwick, et al. (2013). All samples had reported values within the expected range for each CRM.



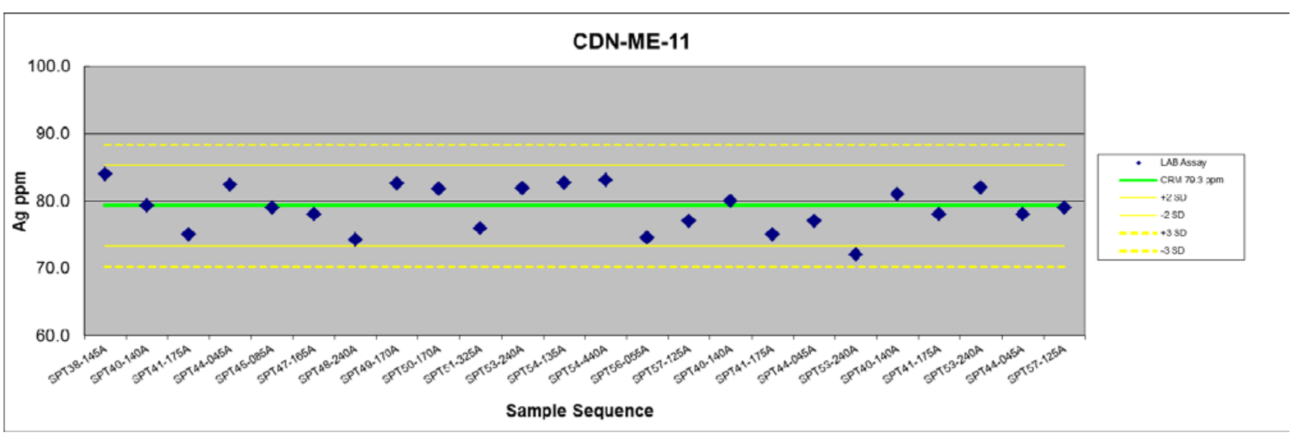
Source: Chadwick, et al. (2013)

Figure 11-3: CDN-ME-2 Silver Results, 2012



Source: Chadwick, et al. (2013)

Figure 11-4: CDN-ME-8 Silver Results, 2012



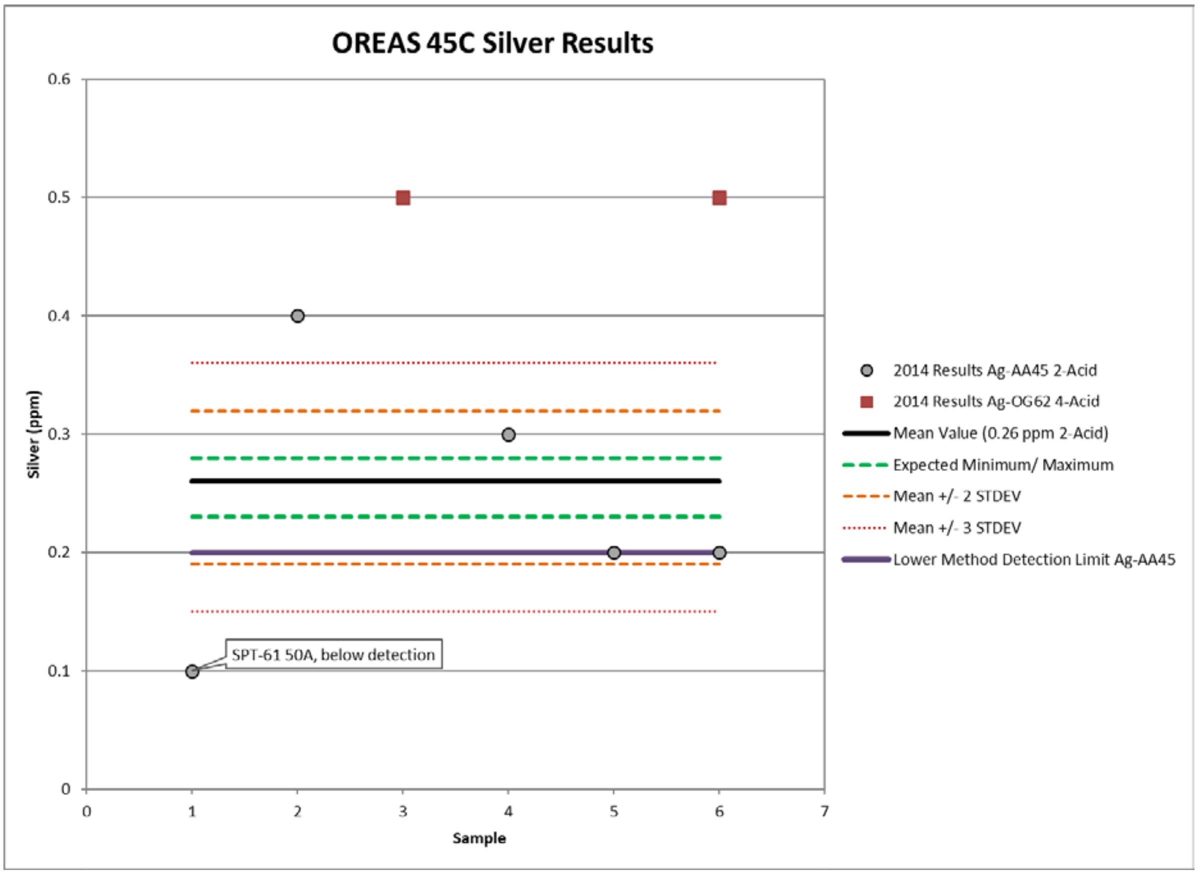
Source: Chadwick, et al. (2013)

Figure 11-5: CDN-ME-11 Silver Results, 2012

Charts of 2014 CRM silver results are presented in Figure 11-6 through Figure 11-8. Note that the silver results are from a two-acid digestion method; the corresponding certified mean value and supporting statistics for two-acid digestion is shown on each chart of silver results. Available results for four-acid digestion are shown on the OREAS 45C chart. The other reference materials have one sample each and did not have results for four-acid digestion.

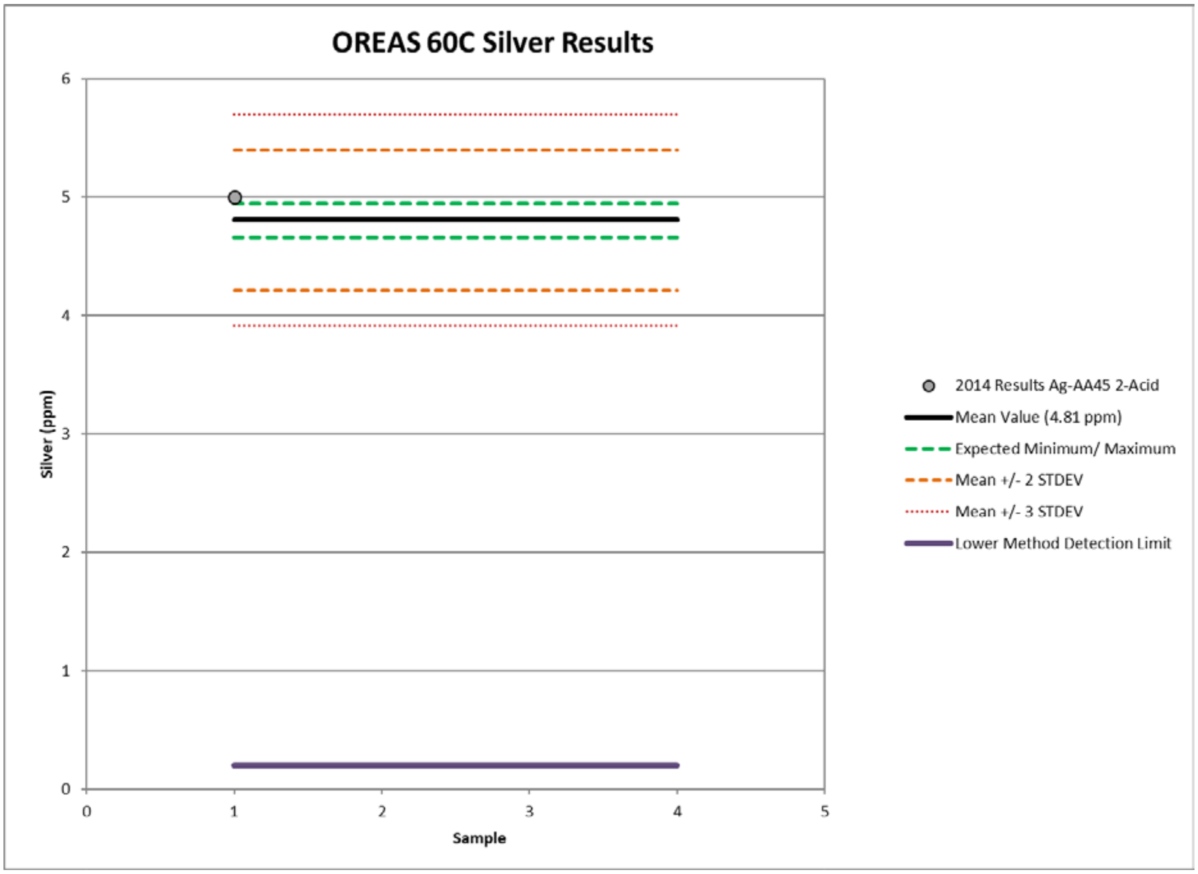
The variability in results for OREAS 45C is due to the certified mean value and the lower method detection limit being nearly equal. The lower method detection limit is within two standard deviations below the mean. This illustrates the importance of selecting appropriate reference materials for the analytical method. Results for OREAS 45C are inconclusive and not relevant to the overall quality of 2014 analytical data.

There is one sample each of OREAS 60C and OREAS 62E in 2014 resource-area drill holes. Each has results in the expected range for each CRM. From this limited set of reference sample results, there are no apparent issues with the quality of silver analytical data.



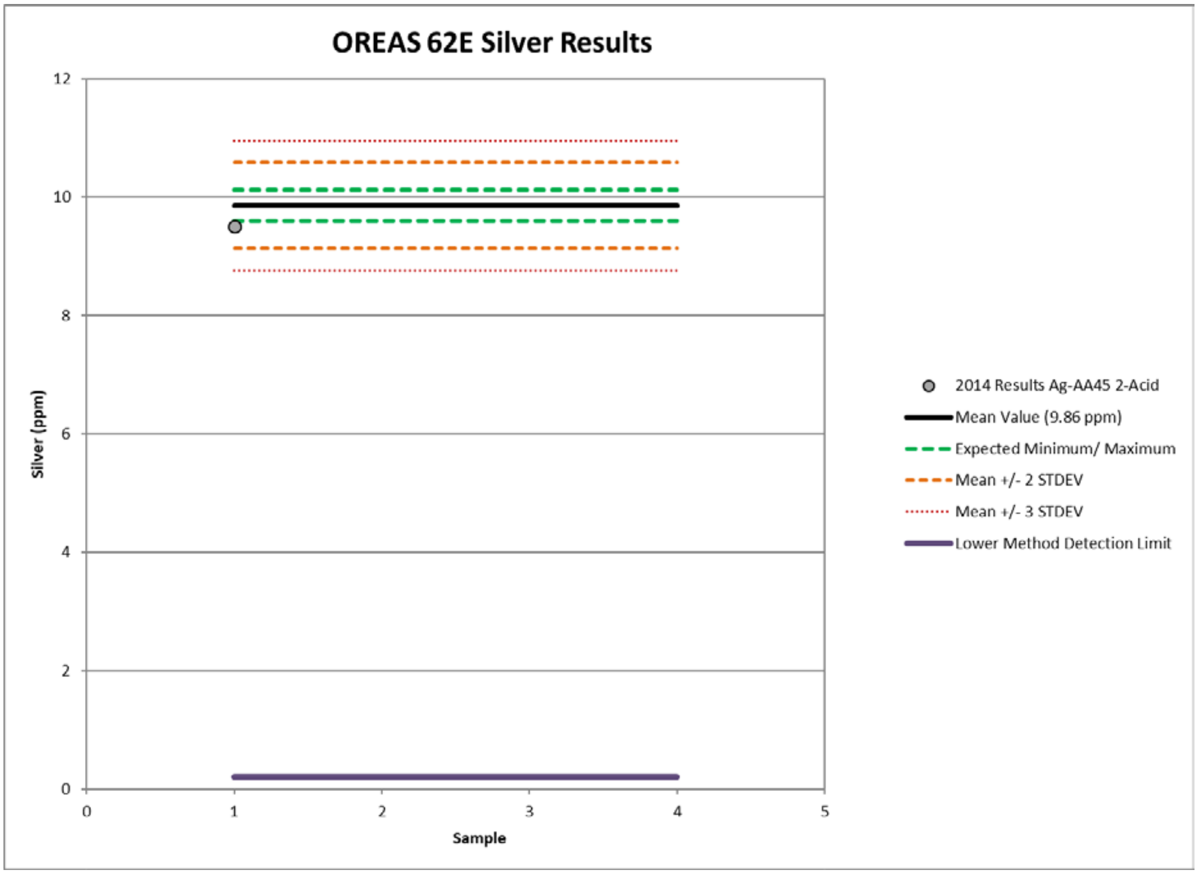
Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 11-6: OREAS 45C Silver Results, 2014



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 11-7: OREAS 60C Silver Results, 2014

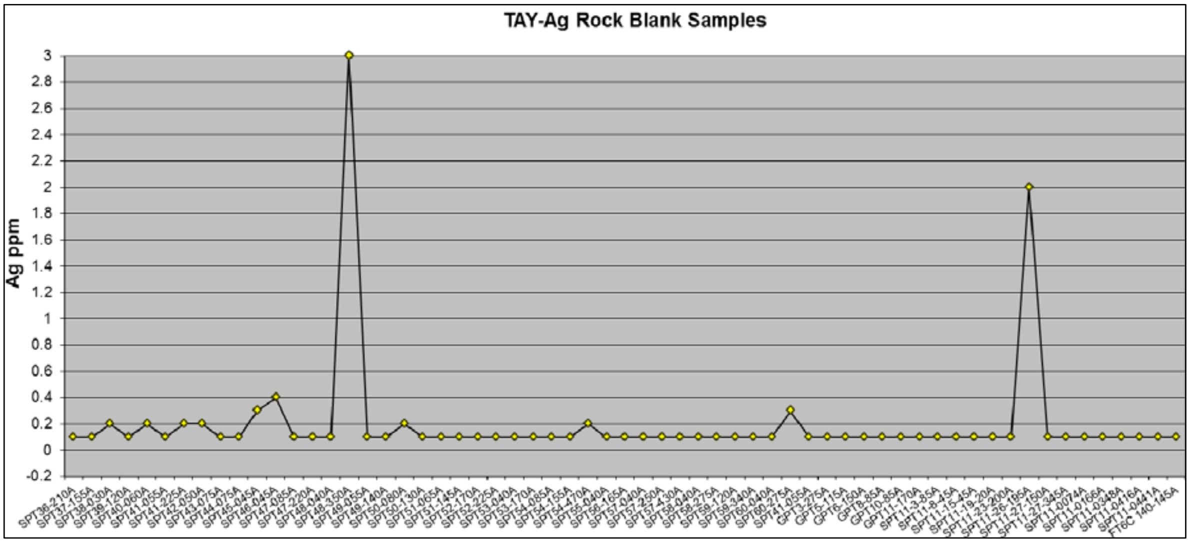


Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 11-8: OREAS 62E Silver Results, 2014

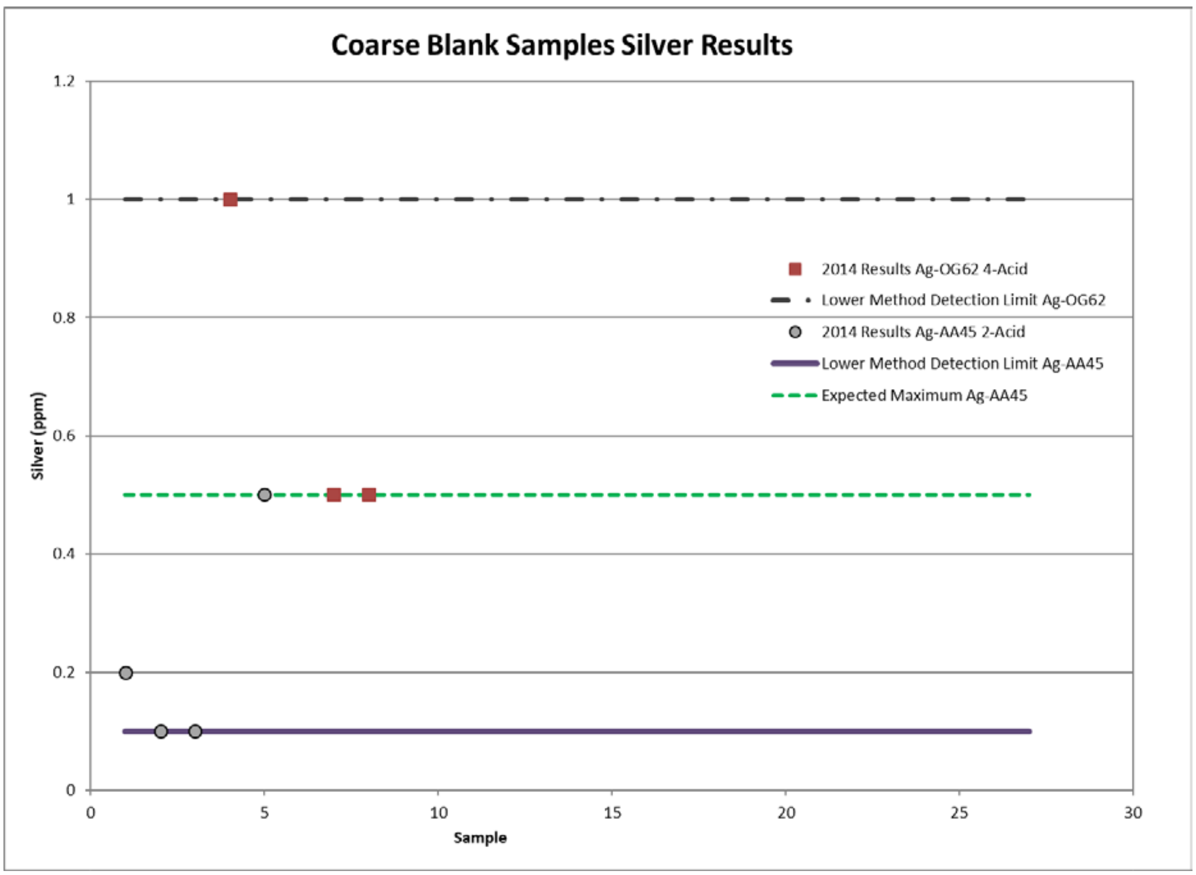
11.4.2 Blanks

Barren samples of landscape marble were included in the sample sequence to test for cross contamination from high grade samples during sample preparation. Silver results of blank samples from 2012 and 2014 are shown in Figure 11-9 and Figure 11-10. Two anomalous values for the 2012 samples were attributed to contamination in preparation after high grade material. Both instances were within the ALS Chemex guidelines for <1% carryover in the sample prep procedure, and no corrective action was taken (Chadwick, et al., 2013). All 2014 samples were at or below the respective method detection limits.



Source: Chadwick, et al., 2013

Figure 11-9: Blank Sample Silver Results, 2012



Source: SRK, 2018

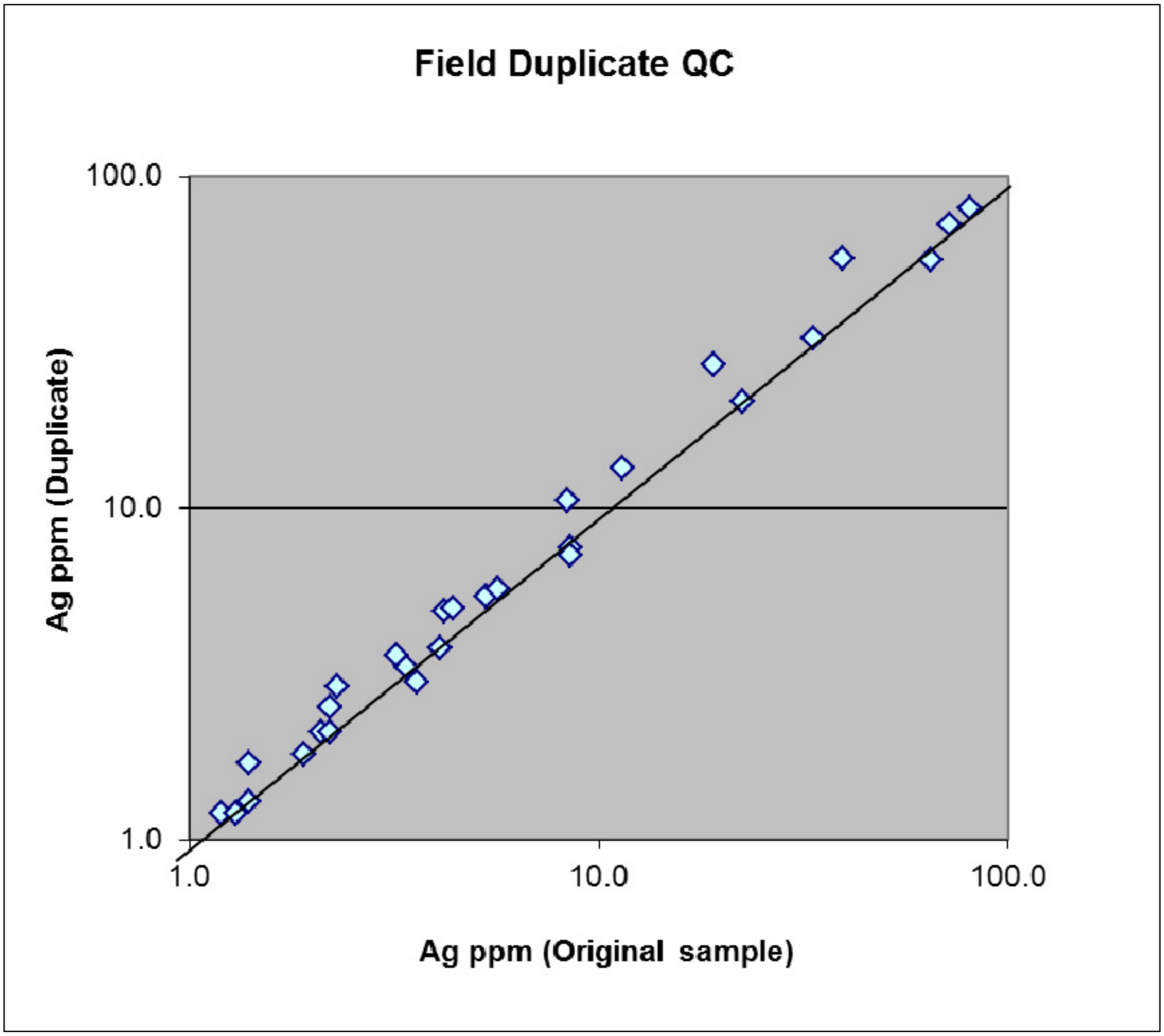
Figure 11-10: Blank Sample Silver Results, 2014

11.4.3 Duplicates

Field duplicate sample pair results show the variability between the portion of RC drill cuttings captured and the portion rejected. The duplicate sample is the portion usually rejected. This is the first step of sample mass reduction, and sampling bias could be introduced from improper use of splitting equipment on the drill rig. The relative percent difference from the primary and duplicate sample should be +/- 30% or less of the average value of the pair, or of the original sample's value.

SPD drilling programs included field, or rig, duplicate samples on every 20th drill sample, or every 100 feet drilled.

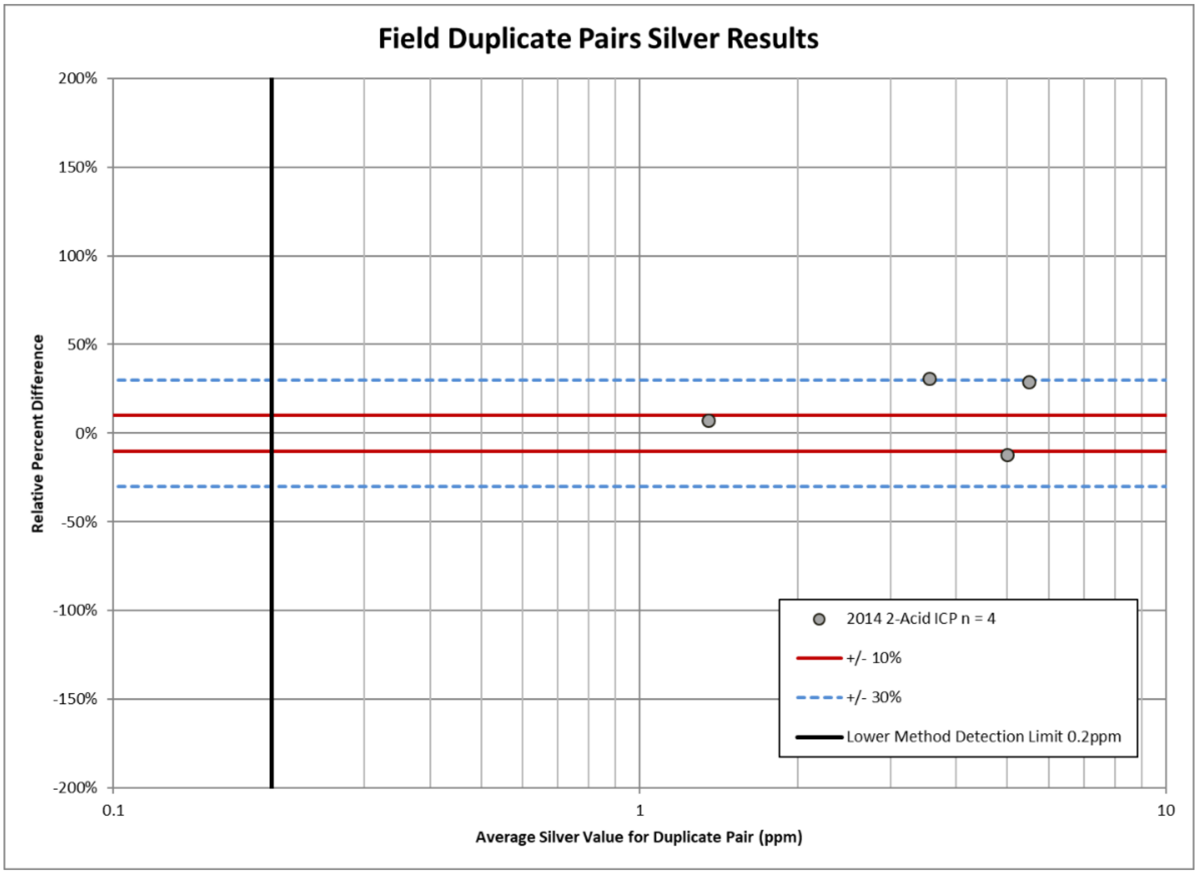
A scatter plot of the 28 duplicate pair results from 2012 is shown in Figure 11-11. The X and Y axes have logarithmic scales to display the low values clearly. The trend of the results shows a slight high bias in duplicate sample values, but the magnitude of this apparent trend is likely within the acceptable range +/- 30% of the original value.



Source: Chadwick et al., 2013

Figure 11-11: Field Duplicate vs. Original Scatter Plot, 2012 Results

There were four field duplicate sample pairs from the 2014 drill holes. The Relative Percent Difference of the silver values is plotted in Figure 11-12, by average value of each duplicate pair. Duplicate pair relative difference was within 30% of zero (no difference). This limited dataset does not indicate bias introduced from splitting the sample at the rig but is inconclusive due to the small number of samples.



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 11-12: Relative Percent Difference, Field Duplicate Samples

Duplicate pulp samples from coarse rejects and duplicate pulp analysis were not part of the SPD assay program. Check assays were done for a subset of the Fury Explorations drill holes from 2006 to 2007, but not for the later programs. Results of the check assay program were not available for this report.

11.4.4 Results and Actions

The results for all reference samples performed as expected for the analysis methods used. Blank samples were within acceptable values and indicate that sample preparation equipment was properly cleaned between samples. The limited results for duplicate pairs do not indicate bias in sampling. The available assay QA/QC sample results from the recent drilling programs do not warrant re-analysis or other corrective action.

11.5 Opinion on Adequacy

The current data set has several gaps in assay data QA/QC, including quality control on the recent results used for resource estimation. The lack of assay quality control limits the confidence in estimated values from all phases of drilling. However, silver values are spatially consistent between historical and recent drilling programs, and correlate with logged geology. Because of the observed spatial consistency of silver values by material type, the Qualified Person is of the opinion that the current Project dataset is suitable for mineral resource estimation that meets NI 43-101 requirements for disclosure.

Sample handling and security by SPD was performed according to procedures established to meet or exceed current industry standards for quality. Sample chain of custody was maintained from the site to the laboratory and continued after the samples were returned to the Project for secure storage. Procedures for sample preparation were suitable for the drill hole samples analyzed. Results from blank samples indicate that there is minimal cross contamination between samples from preparation equipment.

Fury Explorations did not include an assay Quality Assurance/ Quality Control program, and results of the limited check assay program were not available for this report. Fury drill holes do not meet current industry standards for data quality, due to a lack of analytical data quality control. Data from GPD's QA/QC program was not readily available, either in primary files or summary reports.

Available documentation of SPD's assay QA/QC program indicate that reference samples and duplicate samples performed as expected. The CRM samples used for 2011 to 2012 drilling were suitable for the silver grades of interest at the Project, and appropriate for the analytical method detection limits. Although SPD included CRM samples in the 2014 program, 75% were not applicable to the analytical method, and this created a gap in the QA/QC program. Blank samples, duplicate pairs, and two applicable CRM samples performed well, and the 2014 drill results have no apparent data quality issues. None of the recent or historical drilling programs included a check assay program to analyze a subset of prepared pulp samples at a lab independent of both the primary lab and the Company. This is also a gap in the assessment of analytical quality.

Several analytical procedures were used to determine silver values. Silver values from two-acid digestion ICP analysis were found to be systematically lower than results from four-acid digestion in silicified material. Fire assay results are the total value, but this method was not as commonly used for Project samples. In some combination, all of these are in the database for 2006-2014 drill holes, with priority for the results closest to total values. Most of the QA/QC samples have results for the screening-level two-acid ICP, and not for the four-acid ICP procedure used to determine total silver for resource estimation.

12 Data Verification

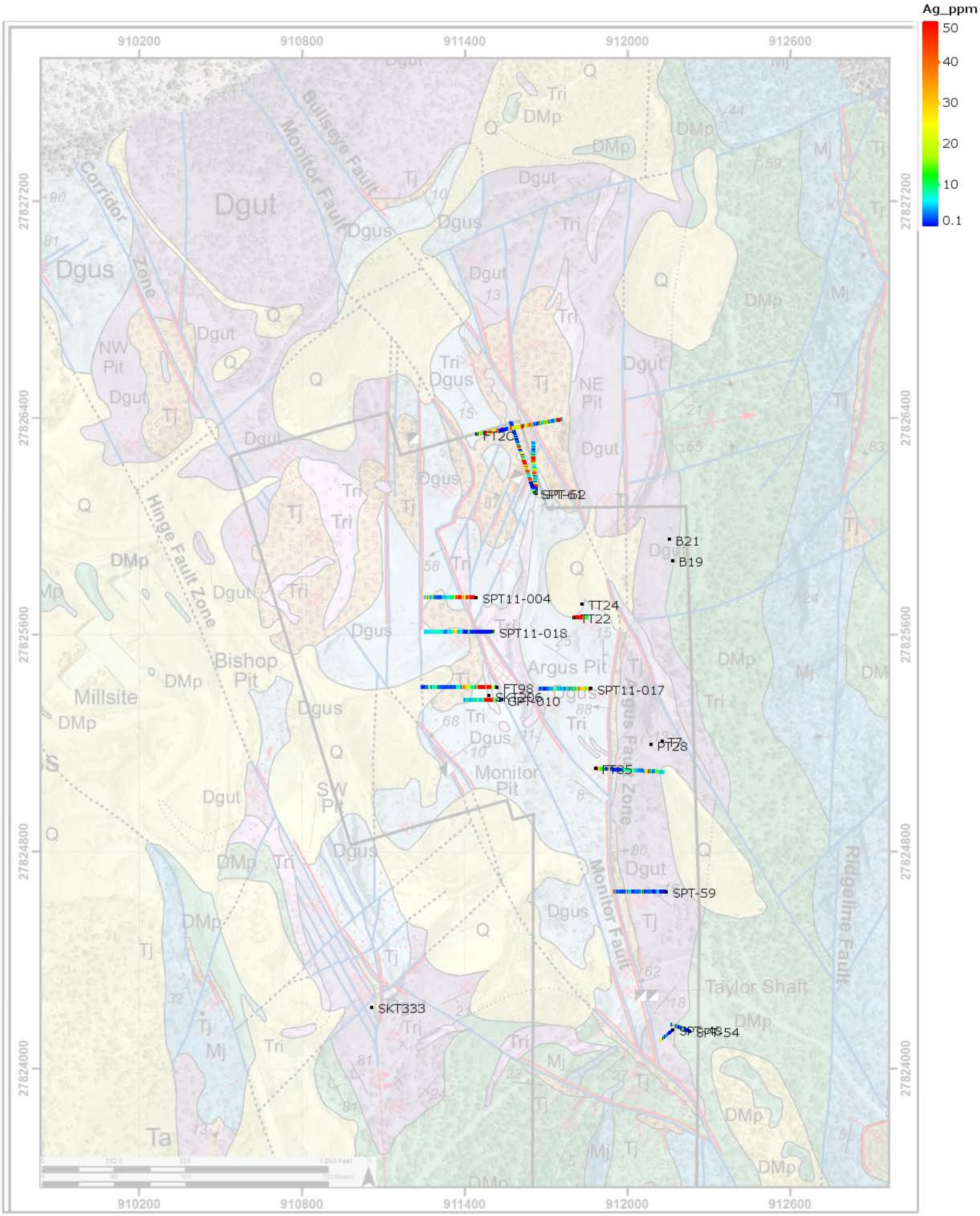
SRK verified the drill hole database provided by Montego that included the same 605 drill holes considered for the 2013 model. SRK appended the data from 2014 drill holes relevant to the resource estimate. SRK selected about 3% of the drill holes in the resource area for verification. These are located throughout the model area and were selected for the impact that each would have on estimation. They represent all phases of Project drilling. SRK verified database values for with the available source documents and found the modern drilling, post-2005, has better documentation and is more accurate in the database than the historical drilling. The historical drilling, pre-2005, has suspect assay or logged geology values in some cases, and few of the selected holes had available supporting documentation.

The historical work, mostly by Alta Gold and Silver King Mines, was done before NI 43-101 requirements and Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Best Practice guidelines were established. Due to changes in ownership, some suddenly and in a distressed state, archives of much of this work have been poorly organized or lost completely. SPD undertook a substantial effort to recover historical assay certificates and other information in order to verify and establish confidence in the historical databases. In addition, drill results from more recent pre-SPD operators have been reviewed, verified and brought up to current requirements and standards. Finally, assay issues resulting from ICP analysis of incomplete aqua regia sample digestions were further addressed by SPD's check and re-assay programs for available 2006 to 2011 drill pulps.

In 2012, Silver Predator personnel and consultants completed a global validation of Taylor assay, collar, downhole survey, and lithologic databases. The audit included a line-by-line vet of the assay database against original assay certificates of analysis (COAs) where available, historical lab assay reports, source CSV and XLS files, and geologic logs. The collar database vet included translation of the historical mine grid coordinates into Nevada State Plane East coordinates, and the addition of recent differential GPS survey coordinates for locatable 2006 through 2007 Fury Explorations and 2009 Golden Predator drill holes, and all 2011 through 2012 Silver Predator drill holes. The downhole survey validation included a detailed search of historical data regarding azimuth, inclination and total depth of all drill holes (605) in the database at the time. Where downhole surveys (e.g. gyroscopic) were performed, the original survey was located and checked against the database. The lithologic database was vetted against historical and recent geologic logs. In some instances, historical lithologic calls were reinterpreted based on Silver Predator's current understanding of the stratigraphic section at Taylor, and reinterpretations of the structural and lithologic controls on mineralization. This comprehensive vetting effort resulted in the correction of a number of errors from the historical data, as well as from more recent pre-SPD drilling. Silver Predator was confident the information contained in the 2012 validated drill database provided a solid foundation for resource estimation and future exploration programs at Taylor.

12.1 Procedures

SRK received the 2013 database files, with 606 drill holes total. SRK appended the 16 drill holes completed in 2014 to the main database tables for modeling. At this stage, SRK discovered that two of the 16 drill holes are located in the resource model area and omitted the other 14 from data verification. SRK selected twenty of 608 total drill holes for verification, from visual inspection of silver intercepts. Holes located in the main mineralized zones that define significant grade were selected for verification and are shown in Figure 12-1. Data verification was limited to comparing database values to source documents. This included collar coordinate surveys, downhole surveys if completed, logged geology, and assay results for silver and gold. Several drillhole collar locations were observed in the field, but these were not verified with GPS locations or secondary surveys.



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 12-1: Drill Holes Selected for Verification

The supporting data from Montego included the available scanned copies of drill hole geological logs and assay certificates. Some of the original logs, particularly for the earliest drill holes, no longer exist, and are not available for verification. The list of verified drill holes is in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1: Verified Drill Holes

Drill Hole ID	Company	Drill Hole Notes	Logged Lithology Discrepancies	Silver and Gold Discrepancies
B19	Silver King Mines	No source data	--	--
B21	Silver King Mines	No source data	--	--
FT2C	Fury Exploration		SPD re-log	4.6% Ag values
FT85	Fury Exploration		SPD re-log	Cert matches table
FT98	Fury Exploration		SPD re-log	1 Au and Ag
GPT-010	Golden Predator		Log does not match table. Re-logged?	Cert matches table
PT28	Phillips		Incomplete scanned log	Incomplete scanned log
SKT206	Silver King Mines		Log does not match table	2 intervals differ from certificate
SKT333	Silver King Mines		Log does not match table	Cert matches table
SPT11-004	Silver Predator		Re-logged?	Cert matches table
SPT11-017	Silver Predator		Log matches table	No certificate for bottom of hole
SPT11-018	Silver Predator		Log matches table	No PDF certificate
SPT-48	Silver Predator	No downhole survey	Log matches table	11% Ag differs; re-analyzed?
SPT-54	Silver Predator	Has downhole survey	Log matches table	Cert matches table
SPT-59	Silver Predator	Has downhole survey	Log matches table	Cert matches table
SPT-61	Silver Predator	Drilled in 2014	Log matches table	Cert matches table
SPT-62	Silver Predator	Drilled in 2014	Log matches table	Cert matches table
T7	Silver King Mines		Log matches table	OPT to PPM conversion errors
TT22	Silver King Mines	No source data	--	--
TT24	Silver King Mines	No source data	--	--

Source: SRK, 2018

For the 16 selected drill holes with supporting documents, the collar coordinates in the database match the source logs and data sheets. There is a duplicated collar point for SKT100 and SKT100-2, but neither have interval data, and both were omitted from the database used for modeling.

The most recent drill holes completed by SPD greater than 400 ft long have gyroscopic downhole surveys. Generally, downhole survey results were not completed for drilling prior to 2012 or were not available to review. The initial drill hole orientation was noted on logs for angled drill holes, but most, especially those drilled for Silver King Mines, were vertical and up to 500 ft long. These should have little deviation from the estimated trajectory, and the lack of downhole survey poses minor risk to the overall quality of the drilling data.

For two of four selected historical holes with available source data, the database matched the original logs. One scanned log was incomplete, but the scanned portion matched the database. The two SKT-series drill holes selected, by Silver King Mines, had different geology in the database than in the original logs. As with some of the FT-series drill holes, they may have been re-logged, and the latest drill hole log is not available for verification. Recent drill holes by GPD and SPD, and those re-logged by SPD, have database geology that matches the geological logs.

Silver values in the database for the oldest holes generally did not match with the source data sheets. The more recent holes by Silver King Mines have good agreement between the database and the source documents. Drill holes completed since 2006 have better agreement with the assay certificates and are more reliable than older drill holes. One of three Fury Explorations drill holes had 5% of silver values different from the assay certificate, but the other two holes matched the assay certificates. The verified Golden Predator and Silver Predator drill holes matched the available assay certificates, except for 11% of the values in SPT-48. This discrepancy may be due to re-analysis, and the relevant certificate may be missing from the documentation provided by Montego.

Gold has not been included in a MRE for Taylor to date but may be included in future studies. The available gold assay data for selected holes were verified. Generally, gold values have limited extents compared to silver, and many of the verified intervals do not have gold values in the assay database. The verified gold values matched the available assay certificates, except for one interval in FT98 that also has a discrepancy in silver values.

12.2 Limitations

Supporting documentation is incomplete for about 30% of the drill holes selected for verification. This was expected for the older drill holes from what is known about the Project history, and because of the vintage of the documents. Documentation for the drill holes completed since 2006 was more readily available. Gaps noted for downhole surveys are attributed to short holes that did not have gyroscopic surveys completed. Discrepancies in database assay values compared to available certificates may be due to re-assayed samples, but this could not be verified. Similarly, discrepancies between the database geology and available drill hole logs may be due to re-logging that is not in the collection of documents provided to SRK.

12.3 Opinion on Data Adequacy

The current Project database contains incorrect and incomplete drill hole data. Most is associated with early drill holes, which have been excluded from the resource estimate. Drill holes with uncertain collar coordinates, or suspect sample interval lengths and assay values that could not be verified, were eliminated from the 2013 resource estimation, and the same drill holes and samples were excluded from SRK's 2018 estimation. SRK Qualified Persons agree with Chadwick, et al. (2013) on data quality, and applied the same exclusions to historical drill holes for resource estimation. Data exclusions are defined below in Section 14.1.

The Qualified Person is of the opinion that the drill holes considered for resource estimation have assay and lithology datasets of suitable quality to meet NI 43-101 standards.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

13.1 Testing and Procedures

The most recent metallurgical test work for the Project was complete by McClelland Laboratories of Reno, Nevada in 2012 for Silver Predator. This was the continuation and conclusion of the 2007 study initiated by Fury Explorations. Previous metallurgical test work is not well documented, and not presented in this report. The following text is from IMC's 2010 report, and describes the approach used for the McClelland metallurgical testing program, which used drill core from the 2006 to 2007 program completed by Fury Explorations.

The first phase of the Taylor metallurgical analysis consisted of a review of the historical data to determine the basis for the process flowsheet and methods employed at the Taylor mill. These data were also used to develop a preliminary metallurgical test program to evaluate ore grade material from the exploration program that formed the basis of the current resource estimate.

Historical data reports that the Taylor mill ground the ore to 90 percent passing 325 mesh (44 microns) and, using a countercurrent decant (CCD) system and 4.0 lb/t cyanide, recovered only 69 to 70 percent of the silver. A microscopic examination of the tailing showed that at least some of the remaining silver consisted of a mixture of native silver and silver sulfides that are encapsulated in gangue. These silver grains are about 5 microns in size.

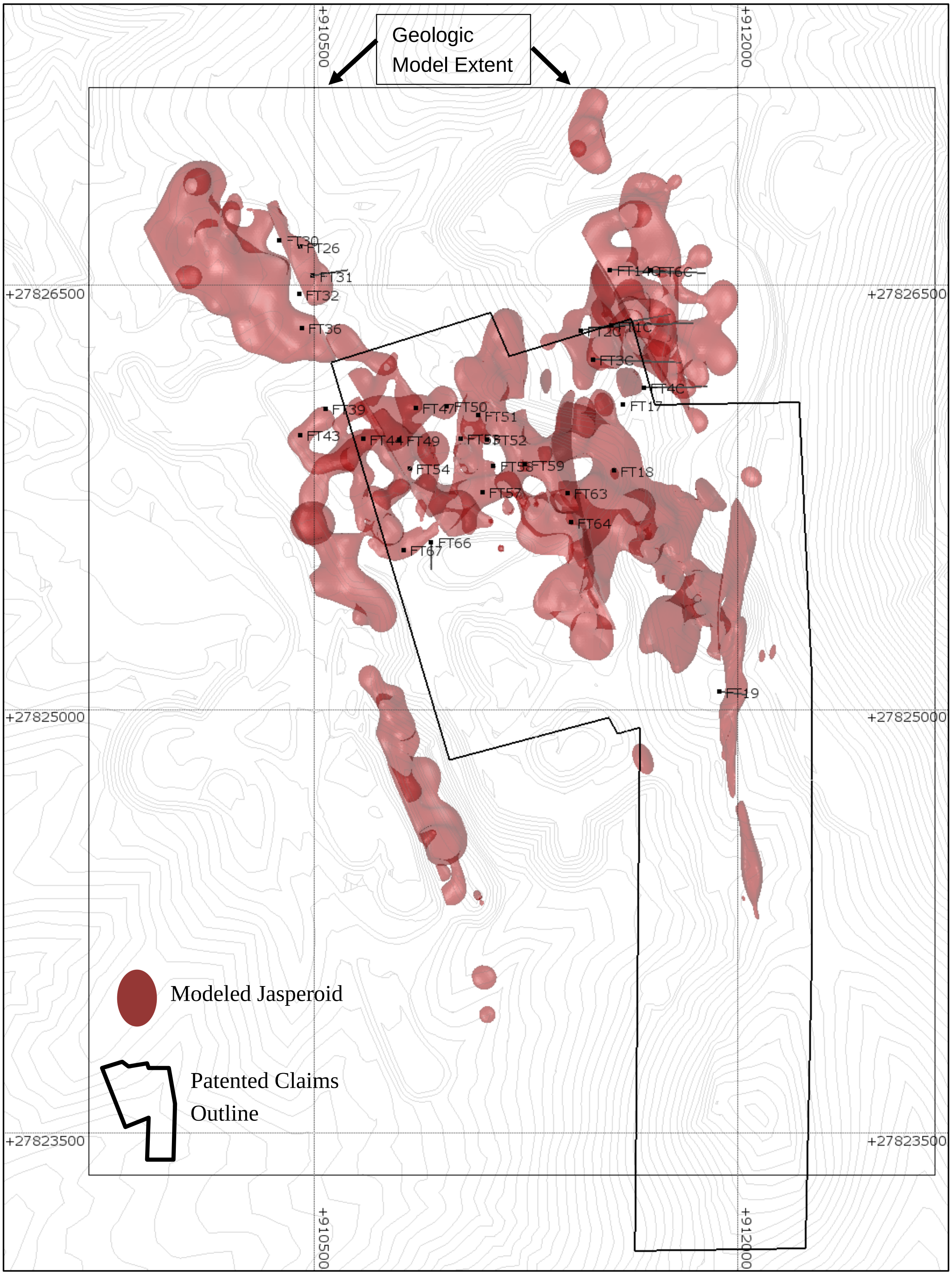
The previous mine operators evaluated many alternative processes including sulfide flotation followed by cyanidation, sulfide flotation with the sulfidization of oxide minerals, chlorination pre-treatment followed by leaching, ultra-fine grinding and leaching, and leaching with the addition of lead nitrite. The best recoveries were produced by grinding to nearly 100 percent minus 325 mesh followed by cyanidation, and yet only a 76 percent recovery was achieved.

This behavior indicated the potential for the ore to be refractory in nature and further suggested that fine grinding (minus 400 mesh) prior to cyanidation may be required in order to achieve recoveries greater than 70 percent.

Using these data as a basis, a metallurgical test program has been developed for material from the current drilling program. This test plan focused on evaluating the silver recovery as a function of varying grind sizes (200 to 400 mesh) and varying cyanide concentrations.

13.1.1 Sample Representativeness

The locations of the drill holes sampled for the 2007 metallurgical study are shown with the surface geological map in Figure 13-1. The samples are from the Northeast Pit, Northwest Pit, Bishop Pit, and Argus Pit. The Argus Pit has relatively little sample material, but the northern deposit areas are well represented.



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 13-1: Drill Holes Sampled for 2007-2012 Metallurgical Study

13.2 Relevant Results

The following text is the Executive Summary of the McClelland Laboratories, Inc., “Report on Summary of Metallurgical Testing – Taylor Drill Core Samples”; October 2, 2012 for Silver Predator. This report completed the program initiated in 2007 and provides additional information and updated conclusions.

A multi-phased metallurgical testing program was commissioned by Knight Piésold (KP) at McClelland Laboratories, in March 2007 to evaluate whole ore milling/cyanidation processing of silver bearing ores from the Taylor Project. The testing continued until February 2008, at which time the project was abandoned at the instructions of KP. No formal reports were prepared at that time. The discussion of that testing program is the subject of this summary report.

Testing was conducted in three main phases, with a separate set of samples provided by KP for each phase. Initially, two drill cuttings composites were tested to evaluate amenability to whole ore milling/cyanidation at feed sizes ranging from 80%-75 µm to 80%-37 µm, and cyanide concentrations of 1.0 and 2.0 g NaCN/L. While drill hole and interval information was provided for these composites, other information concerning sample location was not provided.

The second phase of testing included evaluation of 14 drill cuttings composites, representing material from the Northeast Pit, the Northwest Pit, the Bishop Pit and the Argus Pit. Testing on those composites included whole ore agitated/cyanidation tests at feed sizes of 80%-75 µm and 80%-45 µm, using a cyanide concentration of 2.0 g NaCN/L. Comminution testing was also conducted on a master composite prepared from these samples.

The third phase of testing included evaluation of three drill core composites, representing material from the Northwest Pit, Bishop Pit West, and Bishop Pit East. Testing on those composites included whole ore agitated cyanidation, at feed sizes ranging from 80%-13 mm to 80%-45 µm, using cyanide concentrations of 1.0 and 2.0 g NaCN/L, and solids densities ranging from 45% to 58% (by weight). Mineralogical, comminution, preliminary zinc precipitation, cyanide neutralization and tailings solids/liquids separation testing were also conducted on these composites.

No flotation or gravity concentration testing was conducted at MLI.

The composites tested varied in grade from 32 to 198 g Ag/ metric ton (mt) ore. None of the composites contained greater than 0.20 g Au/mt ore, and in general, the composites contained less than 0.10 g Au/mt ore. Mineralogical characterization was conducted on the three drill core composites evaluated during the third phase of testing. The five silver minerals identified were native silver, acanthite, cervelleite, argentian bindheimite and arento-jarosite. It was thought that pyrargyrite may also have been present.

Bottle roll testing showed that all of the Taylor composites evaluated were readily amenable to whole ore milling/cyanidation treatment, at feed sizes of 80%-75 µm or finer. Silver recoveries were high, silver recovery rates were rapid, and reagent consumptions generally were low, for all samples tested. Indicated optimum leaching conditions, with respect to silver recovery, were determined to be grinding to 80%-45 µm and leaching using a solution cyanide concentration of 2.0 g NaCN/L. A total of 18 composites were tested under these conditions. Silver recoveries obtained from the 18 composites under these conditions ranged from 81.5% to 95.1% and averaged 92.0%. Only one composite (FT 2C, 3C, 4C Comp. from the Northeast Pit) gave a silver recovery of less than 90%.

Cyanide consumptions under the optimized conditions ranged from 0.29 to 1.96 kg NaCN/mt ore and *averaged 0.61 kg NaCN/mt ore. Only one composite (FT-19 Comp. from the Argus Pit) gave a cyanide consumption of greater than 0.8 kg NaCN/mt ore. Lime requirements under the optimized conditions ranged from 1.0 to 2.0 kg/mt ore and averaged 1.6 kg/mt ore.*

Gold recoveries generally were reasonably high but varied significantly in large part because of the low-grade nature of the samples tested.

Grind optimization testing showed that grinding the samples before leaching was necessary to maximize silver recovery. Only three composites were tested without grinding (80%-13 mm feed size) to evaluate the potential for heap leaching. Results from those tests showed that silver recovery at the 13 mm feed size was very low (15.9% - 46.9%) and indicated little potential for heap leaching of the Taylor ore. Grind size optimization testing generally showed a significant increase in silver recovery was obtained by grinding from 80%-150 μm to 80%-75 μm. For the three composites evaluated at these sizes, an average improvement in silver recovery of 9% was achieved by finer grinding. The improvement in silver recovery obtained by grinding from 80% -75 μm to 80% -45 μm was much smaller (1% average) but was fairly consistent across the 19 composites tested at the two feed sizes. Cyanide concentration optimization testing generally showed an increase in silver recovery of approximately 2% was achieved by increasing the cyanide concentration used during leaching from 1.0 to 2.0 g NaCN/L. Sensitivity to grind size was more pronounced when the lower (1.0 g NaCN/L) cyanide concentration was used. Sensitivity to cyanide concentration was more pronounced at coarser (greater than 45 μm) feed sizes.

Solids density optimization testing indicated that increasing density to 50% (by weight) did not adversely affect silver recovery or recovery rate. Increasing solids density from 50% to 58% generally resulted in marginally decreased silver recoveries. Slurry rheology testing indicated a maximum slurry density of 67% solids for pumping purposes.

Future recommended testing should include a comprehensive review of sample origin for the samples already tested to evaluate adequacy of the sampling coverage. Further comminution testing, including crusher work index testing, and if appropriate SAG mill testing should be considered. It is not expected that extensive process optimization testing will be required. The optimized leaching conditions established during the previous testing appear to be effective for all of the samples tested to date. Further ore variability testing under optimized conditions may be required, depending on the adequacy of the samples already tested. Finally, pilot leach testing, in closed circuit with tailings cyanide neutralization can be considered. This testing would be useful for generating samples that may be required for tailings geotechnical and environmental characterization.

13.3 Recovery Estimate Assumptions

Historical mineral processing and more recent metallurgical testing indicate that the optimal method for silver recovery from Taylor material is milling to 80% passing 37 to 75-micron mesh, and sodium cyanide leach. Silver recovery from recent test work is between 80 to 92%, while gold recovery is variable due to low gold grades, but generally good.

The estimated silver recovery applied to pit optimization is 90%, identical to the recovery used to report the 2013 MRE.

Deleterious elements or other modifying factors have not been noted in the metallurgical studies completed to date.

14 Mineral Resource Estimate

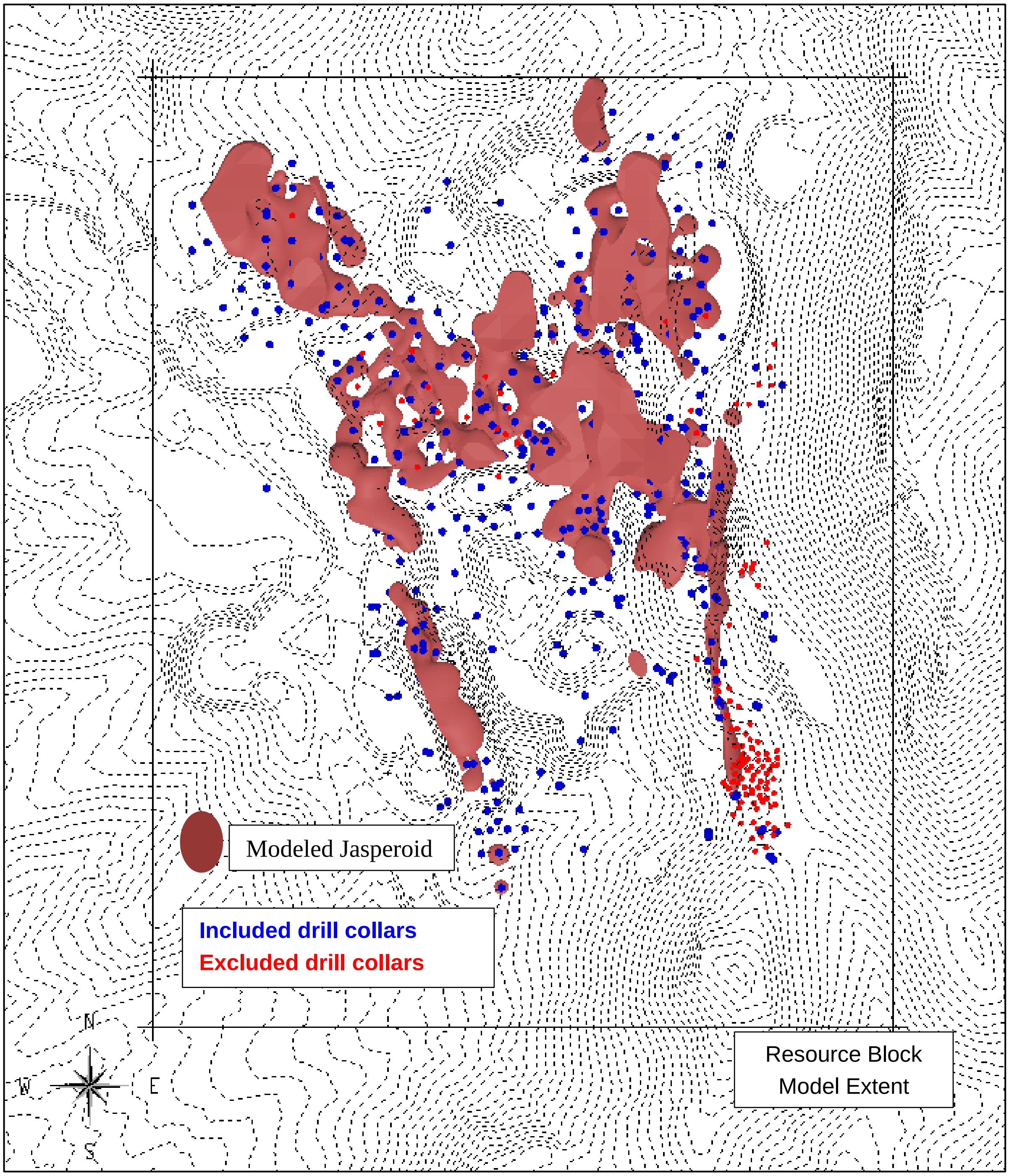
SRK's 2018 Mineral Resource estimate for the Taylor Project was completed by Mr. William Cain, Consultant (Resource Geology), under the supervision of Ms. Brooke Miller Clarkson, C.P.G., Senior Consultant Resource Geology), in MineSight 3-D software.

14.1 Drill Hole Database

The current Project drill hole database has 607 drill holes in the resource model area with valid location data. SRK excluded 126 drill holes from the resource estimation based on non-standard interval lengths greater than 20 ft, selective sampling, or lack of source documentation. These are the same drill holes that were excluded from the 2013 MRE, after extensive data verification by SPD geologists. The complete list of the drill hole database in Appendix C includes a designation for inclusion or exclusion from the 2018 MRE.

There are 481 drill holes, with 93,442 ft of total drilled length, included in the 2018 MRE. Of these, 180 drill holes with 50,564 ft total drilled length were completed after 2005. The balance is 301 historical drill holes, with 42,878 ft of total drilled length. Although the overall average drill hole depth is 194 ft, recent drill holes by SPD and others average 280 ft total depth. Historical drill holes were shorter, and many have been mined out. The set of 126 excluded drill holes has 32,007 ft of total drilled length, and average depth of 254 ft. A map of the drill holes in the resource model domain is presented in Figure 14-1. As discussed above in Section 12.3, the majority of the drill holes were completed before the current industry standards of data quality were established. Locally consistent drill hole data and detailed surface mapping support the resource estimation and classification presented below.

The drill hole database tables were provided to SRK in Comma Separated Values (CSV) files. The main Project database tables were exported from Maptek's Vulcan mine design software. SRK imported these to MineSight Torque, then appended the 2014 drill hole data. The resulting datasets for collar location, downhole survey, assay, and lithology were exported from MineSight 3D as CSV files to use in Leapfrog Geo for geological modeling and saved as Excel files for data verification and validation. SRK did not receive a current, complete database with all drilling, and assumes that the Vulcan database is no longer in use. The current database programs and security of data storage are not known.



Source: SRK, 2018

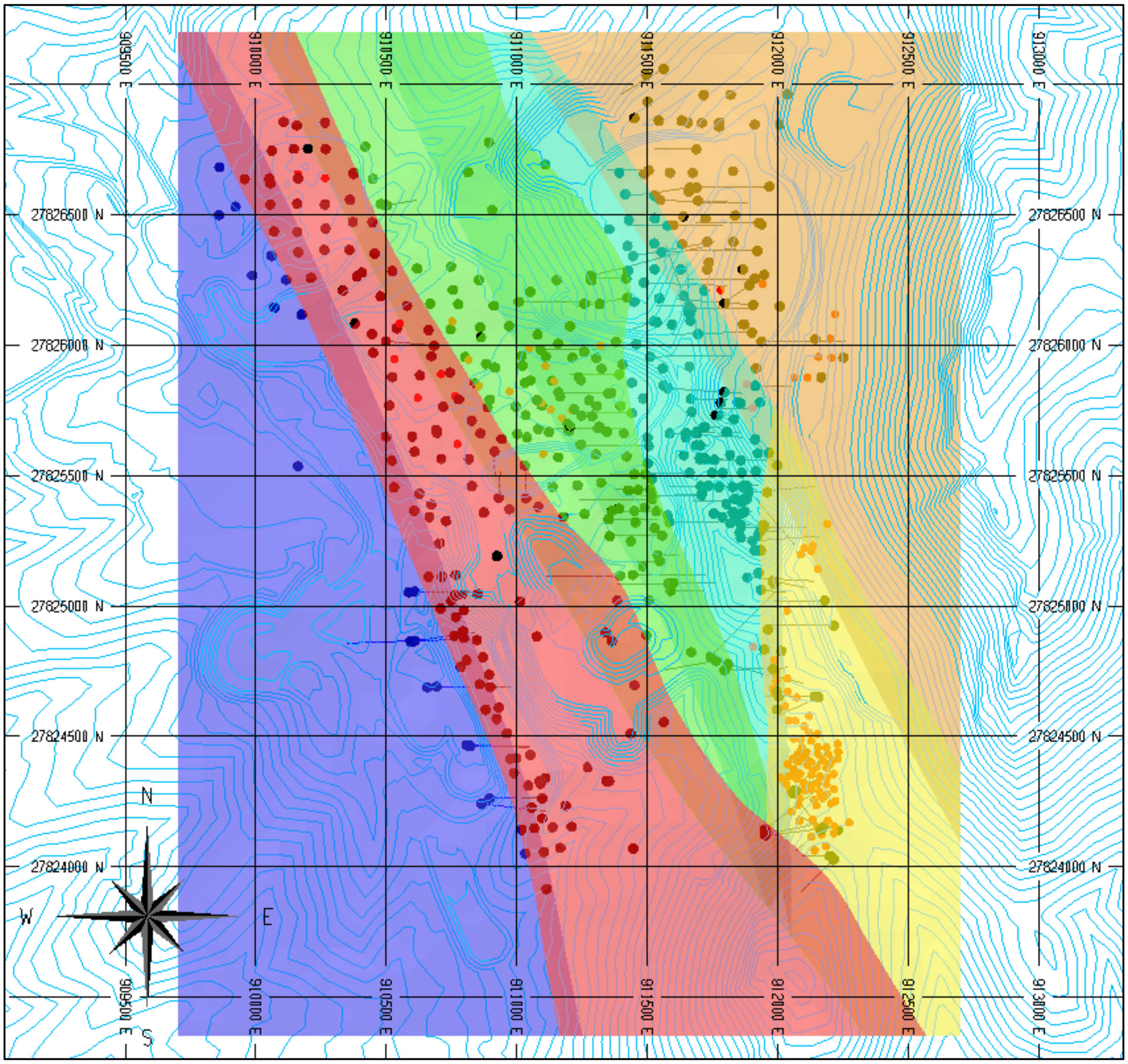
Figure 14-1: Map of Drill Holes in Resource Model Used for Estimation

14.2 Geologic Model

14.2.1 Lithology and Alteration Model

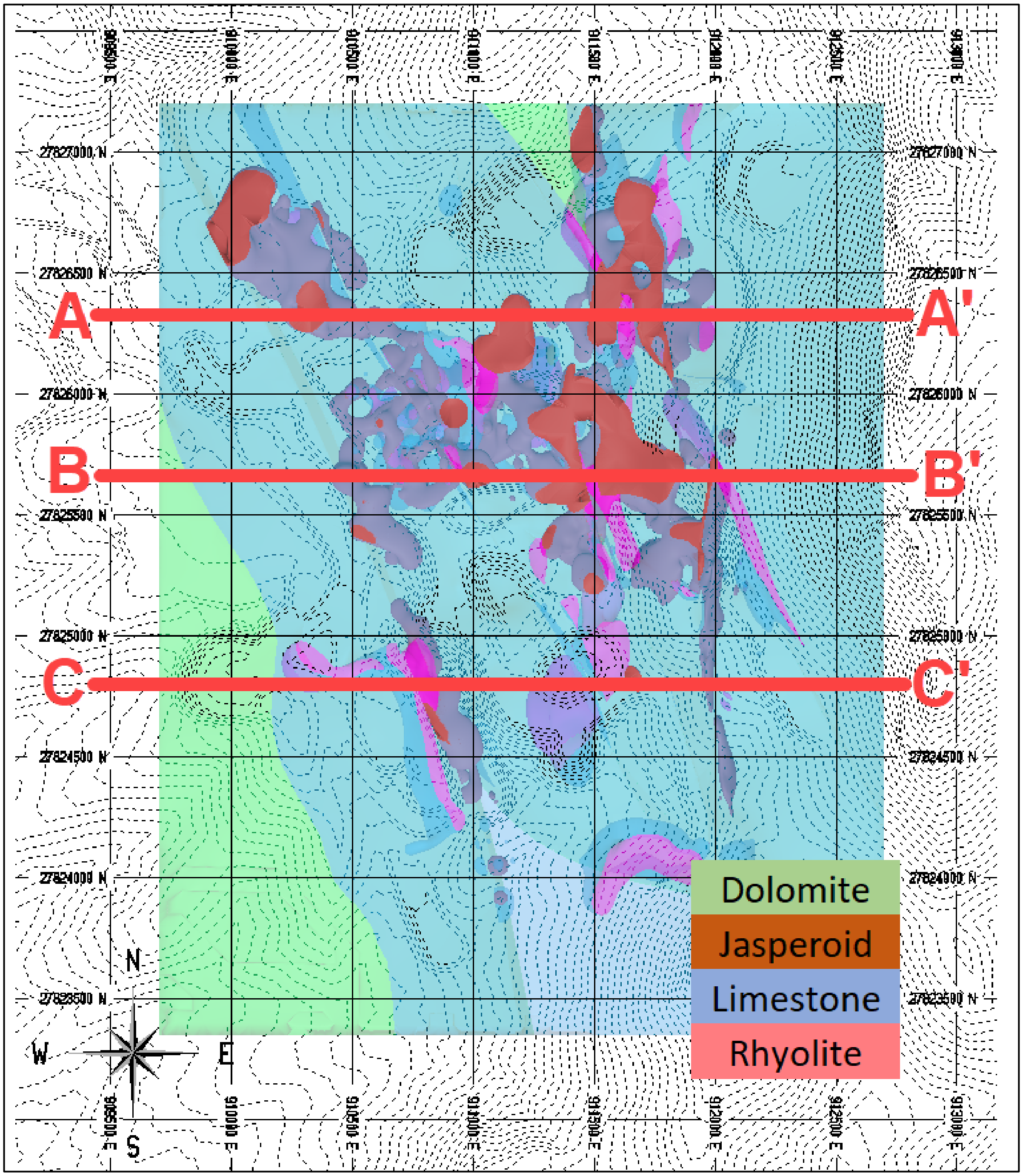
The 2018 geologic model was constructed in Seequent's Leapfrog Geo software with a combination of implicit and explicit methods. The geological wireframes are based on implicit modeling approaches, with interpreted faults and surficial extents of jasperoid and dikes modeled explicitly.

The foundation of the geologic model is the 1:1,200 scale geological mapping completed in 2012. The modeled faults define six domains, shown in Figure 14-2. Fault interaction and attitude at depth was informed by logged lithology, as offsets in stratigraphy or presence of rhyolitic intrusions. In some cases, jasperoid was also related to structures at depth. In each fault block, solids of jasperoid, rhyolite sills / dikes, upper limestone, and lower dolomite were generated. The jasperoid is the principal mineralized volume and is illustrated in Figure 14-3.The modeled jasperoid has variable anisotropy and generally tabular geometry. Rhyolitic intrusions are more structurally controlled than the jasperoids and have elongated geometry along faults. The geometries of these units are distinct, but both are controlled by structure. The other main units defined in the SRK model are the upper limestone and lower sandy dolomite unit, both in the upper Guilmette Formation. In the resource model area, these sedimentary units comprise the country rock. The modeled units are shown in Figure 14-3, and west-east cross sections of the modeled geology are shown in Figure 14-4 through Figure 14-6. All geological domains were estimated with sub-horizontal anisotropy. Although some model domains have steeply dipping geometry parallel to faults, the dominant control on mineralization appears to be relict sedimentary fabric. The geometry of silver mineralization in rhyolitic intrusions is not well understood. Because of their minor impact to the mineral resource, anisotropy in the intrusions is the same as in the adjacent domains. The modeled domains and geological material types were coded to the block model and back-coded to the drill holes. The domains were used to assign anisotropy by location and material type to silver estimation.



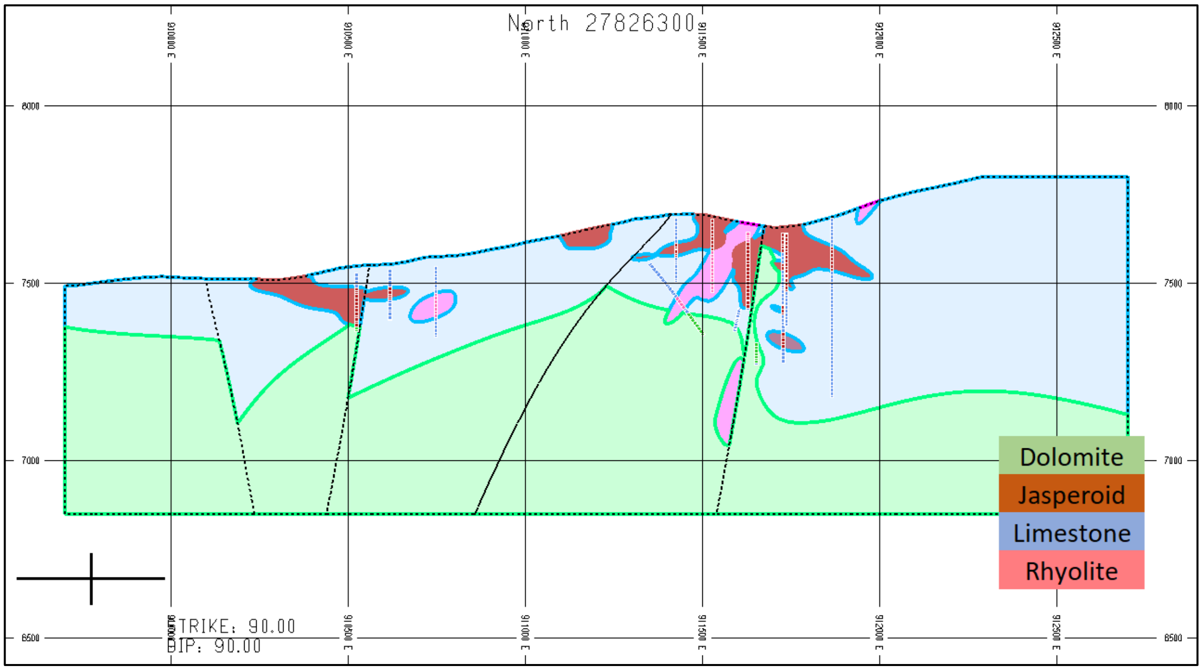
Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-2: Fault Blocks and Drill Holes



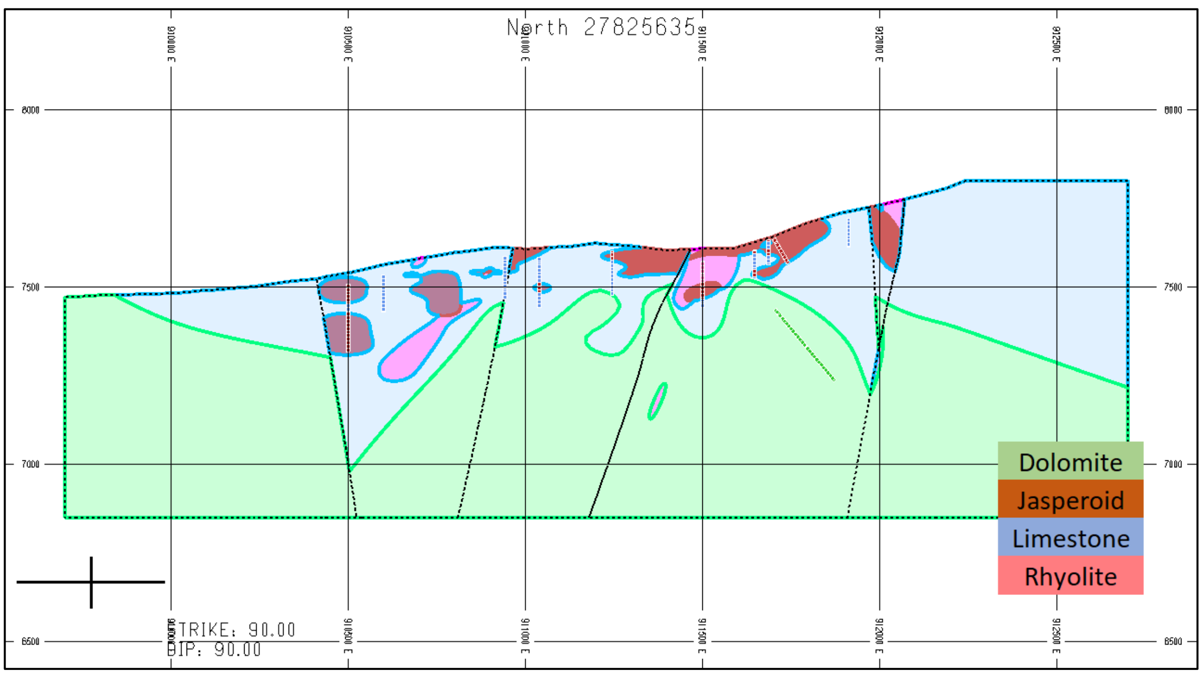
Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-3: Modeled Geology Solids, Plan View



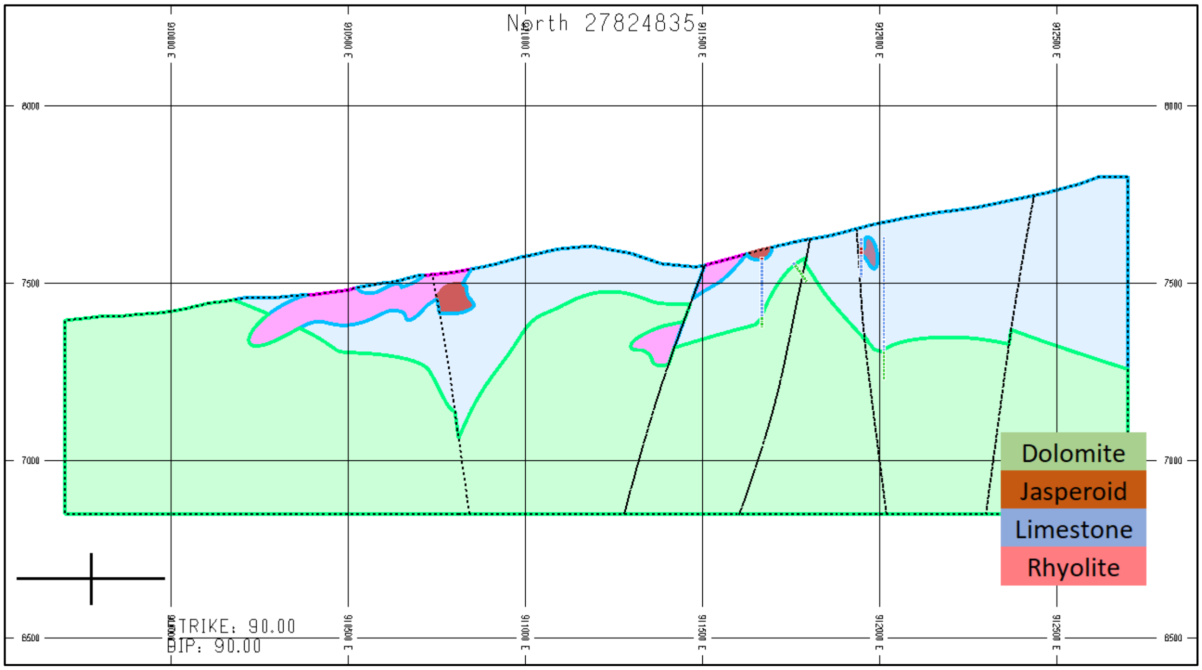
Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-4: Geologic Model Cross Section A-A'



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-5: Geologic Model Cross Section B-B'



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-6: Geologic Model Cross Section C-C'

14.2.2 Overburden

Unmineralized overburden wireframe solids for alluvium, backfill, and waste rock dump material were modeled for the 2013 MRE. Since then, there has been no significant surface disturbance and SRK utilized the same modeled solids to the 2018 MRE, albeit in a slightly different fashion.

These solids were not readily identifiable as their independent pieces in DXF format, so all were coded as waste with an average density and assumed to contain no grade.

14.2.3 Historical Underground Mine Workings

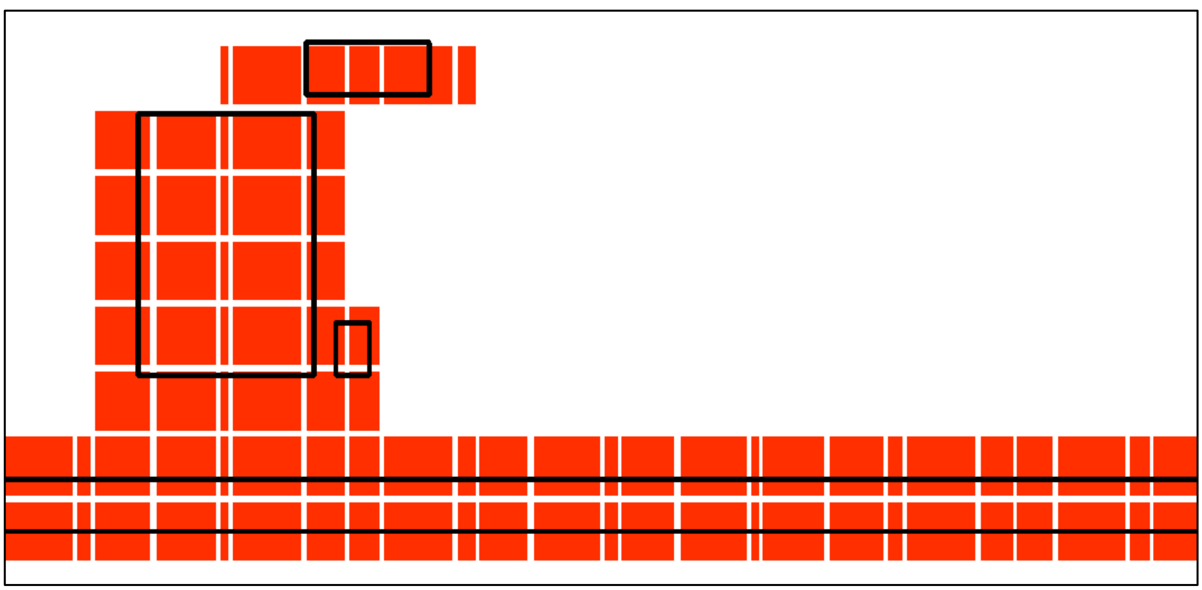
Solids to represent underground mine workings were modeled for the 2013 MRE and are shown in Figure 14-7. They were built from digitized historical mine maps and have some inherent uncertainty in location and shape from the source data. The solids appear to be sound, based on validation checks for openings or intersecting triangles, and suitable to approximate the material removed during previous underground mining. In the block model, any block with at least 10% volume inside the modeled mine workings was coded as mined out, and the Ag grade set to zero. The 10% solid intersection tolerance ensures that blocks in contact with the modeled shapes do not receive an estimated grade and is conservative to balance the uncertainty in the location and shape of the solids. This resulted in the removal of approximately 200 ktons of material. The coded blocks are shown in Figure 14-8 and Figure 14-9.

Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-7: Modeled Underground Workings, Looking Northwest and Down

Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-8: Blocks Around Underground Workings Removed from Resource



Source: SRK, 2018

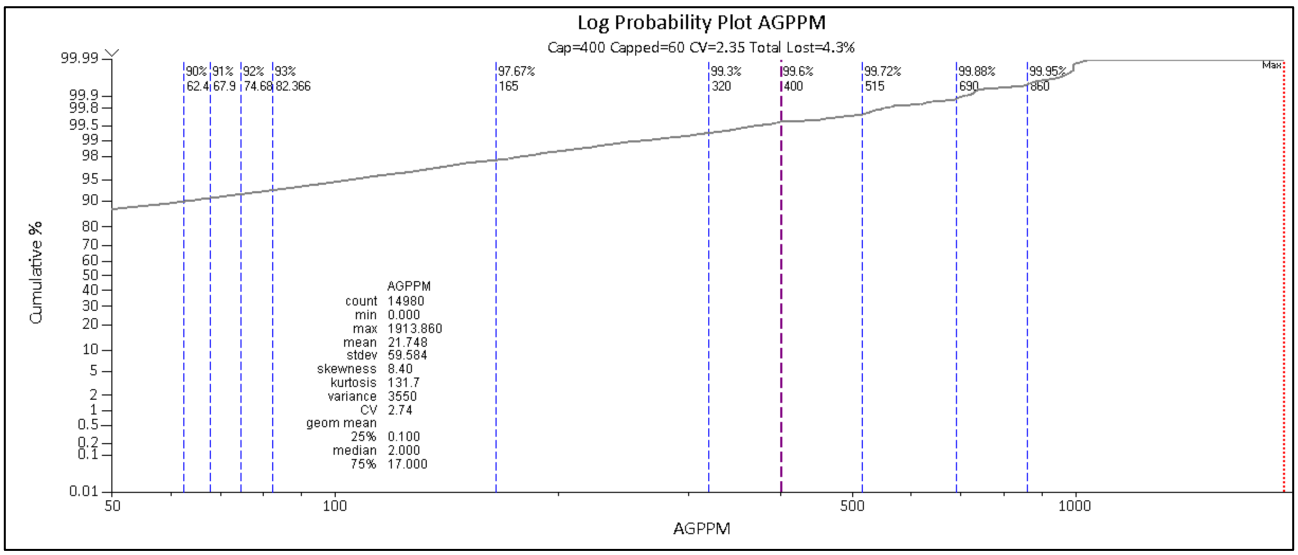
Figure 14-9: Example Cross Section, Underground Workings Outline in Black, Excluded Blocks in Red Showing Scale of Blocks Compared to Workings

14.3 Assay Capping and Compositing

14.3.1 Capping of Outliers

A capping grade was determined for the raw, uncomposited drill hole assay data using cumulative probability plots and rank order distributions (i.e. sorted by grade) for silver assays to identify the outliers at high-grade population breaks of the frequency distributions. The log probability plot for silver is shown in Figure 14-10. A 11.66 opt (400 ppm) silver threshold was used to cap the outlier drill assays prior to compositing in the mineralized zones. This cap grade served to reduce the influence of non-representative high-grade assays that have the potential to artificially create metal during compositing.

This capping affected 60 samples, less than 0.5% of the database, and resulted in a total loss of 4.3% metal in the assay data.

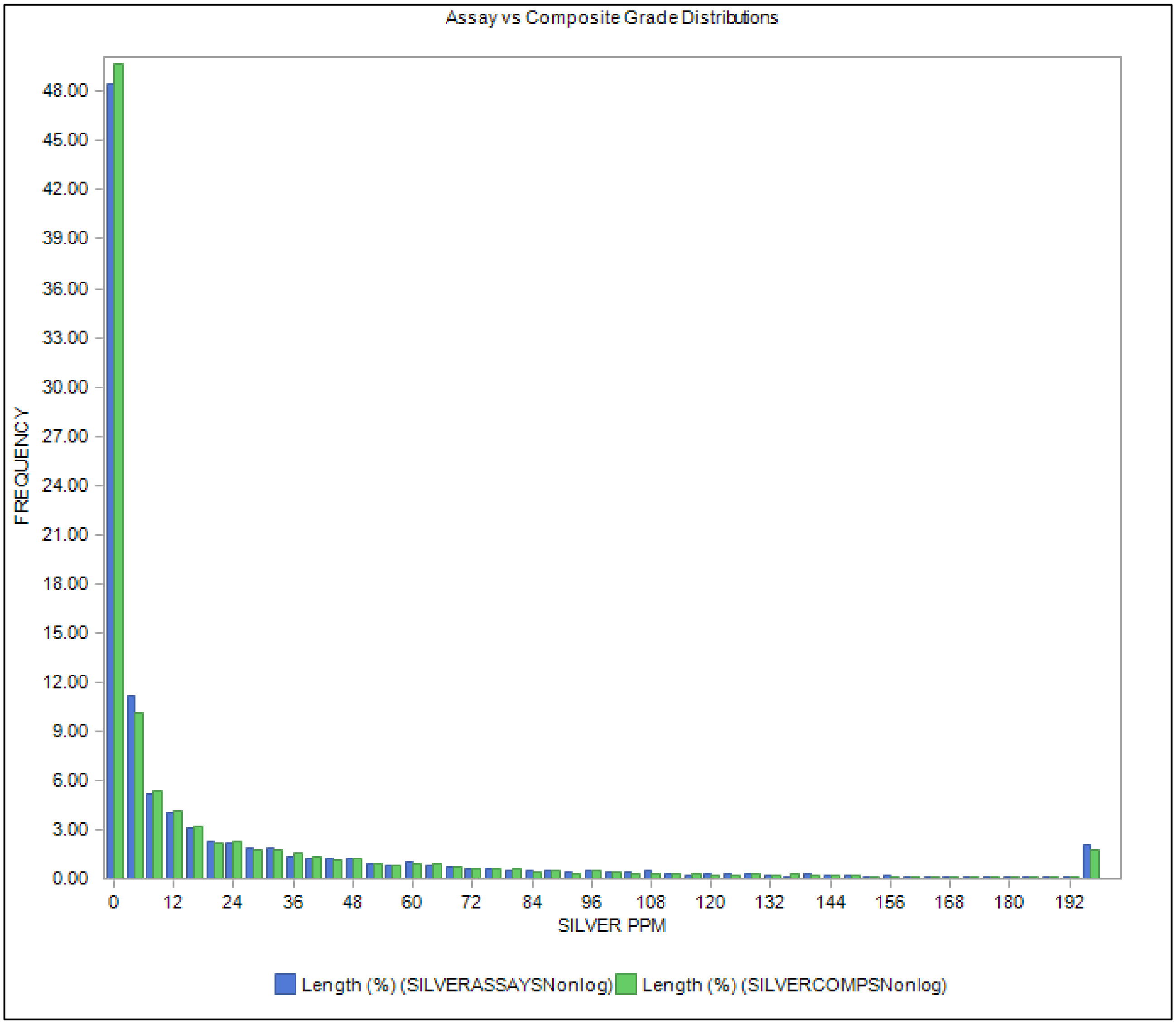


Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-10: Cumulative Probability Plot for Silver (ppm)

14.3.2 Compositing

Fixed-length composites were calculated from the drill database at a 10-ft interval length representing two times the typical sampling interval of five feet. Composites honored modeled lithologic solid boundaries. Review of the drill data established that a negligible number of the individual sample interval lengths were greater than 10 ft (i.e., 10 to 20 ft) in the mineralized zones, with all of these longer intervals coming from early-stage historical drill holes. The 10 ft composite length includes two sample intervals on average, thereby retaining down-hole grade variability and minimizing smoothing. A histogram of raw assay and composite sample grades is shown in Figure 14-11.



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-11: Distribution of Assay and Composite Grades (ppm)

Composites were coded by six fault block values and four lithology types. These code combinations generated 24 distinct interpolation areas. The modeled geologic solids were used to code the assay composites as jasperoid, rhyolite, dolomite/sandstone, or limestone rock domains in preparation for block modeling. The composites were determined to be within a geologic domain based upon the location of the majority of the composite length.

14.4 Density

The 2013 technical report provided tonnage factor (TF) by rock type from surface sampling. Since the previous technical report on the Project, no additional density determinations have been completed. SRK reported the TF in a similar fashion using weighted values of the combined rock types sourced from the 2013 technical report. SRK did not validate the measurements from the 2013 report but found them to be reasonable for the rock types assigned. This was deemed to be the best available data and was used in the 2018 resource estimation. The TF in Table 14-1 were assigned to model blocks according to the coded rock type.

Table 14-1: Specific Gravity and Tonnage Factors

Host Rock	Recommended Specific Gravity	Recommended Tonnage Factor
Jasperoid	2.59	12.39
Limestone	2.67	12.01
Rhyolite Intrusives	2.39	13.43
Dolomite/Sandstone	2.82	11.36

Source: SRK, 2018

14.5 Variogram Analysis and Modeling

Variography was calculated on the 10-ft composites for the lithology domains. Correlograms were used for the 2018 resource model update. The typical advantage of the correlogram over the variogram is that it frequently renders a more coherent structure for fitting a semi-variogram model. Correlogram (autocorrelation) studies are often referred to as variography, due to the traditional emphasis on the variogram; this use of terminology is hereby adopted for subsequent discussion in this report.

Initially, down-hole correlograms were calculated for the lithologic domains. The downhole correlograms provided the best information for defining the nugget effect, as well as the shape of the variogram model at distances closer than the average drill hole spacing (i.e., downhole composite pair distances start at 10 ft as opposed to the drill grid spacing of 100 ft). The definition of the down-hole variogram model parameters provided a basis for proceeding with directional correlogram analysis. Directional correlograms stepping at increments of azimuth and plunge were calculated for the silver mineralized zones to confirm the maximum, secondary, and tertiary directions of spatial continuity. The resulting directions and ranges very closely match, or are identical to, those determined in the 2013 Taylor resource study (Chadwick, et al., 2013).

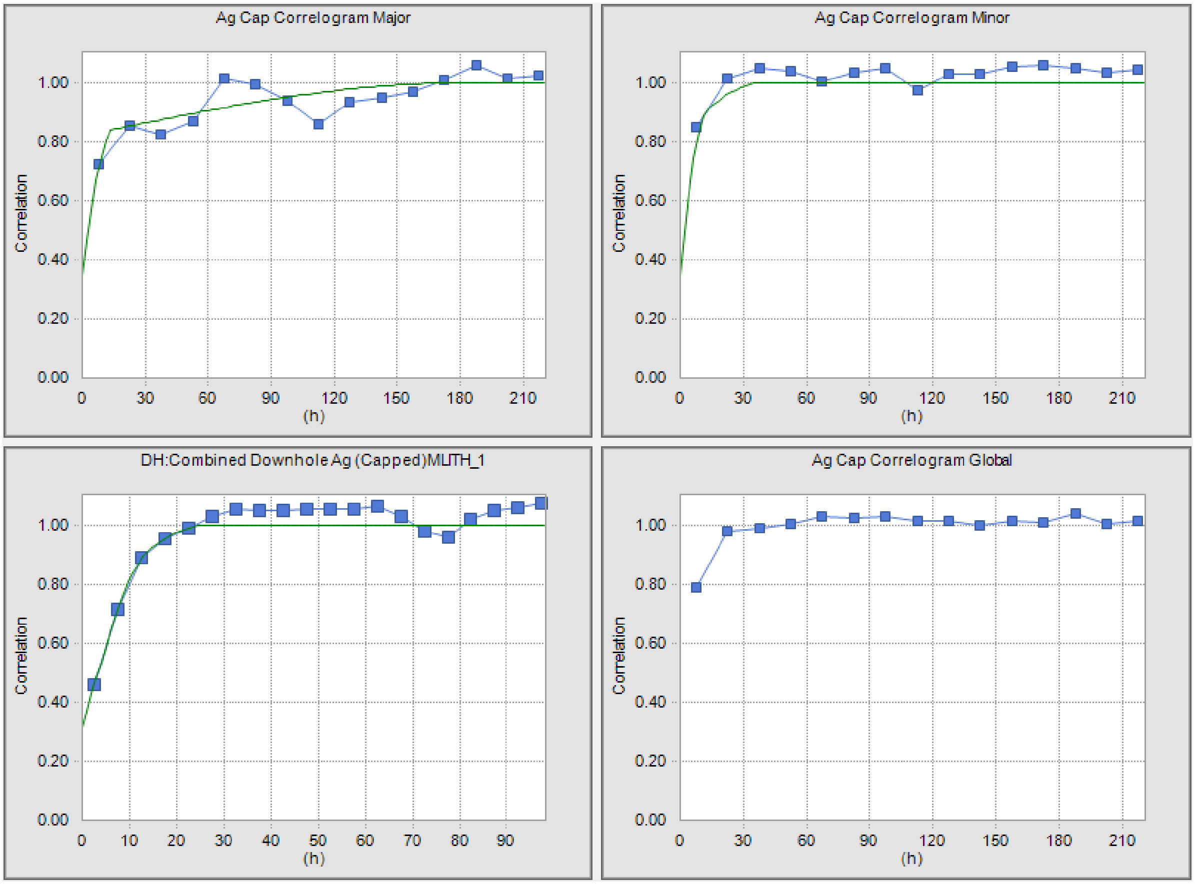
Correlograms were calculated on the domain composites along the primary lithologic planes. The silver mineralized domains provided a population of composites that yielded robust correlograms with clearly definable model parameters. The silver mineralization is interpreted to have a significant degree of stratigraphic, bedding-parallel continuity within the carbonate host sequence that is frequently manifested as jasperoid replacement bodies. The majority of silver mineralization is interpreted to be primarily stratigraphically controlled and variogram modeling supports this interpretation. As a result, the predominant spatial orientations defined from the variography were oriented parallel to the bedding orientations.

The silver directional correlograms were modeled using three structures: nugget and two spherical structures, with the primary and secondary directions oriented along the average strike and dip, respectively. The tertiary direction was across the zone thickness (i.e., perpendicular to stratigraphic controls). The domain variogram models, anisotropies and ranges are summarized in Table 14-2 and Figure 14-12 through Figure 14-15. This value is slightly higher than the 2013 study due to the shorter composite length selected. The sill parameters for each modeled rock type were defined and are shown in Table 14-2. There appears to be significant grade continuity in the silver mineralized domains within the drill grid spacing along strike, and up and down dip. This continuity extends, albeit with a weaker spatially defined component of variance, to approximately 1.5 to 2 times (i.e., 150 to 200 ft) the 100 ft drill spacing. The continuity across the silver domains defined at 25 to 50 ft is primarily restricted by the maximum thickness of the zones.

Table 14-2: Directional Variogram Model Parameters

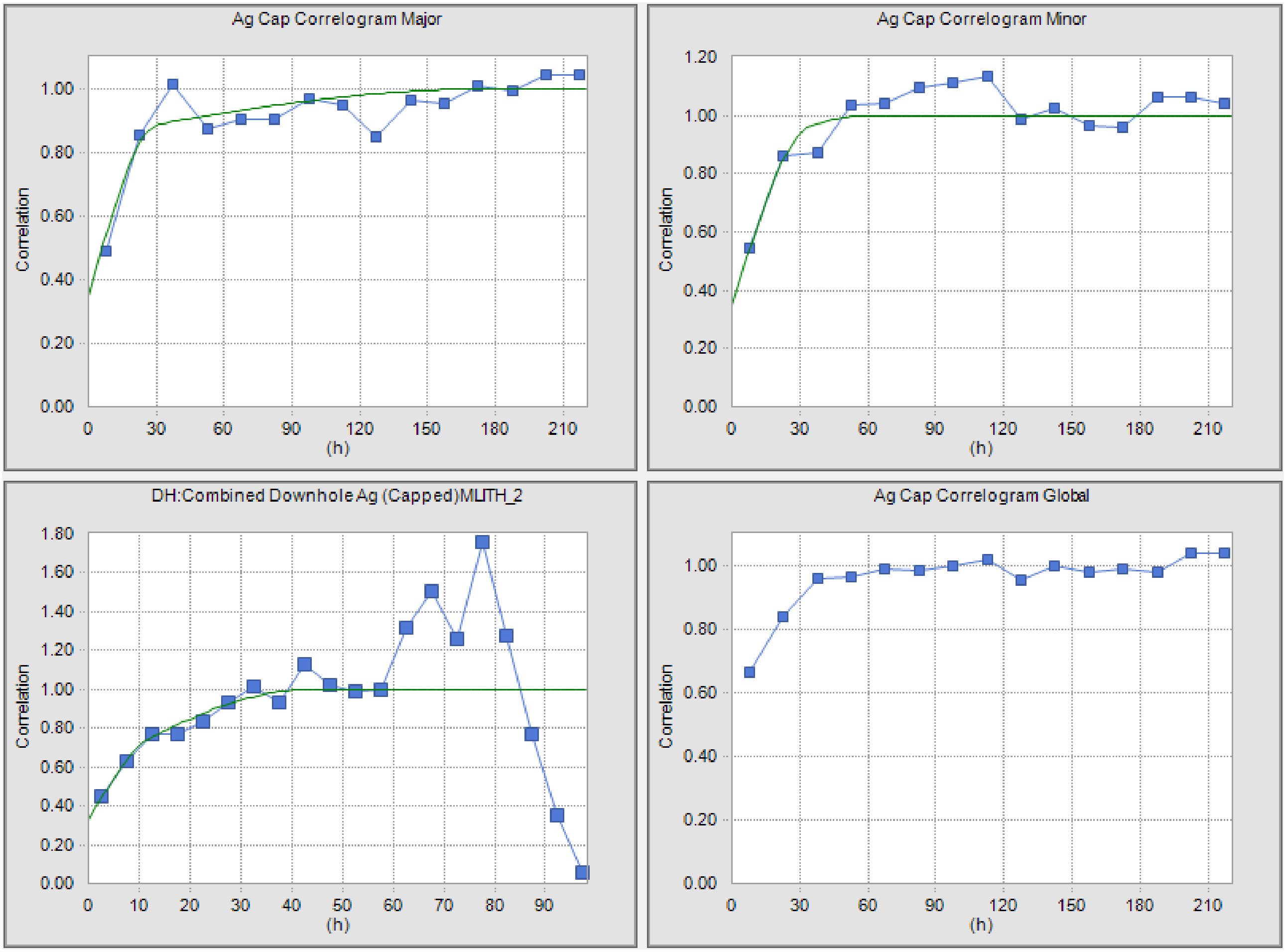
	Dolomite/ Sandstone	% of Total Sill	Range	Jasperoid	% of Total Sill	Range	Limestone	% of Total Sill	Range	Rhyolite	% of Total Sill	Range
Major	Nugget	0.35	0	Nugget	0.35	0	Nugget	0.35	0	Nugget	0.35	0
	Sill 1	0.47	14	Sill 1	0.5	31	Sill 1	0.5	12	Sill 1	0.35	85
	Sill 2	0.18	180	Sill 2	0.15	174	Sill 2	0.15	155	Sill 2	0.3	140
	Rotation 1	150		Rotation 1	150		Rotation 1	0		Rotation 1	150	
	Rotation 2	-10		Rotation 2	0		Rotation 2	0		Rotation 2	-10	
	Rotation 3	0		Rotation 3	0		Rotation 3	0		Rotation 3	0	
Minor	Nugget	0.35	0	Nugget	0.35	0	Nugget	0.35	0	Nugget	0.35	0
	Sill 1	0.47	12	Sill 1	0.5	23	Sill 1	0.5	14	Sill 1	0.35	35
	Sill 2	0.18	30	Sill 2	0.15	60	Sill 2	0.15	225	Sill 2	0.3	50
	Rotation 1	60		Rotation 1	60		Rotation 1	90		Rotation 1	60	
	Rotation 2	0		Rotation 2	0		Rotation 2	0		Rotation 2	-10	
	Rotation 3	0		Rotation 3	0		Rotation 3	0		Rotation 3	0	
DH	Nugget	0.35	0	Nugget	0.35	0	Nugget	0.35	0	Nugget	0.35	0
	Sill 1	1	25	Sill 1	1	40	Sill 1	1	50	Sill 1	1	25
Global	Global	1	50	Global	1	100	Global	1	130	Global	1	50

Source: SRK, 2018



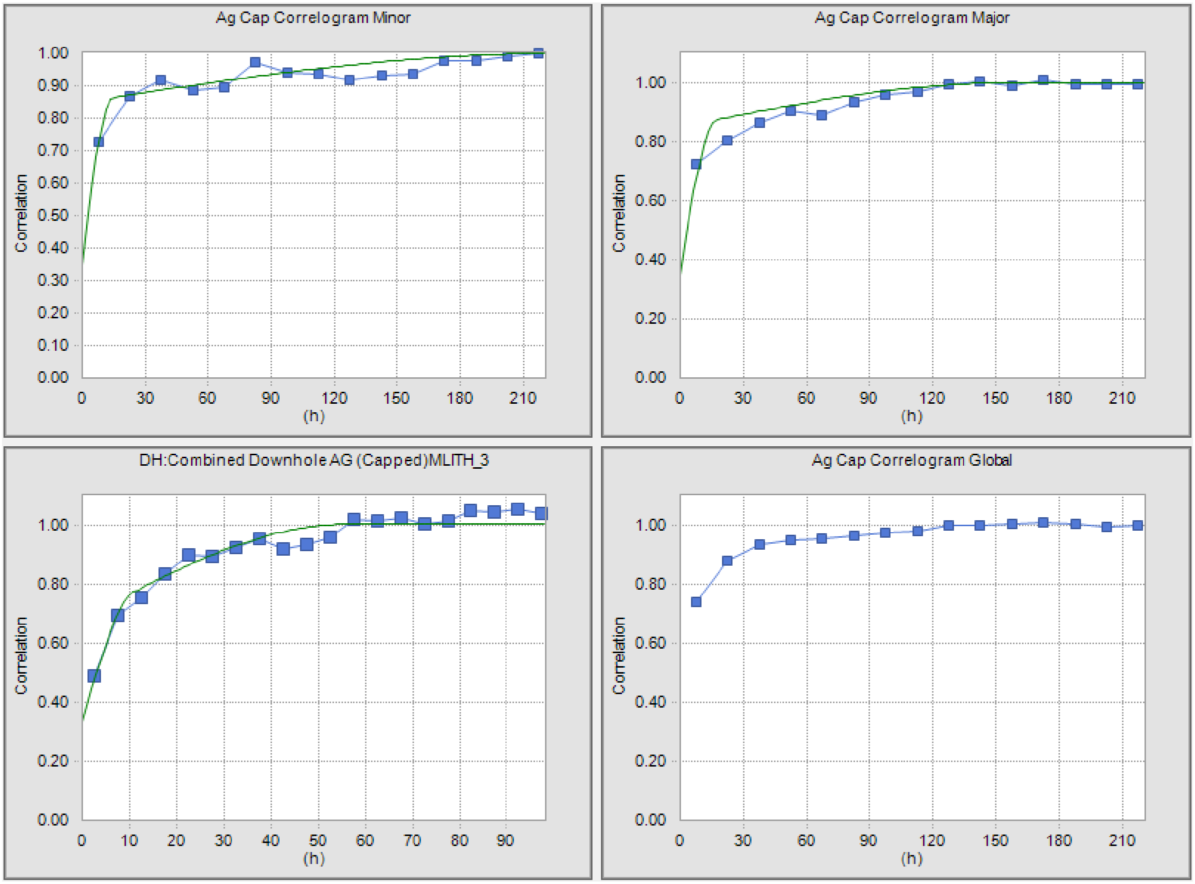
Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-12: Silver in Dolomite, Directional Variograms and Global Variograms, Lags (h) in Ft



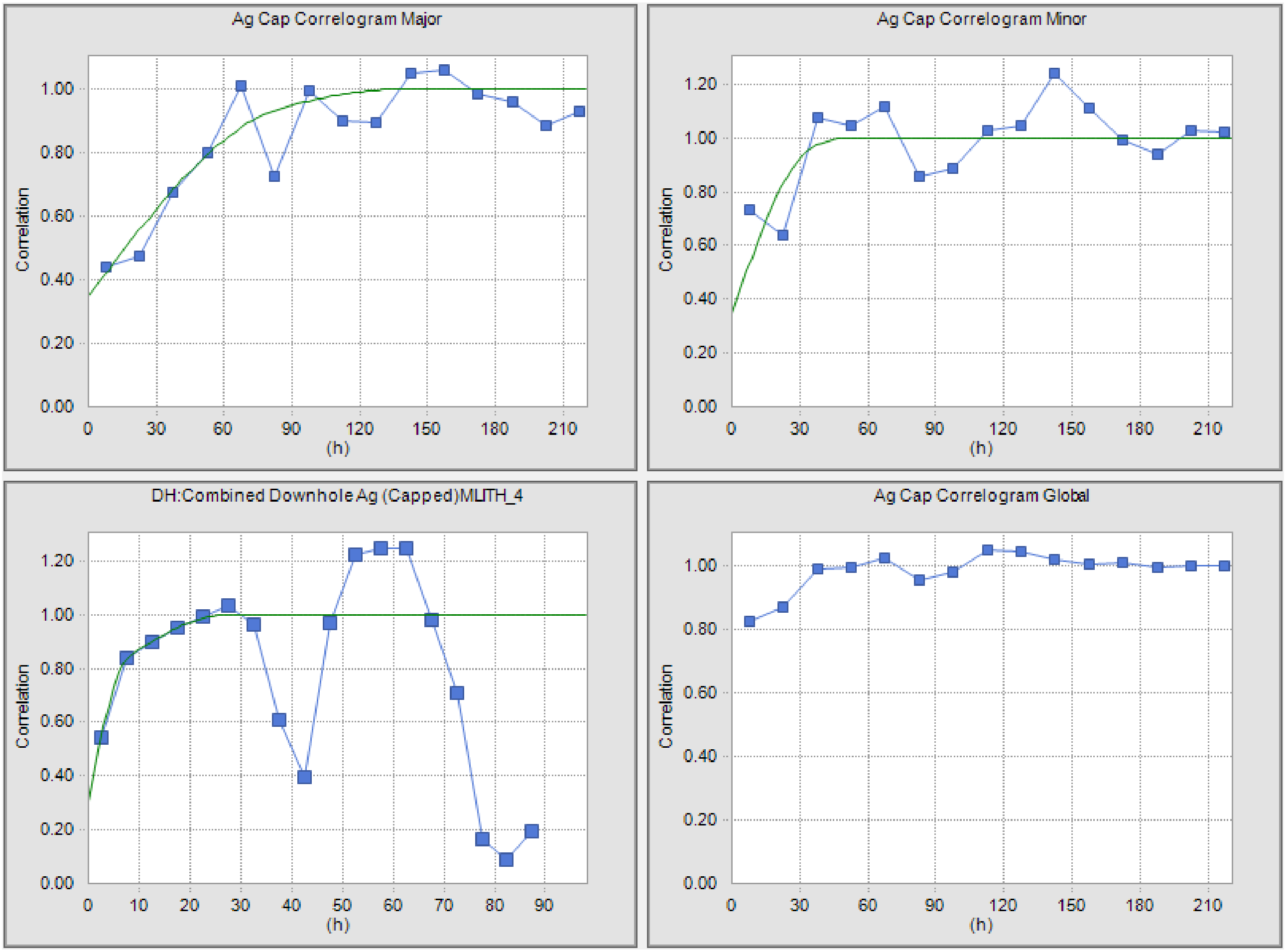
Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-13: Silver in Jasperoid, Directional Variograms and Global Variograms, Lags (h) in Ft



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-14: Silver in Limestone, Directional Variograms and Global Variograms, Lags (h) in Ft



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-15: Silver in Rhyolite, Directional Variograms and Global Variograms, Lags (h) in Feet

14.6 Block Model

The 2018 block model was constructed in Nevada State Plane East (feet), NAD83 coordinates and not rotated. Block model extents are summarized in Table 14-3. Material type codes, including lithology/alteration and overburden or fill, were assigned on a whole-block 50% majority basis. Underground mine solids were coded separately, by a 10% block majority, as described above.

Table 14-3: Taylor 2018 Block Model Summary

	Minimum	Maximum	Block Size	Extent	Count
Easting	909,700	912,700	10	3,000	300
Northing	27,823,350	27,827,200	10	3,850	385
Elevation	6,850	8,000	10	1,150	115

Source: SRK, 2018

14.7 Estimation Methodology

The silver grades were interpolated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and inverse distance weighting (IDW) method using various powers with search ellipsoids oriented according to the anisotropic variogram model directions for each domain. Search distances were based upon the variogram model ranges specific to each domain. Local adjustments were made to the variogram azimuths and inclinations to match the varying attitudes of the jasperoid and limestone units over the extent of the Taylor deposit. These adjustments were partitioned into six separate geographic regions that generally correspond to the six fault blocks.

These regions and corresponding lithology codes were used as hard boundary domains during OK and IDW. Interpolation parameters by domain are listed in Table 14-4.

A three-pass estimation strategy was used for interpolation to minimize smoothing both in the Ordinary Kriging model and the IDW model. The first pass was generally set to the range of one third the variogram total range. The second pass was set to approximately two thirds, and the third pass, to the full range. Search distance and composite selection was used to control blocks interpolated in each pass on a domain-by-domain basis.

Silver grade values are reported from the IDW estimate. The decision was based on the distributions of the Nearest Neighbor, IDW and Ordinary Kriging results.

Table 14-4: Interpolation Parameters by Domain and Pass

Interpolation Domain	Lithology	Fault Block	PASS	Major distance	Minor distance	Vertical distance	R1	R2	R3	Min comps per block	Max comps per block	Max comps per hole	IDW POWER	Outlier Cutoff	Outlier Distance
1	1	1	3	180	180	25	150	-10	0	1	8	1	3		
1	1	1	2	180	90	25	150	-10	0	1	8	1	3		
1	1	1	1	60	30	15	150	-10	0	1	7	1	3		
2	2	1	3	175	175	40	150	0	0	1	8	2	4		
2	2	1	2	175	60	40	150	0	0	2	6	2	4	60	-50
2	2	1	1	120	40	30	150	0	0	2	5	1	4	60	-100
3	3	1	3	225	225	50	90	0	0	2	8	1	3		
3	3	1	2	225	155	50	90	0	0	2	12	1	5	40	-50
3	3	1	1	75	50	15	90	0	0	2	12	2	4.5		
4	4	1	3	140	140	25	150	-10	-10	1	10	2	4	20	-50
4	4	1	2	140	50	25	150	-10	-10	3	12	2	4		
4	4	1	1	60	25	10	150	-10	-10	3	12	2	4		
5	1	2	3	180	180	25	150	-10	0	1	10	1	3		
5	1	2	2	180	60	25	150	-10	0	2	12	1	3		
5	1	2	1	90	30	15	150	-10	0	2	12	1	3		
6	2	2	3	175	120	40	150	0	0	1	10	2	2	100	-100
6	2	2	2	175	60	40	150	0	0	3	12	2	2	120	-100
6	2	2	1	100	40	20	150	0	0	2	12	1	2	120	-75
7	3	2	3	225	155	50	90	0	0	1	8	1	3		
7	3	2	2	150	100	50	90	0	0	2	8	1	3		
7	3	2	1	75	50	15	90	0	0	2	7	1	3		
8	4	2	3	140	140	25	150	-10	-10	1	5	1	0.5		
8	4	2	2	140	50	25	150	-10	-10	1	4	1	0.5		
8	4	2	1	90	35	15	150	-10	-10	2	4	1	0.5		
9	1	3	3	180	180	25	150	-10	0	1	8	1	3		
9	1	3	2	180	100	25	150	-10	0	2	8	1	3		
9	1	3	1	90	30	15	150	-10	0	2	7	1	3		
10	2	3	3	175	175	40	150	0	0	1	8	1	3	120	-50
10	2	3	2	175	60	40	150	0	0	2	8	1	3	170	-65
10	2	3	1	100	35	20	150	0	0	2	7	1	3	150	-65
11	3	3	3	225	225	50	90	0	0	1	8	2	1		
11	3	3	2	225	155	50	90	0	0	3	8	2	1		
11	3	3	1	75	50	25	90	0	0	2	7	1	1		
12	4	3	3	140	140	25	150	-10	-10	1	8	1	3	75	-65

Interpolation Domain	Lithology	Fault Block	PASS	Major distance	Minor distance	Vertical distance	R1	R2	R3	Min comps per block	Max comps per block	Max comps per hole	IDW POWER	Outlier Cutoff	Outlier Distance
12	4	3	2	140	50	25	150	-10	-10	2	8	1	3	60	-50
12	4	3	1	90	35	15	150	-10	-10	2	7	1	3	75	-65
13	1	4	3	180	180	25	150	-10	0	1	12	2	5		
13	1	4	2	180	100	25	150	-10	0	2	12	2	5		
13	1	4	1	90	30	15	150	-10	0	2	5	1	5		
14	2	4	3	175	175	40	150	0	0	1	8	1	3		
14	2	4	2	175	60	40	150	0	0	2	8	1	3		
14	2	4	1	80	30	20	150	0	0	2	7	1	3		
15	3	4	3	225	225	50	90	0	0	1	8	1	3		
15	3	4	2	225	155	50	90	0	0	2	8	1	3		
15	3	4	1	75	50	15	90	0	0	2	7	1	3		
16	4	4	3	140	140	25	150	-10	-10	1	3	3	3		
16	4	4	2	140	50	25	150	-10	-10	2	6	2	3		
16	4	4	1	100	40	15	150	-10	-10	2	5	1	2		
17	1	5	3	180	180	25	150	-10	0	1	8	1	3		
17	1	5	2	180	100	25	150	-10	0	2	8	1	3		
17	1	5	1	90	30	15	150	-10	0	2	7	1	3		
18	2	5	3	175	175	40	150	0	0	1	8	1	3		
18	2	5	2	175	60	40	150	0	0	2	8	1	3		
18	2	5	1	100	40	25	150	0	0	2	7	1	3		
19	3	5	3	225	225	50	90	0	0	1	8	1	3		
19	3	5	2	225	155	50	90	0	0	2	8	1	3		
19	3	5	1	75	50	25	90	0	0	2	7	1	3		
20	4	5	3	140	140	25	150	-10	-10	1	3	3	5		
20	4	5	2	140	90	25	150	-10	-10	2	6	2	5		
20	4	5	1	90	50	20	150	-10	-10	2	5	1	3		
21	1	6	3	180	180	25	150	-10	0	1	5	2	6		
21	1	6	2	180	100	25	150	-10	0	1	4	2	7		
21	1	6	1	90	65	20	150	-10	0	2	3	2	6		
22	2	6	3	175	175	40	150	0	0	1	8	1	3		
22	2	6	2	175	60	40	150	0	0	2	8	1	3		
22	2	6	1	100	40	20	150	0	0	2	7	1	3		
23	3	6	3	225	225	50	90	0	0	1	8	1	3	100	-100
23	3	6	2	225	155	50	90	0	0	2	8	1	3	100	-100
23	3	6	1	75	50	25	90	0	0	2	7	1	3	100	-100
24	4	6	3	140	140	25	150	-10	-10	1	8	1	3		

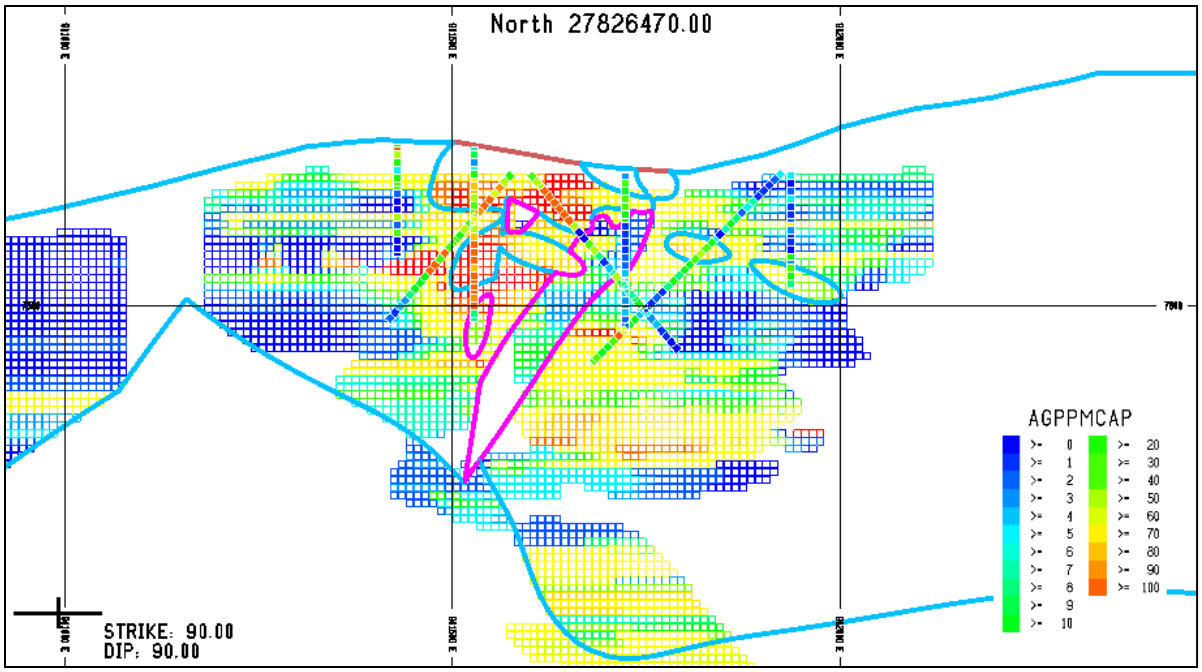
Interpolation Domain	Lithology	Fault Block	PASS	Major distance	Minor distance	Vertical distance	R1	R2	R3	Min comps per block	Max comps per block	Max comps per hole	IDW POWER	Outlier Cutoff	Outlier Distance
24	4	6	2	140	90	25	150	-10	-10	2	8	1	3		
24	4	6	1	90	50	20	150	-10	-10	2	7	1	3		

Source: SRK, 2018

14.8 Model Validation

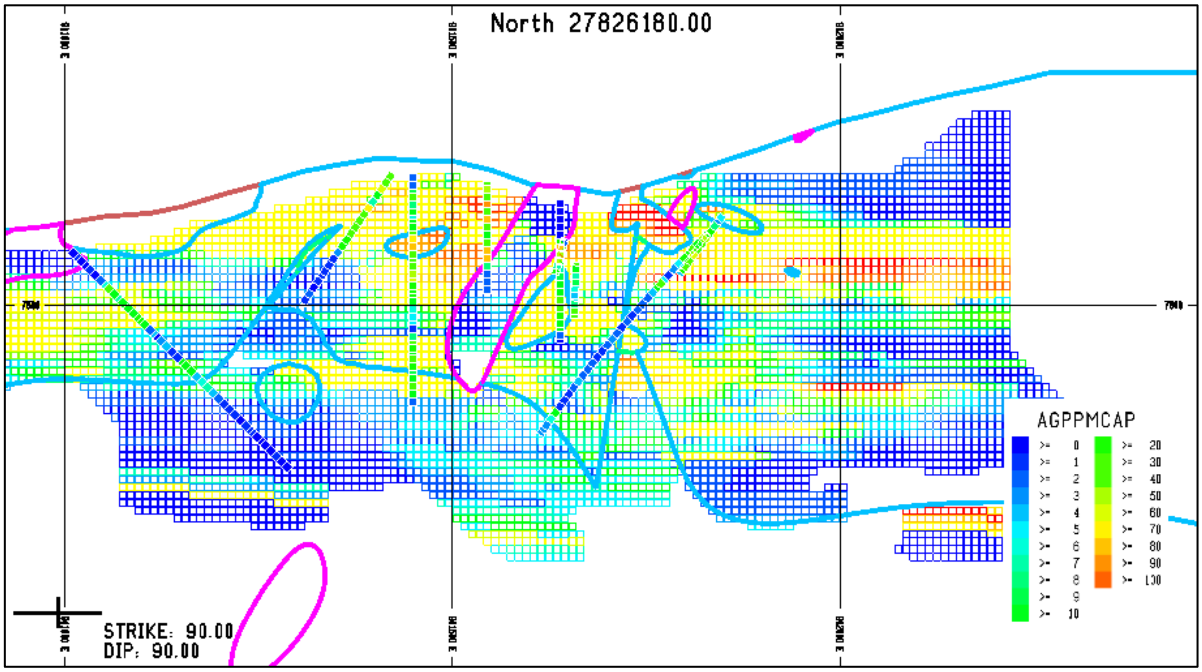
14.8.1 Visual Comparison

Composite grades and block grades compared well. Examples in west-east cross sections, from north to south, are shown in Figure 14-16 through Figure 14-22. The drill hole composites and block values have the same color scale for silver. Geologic model domains are outlined in maroon (jasperoid), blue (limestone), and magenta (rhyolite).



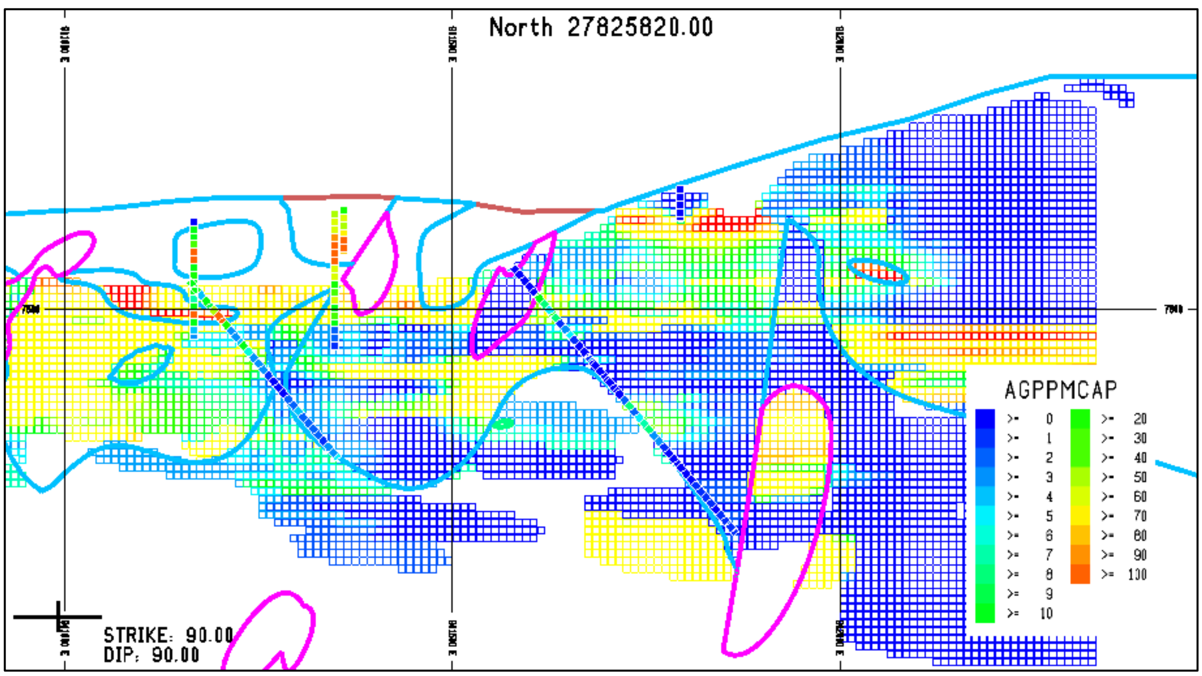
Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-16: Composite and Block Grades, Section 27,826,470 North



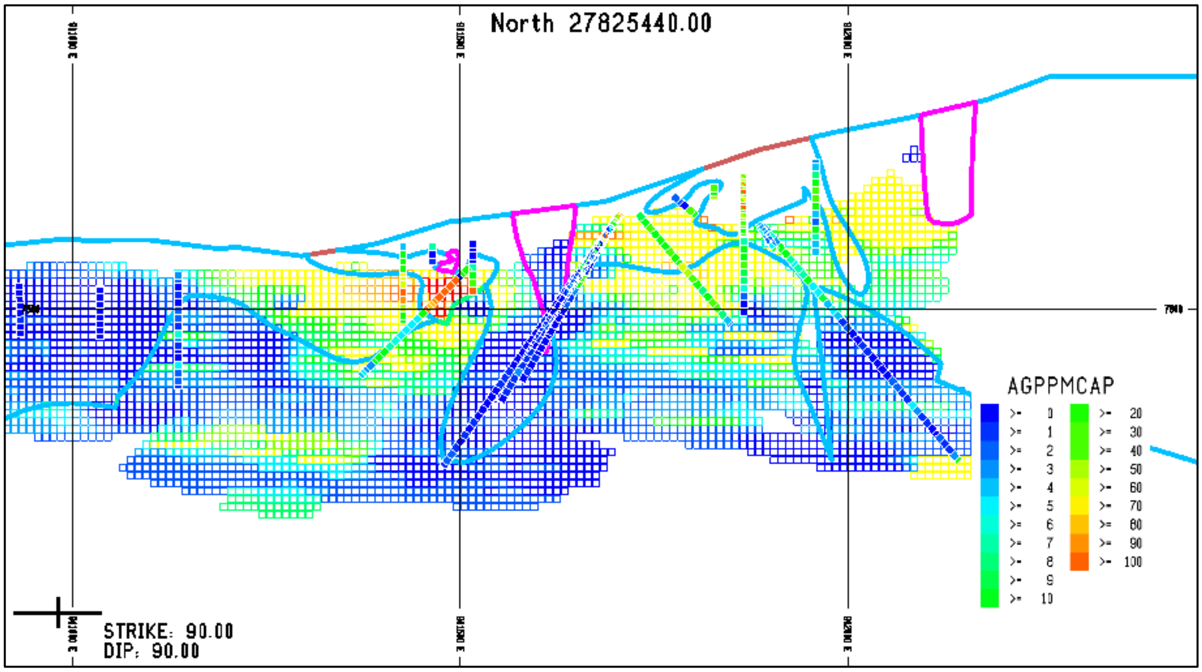
Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-17: Composite and Block Grades, Section 27,826,180 North



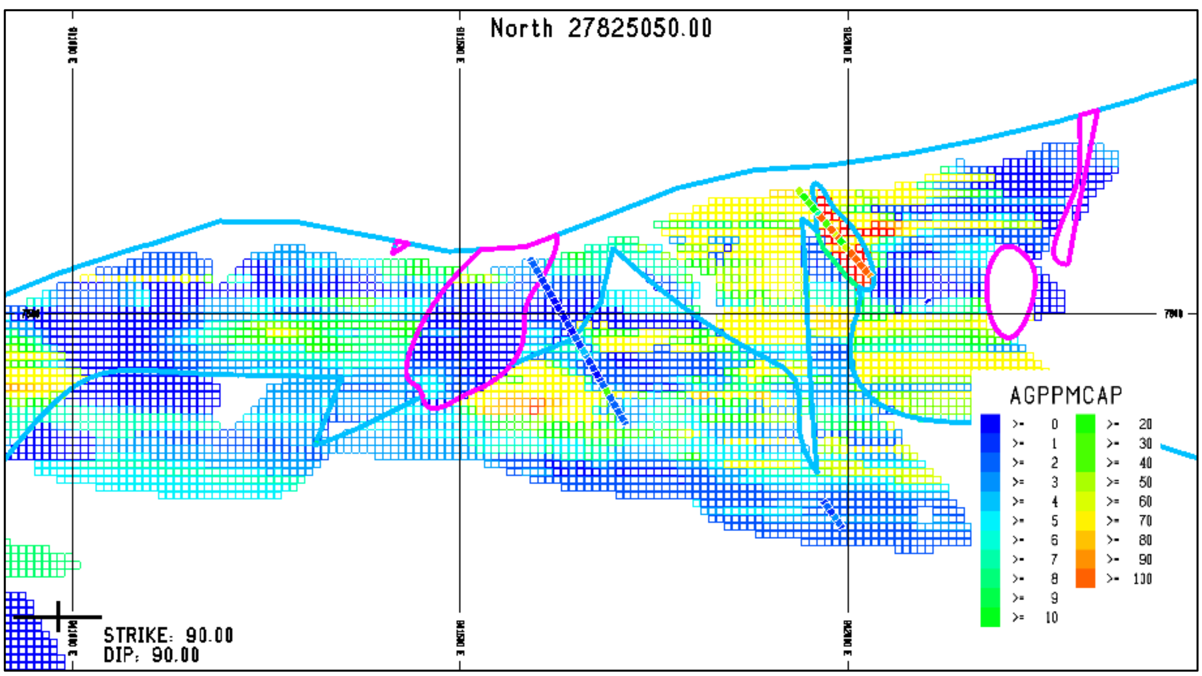
Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-18: Composite and Block Grades, Section 27,825,820 North



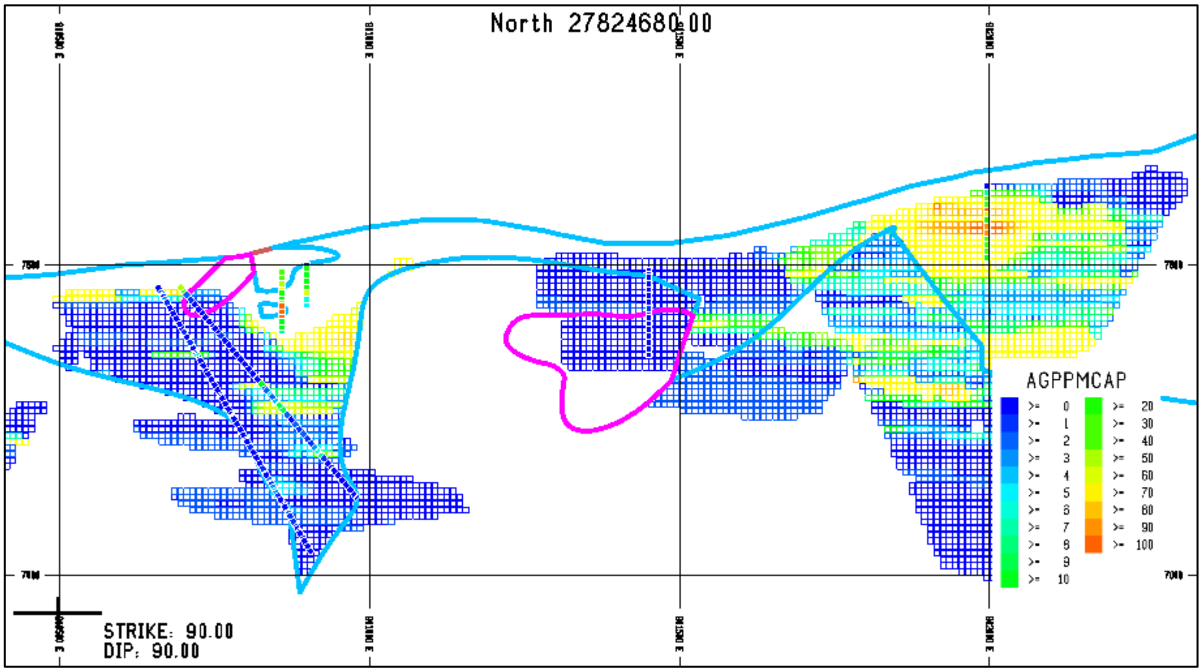
Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-19: Composite and Block Grades, Section 27,825,440 North



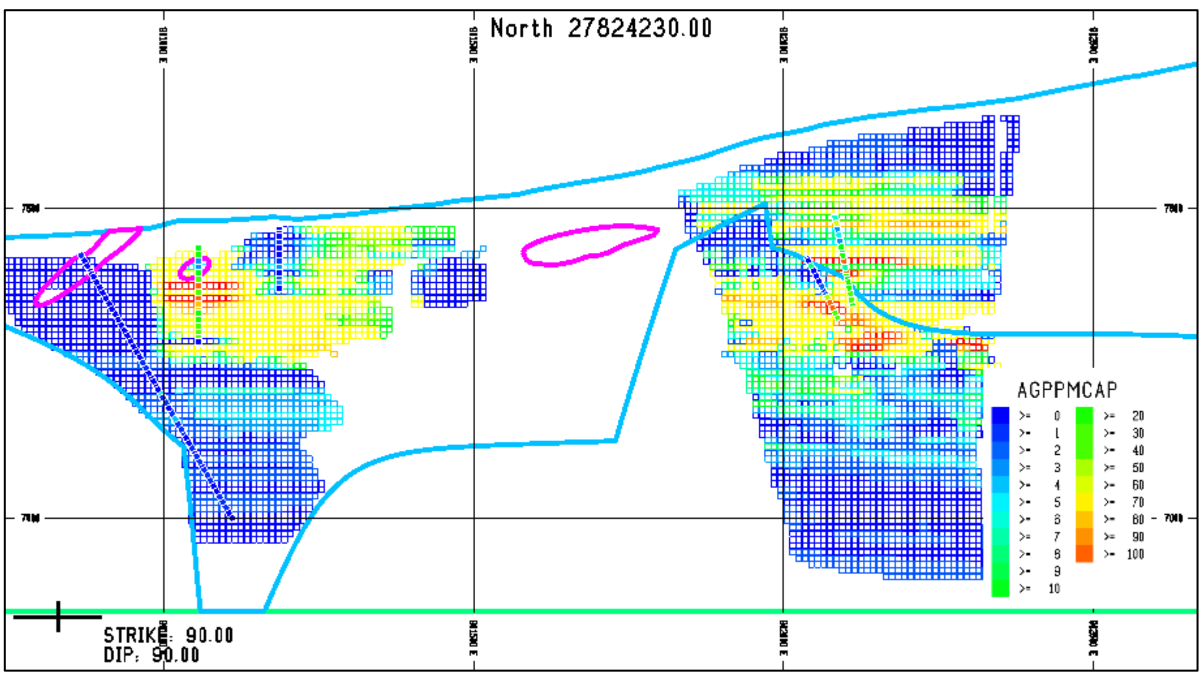
Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-20: Composite and Block Grades, Section 27,825,050 North



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-21: Composite and Block Grades, Section 27,824,680 North



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-22: Composite and Block Grades, Section 27,824,230 North

14.8.2 Comparative Statistics

The IDW model validates well against the NN model in all individual domains and on a total basis within 0.3%. Table 14-5 provides a summary of comparative statistics by estimation domain.

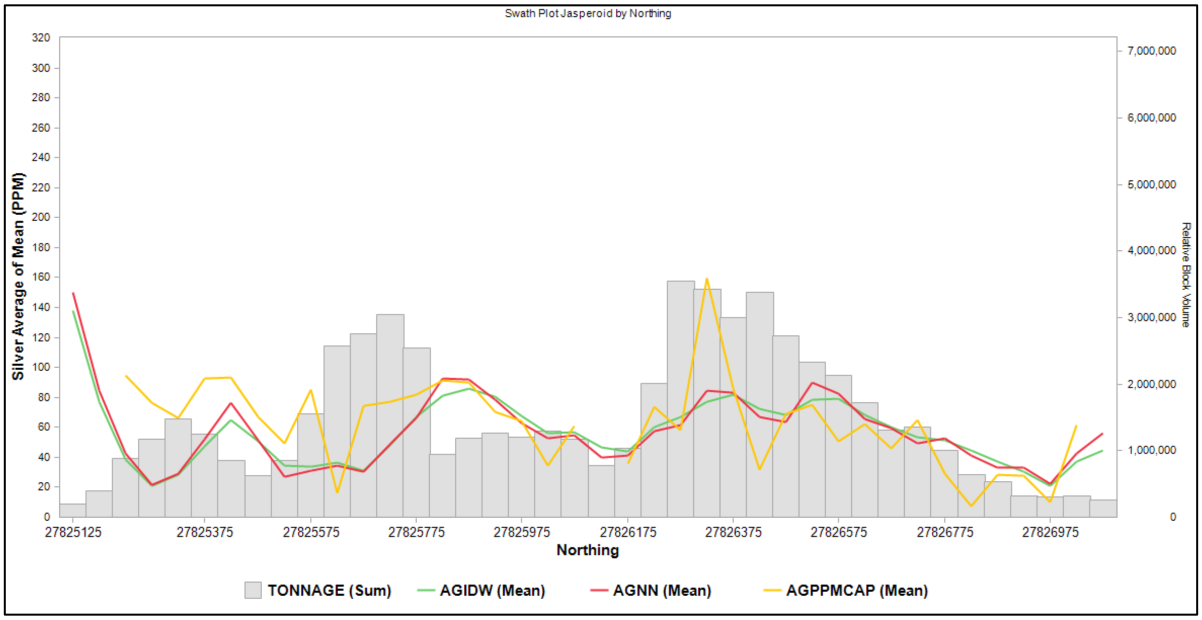
Table 14-5: IDW vs. NN Block Value Comparative Statistics

Fault Block	Lithology	Total blocks	Total % Diff	Total IDW	Total NN	Total Diff
B1	L1	3,806,720	0.0%	0.88	0.88	0.00
B1	L2	400	-0.7%	39.56	39.82	-0.26
B1	L3	10,422,480	3.4%	4.12	3.98	0.14
B1	L4	385,920	-2.5%	1.06	1.09	-0.03
B2	L1	12,525,840	-0.5%	5.82	5.85	-0.03
B2	L2	1,935,600	-2.7%	61.22	62.93	-1.71
B2	L3	14,825,440	1.6%	11.59	11.41	0.18
B2	L4	966,240	-6.4%	3.89	4.16	-0.27
B3	L1	6,332,560	1.3%	6.87	6.78	0.09
B3	L2	1,741,680	-1.3%	62.01	62.80	-0.79
B3	L3	19,088,400	-2.0%	12.78	13.05	-0.27
B3	L4	1,547,760	-1.6%	3.85	3.92	-0.06
B4	L1	7,545,680	-1.1%	6.55	6.63	-0.08
B4	L2	446,160	1.3%	52.17	51.47	0.69
B4	L3	13,357,200	-0.9%	9.60	9.69	-0.09
B4	L4	3,920	-4.3%	2.92	3.05	-0.13
B5	L1	6,450,640	-0.4%	4.88	4.90	-0.02
B5	L2	1,229,280	2.0%	52.77	51.72	1.05
B5	L3	29,941,200	2.1%	9.41	9.21	0.20
B5	L4	1,161,440	-3.0%	8.19	8.45	-0.26
B6	L1	4,786,240	1.3%	2.19	2.17	0.03
B6	L2	2,715,280	-1.2%	81.83	82.82	-0.99
B6	L3	32,481,760	2.4%	12.09	11.80	0.29
B6	L4	1,022,480	-2.2%	10.32	10.55	-0.23
TOTAL		**174,720,320**	**0.3%**	**11.67**	**11.64**	**0.03**

Source: SRK, 2018

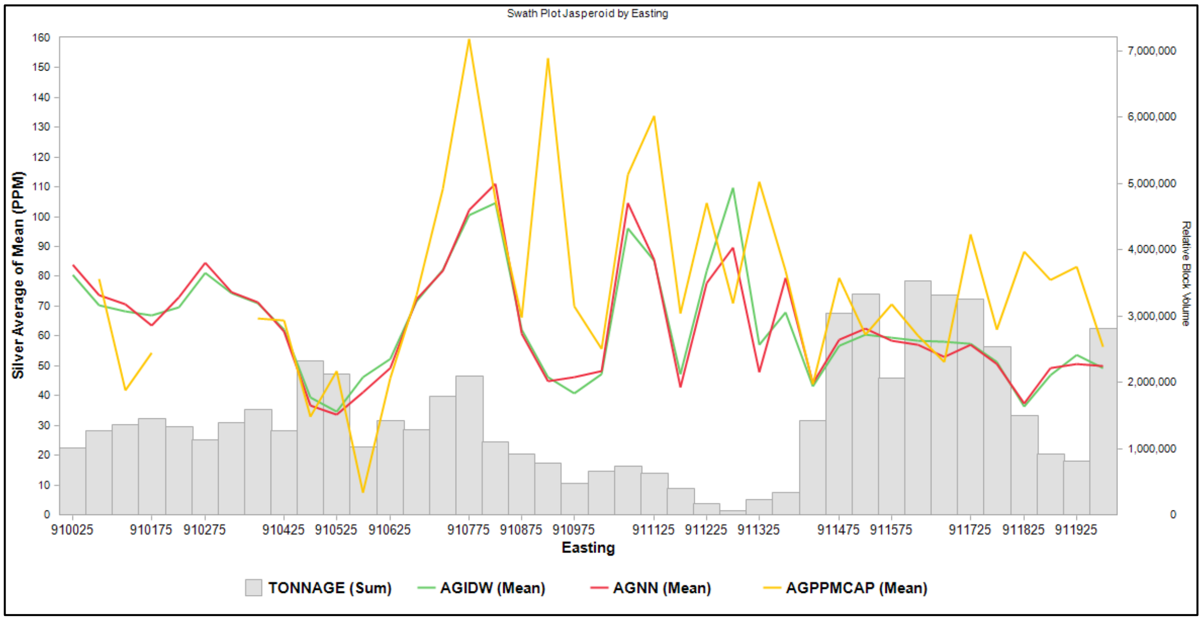
14.8.3 Swath Plots

Swath plots of the jasperoid grades by northing and easting are shown in Figure 14-23 and Figure 14-24, respectively. They show that the grade trends in the composites are honored in the estimated grades, and that the composite grades have been somewhat smoothed in the block model. The estimated silver values in the NN and IDW estimations correlate well, shown by the red and green lines in the graphs.



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-23: Swath Plot of Jasperoid Silver Values by Northing; IDW (Green), NN (Red), and Composites (Yellow)



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-24: Swath Plot of Jasperoid Silver Values by Easting; IDW (Green), NN (Red) and Composites (Yellow)

14.9 Resource Classification

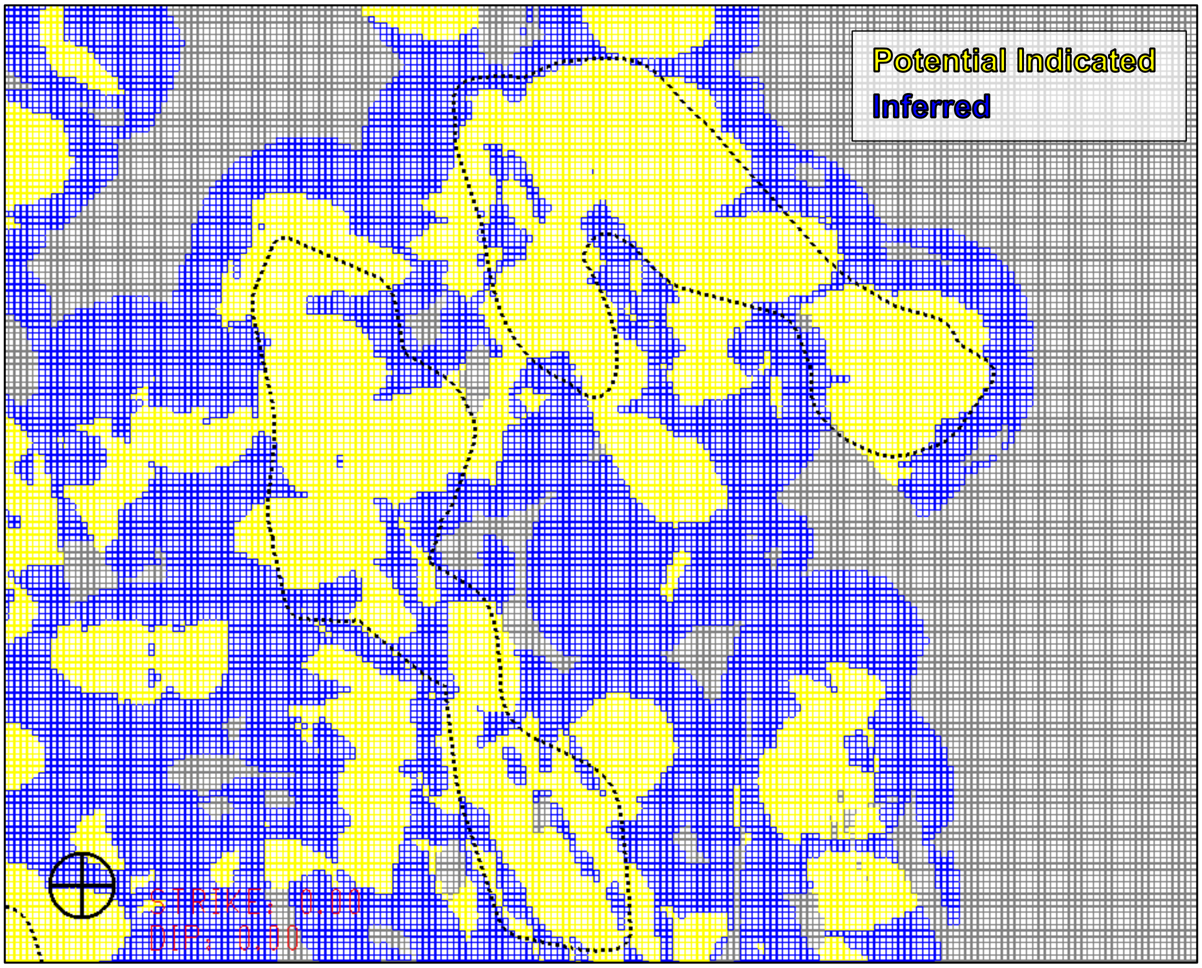
The silver grade interpolation yielded varying degrees of confidence, depending on the spatial configuration of drill composites used for a block estimate. For each individual block, the following parameters were stored with respect to the estimate:

- Number of drill holes contributing;
- Total number of composites; and
- The cartesian distance to the nearest and average composites.

Resource classification is defined as:

- Unclassified: All blocks beyond 180 ft from a drillhole were not included in the resource;
- Inferred: All estimated blocks with at least one composite within 180 ft of a drillhole;
- Indicated: Interpreted within the Inferred blocks containing input data from at least two drill holes as areas of consistent geologic continuity with a moderate amount of supporting information; and
- Measured: Interpreted within the Indicated region as areas of higher geologic continuity with higher levels of supporting information based on distance to drilling, number of drillholes, and variability of data.

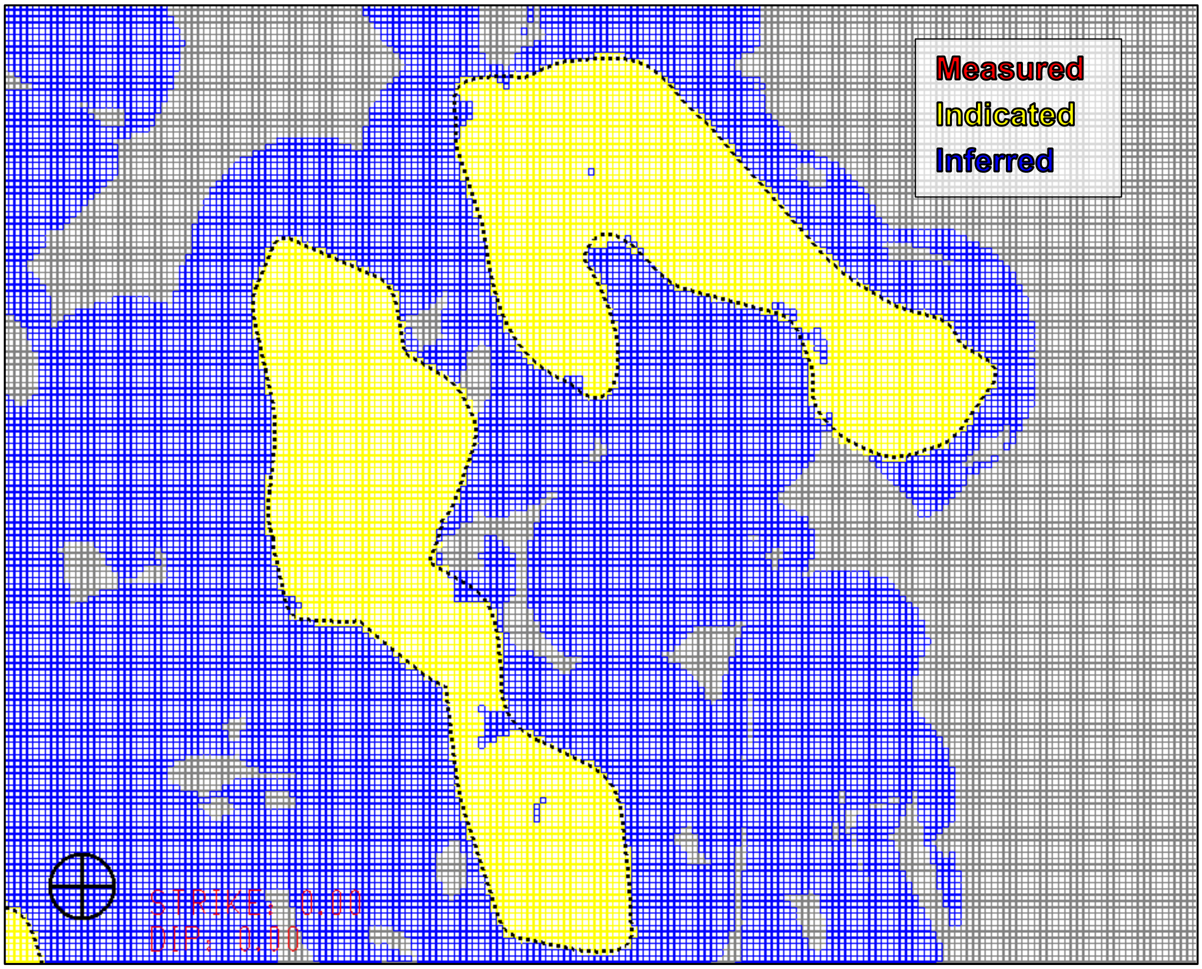
A multi-step process was implemented to assign blocks to the Measured and Indicated categories. The first step was to look at blocks that met a criterion of 2 minimum contributing drillholes and distance less than 110 ft from contributing drillholes. This produced a model that guided manual assignment of Indicated blocks. Artifacts and areas of lower geologic continuity, or areas with a lower estimated confidence were omitted. An example is provided blow in Figure 14-25 to Figure 14-28.



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-25: Example Block Classification Polygon Showing Blocks Informed by 2 Composites or More and within 110 feet of Drilling in Yellow.

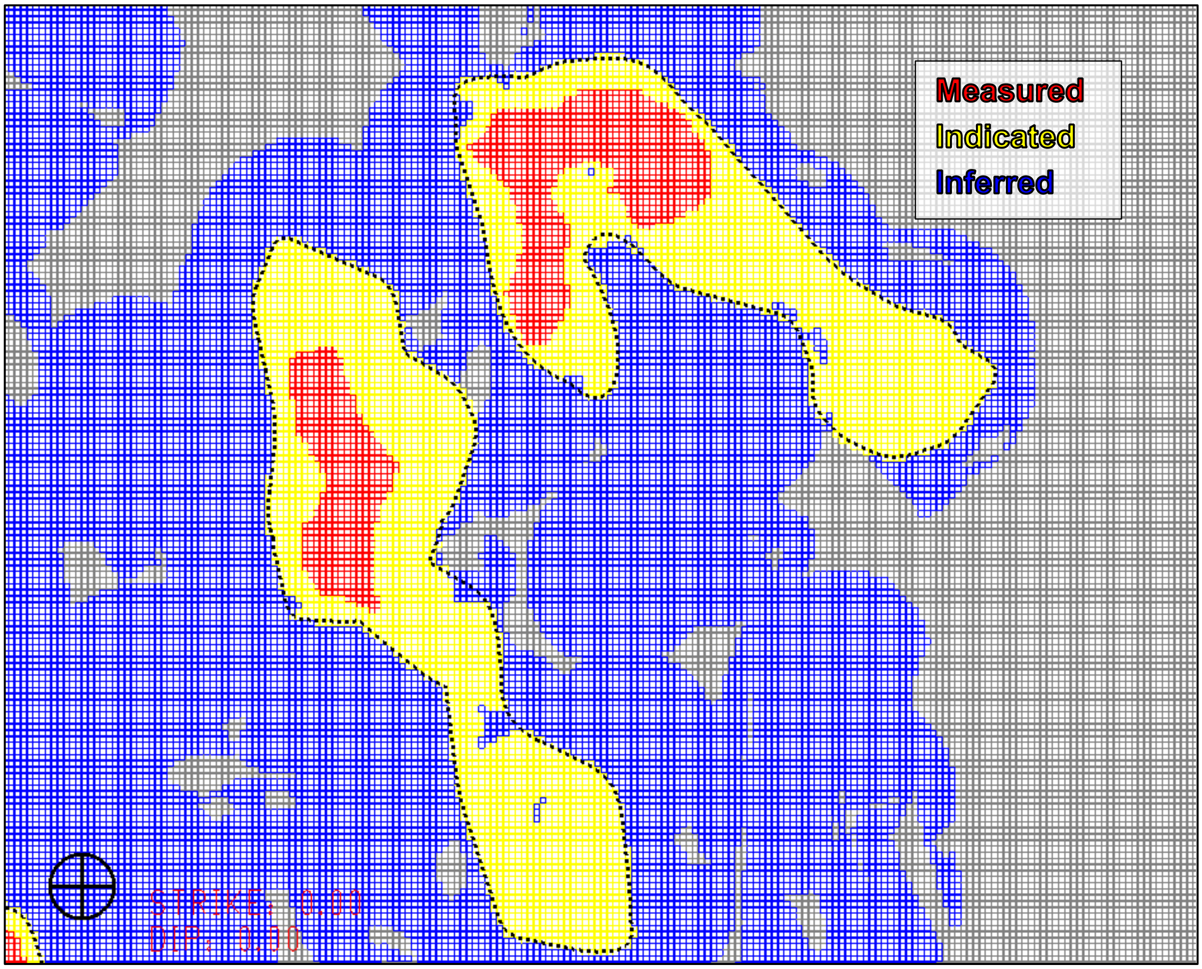
These manually coded values could potentially include blocks that were only informed by one drill hole, so an additional script was run to change blocks informed by one drill hole back to the Inferred category, shown in blue. The resulting Indicated region is shown below in yellow.



Source: SRK, 2018

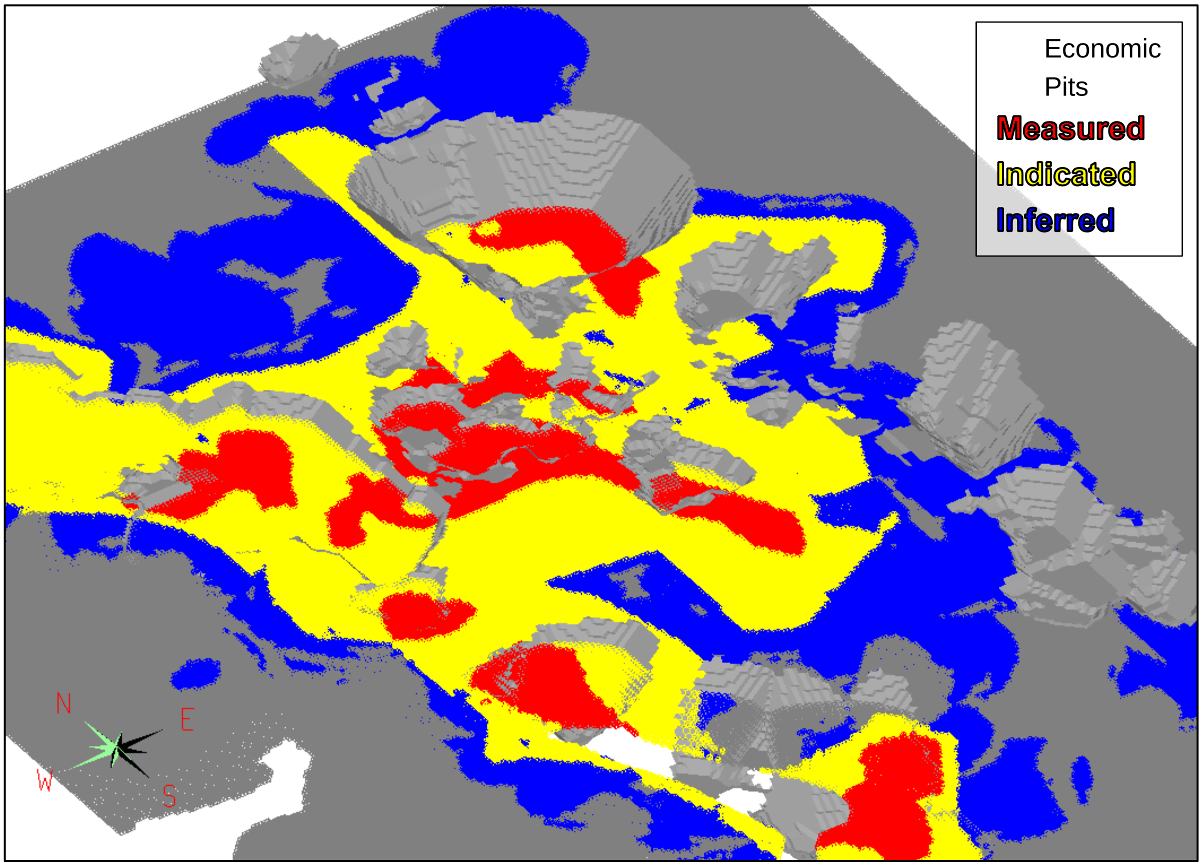
Figure 14-26: Example Block Indicated Classification (Yellow) within Inferred Blocks (Blue)

Within this domain, blocks were analyzed for containing higher estimation confidence, loosely based on three or more contributing drill holes with an average range of 60 ft of the closest drillholes. The decision was further guided by geologic confidence of each level. Examples of the resulting measured shapes are shown below in red.



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-27: Example Block Classification Including All Classification Types



Source: SRK, 2018

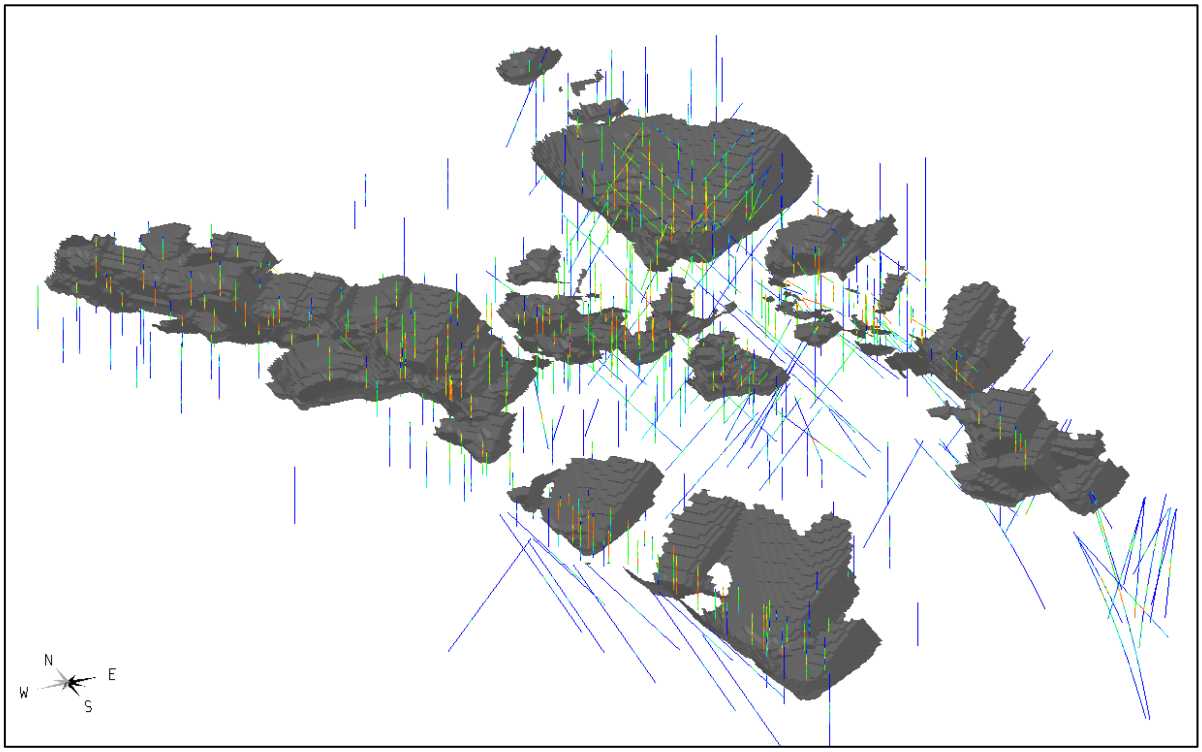
Figure 14-28: Example Block Classification Including All Classification Types

14.10 Mineral Resource Statement

To meet the criteria for "reasonable prospects for economic extraction", the Taylor resource block model was constrained by a MineSight optimized open pit configuration. The input parameters for open pit analysis included:

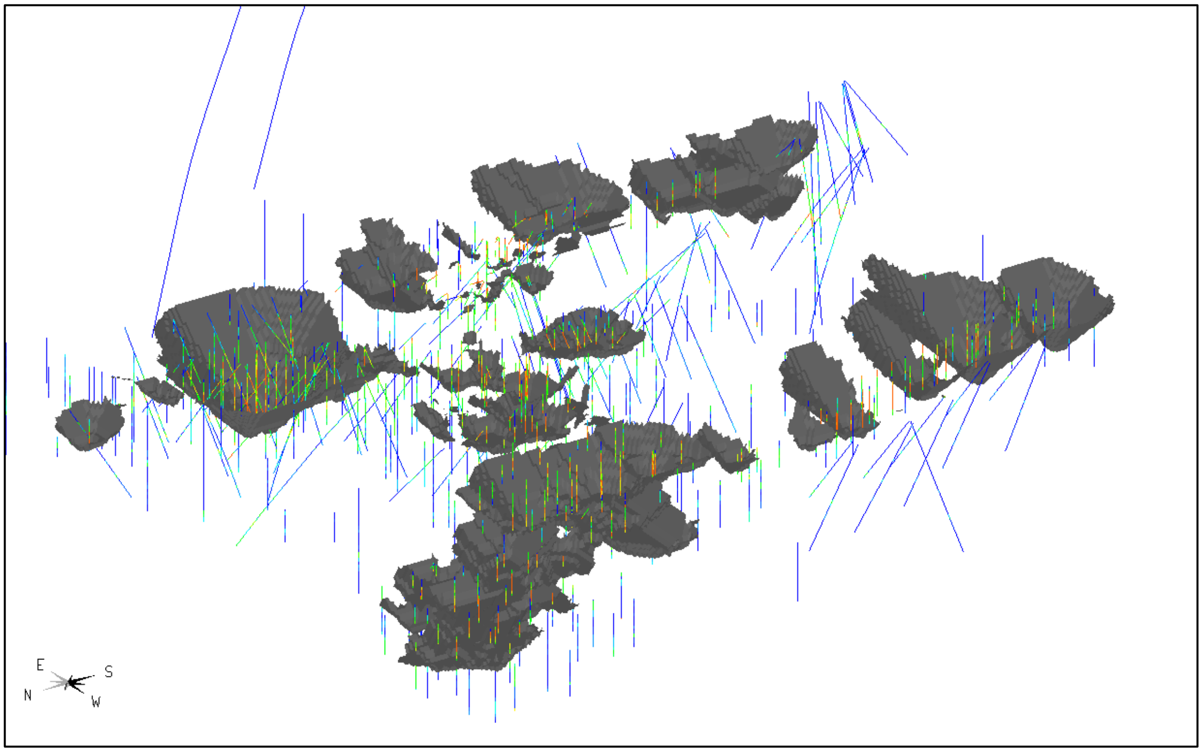
- US$17.00 per troy oz silver price;
- 90% silver recovery;
- Mining costs of US$2.50/t for in situ material;
- Mill process costs of US$21.50/t; and
- G & A costs of US$2.50/t.

Costs and metal prices for reporting were finalized on June 6, 2018. The US$17.00/oz silver price was based upon a 36-month trailing monthly average. The baseline cost estimates are consistent with industry assumptions for a similar scale Nevada precious metals mining and milling operation. Although the metallurgical studies suggest that silver recoveries may be marginally higher than 90%, the more conservative assumption was used until more definitive test work is conducted. The pit wall slope angle was set to 45 degrees. The resulting breakeven open pit configuration includes a portion of the silver mineralization delineated by the mineralized envelope models and is classified as either Measured, Indicated, or Inferred resources. The economic pits are shown with drill holes used for estimation, in Figure 14-29 and Figure 14-30.



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-29: Economic Pits, Looking Northeast



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-30: Economic Pits, Looking Southeast

The Mineral Resource Estimate in Table 14-6 is reported for the block model within the economic open pit shell at a 1.6 opt silver cutoff grade. The 1.6 opt cutoff is a breakeven grade that could potentially be considered for an open pit and milling operation given the baseline price and operating cost assumptions. The primary variables used for reporting within the silver mineralized domains include: estimated silver grades in opt, tonnage reported as short tons, contained silver in troy ounces, and the resource classification.

Table 14-6: Taylor Project, White Pine County, Nevada - Mineral Resource Estimate as of June 6, 2018

Taylor Sliver 2018 Resource at 1.6 opt Silver CoG*			
Material	**(kt)**	**Silver (opt)**	**Contained Silver (koz)**
Measured	1,456	2.89	4,213
Indicated	2,333	2.89	6,742
Measured & Indicated	3,789	2.89	10,995
Inferred	180	2.91	603

[1]Mineral resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into a Mineral Reserves estimate.
[2]Resources stated as contained within a potentially economically minable open pit; optimization was based on assumed silver prices of US$17/oz. Recovery was set to 90% for Silver; an ore mining cost of US$2.50/t and ore processing cost of US$21.50/t; pit slopes of 45 degrees.
[3]Resources are reported using a 1.6 opt contained Ag CoG;
[4]Numbers in the table have been rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimate and may not sum due to rounding.

SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc. (2018)

14.11 Mineral Resource Sensitivity

A price sensitivity analysis was developed with multiple runs of the Lerchs-Grossmann (LG) pit optimization algorithm at incremental silver sales prices between US$14/oz and US$30/oz at one-dollar increments. Results are listed in Table 14-7 for Measured and Indicated resources, and in Table 14-8 for Inferred resources.

The grade-tonnage (G-T) curve for the unconstrained Taylor Mineral Resource is presented in Figure 14-31. The G-T curve for Mineral Resources in economic pits is shown in Figure 14-32.

Quantities reported in both charts include Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Resources. Silver price and cutoff grade are inversely related. As silver price increases, the cutoff grade decreases, and more tons of material meet the ore cutoff grade as shown with a solid line. With higher silver price and lower cutoff grade, the average grade decreases as shown with a dashed line.

The results of this sensitivity analysis indicate the Measured and Indicated Resource is sensitive to metal price and increases proportionally with higher silver prices. The impact on the Inferred resource class from increased silver price is less than in the M&I material, but also positive.

Table 14-7: Mineral Resource Sensitivity, Measured and Indicated Resources

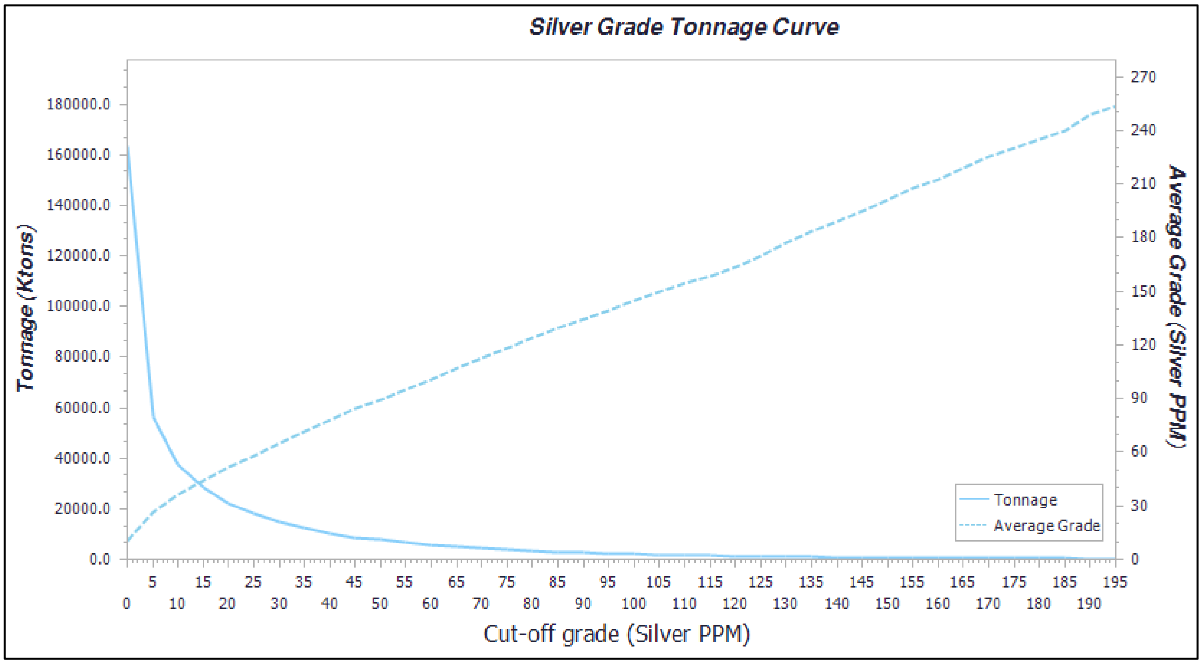
Measured & Indicated				
Silver ($US/oz)	Cutoff Grade (opt)	ktons	Silver (opt)	Contained Silver (koz)
$14.00	1.9	2,684	3.26	8,754
$15.00	1.8	3,033	3.14	9,528
$16.00	1.7	3,401	3.02	10,256
$17.00	**1.6**	**3,789**	**2.89**	**10,995**
$18.00	1.5	4,190	2.78	11,633
$19.00	1.4	4,630	2.66	12,336
$20.00	1.3	5,084	2.56	13,013
$21.00	1.3	5,203	2.54	13,222
$22.00	1.2	5,693	2.44	13,877
$23.00	1.2	5,801	2.42	14,044
$24.00	1.1	6,403	2.32	14,839
$25.00	1.1	6,591	2.30	15,170
$26.00	1	7,202	2.20	15,847
$27.00	1	7,709	2.17	16,732
$28.00	1	7,781	2.16	16,838
$29.00	0.9	8,621	2.05	17,693
$30.00	0.9	8,755	2.04	17,883

Source: SRK, 2018

Table 14-8: Mineral Resource Sensitivity, Inferred Resources

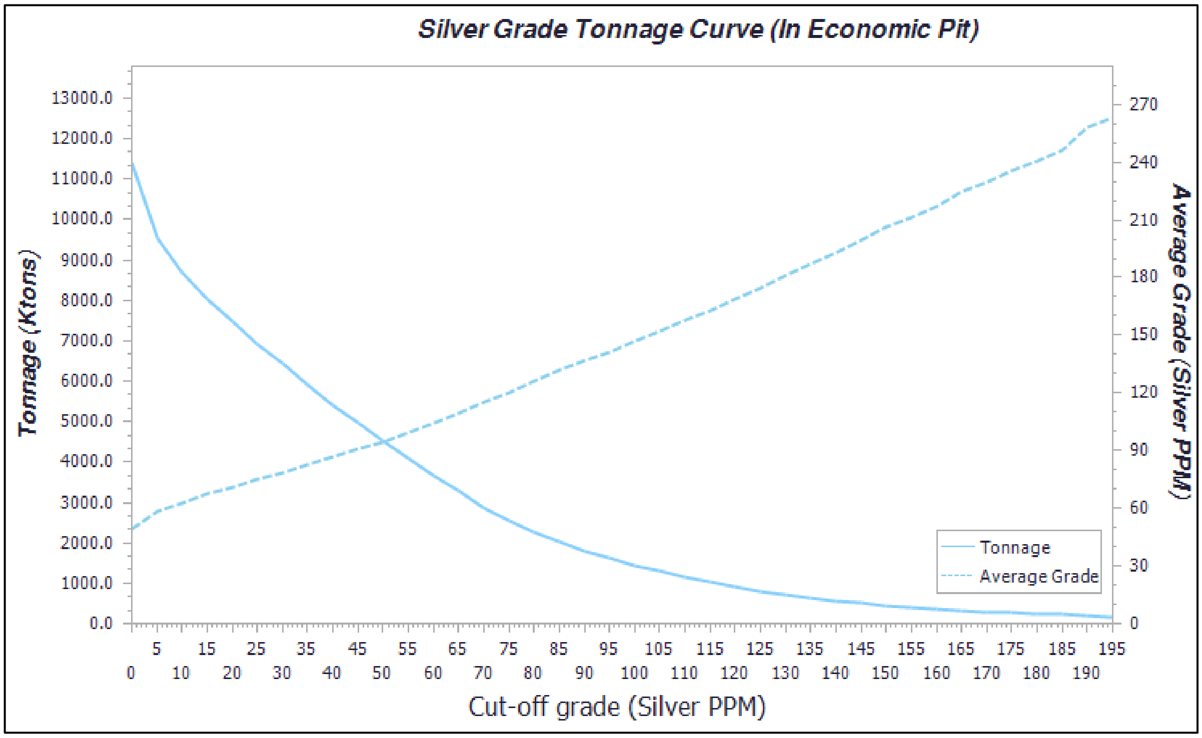
Inferred				
Silver $/oz	Cutoff Grade (opt)	Tons	Silver (opt)	Contained Silver (koz)
$14.00	1.9	101	3.85	389
$15.00	1.8	136	3.80	515
$16.00	1.7	160	3.51	562
$17.00	**1.6**	**180**	**3.35**	**603**
$18.00	1.5	202	3.17	641
$19.00	1.4	226	3.01	680
$20.00	1.3	397	2.86	1,135
$21.00	1.3	416	2.83	1,178
$22.00	1.2	465	2.72	1,267
$23.00	1.2	482	2.70	1,301
$24.00	1.1	551	2.54	1,401
$25.00	1.1	595	2.51	1,492
$26.00	1	671	2.39	1,604
$27.00	1	964	2.24	2,169
$28.00	1	1,079	2.17	2,352
$29.00	0.9	1,266	2.01	2,549
$30.00	0.9	1,343	1.98	2,662

Source: SRK, 2018



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-31: Grade-Tonnage Chart, Global



Source: SRK, 2018

Figure 14-32: Grade-Tonnage Chart, Inside Economic Pits

14.12 Relevant Factors

SRK is not aware of any title, permitting, marketing, or other factors that could affect the mineral resources for the Taylor Project.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimate

This section is not required at this level of study.

16 Mining Methods

This section is not required at this level of study.

17 Recovery Methods

This section is not required at this level of study.

18 Project Infrastructure

This section is not required at this level of study.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

This section is not required at this level of study.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

The following sections present the available information on environmental, permitting and social or community factors related to the Taylor Project. While the immediate focus is on resource and reserves, this section includes discussion of next phase exploration activities, as well as future mine development and permitting that would be required.

Where appropriate, recommendations for additional investigation(s), or expansion of existing baseline data collection programs, is provided. The following is based upon publicly available information, and limited data provided by Montego.

20.1 Environmental Studies

Earlier exploration activities conducted by Golden Predator and then Silver Predator include a number of baseline data collection activities, some of which are summarized below. These studies focused on the studies required by the USFS as part of mineral exploration activities on unpatented mineral claims administered by that agency.

SRK understands that the initial effort by Montego for additional exploration will be limited to the private, patented mineral claims on or around the existing open pit. As such, these types of baseline data collection programs will not be necessary to obtain authorizations from the State of Nevada to proceed. The information is provided to illustrate the existing conditions at the site for future permitting efforts.

20.1.1 Biological Resources

In 2013, Enviroscientists was retained by SPC to complete a biological survey at the Taylor Exploration Project. The survey found that the Project Area is within the Intermountain Region, Great Basin Division floristic zone (Cronquist et al. 1972). The elevation of the Project Area ranges from 7,150 to 8,460 ft amsl. Two vegetation communities occur in the Project Area, which include piñon-juniper woodland and mountain big sagebrush shrubland. Rock outcrops and cliffs are present in the Project Area. These outcrops provide suitable nesting habitat for various raptor species, roosting habitat for various bat species, and habitat for various special status plant species. No special status plant species were, however, observed during botanical field surveys.

A total of 22 avian, 13 mammalians, and two reptilian species were directly observed or detected by sign (e.g., tracks, burrows, scat, etc.) in and near the Project Area. Several of these are state and USFS special status species. Given the occurrence of potentially sensitive species and/or habitat in the area, diligence will be necessary when designing any exploration drilling program, particularly when those future programs expand onto USFS-administered lands.

20.1.2 Cultural Inventory

In the spring of 2007, Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. (Summit) conducted a Class III cultural resources inventory of approximately 458 acres of private land and public land administered by the USFS around the Taylor Mine for Knight Piésold. A total of 18 isolated artifacts and features, four previously recorded sites, and 11 previously unrecorded archaeological sites were found during the survey. All 11 of the isolates found in this parcel are historic, most are cans and glass fragments. Of the 15 archaeological sites identified in the Project Area, Summit recommend that four of them be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Later, in 2013, Zerga & Associates conducted a Class III cultural heritage resources Inventory for Silver Predator Corporation. The report, submitted to the USFS Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, Ely Ranger District, was undertaken in order to identify, record and evaluate any and all cultural resources within the proposed Areas of Potential Effect (APE) of their proposed exploration program. The inventory confirmed and recorded one site, HM-1906, which consists of seven historic Carbonari earthen charcoal production kiln features, three historic activity loci believed to be prospectors camps from around the turn of the last century, and three historic prospect features. This site will need to be avoided by any exploration and possibly by any mine development, as the site is recommended as eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

Given the occurrence of cultural resources in the area, diligence will be necessary when designing any exploration drilling program in order to avoid damaging or destroying cultural resources.

20.1.3 Groundwater Resources

According to the NDWR, the Project is located within hydrographic basin 179 (Steptoe Valley). Under NDWR Order O-731, issued September 21, 1979, the Nevada State Engineer found that conditions warranted the “designation” of Steptoe Valley hydrographic basin. As such, in the interest of public welfare, the Nevada State Engineer is authorized to declare Preferred Uses within such designated basins. The State Engineer has additional authority in the administration of the water resources within a designated groundwater basin.

Any future water need of a development project may need to consider this basin status in water rights appropriations, as necessary.

20.2 Known Environmental Issues

SRK is not aware of any known environmental issues that could materially impact the issuer’s ability to extract the mineral resources or mineral reserves at the Project.

Clean up after the historical mining operation has been nearly completed by the USFS and the State of Nevada, including the removal of all chemicals from tanks and all balls from the ball mills. Transformers containing PCB’s were also removed from the property. Pits, dumps, haul roads and mill and office buildings were not reclaimed, and a bond will be required to be posted prior to new mining permits being issued (IMC, 2010).

20.3 Environmental Management Planning

At the current exploration phase of the Project, detailed environmental management plans have not yet been developed. At a minimum, the State of Nevada will require minimal reclamation effort on disturbances associated with exploration outside of the footprint of the open pit. A more comprehensive reclamation plan will be required as part of any exploration Plan of Operations submitted to the USFS and/or State of Nevada for expanded exploration activities.

During state and federal permitting of the mineral exploration, extraction and processing operations, a number of regulatory plans would be required. State permitting environmental management plans include:

- Process fluid management plans;
- Monitoring plans;
- Emergency response plans;
- Temporary and seasonal closure plans;
- Tentative plans for permanent closure; and
- Reclamation plans.

Additional environmental management plans, including those deemed necessary by the USFS, may be developed as part of the NEPA environmental impact analysis process.

20.4 Project Permitting Requirements

Prior to the drilling campaigns conducted by Fury (2006-2007), GPD (2009), and SPD (2011-2012), exploration drilling permits were applied for, and received, for all necessary aspects of development from the USFS. Exploration permits were issued in the form of PoO or under CE. Exploration drilling on federally-administered public lands (unpatented mineral claims within the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest) can be permitted through the USFS with PoO authorization or issuance of a CE. Generally, the USFS PoO is limited to five acres of proposed disturbance, and both exploration and reclamation must be completed within about 12 months. The CE is only issued if the project proponent demonstrates that the exploration plan will have negligible impact to the environment, thereby avoiding the environmental impact assessment process required under NEPA. However, biological and archaeological surveys are usually required prior to PoO approval. CEs are rarely issued.

For exploration activities limited to private, patented mineral claims, Montego need only work with the NDEP – BMRR, Reclamation Branch for authorization. If the initial exploration project is limited to a surface disturbance of not more than five acres in a calendar year, then the BMRR permitting requirements do not apply (NAC 519A.035. However, successful reclamation of that disturbance is required if Montego would want to conduct additional exploration within a 1-mile radium in subsequent years. Exploration disturbance greater than five acres will require an exploration permit and formal reclamation bonding (see below).

Any future mine development would likely fall under the jurisdiction and permitting requirements of White Pine County, the NDEP (BMRR), NDWR, and the USFS. The list of likely permits and authorizations for the property development (exploration and/or mining/beneficiation) of the project are presented in Table 20-1.

Table 20-1: Permits that may be required for the Taylor Project

Permit/Approval	Issuing Authority	Permit Purpose	Status
		Federal Permits Approvals and Registrations	
PoO/NEPA Analysis and Record of Decision	USFS	Manage public lands, Initiate NEPA analysis to disclose and evaluate environmental impacts and project alternatives.	NOT YET REQUIRED. Montego plans for initial exploration on private, patented claims. Only when activities expand onto unpatented mineral claims on public land would additional exploration and any future mining operations require a PoO and NEPA analysis.
Special Use Permit	USFS	SUP authorizes rights and privileges for a specific use of the land for a specific period of time.	MAY BE REQUIRED. Linear infrastructure (e.g., pipelines, utilities, roads, etc.) crossing federal public lands require authorization. Action analyzed under a NEPA document.
Explosives Permit	U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	Storage and use of explosives	NOT YET REQUIRED, if explosives are required for mineral property development.
EPA Hazardous Waste ID No.	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Registration as a small-quantity generator of wastes regulated as hazardous	REQUIRED of all mining operations in Nevada that includes chemical processing.
Notification of Commencement of Operations	Mine Safety and Health Administration	Mine safety issues, training plan, mine registration	REQUIRED of all mining operations in Nevada.
Waters of the U.S. Jurisdictional Determination	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Implementation of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Sections 9 and 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899	MAY BE REQUIRED, although this close hydrographic basin would be non-jurisdictional – need formal agency concurrence.
Federal Communications Commission Permit	Federal Communications Commission	Frequency registrations for radio/microwave communication facilities	MAYBE, if Montego intends to use business radios to transmit on their own frequency
		State Permits, Authorizations and Registrations	
Nevada Mine Registry	Nevada Division of Minerals	Required operations registration	REQUIRED of all mining operations in Nevada.
Surface Area Disturbance Permit	NDEP/Bureau of Air Pollution Control (BAPC)	Regulates airborne emissions from surface disturbance activities	REQUIRED of all industrial operations disturbing 5 acres or more of surface area not related to agriculture
Air Quality Operating Permit	NDEP/BAPC	Regulates project air emissions from stationary sources	REQUIRED for any precious metal processing operation
Mercury Operating Permit to Construct	NDEP/Bureau of Air Quality Planning	Requires use of Nevada Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) for all thermal units that have the potential to emit mercury	REQUIRED for any precious metal processing operation

Permit/Approval	Issuing Authority	Permit Purpose	Status
Mining Reclamation Permit	NDEP/Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation (BMRR)	Reclamation of surface disturbance due to mining and mineral processing; includes financial assurance requirements	REQUIRED of all mining and exploration operations in Nevada.
Mineral Exploration Hole Plugging Permit or Waiver	Nevada Division of Water Resources (NDWR)	Temporary use of water for exploration and groundwater characterization.	REQUIRED of all drilling operations in Nevada.
Groundwater Permit	NDEP/ Bureau of Water Pollution Control (BWPC)	Prevents degradation of waters of the state from surface disposal, septic systems, mound septic systems, unlined ponds and overland flow	REQUIRED for post-process infiltration and/or septic sewerage systems.
Water Pollution Control Permit	NDEP/BMRR	Prevent degradation of waters of the state from mining, establishes minimum facility design and containment requirements	REQUIRED of all metal mining operations in Nevada.
Approval to operate a Solid Waste System	NDEP/Bureau of Waste Management (BWM)	Authorization to operate an on-site landfill	MAYBE, if Montego proposes to utilize on-site landfill
Hazardous Waste Management Permit	NDEP/BWM	Management and recycling of hazardous wastes	REQUIRED for mineral processing operations that generate hazardous wastes
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit	NDEP/BWPC	Management of site discharges	MAYBE, if excess water needs to be discharged
General Industrial Stormwater Discharge Permit	NDEP/BWPC	Management of site stormwater discharges in compliance with federal CWA	NOT REQUIRED, but is advised as precautionary; NVR050000, even though no waters of the U.S. at the mine site.
Permit to Appropriate Water/Change Point of Diversion	Nevada Division of Water Resources (NDWR)	Water rights appropriation	REQUIRED. If current water rights are exceeded by water needs
Permit to Construct a Dam	NDWR	Regulate any impoundment higher than 20 feet or impounding more than 20 AF	MAY BE REQUIRED. If tailings impoundments or large water ponds are constructed.
Potable Water System Permit	Nevada Bureau of Safe Drinking Water	Water system for drinking water and other domestic uses (e.g., lavatories)	NOT REQUIRED. Montego to obtain municipal water.
Septic Treatment / Sewage Disposal System Permit	NDEP/Bureau of Water Pollution Control	Design, operation, and monitoring of septic and sewage disposal systems	LIKELY, if Montego proposes to utilize septic system(s)
Dredging Permit	Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW)	Protection of Nevada waterways	NOT REQUIRED. No dredging proposed for operation.

Permit/Approval	Issuing Authority	Permit Purpose	Status
Industrial Artificial Pond Permit	NDOW	Regulate artificial bodies of water containing chemicals that threaten wildlife	REQUIRED for all process water ponds.
Wildlife Protection Permit	NDOW	Stream and watershed wildlife habitat protection	NOT REQUIRED. No stream or watershed modification anticipated.
Hazardous Materials Permit	Nevada Fire Marshal	Store a hazardous material in excess of the amount set forth in the International Fire Code, 2006	MAYBE required for LPG tanks larger than 10 gallons if used on site.
License for Radioactive Material	Nevada State Health Division, Radiological Health Section	Radioactive material licensing	MAYBE. If Montego intends to use a densitometer or similar device at site.
Encroachment Permit	Nevada Department of Transportation	Permits for permanent installations within State rights-of-way and in areas maintained by the State	MAYBE. If Montego proposes improvements, signal installations, and/or commercial off-site use and road crossings
Fire and Life Safety Permit	Nevada Fire Marshal	Review of non-structural features of fire and life safety and flammable reagent storage	REQUIRED for buildings in counties with populations fewer than 50,000. White Pine Co. had <10,000 as of 2015.
Liquefied Petroleum Gas License	Nevada Board of the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Tank specification and installation, handling, and safety requirements	MAYBE required for LPG tanks larger than 10 gallons if used on site.
State Business License	Nevada Secretary of State	License to operate in the state of Nevada	REQUIRED.

Source: SRK, 2018

20.4.1 State Permitting (Private Lands)

As noted above, SRK understands that the initial exploration efforts by Montego will be limited to private, patented mineral claims and will disturb less than five acres of land in and around the former open pit. As such, NAC 519A.035 excludes this activity from state permitting requirements. Any further exploration (beyond five acres in a calendar year) would require the issuance of a reclamation permit by the BMRR.

Beyond simple exploration, the State of Nevada requires a number of operational mining permits regardless of the land status of the project. The following are the principal state permits that would be required for the Project for mineral extraction and beneficiation.

Reclamation Permit – NDEP, BMRR

The Reclamation Branch of the BMRR issues a Reclamation Permit to an operator prior to construction of any exploration, mining, milling or other beneficiation process activity that proposes to create disturbance over five acres or remove in excess of 36,500 t of material from the earth. The Reclamation Permit is intended to ensure that the lands disturbed by mining operations are reclaimed to safe and stable conditions to ensure a productive post-mining land use. Both the USFS PoO and reclamation permit must include a financial surety to ensure that reclamation would be completed as discussed in the Mine Closure section below.

Water Pollution Control Permit – NDEP, BMRR

A Water Pollution Control Permit (WPCP) would be issued by the NDEP, BMRR Regulation Branch to an operator prior to the construction of any mining, milling, or other beneficiation process activity. This permit would not be necessary for simple exploration activities. The need for a WPCP is not dependent on whether or not a discharge is intended, or the quantity of mineral resource to be extracted or processed. Facilities utilizing chemicals for mineral processing are generally required to meet zero discharge performance standards which would be addressed in the process design. A separate permit may be issued for certain activities at a specific facility, or a permit may be issued for all activities at a single facility. A WPCP is required for the extraction of minerals or previously processed material for beneficiation at any site. The WPCP is intended to ensure that Nevada's waters are not degraded by mining operations. The timing to obtain this permit is generally nine to 12 months after the application is submitted.

Air Quality Operating Permit – NDEP, BAPC

Air quality permits are issued by the NDEP Bureau of Air Pollution Control (BAPC). To comply with NAC 445B.296.l(a), and NAC 445B.001 to 445B.3497, inclusive, a Class II Air Quality Operating Permit, at a minimum, would likely be required for the mineral processing component of the project. This permit generally takes 12 months to obtain following submittal of a ‘complete’ application.

Water and Stormwater – NDEP, BWPC

Water-related issues (e.g., stormwater discharges, sanitary septic systems, and underground injection control) are generally regulated by the Bureau of Water Pollution Control (BWPC). Stormwater discharge permits are required for certain activities by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations at 40 CPR § 122.26(b)(14). In compliance with this regulation, the BWPC would issue General Permit (NVR300000) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity from Metals Mining Activities. The draft Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan is required under this permit.

Water Appropriations – NDWR

The NDWR is responsible for quantifying existing water rights; monitoring water use; distributing water in accordance with:

- court decrees;
- reviewing water availability; and
- reviewing the construction and operation of dams (among other regulatory activities).

Water appropriations, which would be important to the Project given the hydrographic groundwater basin in which the Project is located (Hydrographic Area No. 179 – Steptoe Valley) has been “designated” (NDWR Order No. O-731), but has no preferred uses, are handled through the NDWR and the State Engineer’s Office.

Groundwater basins are typically designated as being in need of increased regulation and administration by the State Engineer when the total quantity of committed groundwater resources (water rights permits) approach or exceed the estimated perennial yield (average annual groundwater recharge) from the basin. By designating a basin, the State Engineer is granted additional authority in the administration of the groundwater resources within the designated basin. However, designation of a water basin by the State Engineer does not necessarily mean that the groundwater resources are being depleted, only that the appropriated water rights exceed the estimated perennial yield. Actual groundwater use may be considerably less than perennial yield.

20.4.2 Federal (USFS) Permitting (Public Lands)

A federal PoO would have to be prepared for both exploration activities and/or mineral extraction and beneficiation operations once those activities expand beyond the private, patented mineral claims boundaries. This is likely to occur at a later stage in Montego's exploration program.

The PoO must describe the construction, operation, reclamation, and closure of each facility or ground disturbance activity, along with a bond cost estimate that presents the reclamation and closure costs if the USFS were to be forced to reclaim the operation. Information that would have to be in the PoO includes: well location(s) and lateral and vertical extent of disturbances; pipelines; location of roads, office/laboratory, shops, diesel/lubricant storage and distribution system, landfill; power line locations; generators; schedule of construction and operation; life-of-mine schedule; and equipment/reagent list. Reclamation would be a large part of the PoO, which would have to describe the activities that would take place and be used to prepare the reclamation cost estimate for bonding. The PoO can also function as the reclamation permit application for the State of Nevada.

The "complete" PoO has to provide sufficient detail in order to identify and disclose potential environmental impacts during the mandatory NEPA review process, under which the potential impacts associated with project are analyzed through the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) and/or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). It is important to remember that EAs and EISs are public disclosure documents, not permit or approval documents. They are intended to disclose any environmental impacts that may occur from the project and guide the decisions of the public land managers.

The primary difference between the two types of NEPA documents is that an EA is prepared when no significant impacts are expected, or the potential impacts are unknown, and an EIS acknowledges the potential for significant impacts, and analyzes and discloses what those potential impacts are.

The USFS would generally look at several triggers to determine whether an EA or an EIS is the most appropriate document to disclose potential environmental impacts. These triggers include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- Number of acres that are proposed to be disturbed;
- If the proposed project is projected to have significant impacts to a critical element or resource, an EIS would have to be prepared;
- If a large potential for use of or impacts to groundwater exist; and
- The USFS's perception of how defendable an EA would be to the public. If the USFS anticipates that there are factors that may not pass an appeal by non-governmental organizations or public opposition is expected to be significant, they are likely to determine that an EIS is necessary from the beginning.

Both an EA and an EIS would have to consider possible impacts to the following critical elements and resources:

- Critical elements – air quality, areas of critical environmental concerns, floodplains, cultural resources, environmental justice, migratory birds, Native American religious concerns, non-native invasive species, threatened and endangered species, wastes (solids/hazardous), water quality (drinking/ground), wilderness, and wild horses and burros.
- Resources – soils, vegetation, geology/mineralogy, paleontology, hazardous materials, lands and access, livestock/grazing, recreation, aesthetics (visual resource management and noise), and socioeconomics.

Regardless of which NEPA disclosure document is used, as many potential impacts as possible should be identified during the development of the PoO and design the PoO to preemptively mitigate as many of these impacts as possible. For example, if a cultural site eligible for the NRHP is found along the route of an access road or pipeline corridor, it might be expedient to re-route the access road, if possible, around the cultural site rather than creating a potentially significant environmental impact.

To ensure that most of the potential impacts are identified and addressed during the PoO development phase of the project, the USFS may require that at least one year of baseline data be submitted with the PoO (this requirement can extent to larger exploration projects, in some cases).

NEPA Connected Actions

When evaluating the permitting strategies of physically separate, though potentially inter-related facilities and/or activities (e.g., well field and extraction point vs. processing facility), the implications of creating a 'connected action' within the realm of NEPA must be fully considered. In many cases, the connection, be it physical or operational, would require that both be considered simultaneously in a single NEPA action even though one or more of the component may be located entirely on private land controlled by Montego. This could have important implications on the duration of the overall NEPA permitting process.

The U.S. Council on Environmental Quality regulations provide three definitions of ‘connected actions’ that require combined NEPA impact assessments:

- an action that “automatically triggers other actions which may require environmental impact statements”;
- an action that “cannot or would not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously”; and
- actions that “are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification.”

The USFS reserves the authority to evaluate and approve actions that are connected to their jurisdiction, even if the principal actions are on private land, as is much of the initial exploration being proposed by Montego.

20.5 Performance or Reclamations Bonds

The requirements for performance and/or reclamation bonding of the Project (both exploration and future mine development) are discussed under Mine Closure (below).

20.6 Social and Community

The Project workforce (including shorter-term construction contractors) would most likely reside in the town of Ely and the surrounding communities in White Pine and Eureka counties.

No formal presentations have yet been made to the White Pine Board of County Commissioners. Engagement of potential stakeholders in Ely has not yet begun, and no community agreements are yet in place.

20.7 Mine Closure

Both the State of Nevada and the USFS mine reclamation regulations require closure and reclamation for mineral projects (exploration and mine development). The revegetation release criteria for reclaimed areas are presented in the “Guidelines for Successful Revegetation for the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S.D.A. Forest Service.” The revegetation goal is to achieve the permitted plant cover as soon as possible.

Pursuant to state and federal regulation, any operator who conducts exploration and/or mining operations under an approved PoO or reclamation permit must furnish a bond in an amount sufficient for stabilizing and reclaiming all areas disturbed by the operations.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not required at this level of study.

22 Economic Analysis

This section is not required at this level of study.

23 Adjacent Properties

A portion of the historical drill holes are located north of, and adjacent to, Montego's current claim group. There is no active exploration or mining activity on these claims, or on other adjacent ground.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

The information presented in this report constitute the relevant, available data about the Project known to the authors as of the effective date of this report.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Property Description and Ownership

The Taylor Project is located in White Pine County, Nevada, about 17 mi south of the town of Ely, Nevada. The Project claim block includes four patented lode mining claims, five unpatented millsite claims, and 126 unpatented lode mining claims. The current land package includes historical open pit and underground mines and covers the current known resource areas as well as some prospective targets. Montego is in the second year of the Taylor Silver Option Agreement with Silver Predator Corp and must fulfill obligations of payment and expenditure to maintain the Agreement. SPD owns and controls 100% of the Taylor Property through two of its subsidiaries. The mineral property, which consists of the unpatented and patented lode mining claims, is held in SPD's subsidiary, Silver Predator U.S. Holding. The mill property, which consists of the five unpatented mill site claims, the mill equipment, and the water rights, are held by SPD's subsidiary, Nevada Royalty Corp. Access to the Project is via well-maintained public roads with unrestricted access.

25.2 Geology and Mineralization

Taylor is hosted in the north-south trending Schell Creek Range, which is dominantly composed of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. The geology consists of strongly faulted and folded strata, most of which are limestone or calcareous siliciclastic rocks. The sedimentary Paleozoic sequence has been intruded by irregular bodies of hypabyssal mid-Tertiary rhyolite dikes and sills. The western foothills of the Schell Creek Range are occupied by mid-Tertiary rhyolitic to intermediate extrusive rocks.

The Taylor deposit is an epithermal, high-silica, low-sulfide replacement deposit in folded and faulted Devonian carbonate rocks. Detailed surface mapping in the Taylor claim block was completed in 2012 by SPD. It provides fault and lithology contact information with low uncertainty and was used in conjunction with subsurface drilling data to generate the geological model for SRK's 2018 mineral resource estimation. Work by previous operators through Taylor's history was considered for modeling, but the most detailed geology work completed to date was done by SPD. The relationship between the rhyolitic dikes and metal deposition is not well defined. The jasperoid breccia contains most silver mineralization and the igneous dikes are considered barren of silver. Both jasperoid breccia and rhyolitic sills or dikes occur along structures. The intrusions may be preferential hosts for gold mineralization. Gold distribution at Taylor is a topic of ongoing study.

25.3 Status of Exploration, Development and Operations

To date, Montego has not conducted any drilling programs at Taylor but has analyzed selected drill hole pulps for gold. The last drilling completed at Taylor was in 2014, by SPD. Extensive surface mapping and sampling were completed in 2012 and identified several targets for future drilling. Currently, there is no active exploration, drilling, or mining at the Project.

To streamline required permit applications for exploration drilling, SRK understands that Montego plans to drill on patented claims first. The Taylor Shaft, Argus Pit, Monitor Pit, and part of the Bishop Pit area are within patented mining claims. The Northwest and Northeast Pits are outside of the patented mining claims.

25.4 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The most recent metallurgical test work for the Project was complete by McClelland Laboratories of Reno, Nevada in 2012 for Silver Predator. This was the continuation and conclusion of the 2007 study initiated by Fury Explorations. Tests included whole-ore amenability to cyanide leach, recovery sensitivity to particle size, comminution tests, and variability tests. The Argus Pit area was under-represented compared to the Bishop Pit and other northern deposit areas in this program, but silver recovery results were consistent at an average of 90% for feed sizes ranging from 80%-75 µm to 80%-37 µm, and cyanide concentrations of 1.0 and 2.0 g NaCN/L.

Cyanide consumptions ranged from 0.3 kg NaCN/mt to 1.96 kg NaCN/mt with an average of 0.61 kg NaCN/mt. Lime consumption ranged from 1.0 to 2.0 kg lime/mt ore.

Silver recovery is much lower for coarser material, and therefore, milling will be a component of the mineral processing circuit.

25.5 Mineral Resource Estimate

The 2018 Statement of Mineral Resources for the Project using a cut-off grade of 1.6 opt silver (Ag) is 3,539 kt at 2.92 opt Ag of Measured and Indicated Resources resulting in 10,335 koz Ag, and an additional 430 kt at 2.84 opt Ag of Inferred Resources resulting in 1,223 koz Ag.

The data set underlying the mineral resource estimate has been validated. Recent drilling campaigns have confirmed historical intercepts and provided additional confidence in continuity of silver mineralization related to jasperoid breccias.

25.6 Environmental Studies and Permitting

Recent operators have obtained the necessary permits for exploration drilling. Permitting for future drilling programs is anticipated to be straightforward and poses little risk to project development.

Baseline environmental studies by SPD were initiated, and the results could be applied to future studies if they remain relevant.

25.7 Foreseeable Impacts of Risks

The Taylor resource is sensitive to the price of silver, and generally increases with silver price. Silver prices are volatile and can change significantly in short time periods. There is no guarantee that the price of $17 per oz Ag would be realized; however, if the silver price increases, the potential resource also increases.

Metallurgical testing to date indicates silver recovery of about 90% for finely ground ores. Recovery is considerably less for coarser material, and milling will be a key component of economic extraction. The capital and operating costs of mineral processing, including milling, are currently unknown, and will require additional study to define.

26 Recommendations

26.1 Recommended Work Programs

26.1.1 Property Description and Ownership

An independent title review for current Project claims is suggested to document Montego's land package. This should include a survey of all lode claims to confirm the claims filed with the BLM and White Pine County administrative agencies.

26.1.2 Geology and Mineralization

The geology of the Project, particularly in the main mineral resource area, is well understood. Detailed mapping and sampling have been completed on distal exploration targets, and drill testing was initiated by previous operators. The structural framework controls occurrences of jasperoid breccias and rhyolitic intrusions. A structural study could augment the working exploration model and help to define new drilling targets.

The relationship between the rhyolitic intrusions and polymetallic mineralization is unclear. Future geological work should include multi-element analysis and "complete" four-acid digestion on drill samples, in addition to gold and silver determinations. The whole-rock geochemical results are applicable to assessing the potential for a polymetallic resource, as well as defining the potential risks to processing and sales from deleterious elements.

26.1.3 Exploration, Development and Operations

Core drilling should be the focus in the main deposit areas, to provide sample material for density determinations, metallurgical test work, and geochemical characterization. Previous core drilling has yielded sample recovery around 95% or more, on average. SRK recommends oriented core drilling in the current resource areas for structural mapping, in addition to the other disciplines noted above. RC drilling could be used to test exploration targets outside the current resource area.

The Argus Fault Zone, near the historical Taylor Mine, is a good candidate for drilling with diamond core. This would confirm the intercepts in historical drill holes that were omitted from the Mineral Resource Estimation.

The interpreted geologic formation would be a valuable addition to the lithology database and should be considered for future drilling programs. Logging forms used by previous operators could by modified to efficiently collect this information.

A secure data management system for the drilling database is recommended. The systems used by previous operators are no longer in operation, and the current system of spreadsheets is difficult to manage, with a high risk for data loss. A cloud-based data management system would allow authorized users secure access from any location with internet access.

Gaps in previous Quality Assurance/ Quality Control programs led to incomplete assessment of sample and analytical data quality. Multiple analytical methods add complexity to the assay QA/QC program if it is fully implemented. SRK recommends four-acid digestion ICP analysis on all samples, with several CRM that have certified values for this method. One should have a mean value near the resource cutoff grade, or at an anomalous grade of interest. Two more CRMs should have mean values within 10-15% of each other, around the average grade of the deposit. A check assay program on about 5% of drill samples is recommended, and the set of check samples should include reference samples as blanks and CRMs. Check assay samples could be from duplicate pulp samples generated from about every 20th coarse reject sample, including RC rig duplicates and blank samples. This would be representative of the sample prep and analytical procedures and would keep the set of primary pulps intact.

26.1.4 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Future metallurgical testing should begin with a spatial gap analysis. In recent test work, the Argus Pit area was under-represented, and other deposit areas should be considered for additional sampling. As the contribution of gold to the Taylor resources is evaluated, gold recovery estimates should be refined to include in future Mineral Resource Estimates.

Fine grind is essential to good silver recovery from Taylor ores. Comminution testing, including crusher work index testing, is recommended, and the need for SAG mill testing should be evaluated. Additional ore variability testing under optimized conditions may be required, depending on the adequacy of the samples already tested. Finally, pilot leach testing, in closed circuit with tailings cyanide neutralization, can be considered. This testing would yield sample material applicable to tailings geotechnical and geochemical characterization, both of which are typically required for mine permitting in Nevada.

The potential impacts of deleterious elements on mineral processing are currently unknown. Additional test work should address this, starting with multi-element assay results on drill hole samples.

26.1.5 Mineral Resource Estimate

Jasperoid breccia is the most important host rock in the current mineral resource. Additional drilling with jasperoid intercepts to expand the modeled volume would potentially expand the resource and increase classification. Infill drilling in areas with uncertainty in modeled geology, or with low drilling density, would increase the resource classification and result in more Measured and Indicated material.

The current rock density dataset is from surface samples. Although there is little variation in rock density for different material types, a systematic core sampling program would provide density data in 3-D and confirm the current values.

The estimated costs of recommended drilling are based on 5,000 ft of core drilling and 5,000 ft of RC drilling. The cost of oriented core is typically 10 to 20% more than standard core.

26.1.6 Mineral Reserve Estimate

The next phase of study could include detailed cost estimates to support Mineral Reserves. Likely, Reserves will not be a component of near-term engineering studies.

26.1.7 Project Infrastructure

A reliable and economical water supply will be required for drilling, particularly coring. The existing well is designated for mining use, and cannot be used for exploration water supply, per the State of Nevada. Eventually, an additional well for exploration water supply may be economical, or the designation on the existing well could be changed if various petitions are approved.

Due to the reclamation of the existing buildings at Taylor, the facilities used during recent drilling programs for sample logging and storage will no longer be available. As more sample material is generated, secure sample storage should be included the project budget, either on site, or in Ely, whichever is more feasible.

26.1.8 Environmental Studies and Permitting

Permits for exploration drilling on patented claims are issued through the State of Nevada and are usually straightforward to obtain. Permits for exploration drilling on unpatented claims require a Plan of Operations to the USFS. Previous operators at Taylor were granted both types of permits for exploration drilling. The appropriate permits will need to be in place before drill site preparation or drilling commences.

Mining permits typically require geotechnical and geochemical characterization of mine waste. Future study requirements should be considered as sample material becomes available from additional drilling and metallurgical testing programs. Results from these programs would be included in advanced engineering studies and are not needed for additional exploration or resource definition.

26.1.9 Capital and Operating Costs

Cost estimates for future engineering studies may be based on data from nearby operating mines of similar scale. Alternatively, industry-standard cost benchmarks may be applied if appropriate. At the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) level, mining cost estimates are usually generalized.

26.1.10 Economic Analysis

Refined estimates of prices and costs from a qualified mineral economist would identify areas with upside potential, and areas that could benefit from additional work.

26.2 Recommended Work Program Costs

Table 26-1 summarizes the costs for recommended work programs.

Table 26-1: Summary of Costs for Recommended Work

Discipline	**Program Description**	**Cost (US$)**	**No Further Work is Recommended Reason:**
Property Description and Ownership	Independent Mineral Title Review	5,000	
Geology and Mineralization			Surface sampling completed, exploration targets defined
Status of Exploration, Development and Operations	Infill and exploration drilling, core and RC	825,000	
Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	Comminution testing, recovery variability	50,000	
Mineral Resource Estimate	Update geology model, estimation	40,000	
Mineral Reserve Estimate			Not needed for next phase
Mining Methods			Not needed for next phase
Recovery Methods			Included with metallurgical testing
Project Infrastructure	Water supply trade-off study, permitting	5,000	
Environmental Studies and Permitting			Exploration permit costs with drilling
Capital and Operating Costs			Not needed for next phase
Economic Analysis	Tradeoff studies, processing and mining	10,000	Optional for next phase of study
Total US$		**$935,000**	

Source: SRK, 2018

27 References

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28 Glossary

The Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves have been classified according to CIM (CIM, 2014). Accordingly, the Resources have been classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred, the Reserves have been classified as Proven, and Probable based on the Measured and Indicated Resources as defined below.

28.1 Mineral Resources

A **Mineral Resource** is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

An **Inferred Mineral Resource** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

An **Indicated Mineral Resource** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

A **Measured Mineral Resource** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

28.2 Mineral Reserves

A **Mineral Reserve** is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified.

The reference point at which Mineral Reserves are defined, usually the point where the ore is delivered to the processing plant, must be stated. It is important that, in all situations where the reference point is different, such as for a saleable product, a clarifying statement is included to ensure that the reader is fully informed as to what is being reported. The public disclosure of a Mineral Reserve must be demonstrated by a Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study.

A **Probable Mineral Reserve** is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the Modifying Factors applying to a Probable Mineral Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proven Mineral Reserve.

A **Proven Mineral Reserve** is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proven Mineral Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors.

28.3 Definition of Terms

The following general mining terms may be used in this report.

Table 28-1: Definition of Terms

Term	Definition
Assay	The chemical analysis of mineral samples to determine the metal content.
Capital Expenditure	All other expenditures not classified as operating costs.
Composite	Combining more than one sample result to give an average result over a larger distance.
Concentrate	A metal-rich product resulting from a mineral enrichment process such as gravity concentration or flotation, in which most of the desired mineral has been separated from the waste material in the ore.
Crushing	Initial process of reducing ore particle size to render it more amenable for further processing.
Cut-off Grade (CoG)	The grade of mineralized rock, which determines as to whether or not it is economic to recover its metal content by further concentration.
Dilution	Waste, which is unavoidably mined with ore.
Dip	Angle of inclination of a geological feature/rock from the horizontal.
Fault	The surface of a fracture along which movement has occurred.
Footwall	The underlying side of an orebody or stope.
Gangue	Non-valuable components of the ore.
Grade	The measure of concentration of metal within mineralized rock.
Hangingwall	The overlying side of an orebody or slope.
Haulage	A horizontal underground excavation which is used to transport mined ore.
Hydrocyclone	A process whereby material is graded according to size by exploiting centrifugal forces of particulate materials.
Igneous	Primary crystalline rock formed by the solidification of magma.
Kriging	An interpolation method of assigning values from samples to blocks that minimizes the estimation error.
Level	Horizontal tunnel the primary purpose is the transportation of personnel and materials.
Lithological	Geological description pertaining to different rock types.
LoM Plans	Life-of-Mine plans.
LRP	Long Range Plan.
Material Properties	Mine properties.
Milling	A general term used to describe the process in which the ore is crushed and ground and subjected to physical or chemical treatment to extract the valuable metals to a concentrate or finished product.
Mineral/Mining Lease	A lease area for which mineral rights are held.
Mining Assets	The Material Properties and Significant Exploration Properties.
Ongoing Capital	Capital estimates of a routine nature, which is necessary for sustaining operations.
Ore Reserve	See Mineral Reserve.

Term	Definition
Pillar	Rock left behind to help support the excavations in an underground mine.
RoM	Run-of-Mine.
Sedimentary	Pertaining to rocks formed by the accumulation of sediments, formed by the erosion of other rocks.
Shaft	An opening cut downwards from the surface for transporting personnel, equipment, supplies, ore and waste.
Sill	A thin, tabular, horizontal to sub-horizontal body of igneous rock formed by the injection of magma into planar zones of weakness.
Smelting	A high temperature pyrometallurgical operation conducted in a furnace, in which the valuable metal is collected to a molten matte or doré phase and separated from the gangue components that accumulate in a less dense molten slag phase.
Stope	Underground void created by mining.
Stratigraphy	The study of stratified rocks in terms of time and space.
Strike	Direction of line formed by the intersection of strata surfaces with the horizontal plane, always perpendicular to the dip direction.
Sulfide	A sulfur bearing mineral.
Tailings	Finely ground waste rock from which valuable minerals or metals have been extracted.
Thickening	The process of concentrating solid particles in suspension.
Total Expenditure	All expenditures including those of an operating and capital nature.
Variogram	A statistical representation of the characteristics (usually grade).

28.4 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations may be used in this report.

Table 28-2: Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
amsl	above mean sea level
APE	Areas of Potential Effect
Ag	silver
BAPC	Bureau of Air Pollution Control
BMRR	Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation
BWPC	Bureau of Water Pollution Control
CE	Categorical Exclusion
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
COA	certificate of analysis
CRM	Certified Reference Material
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ft	foot (feet)
g	gram
GPMI	Golden Predator Mines, Inc.
IDW	Inverse distance weighting
IMC	Independent Mining Consultants
KP	Knight Piésold Consulting
kt	kilotons
lb	pound
m	meter
Ma	mega annum
mi	miles
MDBM	Mount Diablo Base and Meridian
Montego	Montego Resources, Inc.
Moz	million troy ounces
MRE	mineral resource estimate
NAC	Nevada Administrative Code
NaCN/L	sodium cyanide per liter

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
NDEP	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
NEPA	Nevada Environmental Protection Act
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
NPR	Net Profits Royalty
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSR	Net Smelter Royalties
opt	ounce per ton
oz	troy ounce
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PEA	Preliminary Economic Assessment
PFS	Preliminary Feasibility Study
PoO	Plans of operation
ppm	parts per million
QP	Qualified Persons
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RC	Reverse circulation
SPD	Silver Predator Corporation
SRK	SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc.
Summit	Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.
/t	per ton
T14N, R65E	Township 14 North, Range 65 East
Taylor	Taylor Silver Project
tpd	ton per day
µm	micron or microns
US$	U.S. Dollar
USFS	U.S. Department of Agriculture – Forest Service
WPCP	Water Pollution Control Permit

Appendices

Appendix A: Certificates of Qualified Persons

SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc.
5250 Neil Road, Suite 300
Reno, Nevada 89502

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F: (775) 828-6820

reno@srk.com
www.srk.com

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Brooke Miller Clarkson, CPG do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Consultant of SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc., 5250 Neil Road, Reno, Nevada 89502.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources, Taylor Silver Project, White Pine Country, Nevada" with an Effective Date of May 17, 2018 (the "Technical Report").
3. I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from Lawrence University in 2002. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science degree in Geological Sciences from The University of Oregon in 2004. I am a Certified Professional Geologist of the American Association of Professional Geologists. I have worked as a Geologist for a total of 12 years since my graduation from university. I have conducted resource estimations since 2013 and have been involved in technical reports since 2007. My relevant experience includes mining and exploration geology, data analysis and geologic modeling.
4. 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.
5. I visited the Taylor Mine property on May 1, 2018 for one day.
6. I am responsible for the background, geology and resource estimation Sections 5-12,14 and 23-4 and portions of Sections 1, 25 and 26 summarized therefrom, of this technical report.
7. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the sections of the Technical Report I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. As of the aforementioned Effective Date, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report I am responsible for contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 20 Day of December 2018.

"Signed"

"Sealed"

____

Brooke Miller Clarkson, CPG

SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc.
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Denver, CO 80202

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F: 303.985.9947

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Brian Olson, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Consultant (Metallurgy) of SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc., 1125 Seventeenth Street, Suite 600, Denver, CO, USA, 80202.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on Mineral Resources, Taylor Silver Project, White Pine County, Nevada" with an Effective Date of May 17, 2018 (the "Technical Report").
3. I graduated with a degree in Chemical and Petroleum Refining Engineering from Colorado School of Mines in 2000. I am a Qualified Professional (QP) Member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America. I have worked as a Metallurgist for a total of 17 years since my graduation from Colorado School of Mines. My relevant experience includes consulting, process development, project management and research & development experience with base metals and precious metals. Additionally, I have been involved with the preparation of project conceptual, pre-feasibility and full-feasibility studies.
4. 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.
5. I did not visit the Taylor Mine property.
6. I am responsible for the Metallurgy Section 13 and portions of sections 1, 25 and 26.
7. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the sections of the Technical Report I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. As of the aforementioned Effective Date, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report I am responsible for contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 20 Day of December, 2018.

"Signed"

"Sealed"

Brian Olson, Principal Consultant (Metallurgy)

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Mark Allan Willow, MSc, CEM, SME-RM do hereby certify that:

1. I am Practice Leader/Principal Environmental Scientist of SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc., 5250 Neil Road, Reno, Nevada 89502.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources, Taylor Silver Project, White Pine County, Nevada" with an Effective Date of May 17, 2018 (the "Technical Report").
3. I graduated with Bachelor's degree in Fisheries and Wildlife Management from the University of Missouri in 1987 and a Master's degree in Environmental Science and Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines in 1995. I have worked as Biologist/Environmental Scientist for a total of 22 years since my graduation from university. My relevant experience includes environmental due diligence/competent persons evaluations of developmental phase and operational phase mines through the world, including small gold mining projects in Panama, Senegal, Peru, Ecuador, Philippines, and Colombia; open pit and underground coal mines in Russia; several large copper and iron mines and processing facilities in Mexico and Brazil; bauxite operations in Jamaica; and a coal mine/coking operation in China. My Project Manager experience includes several site characterization and mine closure projects. I work closely with the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Bureau of Land Management on permitting and mine closure projects to develop uniquely successful and cost effective closure alternatives for the abandoned mining operations. Finally, I draw upon this diverse background for knowledge and experience as a human health and ecological risk assessor with respect to potential environmental impacts associated with operating and closing mining properties, and have experienced in the development of Preliminary Remediation Goals and hazard/risk calculations for site remedial action plans under CERCLA activities according to current U.S. EPA risk assessment guidance.
4. I am a Certified Environmental Manager (CEM) in the State of Nevada (#1832) in accordance with Nevada Administrative Code NAC 459.970 through 459.9729. Before any person consults for a fee in matters concerning: the management of hazardous waste; the investigation of a release or potential release of a hazardous substance; the sampling of any media to determine the release of a hazardous substance; the response to a release or cleanup of a hazardous substance; or the remediation soil or water contaminated with a hazardous substance, they must be certified by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Corrective Action;
5. I am a Registered Member (No. 4104492) of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration Inc. (SME).
6. 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.
7. I did not visit the Taylor Mine property.
8. I am responsible for the preparation of Environmental Studies and Permitting Sections 4.4 and 20, and portions of Sections 1, 25 and 26 summarized therefrom, of this Technical Report.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the sections of the Technical Report I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

12. As of the aforementioned Effective Date, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report I am responsible for contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 25 Day of September 2018.

"Signed" *"Sealed"*

Mark Allan Willow, MSc, CEM, SME-RM

Appendix B: Mineral Claims

BLM Serial Number	Case Type	Claim Name/Number	Location Date
NMC1080104	LODE	NT 13	9/5/2012
NMC1080106	LODE	NT 15	9/5/2012
NMC1080107	LODE	NT 16	9/5/2012
NMC1080108	LODE	NT 17	9/5/2012
NMC1080109	LODE	NT 18	9/5/2012
NMC1080111	LODE	NT 20	9/6/2012
NMC1080112	LODE	NT 21	9/6/2012
NMC1080113	LODE	NT 22	9/6/2012
NMC1080114	LODE	NT 23	9/6/2012
NMC1080115	LODE	NT 24	9/6/2012
NMC1080116	LODE	NT 25	9/6/2012
NMC1080117	LODE	NT 26	9/6/2012
NMC1080122	LODE	NT 31	9/6/2012
NMC1080123	LODE	NT 32	9/6/2012
NMC1080124	LODE	NT 33	9/6/2012
NMC1080125	LODE	NT 34	9/6/2012
NMC1080126	LODE	NT 35	9/6/2012
NMC1080127	LODE	NT 36	9/6/2012
NMC1080128	LODE	NT 37	9/6/2012
NMC1080129	LODE	NT 38	9/6/2012
NMC1080130	LODE	NT 39	9/6/2012
NMC1080131	LODE	NT 40	9/6/2012
NMC1080132	LODE	NT 41	9/6/2012
NMC1080133	LODE	NT 42	9/6/2012
NMC1080134	LODE	NT 43	9/6/2012
NMC1080135	LODE	NT 44	9/6/2012
NMC72423	LODE	MERRIMAC # 1	3/1/1951
NMC72424	LODE	MERRIMAC # 2	3/1/1951
NMC72425	LODE	MERRIMAC # 3	3/1/1951
NMC72427	LODE	MERRIMAC # 5	5/10/1979
NMC72435	LODE	SILVER KING # 1	9/24/1959
NMC72436	LODE	SILVER KING # 2	9/24/1959
NMC72437	LODE	SILVER KING # 3	9/24/1959
NMC72438	LODE	SILVER KING # 4	9/15/1959
NMC72440	LODE	MINERAL FARM # 3	7/24/1926
NMC72441	LODE	MINERAL FARM # 4	7/24/1926
NMC72444	LODE	STAR # 3	9/21/1959
NMC72445	LODE	STAR # 4	3/20/1917
NMC72446	LODE	MINERAL FARM FRAC	5/1/1925

BLM Serial Number	Case Type	Claim Name/Number	Location Date
NMC72454	LODE	BRISTLE CONE # 91	12/6/1962
NMC72456	LODE	BRISTLE CONE # 93	12/6/1962
NMC72458	LODE	BRISTLE CONE # 95	12/6/1962
NMC72461	LODE	BRISTLE CONE #231	3/6/1963
NMC72467	LODE	GEM # 6	3/9/1964
NMC72471	LODE	GEM # 13	8/16/1977
NMC72520	LODE	SKT # 17	4/6/1979
NMC809444	LODE	AGT #1	9/1/1999
NMC809445	LODE	AGT #2	9/1/1999
NMC809446	LODE	AGT #3	9/1/1999
NMC809447	LODE	AGT #4	9/1/1999
NMC809448	LODE	AGT #5	9/1/1999
NMC809449	LODE	AGT #6	9/1/1999
NMC928948	LODE	TAYLOR #183	4/7/2006
NMC928949	LODE	TAYLOR #184	4/7/2006
NMC928950	LODE	TAYLOR #185	4/7/2006
NMC928951	LODE	TAYLOR #186	4/7/2006
NMC928962	LODE	TAYLOR #209	4/7/2006
NMC928963	LODE	TAYLOR #210	4/7/2006
NMC928964	LODE	TAYLOR #211	4/7/2006
NMC928965	LODE	TAYLOR #212	4/7/2006
NMC961591	LODE	TAY 2	4/7/2006
NMC935501	LODE	TAY 5	7/8/2006
NMC935502	LODE	TAY 6	7/8/2006
NMC935503	LODE	TAY 7	7/8/2006
NMC935504	LODE	TAY 8	7/8/2006
NMC935505	LODE	TAY 9	7/8/2006
NMC935506	LODE	TAY 10	7/8/2006
NMC935507	LODE	TAY 11	7/8/2006
NMC935508	LODE	TAY 12	7/8/2006
NMC935509	LODE	TAY 13	7/8/2006
NMC935510	LODE	TAY 14	7/8/2006
NMC935511	LODE	TAY 15	7/8/2006
NMC935512	LODE	TAY 16	7/8/2006
NMC935513	LODE	TAY 17	7/8/2006
NMC935514	LODE	TAY 18	7/8/2006
NMC935515	LODE	TAY 19	7/25/2006
NMC935516	LODE	TAY 20	7/25/2006
NMC935517	LODE	TAY 21	7/25/2006
NMC935518	LODE	TAY 22	7/25/2006
NMC935519	LODE	TAY 23	7/25/2006
NMC935520	LODE	TAY 24	7/25/2006

BLM Serial Number	Case Type	Claim Name/Number	Location Date
NMC935521	LODE	TAY 25	7/25/2006
NMC935522	LODE	TAY 26	7/25/2006
NMC935523	LODE	TAY 27	7/25/2006
NMC935527	LODE	TAY 31	7/24/2006
NMC935528	LODE	TAY 32	7/24/2006
NMC935529	LODE	TAY 33	7/22/2006
NMC935530	LODE	TAY 34	7/22/2006
NMC935531	LODE	TAY 35	7/22/2006
NMC935532	LODE	TAY 36	7/22/2006
NMC961592	LODE	TAY 41	8/14/2006
NMC935538	LODE	TAY 42	8/14/2006
NMC935540	LODE	TAY 44	8/14/2006
NMC935541	LODE	TAY 45	8/14/2006
NMC935543	LODE	TAY 47	8/15/2006
NMC942913	LODE	FT 1	12/20/2006
NMC942914	LODE	FT 2	12/20/2006
NMC942916	LODE	FT 4	12/20/2006
NMC942917	LODE	FT 5	12/20/2006
NMC942918	LODE	FT 6	12/20/2006
NMC942919	LODE	FT 7	12/20/2006
NMC942920	LODE	FT 8	12/20/2006
NMC942921	LODE	FT 9	12/20/2006
NMC942924	LODE	FT 14	12/20/2006
NMC942940	LODE	FT 60	12/20/2006
NMC942941	LODE	FT 61	12/20/2006
NMC942942	LODE	FT 62	12/20/2006
NMC942943	LODE	FT 63	12/20/2006
NMC942944	LODE	FT 64	12/20/2006
NMC942945	LODE	FT 65	12/20/2006
NMC942946	LODE	FT 66	12/20/2006
NMC942947	LODE	FT 67	12/20/2006
NMC975897	LODE	FT 86	11/9/2007
NMC975898	LODE	FT 87	11/9/2007
NMC975902	LODE	FT 91	11/9/2007
NMC975903	LODE	FT 92	11/9/2007
NMC975904	LODE	FT 93	11/9/2007
NMC975905	LODE	FT 94	11/9/2007
NMC975906	LODE	FT 95	11/9/2007
NMC975907	LODE	FT 96	11/9/2007
NMC975908	LODE	FT 97	11/9/2007
NMC975909	LODE	FT 98	11/9/2007
NMC975910	LODE	FT 99	11/9/2007

BLM Serial Number	Case Type	Claim Name/Number	Location Date
NMC975939	LODE	FT 128	11/29/2007
NMC999115	LODE	FT 129	10/4/2008
NMC999116	LODE	FT 130	10/4/2008
NMC574311	MILLSITE	T M S - 2	8/12/1989
NMC574312	MILLSITE	T M S - 3	8/12/1989
NMC574313	MILLSITE	T M S - 4	8/12/1989
NMC574314	MILLSITE	T M S - 5	8/12/1989
NMC610203	MILLSITE	TMS # 1	10/11/1990
Patent Mineral Survey # 44	PATENT	Gore	
Patent Mineral Survey # 40	PATENT	Monitor	
Patent Mineral Survey # 41	PATENT	Self Cocker	
Patent Mineral Survey # 42	PATENT	Sunrise	

Appendix C: Drill Holes in Resource Model Area

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
B19	912166.03	27825875.16	7752.27	685	Yes	Silver King Mines
B20	912063.77	27825874.86	7720.27	521	No	Silver King Mines
B21	912155.08	27825953.6	7747.16	582	No	Silver King Mines
B22	912205.23	27825951.69	7749.5	573	No	Silver King Mines
B23	912114.15	27825874.06	7736.7	256	No	Silver King Mines
B24	912142.95	27826022.35	7744.95	594	Yes	Silver King Mines
B25	912251.34	27825950.99	7779	658	Yes	Silver King Mines
B26	912200.42	27826023.46	7744.95	654	No	Silver King Mines
B27	912218.37	27826117.73	7765.78	246	No	Silver King Mines
D1	911314.79	27825686.21	7612	155	Yes	Denison Mines
D2	911219.7	27825754	7621	192	Yes	Denison Mines
D3	911165.63	27825801.87	7618	157	Yes	Denison Mines
D5	911841.21	27825337.39	7667	85	Yes	Denison Mines
D6	911862.08	27825397.4	7672	85	Yes	Denison Mines
D7	912002.45	27824653.02	7622	88	Yes	Denison Mines
D8	910974.39	27824414.16	7463	101	Yes	Denison Mines
D9	910796.58	27824876.6	7503	143	Yes	Denison Mines
D10	911735.38	27826315.73	7642	262	Yes	Denison Mines
D12	910764.28	27825041.46	7481	70	Yes	Denison Mines
D13	911647.71	27825644.87	7604	81	Yes	Denison Mines
D14	911856.36	27825776.21	7667	68	Yes	Denison Mines
D15	910898.9	27824688.88	7504	74	Yes	Denison Mines
D16	911021.48	27825919.54	7614	128	Yes	Denison Mines
D17	910387.11	27826262.16	7521	102	Yes	Denison Mines
D20	910628.73	27825882.8	7569	175	Yes	Denison Mines
FT1C	911553.6	27826356.7	7673.2	451	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT2C	911444.7	27826340.7	7672.3	501	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT3C	911486.3	27826237.8	7676.6	500	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT4C	911668	27826137.3	7621.8	350	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT5C	911509.4	27825954.6	7584	500	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT6C	911693.9	27826553	7673.9	300	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT7	911543.5	27826859.4	7730.4	250	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT8	911561.5	27827058.1	7700.6	300	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT9	911775.5	27826851.6	7693.5	250	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT10	911392.3	27826659.5	7671.8	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT11	911353.4	27826443.2	7670	200	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT12	911418.7	27826254.9	7673.4	250	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT13	911449.2	27826164.8	7669.9	300	Yes	Fury Exploration

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
FT14C	911547.9	27826555.3	7670.6	400	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT15	911524.2	27826091.1	7647.6	200	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT16	911936.5	27826461.8	7672.7	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT17	911594.6	27826077.5	7630.9	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT18	911562	27825843.6	7554.7	200	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT19	911934.1	27825060.9	7661.9	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT20	911979.5	27825095.9	7667.7	200	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT21	911704.43	27825457.93	7622.8	250	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT22	911729.2	27825457.9	7623.1	300	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT23	911658.2	27826148.8	7621.8	200	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT24	911576.6	27825346.9	7553.1	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT25	911259.3	27825352	7561.7	125	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT26	910448.4	27826636.4	7537.8	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT27C	911585.1	27825660.7	7579.2	450	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT28	910419.1	27826760.3	7537.2	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT29	910106.2	27826853.6	7517	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT30	910375.6	27826660.4	7508.3	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT31	910494	27826534.7	7517	200	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT32	910446.5	27826469.5	7512.3	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT33	910502.4	27826534.5	7517.1	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT34	909922	27826529.7	7499.3	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT35	910059.3	27826341.4	7487	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT36	910455.2	27826350	7513.1	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT37	910855	27826249.1	7555.5	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT38	910775.3	27826155.9	7554.3	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT39	910539.4	27826063.2	7552.8	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT40	910579.2	27826149.5	7549	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT41	910380.9	27826081.9	7550	110	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT42	910522.1	27825876.8	7549.7	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT43	910448.9	27825970.1	7549.6	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT44	910672.6	27825956.7	7552.4	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT45	910660.6	27826056.5	7552.5	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT46	910745.8	27826060	7551.9	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT47	910858.9	27826066.8	7552.9	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT48C	911577.7	27825833.7	7554.9	450	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT49	910801.8	27825953.7	7551.7	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT50	910969.9	27826072.6	7551.2	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT51	911079	27826039.9	7539.3	150	Yes	Fury Exploration

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
FT52	911110.6	27825954.4	7538.2	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT53	911017.6	27825957.3	7536.3	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT54	910838.7	27825852.8	7537.9	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT55C	910692	27824690.5	7467.2	450	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT56	910996	27825764.2	7537.6	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT57	911095.6	27825767.6	7537	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT58	911134.5	27825862.1	7536.4	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT59	911244.5	27825865.3	7537.7	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT60	911212.4	27825951.5	7539.2	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT61	911305	27825950.7	7538.2	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT62	911304.9	27825765.7	7525.4	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT63	911396.7	27825765.4	7537.3	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT64	911409.8	27825660.9	7536.6	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT65	911302.78	27825580.38	7539.98	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT66	910913.7	27825591.2	7540.1	200	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT67	910816.2	27825562.6	7537.4	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT68	910827.7	27825459	7539.9	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT69	910930.8	27825414.8	7542.3	200	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT70	910873.5	27825357.7	7542.6	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT71	911035.1	27825411.7	7545	200	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT72	910971.1	27825370.4	7543.8	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT73	911177.9	27825341.4	7556.9	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT74	911322.8	27825472.2	7553.4	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT75	911233	27825462.4	7550.8	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT76	911136	27825456.5	7547.6	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT77	911082.9	27825379	7546.4	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT78C	910657	27824687.9	7467.5	500	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT79	910521.8	27825557	7505.1	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT80	910528.7	27825454.3	7493.7	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT81	910606.9	27825364.6	7481.3	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT82	910602.56	27824865.76	7471.07	400	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT83	912213.7	27824924.7	7698.8	400	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT84	912179.85	27825020.12	7698.48	400	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT85	911882.4	27825108.5	7658.2	400	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT86C	910821.9	27824462.4	7462	350	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT87	911902.7	27825249.2	7623.4	400	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT88	911888	27825435.3	7609.6	400	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT89	911884.7	27825447	7610.7	400	Yes	Fury Exploration

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
FT90	911724.5	27825558.8	7607	400	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT91	911285.2	27826247	7636.2	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT92	911317.8	27826156.8	7641.7	300	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT93	911259.53	27826157.43	7628.12	300	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT94C	910806.5	27824466	7461.3	500	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT95	911153.1	27826248	7604.98	150	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT96	911007.2	27826165.1	7570.2	400	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT97	910747.5	27826300	7547.3	200	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT98	911518.1	27825407.9	7553.2	400	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT99	911444.8	27825118.7	7576.6	400	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT100	911395.2	27825115	7576.4	400	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT101	910894.9	27824263.5	7429.8	350	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT102C	911794.61	27824754.43	7579.3	381	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT103	910864.9	27824242.3	7428.3	500	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT104	910609.2	27824865.5	7469.2	350	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT105	910592.4	27824864.1	7467.8	500	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT106	910608.9	27825054.6	7457.2	350	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT107	910586.2	27825052.8	7453.7	500	Yes	Fury Exploration
FT108C	911283.6	27826266.2	7637.5	771	Yes	Fury Exploration
GPT-001	911808.2	27824776.5	7576.6	645	Yes	Golden Predator
GPT-002	911951	27824119.4	7573.7	500	Yes	Golden Predator
GPT-003	911951.4	27824132	7573.9	700	Yes	Golden Predator
GPT-004	911951.1	27824144	7574.6	500	Yes	Golden Predator
GPT-005	912056.98	27824282.98	7602	700	Yes	Golden Predator
GPT-006	912068.3	27824289.8	7602.3	400	Yes	Golden Predator
GPT-007	912064.4	27824292.4	7602.1	300	Yes	Golden Predator
GPT-008	911511.6	27825446.8	7554.4	200	Yes	Golden Predator
GPT-009	911492.1	27825503.8	7551.1	200	Yes	Golden Predator
GPT-010	911535	27825362.5	7552.6	200	Yes	Golden Predator
GPT-011	911890.6	27826228.9	7672.2	250	Yes	Golden Predator
PT1	911288.72	27825726.15	7616	148	Yes	Phillips
PT2	911203.83	27825689	7628	100	Yes	Phillips
PT3	911173.79	27825718.93	7610	104	No	Phillips
PT4	910772.17	27825620.2	7568	146	No	Phillips
PT5	911051.57	27825862.63	7610	240	Yes	Phillips
PT7	911246.74	27825729.06	7617	156	Yes	Phillips
PT8	910693.11	27825670.03	7557	150	Yes	Phillips
PT9	910599.19	27825648.86	7533	104	Yes	Phillips

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
PT10	910716.92	27825763.03	7570	160	Yes	Phillips
PT11	910916.54	27825913.34	7619	268	Yes	Phillips
PT12	911559.24	27825909.58	7621	304	Yes	Phillips
PT13	911657.9	27826587.45	7694	264	Yes	Phillips
PT14	911050.92	27826203.47	7584	144	Yes	Phillips
PT15	911048.33	27825986.56	7611	124	No	Phillips
PT16	911379.13	27826012.18	7653	224	Yes	Phillips
PT17	911931.32	27825780.35	7687	424	Yes	Phillips
PT18	911846.36	27825780.19	7667	504	Yes	Phillips
PT19	911865.77	27826079.09	7672	364	Yes	Phillips
PT19A	911870.77	27826079.1	7672	104	Yes	Phillips
PT20	911865.37	27826289.99	7683	504	Yes	Phillips
PT21	911780.56	27826209.86	7663	384	No	Phillips
PT22	911795.65	27826159.92	7666	212	Yes	Phillips
PT23	911881.21	27825850.22	7667	184	No	Phillips
PT24	911916.07	27825910.26	7677	444	Yes	Phillips
PT25	911947.37	27826268.16	7694	156	Yes	Phillips
PT25A	911940.44	27826233.16	7694	504	No	Phillips
PT26	912012.11	27824825.95	7632	404	Yes	Phillips
PT28	912087.37	27825195.93	7702	504	No	Phillips
PT29	912422.73	27822317.91	7490	504	No	Phillips
PT30	912397.95	27822207.92	7487	546	No	Phillips
PT33	911487.85	27826655.09	7721	445	Yes	Phillips
PT34	911449.45	27826868.92	7722	340	Yes	Phillips
PT35	911654.39	27826851.32	7718	204	Yes	Phillips
PT36	911416.03	27826576.99	7717	104	Yes	Phillips
PT37	910905.38	27826518.04	7582	330	Yes	Phillips
PT38	910199.26	27826751.57	7556	280	Yes	Phillips
PT39	910265.45	27826638.75	7540	312	No	Phillips
PT40	910161.5	27826637.55	7529	320	Yes	Phillips
PT41	910055.58	27826619.36	7522	300	Yes	Phillips
PT42	910375.37	27826654.96	7550	196	Yes	Phillips
SKT100	910160.47	27826654.54	7529	150	No	Silver King Mines
SKT100-2	910160.47	27826654.54	7529	150	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT101	911194.82	27825697.98	7610	180	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT102	910776.84	27825791.13	7584	300	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT103	911031.6	27825853.59	7610	110	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT104	910051.55	27826637.34	7522	100	Yes	Silver King Mines

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
SKT105	910694.12	27825663.03	7557	100	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT106	911360.52	27825816.24	7633	63	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT201	911348.52	27825814.22	7627	180	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT202	911483.5	27825794.49	7611	135	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT203	911500.78	27825644.59	7572	130	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT204	911419.96	27825572.47	7559	120	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT205	911391.35	27825372.51	7591	41	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT206	911490.3	27825376.7	7586	179	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT207	911355.57	27825266.49	7591	120	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT208	911647.68	27825662.86	7618	140	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT209	911627.48	27826289.53	7644	220	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT210	910626.6	27825430.01	7509	65	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT211	910664.76	27825340.13	7491	80	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT212	910499.24	27825648.67	7508	190	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT213	910511.01	27825767.63	7534	120	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT214	910608.3	27825590.9	7533	65	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT215	910748.33	27825018.44	7480	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT216	911639.84	27825576.89	7604	85	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT217	911699.84	27825567.01	7627	100	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT218	911454.42	27825319.65	7582	100	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT219	911437.57	27825247.65	7577	46	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT220	911527.43	27825297.8	7569	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT221	911483.73	27825151.79	7554	150	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT222	911735.02	27825460.13	7627	40	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT223	911754.22	27825353.21	7627	120	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT224	911857.17	27825352.41	7660	140	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT225	911852.32	27825279.44	7657	85	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT226	911926.57	27825126.65	7672	100	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT227	911934.41	27825210.63	7679	50	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT228	911947.22	27825306.61	7691	27	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT229	911958.97	27825434.57	7693	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT230	911136.81	27824151.59	7462	185	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT231	910054.74	27826537.4	7520	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT232	910158.69	27826541.59	7526	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT233	910264.64	27826537.8	7538	140	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT234	910068.93	27826435.47	7514	118	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT235	910158.89	27826432.64	7518	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT236	910266.82	27826445.85	7521	125	Yes	Silver King Mines

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
SKT237	910360.56	27826555.97	7537	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT238	910371.72	27826471.04	7519	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT239	910406.08	27826277.19	7520	90	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT240	911244.95	27825618.11	7601	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT241	911158.08	27825568.97	7599	75	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT242	911324.36	27825908.13	7644	165	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT243	911236.46	27825876.97	7632	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT244	911033.83	27825730.65	7601	47	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT245	910887.84	27825761.36	7598	205	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT246	911038.99	27825645.7	7583	140	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT247	911404.29	27825924.27	7648	120	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT249	910942.05	27825639.52	7587	120	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT250	911030.2	27825537.74	7595	100	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT251	910146.29	27826751.47	7529	175	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT252	910267.23	27826750.7	7540	130	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT253	910334.24	27826209.09	7520	175	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT254	910477.22	27826186.37	7542	150	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT255	911639.67	27826186.6	7636	185	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT256	911865.96	27825459.38	7677	185	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT257	911856.78	27825557.31	7678	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT258	911669.51	27825743.87	7619	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT259	911632.29	27826386.5	7668	225	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT260	911527.53	27826290.34	7680	205	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT261	911728.43	27826289.73	7641	365	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT262	911728.23	27826395.68	7652	305	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT263	911637.09	27826492.46	7688	185	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT264	911526.34	27826388.29	7691	305	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT265	911723.06	27826483.62	7672	205	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT266	911835.99	27826495.84	7661	205	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT267	911829.19	27826394.87	7660	165	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT268	911717.6	27826207.74	7640	202	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT269	911257.26	27825973.97	7641	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT270	911158.25	27826004.76	7620	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT271	911122.92	27825665.85	7606	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT272	911310.8	27825680.21	7612	80	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT273	911544.73	27826178.42	7660	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT274	911425.59	27826283.15	7683	180	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT275	911423.41	27826379.1	7693	170	Yes	Silver King Mines

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
SKT276	911528.15	27826484.25	7704	225	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT277	910862.34	27826029.18	7611	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT278	910444.51	27826041.38	7554	115	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT279	910669.18	27826157.75	7565	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT280	910754.04	27826210.89	7567	140	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT281	911525.99	27826572.2	7714	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT282	911428.21	27826479.06	7709	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT283	911535.91	27826086.45	7652	165	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT284	911664.84	27826092.7	7614	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT285	911457.11	27826002.34	7659	165	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT286	910523.01	27826283.41	7528	165	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT287	910478.54	27826540.21	7523	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT288	910357.93	27826364.06	7508	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT289	910261.98	27826363.88	7509	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT290	910163.04	27826355.69	7512	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT291	910617.95	27826292.59	7539	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT292	910911.08	27826150.22	7591	85	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT293	909957.6	27826635.16	7515	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT294	911445.83	27824070.22	7495	140	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT295	910998.37	27824416.2	7463	100	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT296	911209.78	27824153.73	7455	150	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT297	911066.85	27824148.46	7455	90	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT298	911109.47	27824340.45	7438	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT299	910988.49	27824359.21	7445	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT300	911051.32	27824429.3	7464	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT301	910791.27	27825043.51	7481	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT302	910265.04	27826851.65	7535	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT303	910157.11	27826841.45	7528	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT304	910062.34	27826744.31	7522	185	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT306	910850.24	27825044.62	7481	110	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT307	910765.13	27825118.42	7470	85	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT308	910708.41	27824990.38	7480	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT309	910712.17	27825111.33	7456	75	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT310	910703.93	27825239.25	7469	85	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT311	910728.75	27825325.26	7483	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT312	910661.2	27825111.23	7452	85	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT313	910793.53	27824902.58	7503	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT314	910892.81	27824736.85	7502	50	Yes	Silver King Mines

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
SKT315	910806.74	27824791.66	7490	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT316	910760.58	27824884.53	7494	140	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT317	910766.44	27824956.5	7496	135	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT318	910857.89	27824699.8	7494	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT319	910880.07	27824602.89	7497	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT320	910783.8	27824765.63	7479	85	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT321	910846.57	27824868.7	7513	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT322	910961.21	27824512.08	7491	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT323	911103.01	27824056.57	7451	185	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT324	911096.77	27824184.5	7460	130	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT325	911166.95	27824072.69	7444	115	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT326	911113.28	27823914.66	7422	245	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT327	910796.38	27824982.55	7497	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT328	910931.03	27824609.98	7509	165	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT329	910870.69	27824802.77	7505	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT330	910922.12	27824566.98	7501	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT331	911043.55	27824311.34	7423	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT332	911097.62	27824261.46	7445	30	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT333	911056.71	27824227.4	7440	162	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT334	911018.89	27824142.37	7442	165	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT335	911032.06	27824051.44	7451	185	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT336	911090.52	27824318.42	7432	100	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT337	911086.5	27824329.41	7432	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT338	911518.07	27825486.7	7595	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT339	911450.07	27825503.56	7587	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT340	911449.34	27825363.62	7588	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT341	911363.38	27825364.46	7587	85	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT342	911426.2	27825442.54	7586	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT343	911501.97	27825545.64	7574	45	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT344	911385.03	27825020.66	7556	85	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT345	911985.63	27825084.78	7664	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT346	911995.41	27824671.99	7632	125	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT347	911981.26	27824756.93	7634	115	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT348	911961.97	27824909.82	7632	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT349	911948.13	27824832.83	7627	110	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT350	911996.55	27824603.03	7624	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT351	910672.66	27825388.12	7497	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT352	910161.62	27825534.07	7452	185	Yes	Silver King Mines

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
SKT353	911506.97	27825021.89	7539	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT354	911339.29	27824897.63	7547	75	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT355	911364.34	27824865.69	7539	110	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT356	911496.24	27824886.94	7521	90	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT357	911450.63	27824694.94	7495	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT358	911434.99	27824510.99	7484	180	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT359A	911343.38	27824328.9	7482	35	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT359B	911353.37	27824328.92	7482	45	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT360	911271.31	27824381.74	7471	100	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT361	911562.84	27824554.22	7502	175	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT362	911186.63	27824233.65	7470	105	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT364	910175.5	27826115.83	7507	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT365	910211.21	27826256.83	7491	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT366	910116.27	27826249.65	7484	150	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT367	910071.49	27826143.61	7475	150	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT368	909986.29	27826266.39	7497	135	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT369	909858.91	27826498.04	7496	145	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT370	909860.56	27826680.96	7504	150	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT371	911997.75	27825538.59	7712	90	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT372	911964.67	27825586.51	7710	100	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT373	911922.7	27825584.43	7694	82	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT374	911914.83	27825516.45	7686	85	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT375	911912.6	27825638.38	7695	82	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT376	911661.18	27825916.77	7604	124	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT377	911827.67	27826665.74	7671	284	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT378	911586.79	27826660.28	7709	124	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT379	911774.36	27826836.56	7691	124	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT380	912004.24	27826844	7690	144	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT381	911819.11	27826958.59	7705	96	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT382	912035	27826961	7694	352	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT384	911631.39	27826859.27	7722	244	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT385	911673.75	27826659.45	7693	184	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT386	911708.36	27826851.42	7708	244	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT387	911715.16	27826957.39	7721	212	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT388	911911.28	27826843.82	7677	164	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT389	911692.93	27826041.77	7611	184	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT390	911500.31	27826931.99	7714	104	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT391	911496.91	27827141.88	7668	64	Yes	Silver King Mines

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
SKT393	910892.89	27826775.89	7590	104	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT394	911108.95	27826691.35	7638	164	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT395	911498.11	27827032.94	7692	100	Yes	Silver King Mines
SKT396	910813.15	27826661.79	7581	92	Yes	Silver King Mines
SPT11-001	911090	27825982.3	7539.7	400	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-002	911159.8	27825818.3	7536.8	300	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-003	911080.9	27825677.9	7538.4	500	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-004	911440.8	27825739.4	7536.7	300	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-005	911391.8	27825886.5	7537.2	300	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-006	911584.6	27825320.3	7553.7	300	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-007	911556.3	27825270.2	7554.5	300	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-008	911350.7	27825332.2	7567.5	300	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-009	911579.5	27825085.6	7570.9	300	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-010	911599.5	27825088.3	7571.8	250	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-011	911762.8	27824789.4	7576	350	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-012	911743.5	27824805.5	7576.1	500	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-013	911547.7	27825170.8	7560.5	250	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-014	911661	27825509.9	7615.4	400	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-015	911708.2	27825430.1	7624.1	400	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-016	911857.9	27825301	7621.9	400	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-017	911864.8	27825403.01	7609	300	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-018	911505.1	27825612.5	7570.1	400	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-019	911706.9	27825424	7624	400	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-020	911666.7	27825793	7592.7	200	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-021	911903.7	27825757.5	7686.3	200	No	Silver Predator
SPT11-022	911422.8	27826180.6	7670.1	350	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-023	911913.9	27825843	7685.9	200	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-024	911899.9	27826046.7	7673.6	495	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-025	911905.2	27826153.7	7673.2	450	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-026	911911.1	27826253.4	7672.6	355	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-027	911920.5	27826360.3	7672	360	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-028	911926.7	27826467.9	7672.9	350	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-029	911967.2	27826606.7	7674.3	350	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-030	911686.7	27826749.4	7672.7	250	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-031	911663.9	27826602.5	7672.2	400	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-032	911690.3	27826602.6	7672.6	300	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-033	911504.4	27826668.7	7671.9	250	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT11-034	911599.4	27826458.4	7670.9	300	Yes	Silver Predator

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
SPT11-035	911577	27826457.7	7671.1	250	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-36	911589.1	27825057.6	7572.4	250	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-37	911539	27825194.7	7558.6	250	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-38	910923.8	27825190.9	7543.7	200	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-39	911012.7	27825016.5	7559	200	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-40	910743.8	27825893.6	7552.1	175	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-41	910498.1	27826014	7550.5	250	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-42	910881.6	27825926.9	7554.6	150	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-43	910896	27825790.1	7536.6	160	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-44	911001.3	27825659.2	7538.9	100	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-45	911198.5	27825668.9	7537.1	100	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-46	911345.1	27825668.1	7535.3	100	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-47	912163.4	27824141.8	7637.1	250	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-48	912166.7	27824144	7637.3	360	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-49	912172.7	27824151.8	7636.9	410	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-50	912198.7	27824042.1	7651.8	220	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-51	912202.9	27824041.9	7652	360	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-52	912212.1	27824026.4	7651.9	280	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-53	912215.2	27824029.2	7652.1	320	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-54	912229.5	27824139.3	7640.4	500	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-55	911667.5	27824821.9	7574.5	200	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-56	911076.2	27824882.2	7570.7	200	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-57	911936.5	27826012.9	7672.6	460	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-58	912007.1	27826147.2	7674.6	350	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-59	912142.5	27824653.9	7632.4	390	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-60	912154.9	27824650.1	7631.9	300	Yes	Silver Predator
SPT-61	911656.31	27826124.22	7622.97	485	Yes	Silver Predator 2014
SPT-62	911663.1	27826123.84	7621	400	Yes	Silver Predator 2014
T7	912126.32	27825209.99	7722	532	No	Silver King Mines
T29	912035.3	27824722.05	7642	118	No	Silver King Mines
T30	912037.4	27824671.08	7632	108	No	Silver King Mines
T31	912028.51	27824614.09	7617	114	No	Silver King Mines
T32	912042.61	27824559.14	7612	264	No	Silver King Mines
T33	912072.42	27824648.15	7627	132	No	Silver King Mines
T37	912100.62	27824538.26	7607	114	No	Silver King Mines
T43	912126.82	27824482.84	7610.41	130	No	Silver King Mines
T44	912059.95	27824375.26	7607	132	No	Silver King Mines
T45	912093.85	27824419.3	7607	154	No	Silver King Mines

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
T46	912042.01	27824348.24	7607	164	No	Silver King Mines
T47	912032.08	27824316.23	7602	130	No	Silver King Mines
T48	912021.06	27824327.21	7600	180	No	Silver King Mines
T49	912149.89	27824385.43	7617	280	No	Silver King Mines
T50	912192.98	27824432.59	7617	204	No	Silver King Mines
T51	912172.04	27824406.86	7627.41	138	No	Silver King Mines
T52	912185.94	27824457.06	7624.29	148	No	Silver King Mines
T55	912119.54	27824578.48	7617.17	182	No	Silver King Mines
T56	912066.6	27824559.18	7612	252	No	Silver King Mines
T57	912058.73	27824491.2	7595	58	No	Silver King Mines
T59	912132.03	27824368.6	7623.57	180	No	Silver King Mines
T60	912231.45	27824440.36	7634.95	192	No	Silver King Mines
T61	912229.49	27824471.24	7634.91	192	No	Silver King Mines
T62	912230.6	27824413.17	7637.25	184	No	Silver King Mines
T63	912199.55	27824393.22	7624	184	No	Silver King Mines
T64	912153.7	27824431.11	7609	200	No	Silver King Mines
T65	912125.27	27824403.97	7619.71	166	No	Silver King Mines
T66	912109.81	27824439.32	7602	144	No	Silver King Mines
T67	912091.78	27824457.28	7597	164	No	Silver King Mines
T68	912086.72	27824490.25	7597	144	No	Silver King Mines
T69	912074.84	27824429.26	7597	160	No	Silver King Mines
T70	912085.28	27824357.21	7615.7	168	No	Silver King Mines
T71	912057.88	27824413.24	7597	150	No	Silver King Mines
T72	912037.93	27824393.21	7602	104	No	Silver King Mines
T73	912129.36	27824352.8	7623.83	176	No	Silver King Mines
T74	912152.05	27824458.79	7616.04	160	No	Silver King Mines
T75	912213.82	27824355.56	7638.29	204	No	Silver King Mines
T76	912127.44	27824311.92	7624.79	168	No	Silver King Mines
T77	912159.07	27824289.09	7627.25	184	No	Silver King Mines
T78	912153.61	27824320.76	7624	180	No	Silver King Mines
T79	912161.56	27824346.97	7624	200	No	Silver King Mines
T80	912186.79	27824377.9	7624	132	No	Silver King Mines
T81	912211.22	27824410.13	7624	168	No	Silver King Mines
T82	912189.66	27824342.02	7628	184	No	Silver King Mines
T83	912186.78	27824277.35	7627	204	No	Silver King Mines
T84	912185.61	27824315.53	7626	150	No	Silver King Mines
T85	912220.61	27824253.52	7630	420	No	Silver King Mines
T86	912203.44	27824243.29	7633.38	192	No	Silver King Mines

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
T87	912171.02	27824262.12	7625	104	No	Silver King Mines
T88	912166.6	27824270.91	7627.54	128	No	Silver King Mines
T89	912147.18	27824235.19	7627.3	120	No	Silver King Mines
T90	912214.93	27824297.59	7636.44	200	No	Silver King Mines
T91	912136.54	27824257.36	7614	190	No	Silver King Mines
T92	911988.43	27824664.98	7576	124	No	Silver King Mines
T93	911980.4	27824682.96	7626	126	No	Silver King Mines
T94	911994.34	27824710.97	7632	140	No	Silver King Mines
T95	911993.28	27824744.96	7634	150	No	Silver King Mines
T96	911905.83	27824842.04	7614.48	380	No	Silver King Mines
T97	911986.18	27824793.92	7637	124	No	Silver King Mines
T98	912166.29	27824123.48	7634	800	No	Silver King Mines
T101	912101.21	27825221.34	7703.83	396	No	Silver King Mines
T103	912152.74	27825140.48	7701.7	424	No	Silver King Mines
T104	912134.08	27825229.5	7715.34	310	No	Silver King Mines
T107	912102.19	27824293.38	7619.4	190	No	Silver King Mines
T108	912097.44	27824322.35	7619.52	190	No	Silver King Mines
T111	912112	27824390.85	7610	200	No	Silver King Mines
T112	912213.86	27824128.67	7646.48	456	No	Silver King Mines
T113	912140.92	27824062.96	7646	732	No	Silver King Mines
T114	912151.54	27824153.04	7625	404	No	Silver King Mines
T115	912128.72	27824114.91	7629	424	No	Silver King Mines
T116	912133.09	27824180.09	7634.34	392	No	Silver King Mines
T117	912191.07	27824177.1	7639.26	416	No	Silver King Mines
T118	912216.2	27824156.26	7643.1	404	No	Silver King Mines
T119	912273.05	27824169.56	7641.6	376	No	Silver King Mines
T120	912184.46	27824079.03	7643	424	No	Silver King Mines
T122	912102.24	27824425.51	7598	344	No	Silver King Mines
T123	912077.89	27824403.28	7607	244	No	Silver King Mines
T124	912150.06	27824508.07	7617.55	356	No	Silver King Mines
T125	912119.66	27824515.31	7607	204	No	Silver King Mines
T128	912084.16	27824261.36	7607	376	No	Silver King Mines
T130	912076.21	27824237.35	7607	664	No	Silver King Mines
T131	912035.8	27824980.93	7657	312	No	Silver King Mines
T132	912085.82	27824441.28	7597	404	No	Silver King Mines
T133	912011.04	27824341.18	7602	296	No	Silver King Mines
T134	912047.12	27824293.27	7602	404	No	Silver King Mines
T135	912070.82	27824337.9	7613.37	384	No	Silver King Mines

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
T136	912082.72	27824177.09	7615	100	No	Silver King Mines
T137	912052.71	27824348.26	7609.78	304	No	Silver King Mines
T139	912128.77	27824296.83	7624.11	401	No	Silver King Mines
T141	912052.27	27824212.32	7607	304	No	Silver King Mines
T147	912188.69	27825313.17	7743.01	244	No	Silver King Mines
TA2	911440.4	27825855.38	7632	404	Yes	Silver King Mines
TA4	911109.44	27825918.71	7621	144	No	Silver King Mines
TA5	911321.19	27825997.08	7647	404	No	Silver King Mines
TA6	911203.1	27826071.82	7620	404	Yes	Silver King Mines
TA7	911143.53	27825860.8	7621	124	No	Silver King Mines
TA9	911210.71	27825749.98	7620	344	No	Silver King Mines
TA12	911276.61	27825788.09	7628	200	Yes	Silver King Mines
TA14	911076.7	27825788.71	7609	60	Yes	Silver King Mines
TA15	911094.71	27825777.75	7609	72	No	Silver King Mines
TA16	911129.75	27825752.83	7611	76	No	Silver King Mines
TA19	910972.69	27825821.49	7611	360	No	Silver King Mines
TA20	910854.7	27825842.26	7606	172	No	Silver King Mines
TA21	910814.53	27825943.13	7607	100	No	Silver King Mines
TA22	911101.08	27825582.85	7598	160	No	Silver King Mines
TA23	910865.05	27825660.36	7583	24	No	Silver King Mines
TA23A	910860.05	27825660.35	7583	176	Yes	Silver King Mines
TA25	910826.97	27825709.27	7584	216	Yes	Silver King Mines
TA26	910763.82	27825805.1	7584	304	No	Silver King Mines
TA27	910708.68	27825887.96	7584	344	No	Silver King Mines
TA28	910682.48	27825997.85	7587	152	Yes	Silver King Mines
TA29	910752.27	27826089.94	7587	124	No	Silver King Mines
TA31	910551.39	27826080.56	7565	164	No	Silver King Mines
TA32	910529.66	27825945.59	7559	156	No	Silver King Mines
TA35	910620.9	27825796.83	7557	188	No	Silver King Mines
TB2	910691.1	27825675.02	7557	352	Yes	Silver King Mines
TB3	910710.31	27825563.11	7553	316	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT1	911716.6	27825684.99	7634	80	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT2	911701.74	27825614.99	7636	80	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT3	911721.83	27825565.05	7640	80	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT4	911716.83	27825565.04	7639	80	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT5	911746.92	27825510.13	7642	50	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT6	911700.84	27825562.01	7627	75	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT7	911689.66	27825659.95	7632	25	Yes	Silver King Mines

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Used For Estimation	Company
TT8	911933.4	27825215.62	7679	45	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT9	911827.18	27825355.35	7656	20	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT10	911864.97	27825454.38	7674	80	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT11	911943.21	27825310.6	7699	50	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT12	911781.39	27825778.07	7663	20	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT13	911794.31	27825819.07	7659	45	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT14	911909.42	27825212.58	7685	60	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT15	911464.18	27825444.61	7586	30	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT16	911516.18	27825431.72	7588	70	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT21	911806.6	27825665.17	7662	50	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT22	911801.6	27825665.16	7654	70	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT24	911831.49	27825715.19	7676	80	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT25	911771.49	27825730.07	7659	60	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT26	911761.49	27825730.05	7658	30	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT27	911721.6	27825685	7634	80	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT28	911686.66	27825659.94	7630	70	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT29	911689.65	27825666.94	7632	80	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT30	911686.75	27825614.96	7633	70	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT31	911816.76	27825578.23	7653	50	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT33	911756.82	27825560.12	7652	35	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT34	911787.9	27825510.2	7652	10	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT35	911774.01	27825455.2	7646	40	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT36	911787.23	27825340.28	7646	40	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT37	911802.13	27825390.29	7646	40	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT38	911861.87	27825510.35	7680	60	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT39	911826.99	27825455.31	7661	20	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT40	911881.95	27825460.41	7677	80	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT41	911835.07	27825410.34	7660	50	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT42	911872.06	27825410.41	7671	80	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT43	911877.05	27825410.42	7672	31	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT43A	911882.05	27825410.43	7672	20	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT44	911827.17	27825360.35	7656	40	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT45	911872.15	27825360.44	7669	55	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT46	911817.26	27825316.35	7650	60	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT47	911857.25	27825310.43	7671	80	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT48	911857.35	27825260.45	7669	70	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT49	911931.27	27825283.59	7675	90	Yes	Silver King Mines
TT50	911925.29	27825273.58	7677	10	Yes	Silver King Mines