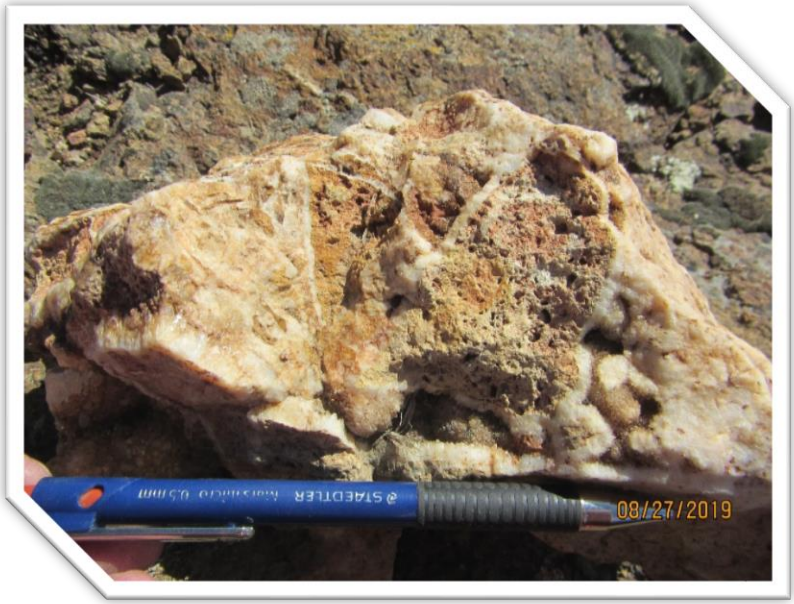
TECHNICAL REPORT
TUSCARORA PROPERTY
ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA, USA



Prepared for:
AMERICAN PACIFIC MINING CORP.
Suite 910- 510 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A8, Canada

Prepared by:
VAN PHU BUI, P.GEO.

Effective Date:
March 31, 2020

Report Date:
April 3, 2020

Report No. 18036RT002

CERTIFICATE AND SIGNATURE, Van Phu Bui, P.Geo.

I, Van Phu Bui, of 33086 Hill Avenue, Mission, BC, V2V 2R6, Canada, do hereby certify that;

1. I am a consulting geologist and partner at ARC Geoscience Group Inc., with a business address of 600-1285 West Broadway, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6H 3X8.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (2004) with a Bachelor of Science degree in Earth and Ocean Sciences.

3. I am a registered member in good standing of The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Reg. No. 34774) since July 2010.

4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 2004 in the capacity of an exploration and consulting geoscientist in mineral exploration in Canada and abroad.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43 - 101") and certify that by reason of education, experience, and affiliation with a professional organization I meet the requirements of a "qualified person" as defined in NI 43-101.

6. This report titled "**Technical Report, Tuscarora Property, Elko County, Nevada, USA**" dated April 3, 2020 and effective March 31, 2020 (the "Technical Report"), is based on a study of the data and literature available on the Tuscarora property. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report. I visited the property on August 27, 2019. Since the date of the site visit OceanaGold U.S. Holdings Inc. drilled six reverse circulation holes and one core hole. The work is considered material to the Tuscarora property. I have not performed a site visit to verify this work in the field due to travel restrictions related to the global Covid-19 pandemic as at the effective date of this report.

7. I have not previously worked on this deposit.

8. As at the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this National Instrument.

9. I am "independent" of the issuer, as that term is described in Section 1.5 of NI 43 -101.

10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Signed and dated this 3rd day of April 2020

(signed) *Van Phu Bui* [Sealed]
Van Phu Bui, B.Sc., P.Geo.

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1 SUMMARY

This report provides a geological description and summary of previous work for the Tuscarora property (the "Property") in support of securities regulatory reporting requirements. The report was prepared for American Pacific Mining Corp. (the "Company" or "APM") – an issuer listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the ticker symbol "USGD" – and the information contained herein is current to March 31, 2020, the effective date.

The scope of the work completed by the author includes the review of academic studies relevant to the Property, technical information provided by the Company, and the author's site visit that was performed on August 27, 2019. Due to travel restrictions related to the global Covid-19 pandemic, the author was unable to perform a follow-up site visit to inspect the 2019 drilling work that was completed by OceanaGold U.S. Holdings Inc. ("OceanaGold"). The author relied fully upon legal documents and records provided by APM for matters related to agreements and royalties, claim ownership, surface rights, environmental liability and permits (Section 4.2 to Section 4.7).

APM entered into an option agreement with Novo Resources (USA) Corp., dated November 6, 2017, to acquire a 100% interest in 24 unpatented lode mining claims totalling 204 ha (469 ac) in the Tuscarora mining district (the "Novo Claims") by making cash payments totalling CA $375,000, payment in common shares of the Company equivalent to CA $200,000, and by fulfilling annual exploration expenditures of US $100,000 per annum. The option agreement is subject to 0.5% Net Smelter Return royalty payable to Novo Resources (USA) Corp. and 2.0- 4.0% royalty interest payable to Nevada Select Royalty, Inc. In March 2018, APM staked 67 unpatented lode mining claims and increased the property land holding to 761 ha (1,880 ac) (the "APM Staked Claims"). On April 15, 2019, APM entered into an exploration earn-in agreement with OceanaGold U.S. Holdings Inc., whereby OceanaGold can earn up to a 75% interest in the Property over an eight year period, subject to APM acquiring 100% interest in the Novo Claims, by conducting US $10,000,000 in exploration activities on the Property and by making scheduled cash payments to APM in the aggregate of US $250,000. It was announced on January 29, 2020 that OceanaGold terminated the exploration earn-in agreement. The Property currently consists of 91 unpatented lode mining claims covering approximately 761 ha (1,880 ac) of land within the Tuscarora mining district, Elko County, Nevada. The Property is geographically centered at 116º 13' 25" West longitude and 41º 18' 21" North latitude on the Tuscarora and Mount Blitzen quadrangle 7.5-minute topographic map sheets. The operating season is year-round, and the Property is vehicle accessible by state highway, paved roads and dirt tracks. The town of Tuscarora, which is adjacent to the Property, is energized by the regional power grid. The city of Elko is located approximately 52.5 road-miles from the Property and is the nearest major supply centre.

The Tuscarora mining district contains the oldest and the only productive Eocene epithermal deposits in Nevada. Placer gold was first discovered in the district in 1867. Vein hosted silver-gold deposits were discovered on the eastern flank of Mt. Blitzen in 1871, which led to the development of the Grand prize mine by 1875. Ten additional mines, including the Dexter mine, were subsequently discovered and exploited within a one-mile radius of the Grand prize mine and the town of Tuscarora (LaPointe, et al., 1991). Approximately 204,000 ounces of gold and 7,632,000 ounces of silver was produced from mining of placer, quartz veins and quartz stockwork mineralization between 1875 and 1990 (Castor, et al., 2003), with an additional and unconfirmed 300,000 ounces of placer gold that may have originated from the west end of the district (Cruson, 1990). Most of the known historical production figures were sourced

from outside of the current Property boundary. Production at the Dexter mine stopped in 1990 and the area has been intermittently explored by numerous operators between 1995 and the present.

Locally, gold-bearing low-sulfidation epithermal quartz-adularia veins generally trend southeast and dip 50-85° to the southwest. These veins and related fault structures are overlain by thin gravels to the north and thick gravel and lacustrine deposits to the south of the Property. The gold (Au) and silver (Ag) bearing veins generally consist of two geochemically distinct types, one with relatively high Ag/Au ratios and moderate base metal content that generally occur north of the Property; and another with low Ag/Au ratios (i.e. gold dominant) and negligible base metal content that generally occur within the Property. Mineralized veins within the Property include the Modoc, Eureka, and Golden Calf veins to the west; the East Pediment veins to the east; and the South Navajo and Dexter Splay veins at the center of the Property. The vein structures generally range in apparent thickness from sub-meter to over six meters wide, trend southeast, and dip towards the southwest. Within the Property, the South Navajo vein is the most extensively explored vein structure and has been identified with drilling along strike for approximately 1.5 km (0.9 miles). Gold mineralization is typically confined to veins and gold grades range greatly due to the presence of coarse-grained gold.

The Property is situated within the Great Basin of the Basin and Range physiographic province that occupies most of western United States today. Basement rocks are comprised of three major Proterozoic domains juxtaposed on top of one another as a result of crustal scale low angle thrust faulting. The basement rocks were subsequently overlain by extensive ignimbrite deposits derived from volcanic activity during Eocene time, the Tuscarora volcanic field being one of the largest of those ignimbrite deposits. The Property is located along the southeastern part of the Tuscarora volcanic field, dominated by Eocene-age Mt. Blitzen and Pleasant Valley volcanic rocks. Up to 150 m (500 ft) of Tertiary to Quaternary-age alluvium gravels and lacustrine deposits cover most of the Property and thicken southward. Late northeast trending faults generally dip southeast or are subvertical, have created down dropped blocks towards the south that correspond to southward thickening of alluvium gravels and lacustrine deposits at surface.

Work conducted on the Property by APM in 2018 includes 3,143 m (10,120 ft) of drilling in 17 drill holes and 135 widely spaced gravity station readings across the Property area. Drilling comprised of reverse circulation (RC) and HQ-size core holes. In 2019, OceanaGold completed a geophysical survey comprised of 458 gravity station readings and 21 line-km (13 line-mi) of Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magneto-telluric (CSAMT) readings over the Property, and completed a drilling program comprised of six RC holes totaling 1,897 m (6,225 ft) and one core hole totaling 400 m (1,313 ft). Drilling was conducted under a Notice of Intent application approved by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on March 21, 2018 and August 23, 2019, respectively. Surface disturbance reclamation bonds were lodged with the BLM in the amounts of US $20,000 in 2018 and US $14,161 in 2019. There are no known surface rights agreements or other agreements and encumbrances that affect the Property. In addition, there are no environmental liabilities or any other significant factors and risks that are material to the Property.

Drilling by APM in 2018 succeeded in reproducing mineralized intersections between drill holes previously completed by Newcrest Resources Inc. and Novo Resources Corp.. The 2019 drilling program by OceanaGold successfully identified fault structures below cover and the presence of anomalous gold and silver mineralization within Target B and Target D. It is the author's opinion that the Property is of merit. Exploration drilling of the East Pediment prospect (Target A) and drill testing of Target E and Target F is

recommended. A total of 12 drill holes (RC and HQ-size diamond core holes) totaling 3,000 m (8,000 ft) is recommended for an estimated cost of US $885,206.

2 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present an independent assessment of the Tuscarora property, located in Elko County, Nevada (the "Property"). It provides a geological description and summary of previous work for the Property in support of securities regulatory reporting requirements. This report was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) and the effective date of the information presented is March 31, 2020.

2.1 Description of the Issuer

American Pacific Mining Corp. ("American Pacific") is a reporting issuer listed on the Canadian Stock Exchange under the symbol "USGD". American Pacific has one wholly owned subsidiary, American Pacific (US) Inc. ("APM US" and together, with American Pacific the "Company" or "APM"). As at the effective date of this report, the Company holds 100% interest in the South Lida property located in Esmeralda County, Nevada; 100% ownership of the Gooseberry property located in Storey County, Nevada; and an option to acquire 100% interest in the Property. The Company is located at Suite 910 - 510 Burrard Street in Vancouver, B.C.

2.2 Qualified Person and Field Examination

Van Phu Bui, P.Geo. (the "author") of ARC Geoscience Group Inc. (together with author, "ARC") was contracted by APM to prepare this report. The author conducted a site visit to the Property on August 27, 2019 and reviewed the Property surface geology, historical waste rock piles, location of the 2018 drill sites along the South Navajo vein structure, and limited drill core and reverse circulation (RC) chip samples stored on site. Two verification samples were collected as rock grabs from the historical waste rock piles at the northern extent of the South Navajo vein structure. Results of the verification samples are provided in Section 12.1. Due to travel restrictions related to the global Covid-19 pandemic as at the effective date of this report, the author was unable to perform a follow-up site visit to inspect the 2019 drilling work that was completed by OceanaGold U.S. Holdings Inc.. The author is a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

2.3 Information Sources and References

Information expressed in this report includes the author's field observations and information provided by the Company, which includes surface sampling and drill hole information, claim ownership documents, material agreements, permits and previous work reports related to the Property. This report also references published material as listed in Section 20.

2.4 Terms of Reference

Unless otherwise stated, all units reported are based on the metric International System of Units and the United States dollar (US $). All geographic locations are expressed in Latitude and Longitude coordinates and in degrees-minutes-seconds; or in Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates (UTM) and in Zone 11 North, World Geodesic Datum 1983 (Zone 11N – WGS84). Figures modified or extracted from references are cited accordingly. All other figures were prepared by ARC for the purpose of this report.

Symbols and abbreviations expressed in this report are explained by Table 2-1.

Table 2-1**: Symbols and Abbreviations**

Term	Definition
'	Minutes
"	Seconds
%	Per cent
°	Degrees
°C	Degrees Celsius
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
1 foot	0.3048 metres
1 hectare	2.471 acres
1 inch	2.54 centimetres
1 troy ounce	31.1034768 grams
1 troy ounce per short ton	34.2857 grams per metric tonne
ac	Acres
Ag	Silver
APM	American Pacific Mining Corp. American Pacific (US) Inc.
ARC	Van Phu Bui and ARC Geoscience Group Inc.
As	Arsenic
Au	Gold
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CA	Canadian
Company	American Pacific Mining Corp. American Pacific (US) Inc.
CSAMT	Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magneto-telluric
Cu	Copper
E	East
Fe	Iron
ft	Foot / Feet
g/t	Grams per tonne
GPS	Global positioning system
ha	Hectares
HQ	96-millimeter diameter hole
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
km	Kilometer(s)
m	Meter(s)
mi	Miles
Mn	Manganese
N	North
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects
Novo	Novo Resources (USA) Corp.
OceanaGold	OceanaGold U.S. Holdings Inc.
oz	Ounces
Pb	Lead
ppm	parts per million
Property	Tuscarora property comprised of the Novo Claims and APM Staked Claims.
RC	Reverse Circulation
SI	International System of Units
US	United States of America
USGD	American Pacific Mining Corp. American Pacific (US) Inc.
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
WGS84	World Geodesic Datum 1983
Zn	Zinc
Zone 11N	Zone 11 North

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author relied on the following information and experts:

- Section 4 – Property Description, Location and Status: Patented and unpatented lode mining claim title documents, surface rights documents, and material agreements were provided to the author by the Company. The author has reviewed said documents and has no reason to doubt their authenticity. The author has not sought title opinion from a third-party law firm.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND STATUS

4.1 Property Description and Location

The Property is located adjacent to the town of Tuscarora in Elko County, Nevada. The Property is geographically centered at 116º 13' 25" West longitude and 41º 18' 21" North latitude (or UTM coordinates 565,000E and 4,573,000N) within sections 2 and 3, township 39 North, range 51 East and section 35, township 40 North, range 51 East, 40 air-miles northwest of Elko city, Nevada. The Property lies at the foot of Mount Blitzen on the eastern slope of the Northern Tuscarora Range on the Tuscarora and Mount Blitzen quadrangle 7.5-minute topographic map sheets.

The Property currently consists of 91 unpatented lode mining claims covering approximately 761 ha (1,880 ac) of land within the Tuscarora mining district. The land package includes 24 unpatented lode mining claims totaling 201 ha (496 ac) that are registered under Novo Resources USA Corp. (Table 4-1) (Novo Claims). These claims are subject an option agreement as disclosed in Section 4.4. In March 2018, APM staked 67 unpatented lode mining claims. These newly staked claims total 560 ha (1,384 ac) and are registered under American Pacific (US) Inc. (Table 4-2) (APM Staked Claims).

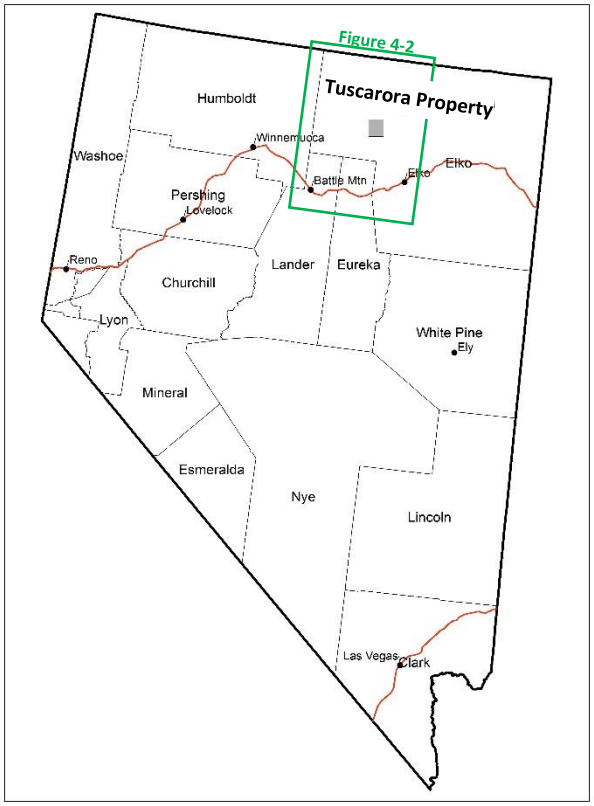


Figure 4-1: Property location map, Nevada

4.2 Verification of Title Status

Claims are administered by the U.S. Department of Interior – Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and details on the claims are available to the public through the BLM Land & Mineral Legacy Rehost System (LR2000 website). The author has relied fully upon these public records in the review of title and has no reason to doubt the authenticity of the information. The author has not sought title opinion from an independent law firm.

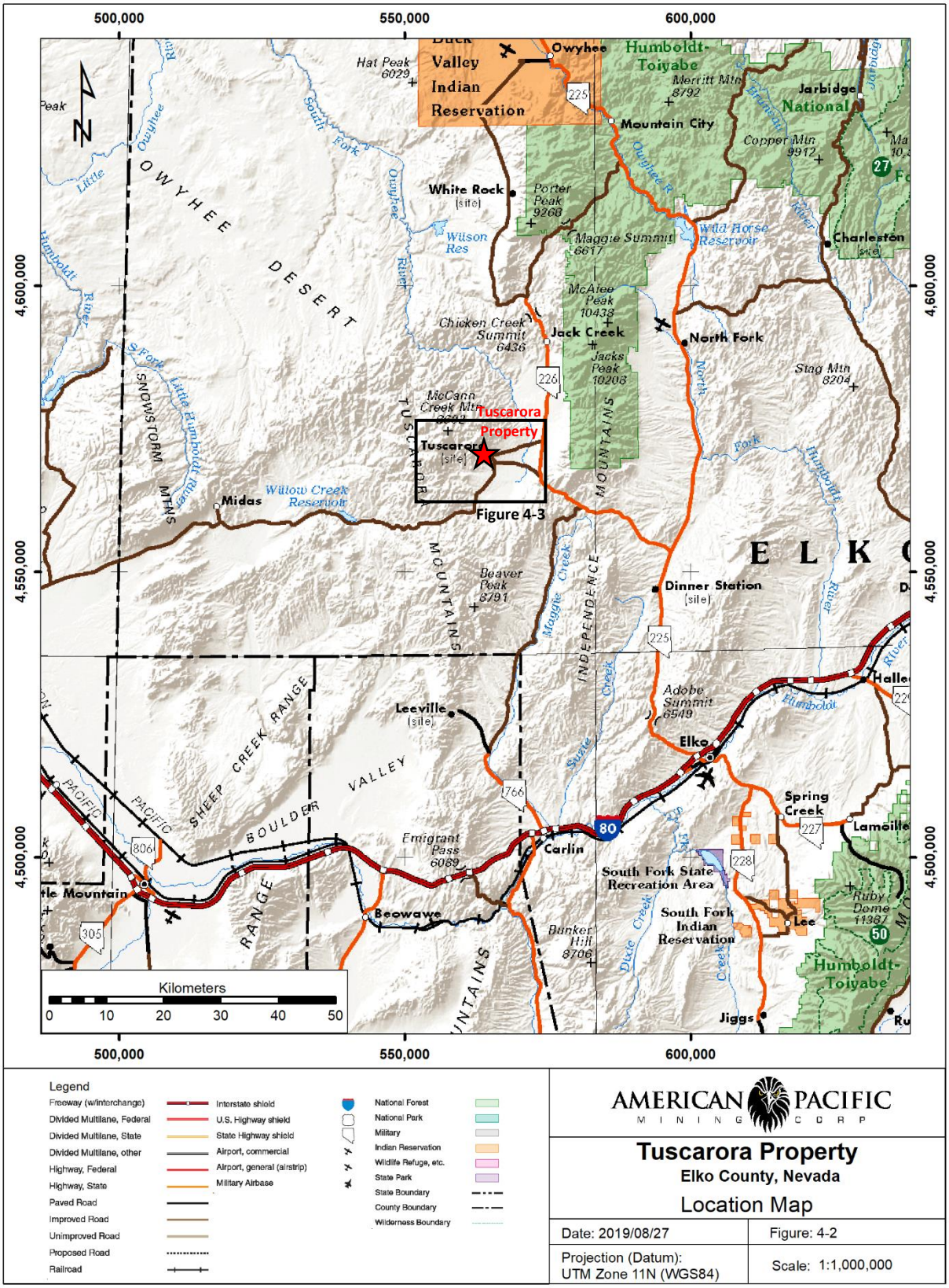


Figure 4-2: Property location map, Elko county
Modified from Nevada Department of Transportation, 2019

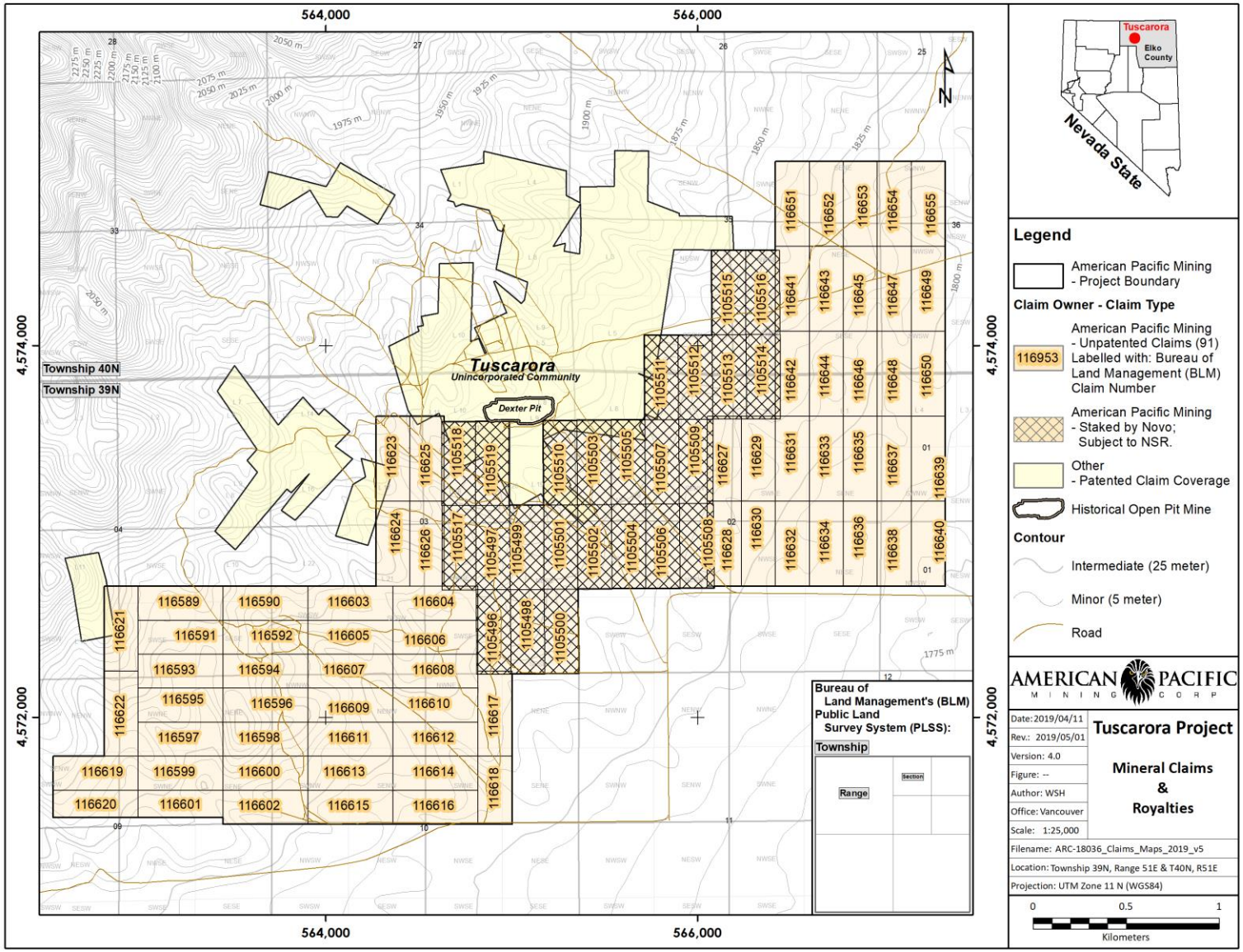


Figure 4-3: Mineral claim location map, Tuscarora Mining District

Table 4-1: Unpatented Lode Claims owned by Novo Resources USA Corp. (Novo Claims)

Count	Tenure ID	Tenure Name	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (Acres)	Maintenance Fee (US$)
1	1105496	TN 1	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
2	1105497	TN 2	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
3	1105498	TN 3	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
4	1105499	TN 4	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
5	1105500	TN 5	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
6	1105501	TN 6	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
7	1105502	TN 7	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
8	1105503	TN 8	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
9	1105504	TN 9	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
10	1105505	TN 10	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
11	1105506	TN 11	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
12	1105507	TN 12	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
13	1105508	TN 13	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
14	1105509	TN 14	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
15	1105510	TN 19	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
16	1105511	TN 20	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
17	1105512	TN 21	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
18	1105513	TN 22	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
19	1105514	TN 23	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
20	1105515	TN 24	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
21	1105516	TN 25	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
22	1105517	TN 26	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
23	1105518	TN 27	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
24	1105519	TN 28	2014-09-03	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
				Total	495.84	3,720.00

Table 4-2: Unpatented Lode Claims owned by American Pacific Mining (US) Inc. (APM Staked Claims)

Count	Tenure ID	Tenure Name	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (Acres)	Maintenance Fee (US$)
25	116589	TNAP-1	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
26	116590	TNAP-2	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
27	116591	TNAP-3	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
28	116592	TNAP-4	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
29	116593	TNAP-5	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
30	116594	TNAP-6	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
31	116595	TNAP-7	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
32	116596	TNAP-8	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
33	116597	TNAP-9	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
34	116598	TNAP-10	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
35	116599	TNAP-11	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
36	116600	TNAP-12	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
37	116601	TNAP-13	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
38	116602	TNAP-14	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
39	116603	TNAP-15	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
40	116604	TNAP-16	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
41	116605	TNAP-17	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
42	116606	TNAP-18	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
43	116607	TNAP-19	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
44	116608	TNAP-20	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
45	116609	TNAP-21	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
46	116610	TNAP-22	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
47	116611	TNAP-23	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
48	116612	TNAP-24	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
49	116613	TNAP-25	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
50	116614	TNAP-26	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
51	116615	TNAP-27	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
52	116616	TNAP-28	2017-12-01	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
53	116617	TNAP-29	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
54	116618	TNAP-30	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
55	116619	TNAP-31	2017-12-23	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
56	116620	TNAP-32	2017-12-23	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
57	116621	TNAP-33	2017-12-23	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
58	116622	TNAP-34	2017-12-23	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
59	116623	TNAP-35	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
60	116624	TNAP-36	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
61	116625	TNAP-37	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
62	116626	TNAP-38	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00

Count	Tenure ID	Tenure Name	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (Acres)	Maintenance Fee (US$)
63	116627	TNAP-39	2017-12-04	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
64	116628	TNAP-40	2017-12-04	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
65	116629	TNAP-41	2017-12-04	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
66	116630	TNAP-42	2017-12-04	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
67	116631	TNAP-43	2017-12-04	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
68	116632	TNAP-44	2017-12-04	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
69	116633	TNAP-45	2017-12-04	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
70	116634	TNAP-46	2017-12-04	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
71	116635	TNAP-47	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
72	116636	TNAP-48	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
73	116637	TNAP-49	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
74	116638	TNAP-50	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
75	116639	TNAP-51	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
76	116640	TNAP-52	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
77	116641	TNAP-53	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
78	116642	TNAP-54	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
79	116643	TNAP-55	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
80	116644	TNAP-56	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
81	116645	TNAP-57	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
82	116646	TNAP-58	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
83	116647	TNAP-59	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
84	116648	TNAP-60	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
85	116649	TNAP-61	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
86	116650	TNAP-62	2017-12-02	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
87	116651	TNAP-63	2017-12-29	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
88	116652	TNAP-64	2017-12-29	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
89	116653	TNAP-65	2017-12-29	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
90	116654	TNAP-66	2017-12-29	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
91	116655	TNAP-67	2017-12-29	2020-09-01	20.66	155.00
				Total	1,384.22	10,385.00

4.3 Taxes and Fees

Unpatented lode mining claims in Nevada require an annual maintenance fee payment of US $155 per claim due on or before September 1 of each year. A “Notice of Intent to Hold” must be filed with Elko County on or before November 1 of each year. The filling requires payment of US $12.00 per claim and a document fee of US $10.00. For 2019, Novo Resources has annual maintenance fee obligation of US $3,720.00 and filing fee of US $298.00 for 24 unpatented lode mining claims. American Pacific has annual maintenance fee obligation of US $10,385.00 and filing fee of US $814.00 for 67 unpatented lode mining claims. As at the effective date of this report, all unpatented lode mining claims are in good standing.

4.4 Agreements and Royalties

4.4.1 Novo Agreement

On November 6, 2017, APM entered into an option agreement (the "Novo Agreement") with Novo Resources (USA) Corp. ("Novo") to acquire 100% right, title and interest of 24 unpatented lode mining claims totalling 201 ha (496 ac) in the Tuscarora Mining District ("Novo Claims"). In consideration of APM's option to acquire the Novo Claims under the Novo Agreement (the "Novo Option"), APM agreed to make cash payments to Novo of CA $375,000.00, in three equal installments of one CA $125,000.00 beginning on the date APM's common shares became listed on the CSE (the "Listing Date") or January 31, 2018, whichever came first. Subsequent installments are due on the first and second anniversaries of the first payment. As at the effective date of this report, the first installment payment to Novo has been completed. On January 13, 2020, Novo Resources agreed to defer the second installment of the option payment to January 20, 2021, with a revised cash payment amount of CA $ 150,000.

The terms of the Novo Agreement include provisions for the issuance of APM common shares subsequent to the Listing Date, in the value of CA $200,000 with one-third issued on each of the Listing Date, and the first and second anniversaries of the Listing Date at a share price equal to the price at which APM's common shares were sold in the Company's last equity financing closed on or before the Listing Date.

APM has also agreed to complete a total of US $100,000 in expenditures on the Property starting in the 12-month period commencing on the first anniversary of the Listing Date and per each successive 12-month period thereafter.

APM may exercise the Novo Option at any time after completing the cash and share payments by completing the notice to Novo of such. Following the exercise of the option APM will be obligated to pay the following.

1. Royalty Interest to Novo of one-half percent (0.5%) of Net Smelter Returns. APM may reduce the Royalty Interest to nil by paying US $500,000 to Novo.

2. Royalty Interest to Nevada Select Royalty, Inc. based on the Net Smelter Royalty at a rate based on the New York COMEX price of gold per troy ounce, payable as follows:

Less than or equal to US $1,500.00	Two percent (2.0%)
Greater than US $1,500.00 but less than or equal to US $2,000.00	Three percent (3%)
Greater than US $2,000.00	Four percent (4.0%)

4.4.2 OceanaGold Agreement

On April 15, 2019, APM entered into an exploration earn-in agreement with Oceana Gold U.S. Holding Inc., a subsidiary of OceanaGold Corporation (together "OceanaGold") whereby APM granted OceanaGold the right to explore, evaluate and develop the Property. Subject to APM acquiring a 100% right, title and interest to the Novo Claims under the Novo Option, OceanaGold may then earn up to a seventy-five percent (75%) interest in the Property over an eight-year period by conducting US $10,000,000 in exploration activities on the Property and by making scheduled cash payments to APM in the aggregate

of US $250,000. On January 29, 2020, OceanaGold terminated the exploration earn-in agreement upon completing exploration expenditures totaling US $965,766.70.

4.5 Surface Rights

There are no surface rights agreements and no known surface rights obligations associated with the Property. According to the Mining Law of 1872, unpatented lode mining claims confers non-exclusive rights to use the surface for mining purposes.

4.6 Environmental Liabilities and Permitting

4.6.1 Permitting

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be filed and accepted with the BLM prior to the commencement of work that is likely to entail significant surface disturbance, which includes drilling and trenching. The notification includes a reclamation plan. Upon authorizing the NOI, a Record of Decision (ROD) and notification of bond is issued by the BLM. The bond guarantees reclamation of the proposed disturbance and is returned to the operator upon completion and acceptance of reclamation activities. The 2018 drilling program was conducted under ROD NVN-96554 dated March 21, 2018 and to the bond amount of US $11,491. The 2019 drilling program was conducted under ROD NVN-98602 dated August 23, 2019 to the bond amount of US $14,161.

The 2018 and 2019 geophysical surveys described in this report do not require notification be filed. Any future work to occur on the Property that involves significant disturbance will be subject to additional notifications, approvals and bonds not yet acquired by APM.

4.6.2 Environmental Liabilities

The author is not aware of any known environmental issues that could materially impact the Property. The author is aware of the master's thesis work completed by Newman (2014) on the arsenic (As), iron (Fe) and manganese (Mn) geochemistry of the water within the Dexter pit. While Newman concludes that water from the Dexter pit "likely impacts the concentration of dissolved As in down gradient groundwater", there is insufficient work and data from the Property to confirm Newman's conclusions as at the effective date of this report.

4.7 Other Significant Factors and Risks

The author is not aware of any land issues, title issues, or other significant factors or risks that will potentially affect the exploration activities at the Tuscarora property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOCAL RESOURCES

5.1 Access

The Property is approximately 85 road-km (53 road-mi) from the city of Elko, Nevada and is accessed by vehicle by traveling 42 km (26 mi) north from Elko on Nevada State Highway 225 and 43 km (27 mi) west on Nevada State Highway 226.

5.2 Physiography

The Property covers a gentle southeast dipping slope at the foothills of Mount Blitzen in the eastern part of the Tuscarora volcanic field and the southern part of Independence Valley. Elevation on the Property ranges from 1,800 to 1,865 m (5,900 to 6,120 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation is typical of high desert in the Basin and Range terrane, consisting primarily of sagebrush and grasses.

5.3 Climate

Climate is typical of the semi-arid, high desert portion of the Basin and Range in Nevada. Temperatures range between 0°C (32°F) in the winter to 14°C (58°F) in the summer. Average annual precipitation is approximately 12 inches of rain fall. The operating season is year-round, with the exception of wet springtime conditions and heavy winter snowfall, which can make roads impassable for 2-3 days.

5.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

The local infrastructure from the town of Tuscarora provides year-round road access and grid electric power. The local infrastructure within the Property is limited to dirt track roads. Ranching with local hay production are the primary activities in the area.

Elko is the nearest population center with food, lodging, and supplies. The city of Elko is a major mining service center for northern Nevada and the western United States, with equipment, contractor, and skilled labor readily available. Elko is connected via the transcontinental railroad and a regional airport with daily commercial flights from Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Property is situated near other active mines, including the underground mine at the Jerritt Canyon located 15 km (9 mi) to the east and the Betze-Post, Carlin, and Gold Quarry mines located 40 km (25 mi) to the south of the Property.

6 HISTORY

Paragraphs contained in Section 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 are copied in its entirety from "Technical Report Describing the Tuscarora Project" completed for American Pacific Mining Corp. by Hunsaker and dated January 15, 2018. There have been no subsequent changes in substance except for being formatted to be consistent with this report. has reviewed the historical information previously summarized by Hunsaker and are of the opinion that the information is complete for the purpose of this report. The author prepared Section 6.4.

6.1 History - 1867 to 1930

"In 1867, early gold production came from placer deposits that a Shoshone Indian identified for a trader. The trader convinced six Austin Nevada prospectors to join him on a prospecting expedition. They started on McCann Creek two miles southwest of the future townsite of Tuscarora. The miners organized the District and named it after a warship from the U.S. Civil War. Another 300 miners followed when news of the discovery reached Austin. The following year, nearby vein-type-gold deposits were found, but the mining and milling was not successful."

"In 1871, W.O. Weed discovered rich northeast trending silver veins on the east flank of Mt. Blitzen (Paher, 1970). By 1875, the first shipments of silver [minerals]were made and in 1876 bonanza silver [mineralization] was found in east-northeast trending veins at the Grand Prize mine, less than a mile northwest of the town (LaPointe, et al, 1991). By 1879, the silver rush was on and production ramped up dramatically. The 1880 census showed 1400 Americans (Chinese placer miners were not tallied), 10 mines, and three mills."

"Mines in the northeast trending zone around the Grand Prize included the Independence, Defrees, and Argenta. Nolan (1936) noted that these were silver dominant with a silver-gold ratio of about 150:1."

"Although the Grand Prize was one of the deepest shafts (750 feet), most of the development in the district came from a belt of mines to the west [of] town that developed northwest striking veins. Mines along the northwest trend include the North Commonwealth, Commonwealth, Nevada Queen, North Belle Isle, Bell Isle, Navajo, and Dexter."

"Near the end of the 1900's, mining began in the low silver, higher-grade gold, southern part of the district. The Dexter mine located immediately south of town, had the most production; approximately 40,000 ounces of gold and 100,000 ounces of silver, between 1897 and 1935 (Nolan, 1936 and LaPointe, et al., 1991). After 1905, almost all of the district-production came from the Dexter."

"Underground mining at the Dexter moved outward from higher grade silver and gold quartz-adularia veins into a broader silicified and adularized zone of lower grade stockwork quartz-adularia veinlets mixed with lesser quartz veins. All of which are hosted in lapilli airfall tuffs & ash flows of dacitic composition and fine-grained epiclastic tuffs."

6.2 History - 1930 to 1982

"From 1930 to 1982, work focused on bulk-minable, low-grade gold-silver minerals Many of the early dumps were reworked using heap-leaching techniques; these included the Commonwealth, Grand Prize, Navajo, Nevada Queen, and North Belle Isle mines (LaPointe, et al., 1991). LaPointe, et al. notes numerous operators' reprocessed placer and lode gold waste/spoil piles into the late 1970's. Many of the early efforts suffered from underfunding, poor recoveries, or fires that destroyed recovery plants (Nolan, 1936)."

"Ristorcelli and Goodall (2003) summarized the District-wide exploration from the 1960's forward. Prior to 1982 four companies completed sporadic exploration-drilling programs in several areas throughout the District...

- 1967: Cyprus Minerals-Kings Prospect area
- 1968: Eklund Drilling-Kings Prospect area
- 1968: Standard Magnesia – old Dexter Mine area, adjacent to Tuscarora [property]
- 1981: Duval-Modoc Hill area"

6.3 History - 1982 to Present

"Since 1982, the District had a sustained, exploration effort. This effort has been almost continuous with each subsequent operator building on the previous work. Ultimately, this work focused in the area covered by the [Novo Claims]."

"From 1982 to 1995, the companies include:

- 1983-1984: Shell Oil-District wide
- 1983: Hecla-Silica Prospect
- 1984: Northern Dynasty-Kings Prospect area and western part of District
- 1986 & 1988: Jedediah Minerals Company & Cruson and Panze Geologists-District wide, including Modoc Hill and Battle Mountain areas
- 1989-1990: Horizon Gold Corporation and Chevron –Dexter Open Pit Mine,"

"Crawford (1992) summarized Nevada Department of Taxation records indicating Horizon produced 39,976 ounces of gold and 254,660 ounces of silver from the Dexter Open Pit between 1998 and 1991."

"The Horizon mine occupied the area of the old Dexter Mine area and is immediately adjacent to the Tuscarora Project that is the subject of this report."

"Three of Chevron's holes encountered "significant mineralization" in the area of Revenue Hill, (South Navajo Vein Area). One hole had 100 ft of 0.02 oz Au/ton, and another had 50 ft of 0.05 oz Au/ton.

- 1991: Corona-Silverado Prospect
- 1992: Battle Mountain-western part of District"

"From 1995 to 2001, Newcrest Resources Inc. followed by Newmont/Franco Nevada Mining Corp carried out district wide exploration campaigns consisting of detailed compilation of historic data,

drilling, geophysics, and geologic mapping. The later phases of that program drilling focused on the South Navajo Vein Area."

"The assay values demonstrate narrow and somewhat discontinuous shoots of high-grade gold... Newcrest described coarse visible gold that created a metallurgical nugget effect (Jones, 1999)."

"Subsequent to the Newcrest drilling Franco Nevada, Terraco, Canyon Resources, Golden Predator, and Wolf Pack completed District-wide exploration and/or planning with no new significant additions to the historic exploration data set..."

"In 2015, Novo Resources Corp acquired the 24 TN claims and spent considerable effort to compile and evaluate the historic data using a modern GIS data format. They drilled 10 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes to follow-up on the high gold values drilled by Newcrest..."

"Novo drilling summaries and rig-side notes reported visible gold and high water flows (Sterling, 2016). These communiques noted and discussed discrepancies in assay values and visible gold. As is typical using RC instead of core, when drilling high-grade gold veins Novo saw visible gold in quartz veined areas that returned less grade than might be expected and higher grades where no visible gold was seen. They proposed additional metallurgical and assay work that was not completed."

6.4 **Drilling**

Table 6-1 is a summary of historical drilling intersections compiled by Novo Resources and updated by APM. General historical drilling locations can be found in Figure 10-1.

Table 6-1: Summary of significant historical drilling intersections
APM (2018)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m) *	Au (g/t) **	Ag (g/t) **	Zone
TN-38	150.88	155.45	4.57	127.08	6.53	South Navajo
Including	152.40	153.92	1.52	368.31	3.60	South Navajo
TN-54	210.31	211.84	1.53	51.06	102.90	South Navajo
TNC-02	50.29	51.82	1.53	27.61	11.20	South Navajo
TN-52	150.88	152.40	1.52	13.55	5.40	South Navajo
TN-19	170.69	172.21	1.52	13.00	1.00	South Navajo
16TSRC-006	153.92	155.45	1.53	11.48	11.90	South Navajo
TN-24	108.20	109.73	1.53	9.33	1.00	South Navajo
16TSRC-002	158.50	161.54	3.04	9.13	9.07	South Navajo
Including	158.50	160.02	1.52	13.86	50.00	South Navajo
TN-38	211.84	213.36	1.52	8.75	0.10	South Navajo
FTC-02	174.35	174.65	0.30	8.57	16.11	South Navajo
16TSRC-010	85.34	88.39	3.05	7.78	6.07	South Navajo
TN-24	137.16	138.68	1.52	7.20	3.60	South Navajo
TN-19	134.11	135.64	1.53	7.00	0.40	South Navajo
16TSRC-001	167.64	169.16	1.52	6.91	6.89	South Navajo
TN-36	179.83	182.88	3.05	6.15	1.88	South Navajo
TNC-03	173.74	175.26	1.52	5.32	1.90	South Navajo
TN-40	179.83	181.36	1.53	5.30	2.70	South Navajo
16TSRC-004	62.48	64.01	1.53	5.00	5.07	South Navajo
TN-22	51.82	53.34	1.52	4.62	0.80	South Navajo
16TSRC-002	190.50	192.02	1.52	4.54	4.93	South Navajo
TN-41	204.22	205.74	1.52	4.06	0.80	South Navajo
TN-57	79.25	80.77	1.52	52.37	366.90	East Pediment
TN-63	117.35	118.87	1.52	4.14	0.60	East Pediment

Notes:

* Length (m) represents sampling length downhole. True width of the intersection is unknown but assumed to be less than the reported length.

** Reported grades assume 100-per-cent metallurgical recovery.

*** Intervals were selected and composited based on 4 g/t Au cut-off value.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Paragraphs contained in Section 7.1 and 7.2 are copied in its entirety from "Technical Report Describing the Tuscarora Project" completed for American Pacific Mining Corp. by Hunsaker and dated January 15, 2018. There have been no subsequent changes in substance except for being formatted to be consistent with this report. The author prepared Section 7.3.

7.1 Regional Geology

"The Great Basin Province in Nevada is a westward thickening wedge of carbonate and siliciclastic rocks deposited along a craton margin over hundreds of millions of years. The regional structural setting is simply portrayed as older Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks above younger Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks. Multiple global scale tectonic events pushed eastward developing low-angle thrust faults, which juxtaposed these rocks. In the late Mesozoic and early Cenozoic, extensional tectonic events led to multiple volcanic and intrusive events that continue into modern times."

"In what would become the eastern Great Basin three lithologic domains developed during the Cambrian to Late Devonian. Shallow, platform carbonates and shelf-slope carbonates formed the earliest domain as a westward-thickening wedge along the passive margin edge of the North American craton (Crafford, 2008). A second domain formed in the Ordovician from deep-water ocean basin siliciclastic, volcanic, and volcaniclastic rocks to the west. Orogenic compression during the Late Devonian to Early Mississippian Antler Orogeny (Roberts Mountain Thrust) thrust the Paleozoic, deep-water rocks (upper plate) eastward over the carbonate rocks (lower plate)."

"The third domain is the result of the Antler highland emerging along the leading edge of the Roberts Mountain Thrust with subsequent erosion and deposition of the sediments along the eastern margin of the highland and into the foreland basin."

"During the Late Permian-Early Triassic Sonoma Orogeny, the Golconda allochthon (Upper Devonian to Upper Permian turbidites and basinal sediments) was thrust eastward over a lower plate autochthon of the three Antler Orogenic terranes along the Golconda thrust."

"In the early Tertiary, Best et al (2013) describe the regional setting as follows:

> *"One of the greatest global manifestations of explosive silicic volcanism in the terrestrial rock record occurred during the middle Cenozoic over a large part of southwestern North America, from the Great Basin of Nevada and western Utah into Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico. This subduction-related ignimbrite flareup is the only one known in the world of its magnitude and of Mesozoic or Cenozoic age that is not related to continental breakup.""*

"Numerous calderas developed from early Eocene into late Miocene with widespread ignimbrite sheets (Figure [7-1])"

.

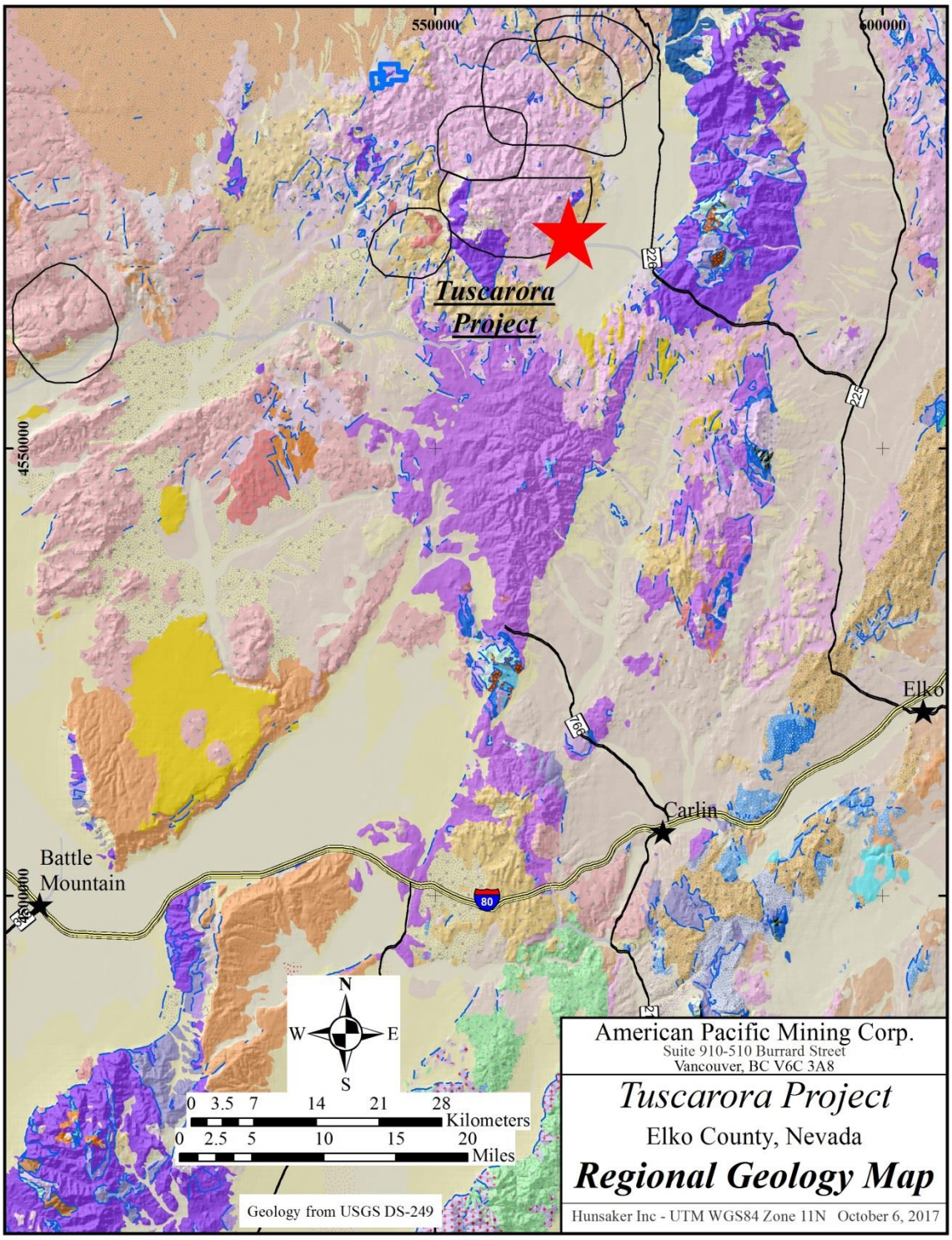


Figure 7-1: Regional geology map
Hunsaker, 2018

Figure 7-2: Regional geology map legend
Hunsaker (2018)

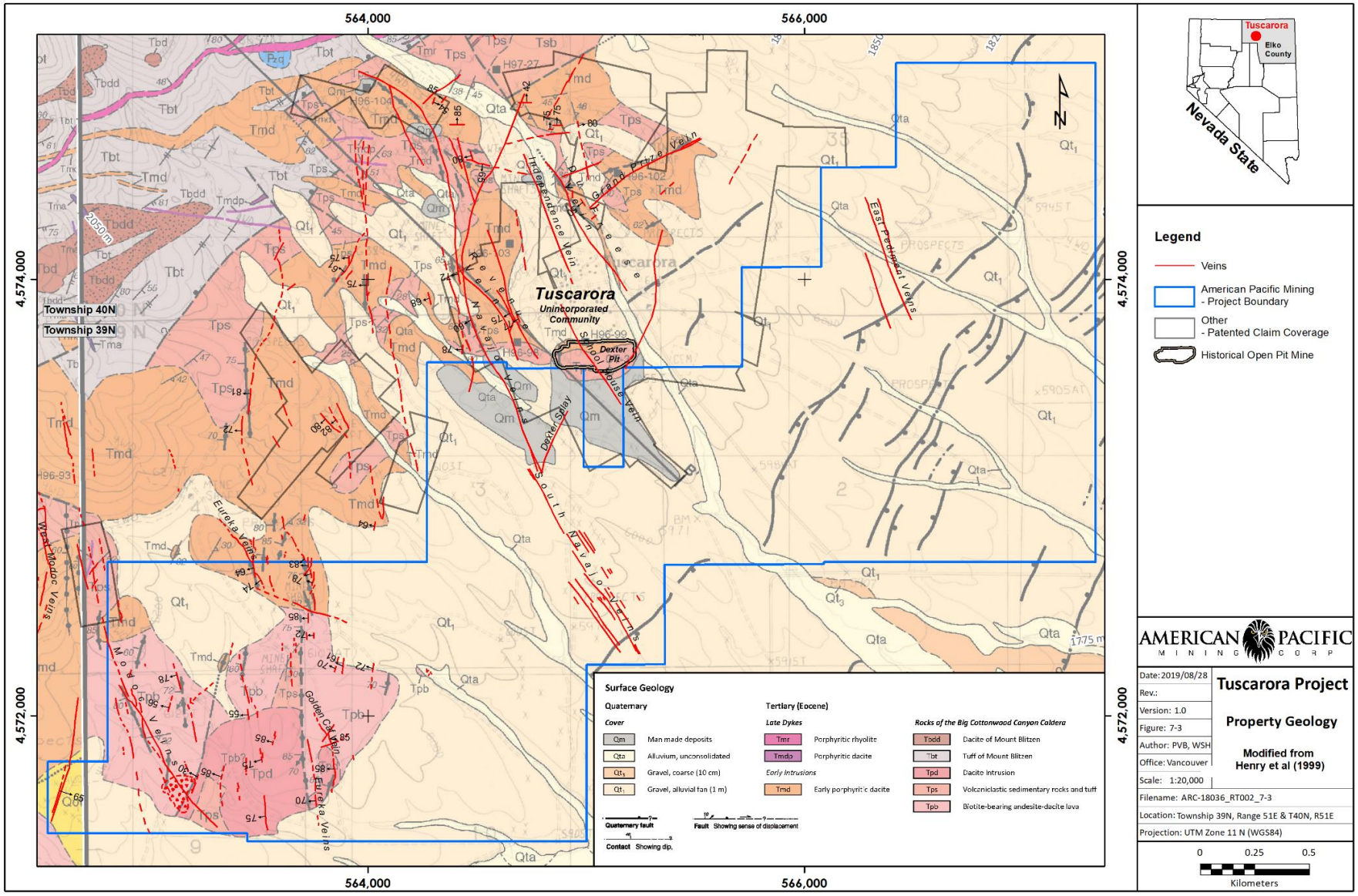


Figure 7-3: Property geology
Modified from Henry et al., 1999

7.2 Local and Property Geology

"The Tuscarora volcanic field is the largest example of Eocene age magmatism in Nevada, having formed between ~39.9 and 39.3 Ma, which in part corresponds to the 40 – 37 Ma age of gold mineralization in the Carlin Trend, representing the strongest period of gold mineralization known in the Basin and Range Province (Henry et al, 1998; Castor et al, 2003). The most intense magmatism occurred to the southeast in an area of ~175 mi² that encompasses at least five major volcanic centers including the Mount Blitzen volcanic center (Figure [7-3])."

"The Tuscarora Mining District lies along the southeast side of Mount Blitzen. The geology of the Mount Blitzen volcanic center has been variably mapped as a stratovolcano, a caldera, and a volcano-tectonic graben, which indicates the complex volcano-magmatic nature of this feature (Henry et al., 1998). Massive thicknesses of dacitic domes, dacitic air-fall and pyroclastic ash-flow tuffs, and reworked epiclastic deposits fill this volcanic center (Henry et al, 1998)."

"The oldest rocks in the area, cropping out approximately 1.5 miles north of the town of Tuscarora, are chert and quartzite of the Ordovician Valmy Formation. This sedimentary basement is overlain by up to 5,000 feet of Eocene Mt. Blitzen and Pleasant Valley volcanic rocks which are composed of dacitic to andesitic flows, dacitic domes, pyroclastic flows, breccias, ashflow tuffs, and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks. These are intruded by porphyritic biotite hornblende dacite. Overlying these rocks are up to 500 feet of Tertiary to Quaternary-age alluvium gravels and lacustrine deposits that thicken southward."

"The base of the volcanic sequence is a thick moderately-welded, latitic, lithic and pumice lapilli tuff. The tuff becomes more fine-grained upward gradationally with no apparent depositional breaks. Volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks that vary greatly in thickness, continuity, and distribution overlie the tuff. Sedimentary rocks in this sequence range from siltstone to conglomerate, and consist of mostly reworked volcanic rocks and some clasts of Paleozoic quartzite, chert, and shale. The volcaniclastic rocks in the sequence include clast-rich breccia and fine pumiceous ash-flow tuffs. Dacitic lava flows unconformably overlay the volcaniclastic sequence. The volcanic sequence consistently dips 10° to 45° southeast, except where disrupted by faulting. In the vicinity of the dacite intrusions, sedimentary rocks are deformed and layering is dipping in a variety of directions. Porphyritic biotite-hornblende dacite dikes, sills, and small stocks intrude the volcanic rocks. These intrusions are in contact with the lithic-pumice lapilli tuff along faults. Contacts are marked by clay-rich rubble zones."

7.3 Mineralization

Mineralization within and immediately north of the Property is described as gold and silver bearing quartz-adularia veins that have formed within structures associated with the Mount Blitzen volcanic center. These vein structures are exposed at higher elevations north of the Property and generally trend southeast and dips 50° to 85° to the southwest. Within the Property, the South Navajo vein is the most extensively explored vein structure and has been identified with drilling along strike for approximately 1.5 km (0.9 miles). Mineralization style is typical of low-sulfidation epithermal deposit styles where quartz-adularia, quartz-carbonate, and quartz stockwork veins that form banded, colloform, crustiform and breccia features, including boiling textures such as bladed and plumose quartz (chalcedony).

According to Hunsaker (2018), Boden, et al (1993) and Castor, et al (2003), two distinct vein types are present in the Tuscarora area and are categorized by their silver-gold ratio as follows.

Silver-rich veins are defined by:

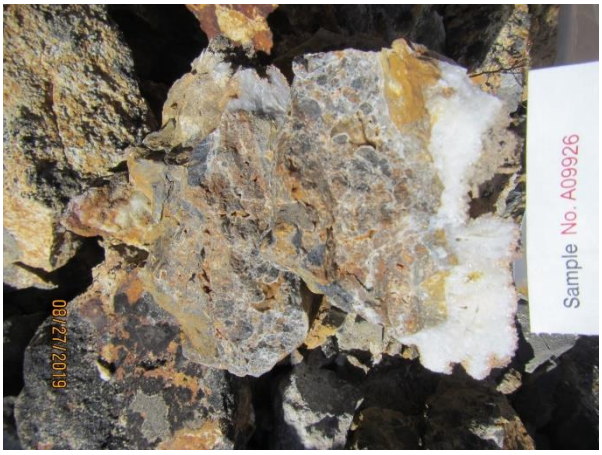
- Ag/Au ratio greater than 100;
- elevated base metal content;
- narrow alteration selvages around quartz-carbonate veins; and
- distinctively high calcium, lead, manganese, zinc, cadmium, thallium, and selenium.

Gold-rich veins are defined by:

- Ag/Au ratio less than 15;
- void of significant base metal concentration;
- display boiling textures;
- display widespread silica and adularia alteration;
- includes stockwork veining and cavity-filled textures; and
- distinctively high mercury and molybdenum.

Veins within the Property do not outcrop due to thick cover. Most of the mineralized veins discovered on the Property have been through exposures of small-scale mining, test pits, trenches and drilling as described in Section 6. Previous work identified major vein structures in the western areas of the Property, including the Modoc, Eureka, and Golden Calf veins; at the center of the Property, including the South Navajo and Dexter Splay veins; and in the eastern areas of the Property, including the East Pediment veins. The veins within the Property are classified as gold-rich veins.

A) 2019 ARC verification grab sample A09925 showing plumose quartz vein texture, hematite alteration and limonite weathering. Sample tag is 5cm wide.



B) 2019 ARC verification grab sample A09926 showing siltstone-vein contact containing quartz-calcite breccia and bladed quartz within vein. Sample tag is 5cm wide.

Figure 7-4: Mineralized vein textures, Dexter Splay vein and South Navajo Vein area

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Mineralization from the Property is consistent with low-sulfidation epithermal Au-Ag type deposits as described by John et al (2010). In summary, low-sulfidation epithermal Au-Ag type deposits form in the upper crust at the paleosurface to depths about 1,500 m (4,900 mi) below the water table and at temperatures that range from about 100° to 300°C (200° to 600°F). They are related to hydrothermal systems associated with the release of magmatic fluids from crystallizing intrusions at depth and subaerial volcanism. Epithermal deposits commonly occur as veins or breccias developed in local extensional or dilational zones characterized by faults and fractures infilled by quartz, carbonate, adularia, clay, and zeolite minerals. Epithermal veins are typically banded with colloform and crustiform features and exhibit boiling textures such as bladed and plumose quartz.

Economic minerals in low-sulfidation deposits include electrum, silver sulfides, selenides, sulfosalts, and (or) gold and silver tellurides. Gangue minerals generally include quartz, adularia, illite/sericite, and carbonate minerals. Pyrite and (or) marcasite are also common. Disseminated and replacement mineralization may also form in permeable host lithologies. Host lithologies generally consists of lava domes, diatreme complexes and volcanic features such as stratovolcanoes, ignimbrite calderas, and dike complexes.

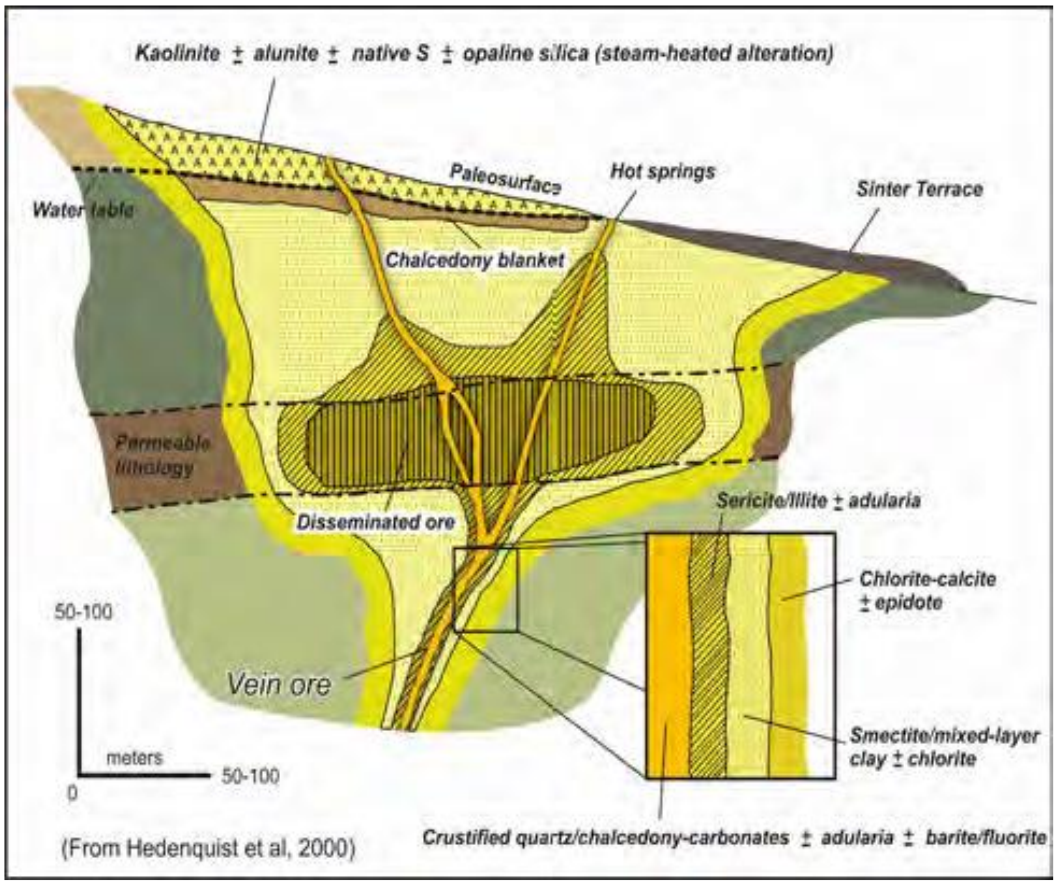


Figure 8-1: Conceptual low-sulfidation model
Robert et al., 2007

9 EXPLORATION

Recent exploration includes two periods of ground geophysical surveys as described below. Geophysical survey samples locations in 2018 are widely distributed while geophysical sample locations in 2019 were completed in a grid. The author reviewed information for these survey locations and is unaware of any factors that may have resulted in sample biases.

9.1 Geophysics

9.1.1 2018 Gravity Survey by Magee Geophysical Services

A total of 135 widely spaced gravity station readings were completed in the Tuscarora area by Magee Geophysical Services of Reno, NV between March 28 through April 3, 2018 – including 61 gravity station readings within the Property and 74 gravity station readings outside of the Property. Interpretation of the horizontal gradient from the gravity data successfully revealed north-northeast trending structures that drop bedrock into the basin towards Independence Valley and northwest trending structures that cut and offset the north-northeast structures. The orientation of the southeast trending structures coincides with the orientation of known veins such as the Modoc, South Navajo and East Pediment veins. Horizontal gradient high features tend to coincide with areas of faulted porphyritic dacite intrusions while horizontal gradient low features are interpreted as paleo-channels that correspond with extensions of existing surface drainage. A follow-up property wide gravity and controlled source audio magneto-telluric (CSAMT) survey was recommended by the contractor.

9.1.2 2019 Gravity and CSAMT Surveys by Magee Geophysical Services and Zonge Geoscience

A total 458 gravity station readings and 21-line km (13-line mi) of CSAMT were completed within the Property by Magee Geophysical Services and Zonge Geoscience of Reno, NV between June 6 through June 21, 2019. Results from the 2018 and 2019 gravity station data were merged and processed, producing similar interpreted features as identified in the 2018 survey but at higher resolution. Inverted resistivity cross-sections were created for each survey line from the CSAMT survey data. The inverted resistivity cross-sections revealed potential subsurface orientations of lithological contacts, alteration contacts, cross-cutting structures and vein features. Interpreted structures commonly have north-south and southeast trending orientations. Many of the interpreted structures are apparent in both the gravity and CSAMT data. Numerous vein type CSAMT targets were interpreted and recommended for drill testing by the contractor.

10 DRILLING

10.1 2018 Drilling Program

APM conducted a drill program between April 23, 2018 and June 21, 2018. A total of 3,143 m (10,120 ft) was completed in 17 drill holes – including 2,187 m (7,175 ft) of RC drilling in 12 holes and 956 m (3,137 ft) of diamond core drilling in five holes. The drilling was focused along the South Navajo vein structure with the objective to explore the down dip potential of the vein structure, which was drilled near surface by previous operators, including Novo Resources in 2016. Collar location information is provided in Table 10-1 and a table of significant results is provided in Table 10-2. A plan map of the drill hole locations is provided in Figure 10-1 and Figure 10-2, and examples of schematic cross-sections are provided in Figure 10-3 to Figure 10-5.

Table 10-1: 2018 drill collar locations

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Length* (ft)	Length* (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
APTU18-001	South Navajo	Core	564991	4572534	1831	583.0	177.7	90.0	-55.0
APTU18-002	South Navajo	RC	564991	4572532	1831	300.0	91.4	120.0	-50.0
APTU18-003	South Navajo	Core	564930	4572774	1839	455.0	138.7	90.0	-55.0
APTU18-004	South Navajo	Core	565094	4572309	1820	660.0	201.2	85.0	-62.0
APTU18-005	South Navajo	Core	564963	4572632	1831	490.0	149.4	70.0	-60.0
APTU18-006	South Navajo	RC	564961	4572631	1831	700.0	213.4	115.5	-54.3
APTU18-007	South Navajo	Core	565060	4572416	1825	700.0	213.4	92.0	-62.0
APTU18-008	South Navajo	RC	565059	4572414	1825	600.0	182.9	112.7	-54.6
APTU18-009	South Navajo	RC	565094	4572311	1820	600.0	182.9	66.6	-65.4
APTU18-010	South Navajo	RC	564930	4572770	1839	500.0	152.4	111.6	-49.8
APTU18-011	South Navajo	RC	564929	4572777	1839	500.0	152.4	60.6	-60.5
APTU18-012	South Navajo	RC	565093	4572307	1820	720.0	219.5	107.2	-55.1
APTU18-013	Dexter Splay	RC	564816	4573171	1854	600.0	182.9	253.1	-50.4
APTU18-014	South Navajo	RC	565063	4572419	1825	700.0	213.4	81.0	-54.5
APTU18-015	South Navajo	RC	564990	4572535	1831	695.0	211.8	77.4	-54.8
APTU18-016	South Navajo	RC	564991	4572534	1831	670.0	204.2	90.6	-54.4
APTU18-017	Dexter Splay	RC	564800	4573159	1853	440.0	134.1	300.5	-74.8

* *"Length" expressed as drill lengths.*

The 2018 drilling program succeeded in reproducing mineralized intersections between drill holes previously completed by Newcrest Resources and Novo Resources. The drilling also confirmed the occurrence of multiple stacked veins within the mineralized vein structure, as evident by the multiple significant mineralized vein intersections within several of the drill holes (APTU-003, 009, 013, and 016).

Vein mineralization ranged between trace Au and 18.4 g/t Au for fire assay analysis. In contrast, screen metallic analysis ranged between trace Au and 27.2 g/t Au. The median fire assay Au grade is 1.58 g/t Au, the median screen metallic Au grade is 4.0 g/t Au, and the median intersection thickness is 6.1 m. The summary statistics are greatly affected by nugget effect as observed in the differences between the fire assay and the corresponding screen metallic values for the same intervals as shown in Table 10-2.

Overall, the results are consistent with Au values and intersection thicknesses reported by Novo Resources in Section 6.3 and confirm the presence of localized high-grade Au mineralization at the South Navajo prospect.

Table 10-2: 2018 drilling program assay results

Hole ID	Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval* (m)	Au-GRA22** (Au g/t)	Au-SCR21** (Au g/t)
APTU18-001	Core	159.9	165.2	5.3	2.44	-
including	Core	159.9	161.1	1.1	9.22	6.27
APTU18-002	no significant results					
APTU18-003	RC	38.1	39.6	1.5	1.22	0.89
and	Core	45.7	55.2	9.4	0.47	-
and	Core	77.7	97.2	19.5	0.4	-
and	Core	109.5	132.6	23.1	0.21	-
APTU18-004	no significant results					
APTU18-005	Core	64	70.8	6.8	1.58	-
including	Core	68.8	70.8	2	2.98	-
and	Core	68.8	69.3	0.5	4.01	4.05
APTU18-005	Core	89.9	91.4	1.5	2.29	0.73
and	Core	128	129.5	1.5	1.36	-
APTU18-006	RC	118.9	134.1	15.2	0.96	-
and	RC	201.2	207.3	6.1	1.24	-
APTU18-007	Core	206.4	209.4	3	1.8	-
APTU18-008	no significant results					
APTU18-009	RC	195.1	201.2	6.1	5.01	-
including	RC	198.1	199.6	1.5	16	27.2
APTU18-010	RC	96	102.1	6.1	0.66	-
APTU18-011	RC	71.6	83.8	12.2	0.5	-
APTU18-012	no significant results					
APTU18-013	RC	53.3	61	7.6	0.76	-
including	RC	59.4	61	1.5	1.46	-
and	RC	137.2	138.7	1.5	10.3	9.03
APTU18-014	RC	225.6	231.7	6.1	0.64	-
APTU18-015	RC	172.2	185.9	13.7	1.74	-
and	RC	193.6	205.7	12.2	3.44	-
including	RC	201.2	202.7	1.5	18.4	16.65
APTU18-016	RC	88.4	94.5	6.1	2.06	-
and	RC	155.5	163.1	7.6	2.47	-
and	RC	195.1	204.2	9.1	5.88	-
including	RC	195.1	198.1	3	13.42	-
including	RC	202.7	204.2	1.5	5.52	3.43
APTU18-017	RC	1.5	3.1	1.5	1.87	-

Notes:

* Length (m) represents sampling length downhole. True width of the intersection is currently unknown but assumed to be less than the reported length.

** Reported grades assume 100-per-cent metallurgical recovery.

The author has reviewed the 2018 drilling data and is of the opinion that there are no known drilling and recovery factors that could materially impact reliability of the results. Due to the lack quality control samples used in the sampling procedure (see Section 11.1.4), the author was unable to verify the accuracy of the laboratory assay results.

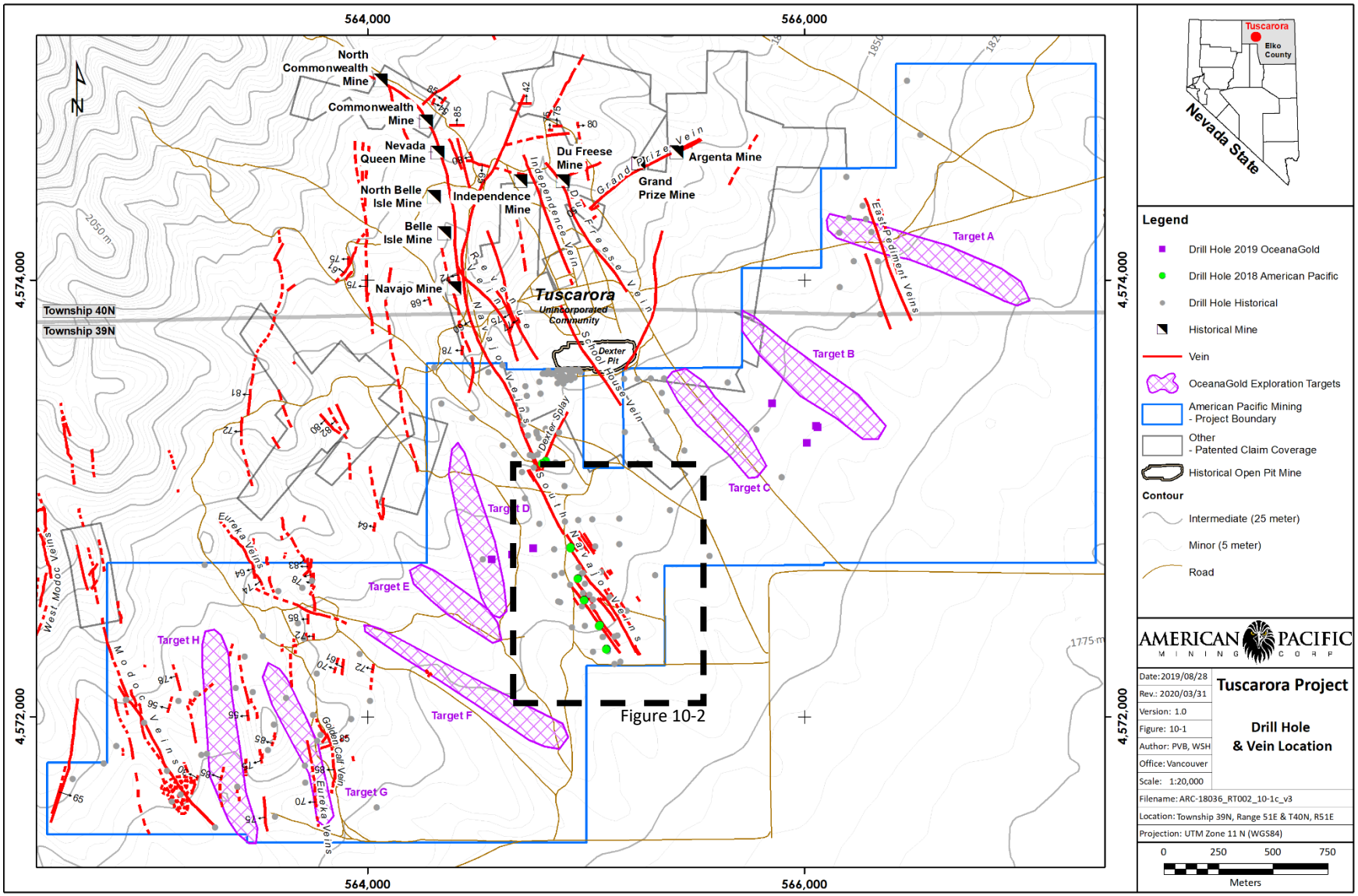


Figure 10-1: Property location map of drill holes, veins, and exploration targets

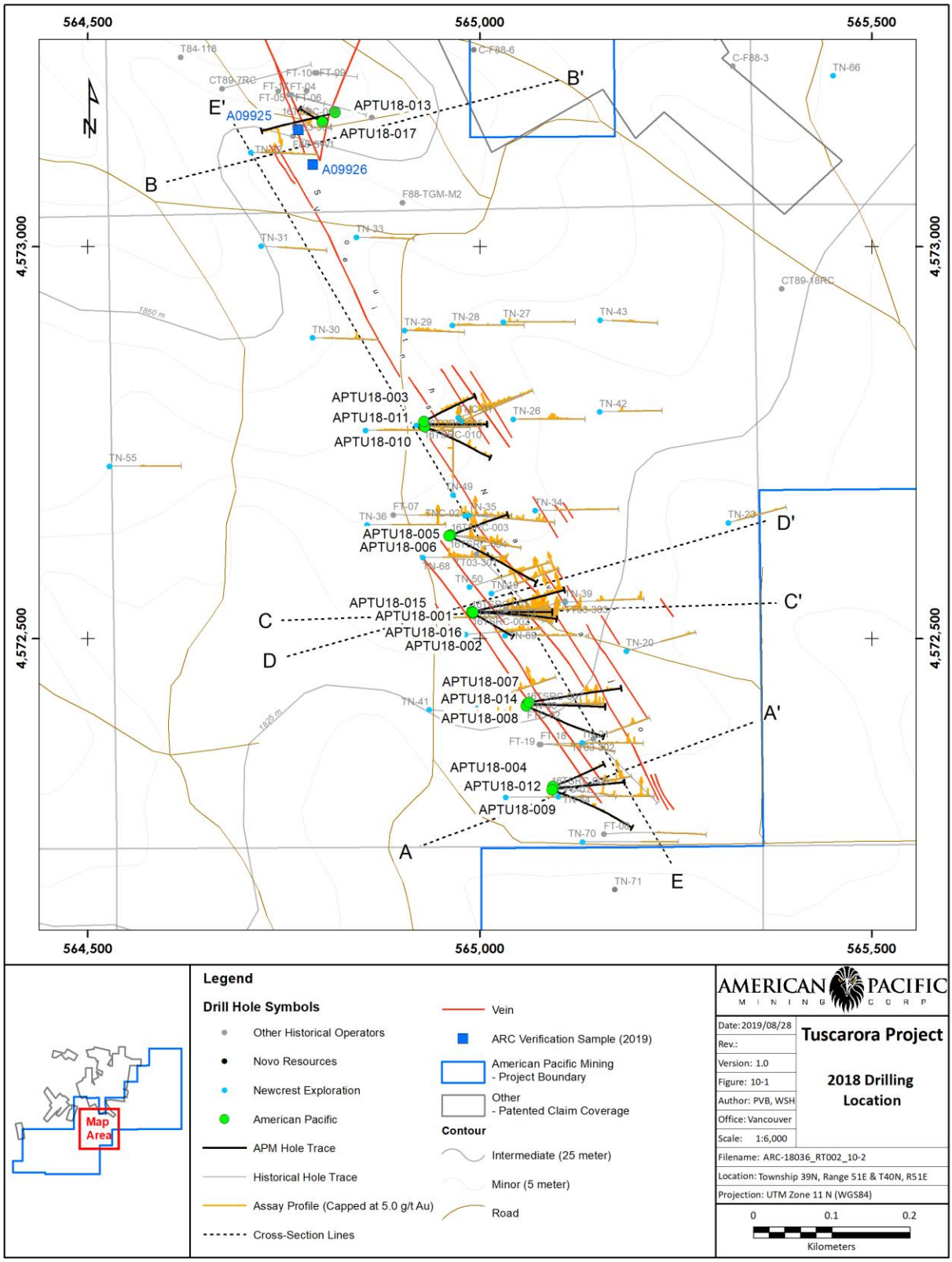


Figure 10-2: Schematic plan map of South Navajo prospect 2018 drill hole locations Modified from APM, 2018. Gold values capped at 5 g/t Au for graphic representation.

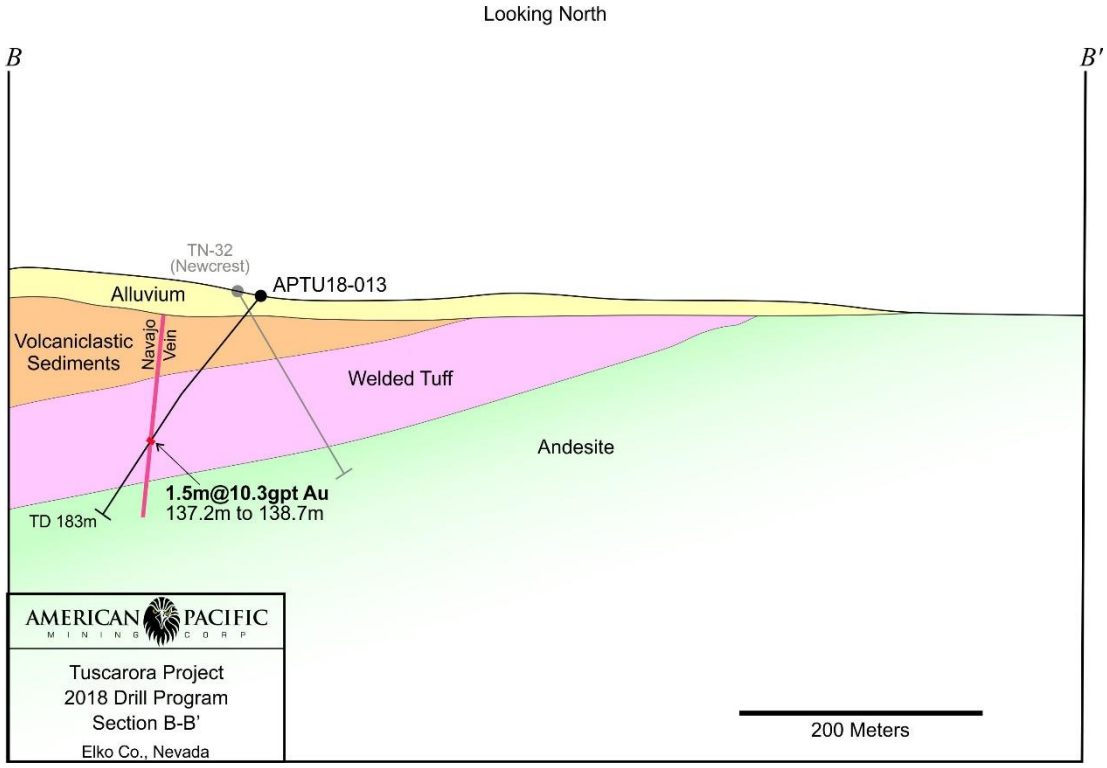


Figure 10-3: Schematic cross-section B-B' through drill hole APTU18-013, Dexter Splay prospect APM, 2018

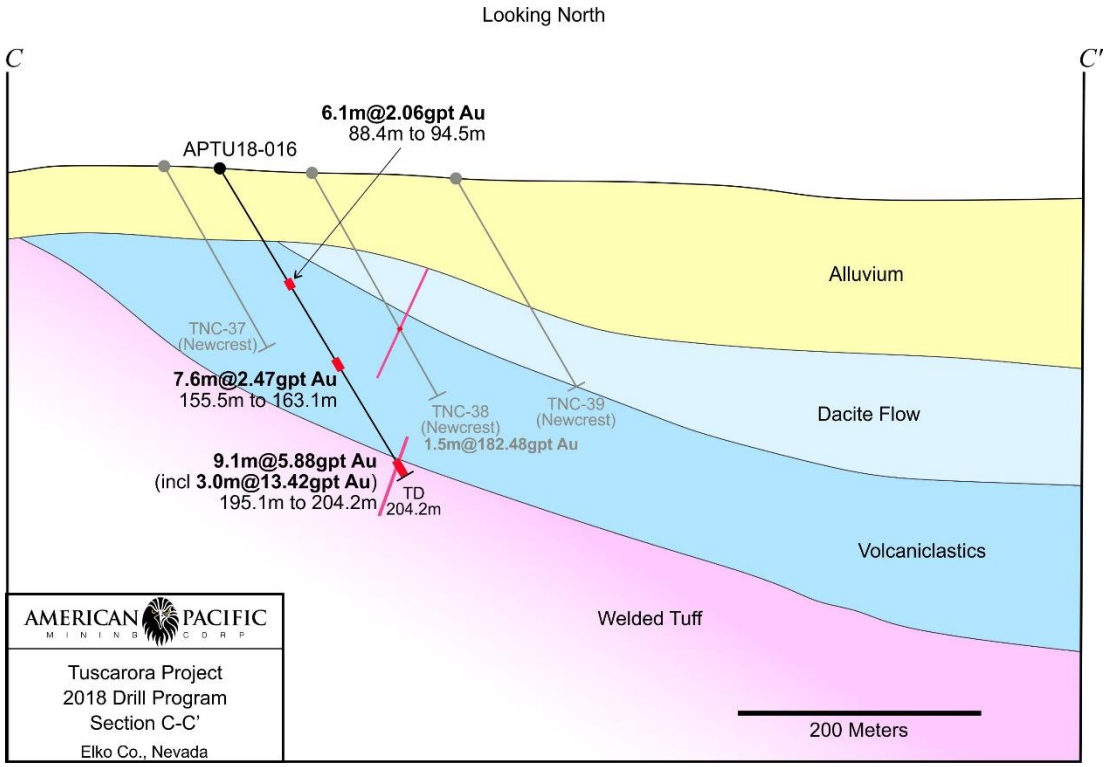


Figure 10-4: Schematic cross-section C-C' through drill hole APTU18-016, South Navajo prospect APM, 2018

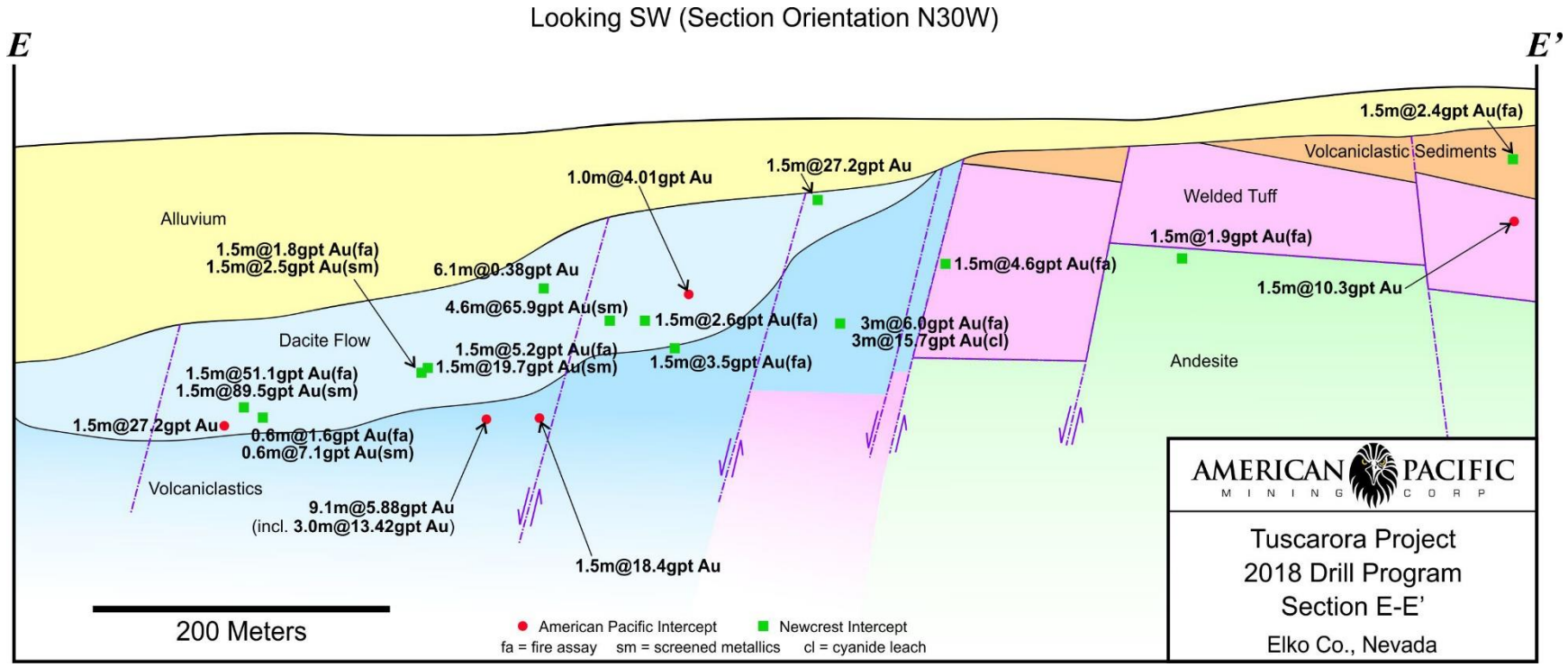


Figure 10-5: Schematic longitudinal-section E-E' through the South Navajo prospect
APM, 2018

10.2 **2019 Drilling Program**

Based on the compilation of structural data, surface rock chip geochemistry, and geophysical surveys, OceanaGold geologists identified eight exploration targets for follow-up work. The exploration targets were listed as Target A to Target H on Figure 10-1 and Figure 10-6. Target B and Target D were selected for drilling based on the premise that these targets have not been previously drilled.

OceanaGold conducted a drill program to test Target B and Target D between September 12, 2019 and October 21, 2019. A total of 2,298 m (7,538 ft) was completed in seven drill holes – including 1,897 m (6,225 ft) of RC drilling in six holes and 400 m (1,313 ft) of diamond core drilling in one hole. Three RC holes and one core hole tested Target B and three RC holes tested Target D. Core hole TUS-001C was drilled adjacent to abandoned RC hole TUS-001. Collar location information is provided in Table 10-3 and a table of significant results is provided in Table 10-4. Please note that planned collars TUS-002, TUS-004 and TUS-006 were not completed in this drill program. A plan map of the drill hole locations is provided in Figure 10-7.

Table 10-3: 2019 drill collar locations

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Length* (ft)	Length* (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
TUS-001	Target B	RC	566061	4573325	1816	530	161.544	40	-50
TUS-001C	Target B	Core	566054	4573332	1816	1313	400.2024	45	-55
TUS-003	Target B	RC	566012	4573255	1813	1290	393.192	40	-50
TUS-005	Target B	RC	565853	4573436	1846	970	295.656	40	-50
TUS-007	Target D	RC	564569	4572721	1834	935	284.988	255	-55
TUS-008	Target D	RC	564662	4572742	1832	1300	396.24	255	-50
TUS-009	Target D	RC	564759	4572772	1842	1200	365.76	255	-55

* *"Length" expressed as drill lengths.*

Table 10-4: 2019 drilling program assay results

Hole ID	Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au-AA23 (g/t)	Ag-AA45 (g/t)
TUS-001	RC	Not Sampled				
TUS-001C	Core	359.26	360.27	0.91	1.12	18.1
TUS-002	-	Does not exist				
TUS-003	RC	199.64	201.17	1.52	1.24	0.3
TUS-003	RC	365.76	368.81	3.05	1.69	0.8
TUS-003	RC	379.48	381	1.52	2.08	7.5
TUS-003	RC	384.05	385.57	1.52	3.47	5.3
TUS-004	-	Does not exist				
TUS-005	RC	No significant results				
TUS-006	-	Does not exist				
TUS-007	RC	No significant results				
TUS-008	RC	No significant results				
TUS-009	RC	85.34	86.87	1.52	1.18	1

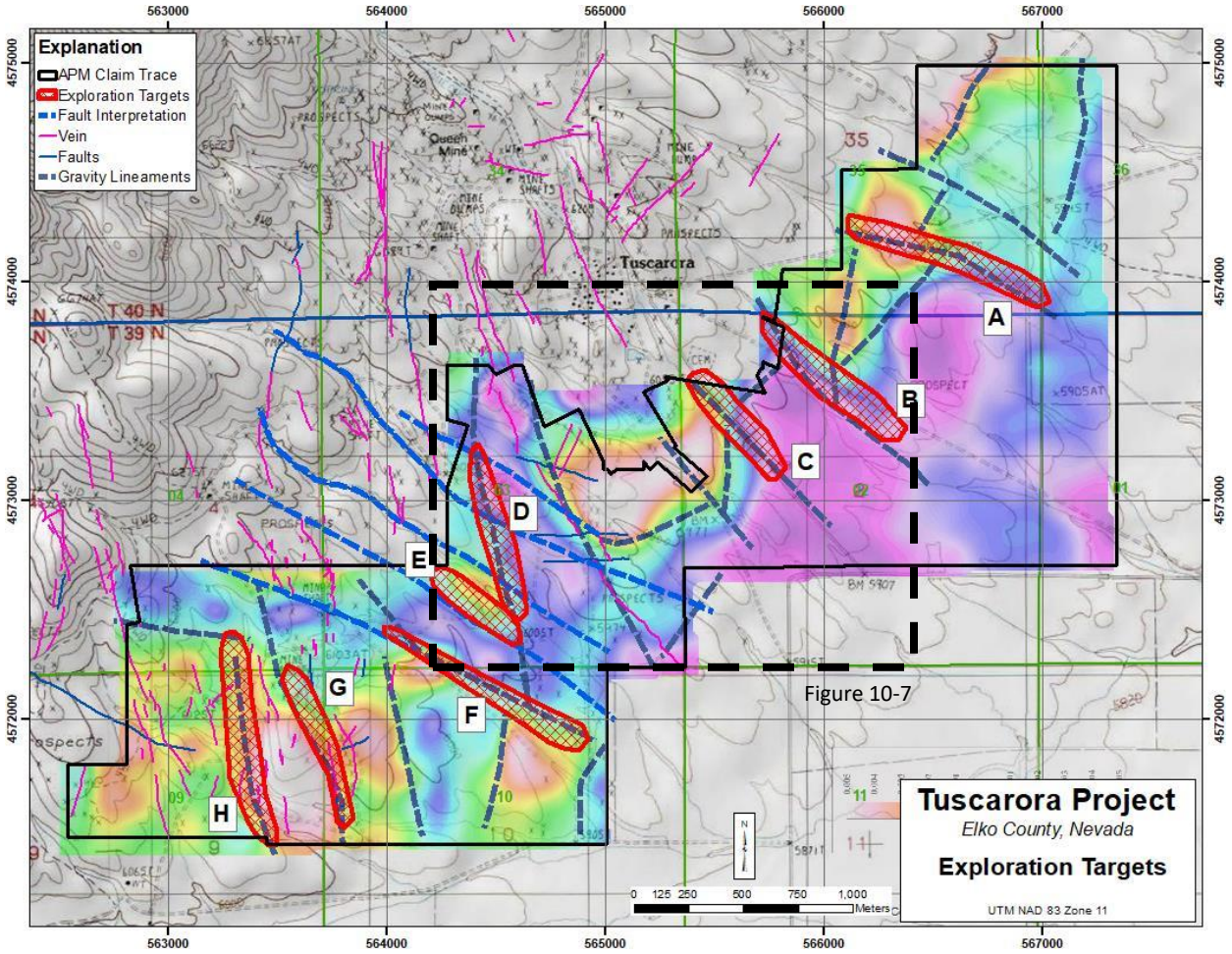


Figure 10-6: Exploration target map
Kunkel, K. et al., 2019

Target B

TUS-001, TUS-001C, TUS-003 and TUS-005 were drilled towards the northeast and encountered a fault structure in the hanging wall of an andesite intrusion. TUS-001 was abandoned due to ground conditions and was not sampled. Anomalous mineralization was identified in core hole TUS-001C and consisted of crystalline pyrite within the interval of 356.00 m (1168 ft) to 360.27 m (1182 ft) and 382.22 m (1254 ft) to 382.52 m (1255 ft). Mineralization is associated with open fractures within a felsic lithic tuff. Pyrite-rich massive sulfide stringer mineralization associated with quartz veining was identified at the bottom of TUS-003 in several narrow intervals. No significant alteration and mineralization were encountered in TUS-005. Assay results are provided in Table 10-4.

Target D

TUS-007, TUS-008, and TUS-009 were drilled towards the southwest and encountered a fault structure characterized as having minimal wall rock alteration and mineralization. Anomalous mineralization was encountered in RC hole TUS-009, which consists of crystalline pyrite within a fault zone between 82.30 m

(270 ft) to 91.44 m (300 ft). No significant alteration and mineralization were encountered in TUS-007 and TUS-008. Assay results are provided in Table 10-4.

The 2019 drilling program was successful in identifying fault structures below cover and the presence of anomalous gold and silver mineralization within Target B and Target D.

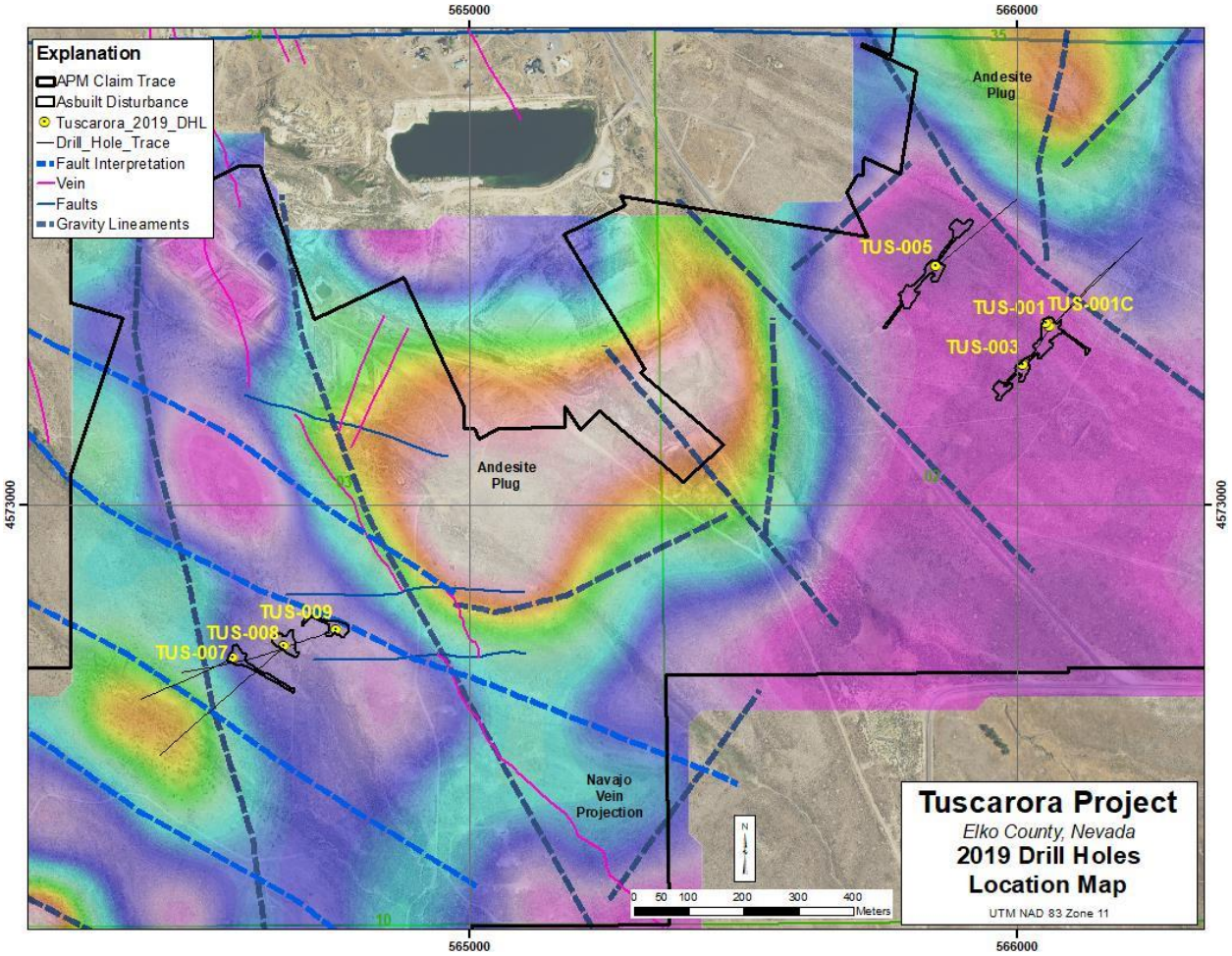


Figure 10-7: 2019 drill hole location map
Kunkel, K. et al., 2019

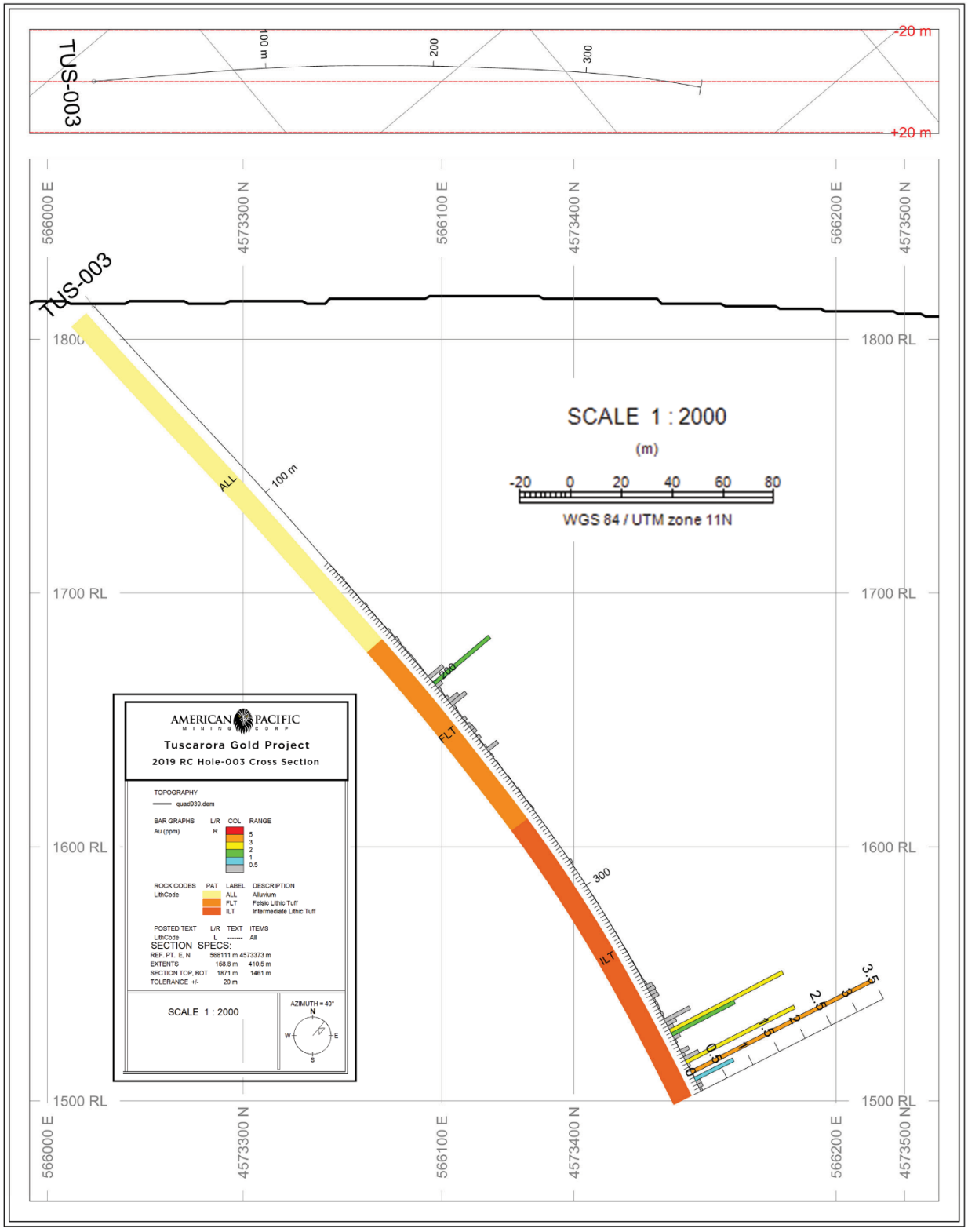


Figure 10-8: Selected cross-section of drill hole TUS-001C

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 2018 Drilling Program

11.1.1 Sample Security

Drill core and RC chip samples were transported by APM personnel via pickup truck from the drill site to the core yard. The core yard is situated on the APM claims and consists of portable core tables and a 20-ft sea container for core and sample storage. Core is secured within waxed cardboard core boxes and stacked inside the sea container, which is locked when not in use. Samples prepared for analytical testing are transported by APM personnel from the core yard to the laboratory by pickup truck.

11.1.2 Sample Preparation

Mineralized intersections were selected by the logging geologist and recorded. Core samples are sawn lengthwise in half, with one half sent for testing and the other half placed in the core box for archive. Core sample intervals vary in length from 0.24 m to 4.57 m. From the author's inspection of the available drill core, sample intervals appear to honor geological, alteration and mineralization boundaries. RC samples are sieved to >2mm fractions and placed into chip trays that represent 1.52 m (or 5 ft) RC drill intervals. RC sample intervals are generally 1.52 m in length and represent the depth of each RC interval advanced. Core records indicate that all core was photographed and logged for geological and structural features prior to sawing. Specific gravity measurements were not collected on drill core in the field. Sawn samples intended for analysis were placed into poly bags along with sample identification and sealed with a tie strap. RC samples collected for analysis were placed in cloth bags along with sample identification and sealed with a tie strap.

11.1.3 Sample Analysis

Half-core and RC samples were delivered to ALS USA Inc. ("ALS") in Elko, NV for preparation and analysis. Preparation by the laboratory includes drying and crushing the sample 90% <2 mm. The crush are rotary split and a 1000 g sub-sample is further pulverized to 85% <75 um. The pulp is analyzed for gold using a 50 g fire assay with gravimetric finish (Au-GRA22). Samples with Au-GRA22 values >1 ppm Au were subsequently analyzed for gold by 30 g fire assay with atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (Au-AA25 and Au-AA25D) and by screen metallic (Au-SCR21) methods. Samples were not analyzed for silver. ALS is ISO 17025 accredited and is independent of APM.

11.1.4 Quality Assurance – Quality Control

Duplicate samples and certified referenced materials ("CRM", consisting of pulp standards and pulp blanks) were not utilized in the sampling procedure. Check samples selected from one sample per every 100 ft of drilling and from intercepts ranging from 1 ppm to 18.4 ppm were submitted to American Assay Laboratories Inc. ("American Assay") in Elko city, NV for analysis. While check sample results from American Assay are in line with results reported by ALS, the author was unable to verify sample accuracy and assess the extent of contamination in sample preparation and analysis due to the lack of CRM in the sampling procedure. American Assay is ISO 17025 accredited and is independent of APM.

11.1.5 Opinion

The author is of the opinion that the quality assurance (sample security, preparation and analysis) procedures implemented by APM in the 2018 drilling program are in line with industry practice. However, quality control procedures lack the use of CRM and duplicate samples (field or pulp duplicate).

11.2 2019 Drill Program

11.2.1 Sample Security

Dried and prepared RC chip samples were stored in sample bins at the drill rig and transported to ALS in Reno, NV, by truck by an ALS representative. Drill core was placed into core boxed at site, palletized, and transported to OceanaGold's warehouse located in Reno, NV, by truck by OceanaGold geologists.

11.2.2 Sample Preparation

RC samples were collected from the drill rig cyclone splitter on 1.52 m (5 ft) intervals in poly-canvas bags. Bags are labeled with downhole footage and sample number. Sample bags were laid on the ground away from the drill rig and left to dry. Dried sample bags are then loaded into sample bins in preparation for transport. Drill core was collected from a 1.52 m (5 ft) core tube, oriented using ACT III oriented core tool, and was hydraulically pushed out of the core tube to allow for an orientation line to be marked on the core surface. Core was transferred from the core tubes and stored in core boxes, which were labeled and sealed for transport. Upon arriving at OceanaGold warehouse in Reno, NV, drill. Core records indicate that all core was photographed and logged for geological and structural features prior to sample processing. Specific gravity measurements were not collected on drill core. Mineralized intersections were selected by the logging geologist and recorded. The core is then transported to ALS in Reno, NV for sample processing by ALS personnel. Core samples are sawn lengthwise in half, with one half immediately dried and processed at the laboratory and the other half placed in the core box for archive. Core sample intervals vary in length from 0.61 m (2 ft) to 2.13 m (7 ft) and generally average 1.52 m (5 ft).

11.2.3 Sample Analysis

Half-core and RC samples were prepared and analyzed by ALS in Reno, NV. Preparation by the laboratory includes drying and crushing the sample 70% <2 mm. The crush are rotary split and a 250 g sub-sample is further pulverized to 85% <75 um. Core sample pulps were analyzed for gold using a 30 g fire assay with atomic absorption finish (Au-AA23). Silver was analyzed using 0.5 g aqua regia digestion with atomic absorption finish (Ag-AA45). RC sample pulps were analyzed for gold using 50 g fire assay with atomic absorption finish (Au-AA24), silver was analyzed within a 35-element aqua regia and inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy package (ICP-AES) (ME-ICP41). Trace mercury was also tested using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) (Hg-MS42). ALS is ISO 17025 accredited and is independent of OceanaGold and APM.

11.2.4 Quality Assurance – Quality Control

Approximately 10% of the sample stream consists of field duplicate, coarse blank and CRM samples. CRM were acquired from Shea Clark Smith Laboratories of Reno, NV. Duplicate RC samples were collected at a frequency of one per 100th sample to evaluate for sampling variability. Coarse blank material comprised of commercial grade landscape gravel was inserted at a frequency of approximately one per 90th sample to evaluate for cross-contamination that may occur during laboratory crushing procedures. Pulp standard

material were selectively inserted based on the intensity of mineralization present. Check samples were not utilized.

11.2.5 Opinion

The author is of the opinion that the quality assurance and quality control procedures implemented by OceanaGold in the 2019 drilling program are in line with industry practice. The author's review of assay results for the CRM and field duplicate samples did not identify material discrepancies.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit

The author visited the Property on August 27, 2019. During the site visit, the author collected location coordinates of the 2018 drill hole collar monuments using a handheld global positing system (GPS). Comparison of the handheld GPS coordinates and the APM drill collar survey data differ by less than six m, which is within the acceptable margin of error for the handheld GPS. Vein exposures were not identified on the Property due to extensive cover, however; the author was able to collect two verification samples of quartz vein material from two waste rock pile locations along the northern limits of the Navajo South vein structure. The waste rock piles contain excavated rock fragments that are angular in appearance and assumed by the author to have come from the local depression where the material may have been historically mined. While on site, the author reviewed available referenced drill core and RC chip trays from the 2018 drilling to assess various lithologies, alteration and mineralization styles described in the APM drill logs.

The verification samples were submitted in person by the author to ALS in Elko, NV on the same day as the samples were collected. The samples were prepared by drying and crushing to 90% <2mm, riffle split, and pulverised to 85% <75 um. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish for a 30 g pulp sample (Au-AA25) and a 50 g pulp sample (Au-AA26). Additional screen metallic fire assay on fractions between 100-106 um (Au-SCR21) was also completed for gold. Silver was analyzed by fire assay with gravimetric finish (Ag-GRA22) on 50 g pulp. Analytical results are provided in Table 12-1. The resulting screen metallic and fire assay values of 19.35 g/t Au and 2.21 g/t Au are within the ranges reported by APM for the 2018 drilling results. Sample locations are illustrated on Figure 10-2.

Table 12-1: Analytical results from ARC verification samples

Method	WEI-21	Au-SCR21	Au-AA25	Au-AA26	Ag-GRA22
Analyte	Received Weight	Au Total (+)(-) Combined	Au	Au	Ag
Sample	kg	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t
A09925	1.46	19.35	13.95	15.45	15
A09926	2.21	2.06	2.23	1.86	28

Due to travel restrictions related to the global Covid-19 pandemic as at the effective date of this report, the author was unable to perform a follow-up site visit to inspect the 2019 drilling work that was completed by OceanaGold.

12.2 Drill Hole Database

The author reviewed the Property drill hole database that contains seven drill holes form 2019, 17 drill holes from 2018, and 194 historical drill holes from 1969-2016. A 10% random check on assay values in the database was cross-referenced with original assay certificates available to APM. No material discrepancies were identified. The author did not check the collar locations, lithology, and alteration information for historical drill holes in the drill hole database in the verification process due to the historical nature of the information.

12.3 Opinion

The author is of the opinion that the information verified is adequate to support the information reported.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Conventional metallurgical test work nor mineral processing has not been completed for the Property mineralization.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Mineral resource estimates have not been completed for the Property mineralization.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties to the Property that have been subject to a technical report.

16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information concerning the Property.

17 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the information disclosed within this report and the site visit performed by the author, it is interpreted that the mineralized quartz-adularia veins present on the Property are consistent with low-sulfidation epithermal Au-Ag type deposits. Locally, gold-bearing vein structures generally trend southeast and dip 50° to 85° to the southwest. Vein thickness can range from below a meter to over six meters wide. Within the Property, the South Navajo vein is the most extensively explored vein structure and has been identified with drilling along strike for approximately 1.5 km (0.9 miles). Gold mineralization is typically confined to quartz-adularia and quartz-carbonate veins and gold grades range greatly due to the nugget effect. The vein structures are covered by quaternary gravels and alluvium and do not outcrop within the Property boundary.

Drilling by APM succeeded in reproducing mineralized intersections between drill holes previously completed by Newcrest Resources and Novo Resources, however; the East Pediment and Modoc prospects remain unassessed by APM. Modern geophysical surveying conducted by APM and OceanaGold have revealed additional exploration targets below the surficial cover. Follow-up drill testing of Target B and Target D by OceanaGold in 2019 encountered anomalous gold and silver mineralization within southeast trending fault structures. The results, although not significant in comparison to the 2018 drilling conducted at the Navajo South vein structure, confirms that gravity and CSAMT based exploration targeting is highly useful in identifying structures under cover at the Tuscarora property.

The author is unaware of any issues related to land, title, environment, community or other significant factors or risks that will potentially affect exploration activities at the Property. The author is of the opinion that the Property is of merit and warrants additional work.

18 RECOMMENDATIONS

To further assess other vein structures on the Property, and in light of recent exploration target development by OceanaGold, the author recommends exploration drilling of the East Pediment prospect to test for extension of the current mineralized structure and to test for possible cross-cutting structures as suggested by the orientation of Target A. Six drill holes are recommended for consideration. In addition, The author recommends follow-up exploration drilling of Targets E ad Target F with six drill holes based on the premise that these exploration targets have not been previously explored below cover. In total, the recommended drilling program consists of 12 drill holes totaling 3,000 m (8,000 ft), which can be completed in one phase. Each drill hole is anticipated to average 250 m (820 ft) and consists of RC pre-collars and diamond tails. A suggested budget is US $885,206 as detailed in Table 18-1.

Use of CRM in the sampling procedure is highly recommended.

Table 18-1: Recommended work program (US $)

Description	Rate		Unit	Line Cost
Bond	$ 20,000	per notice	1	$ 20,000
Core Drilling (12 x 820 ft per hole)	$ 50	per foot	8000	$ 400,000
RC Drilling	$ 30	per foot	1840	$ 55,200
Drill Mobilization/Demobilization	$ 12,500	per move	4	$ 50,000
Assay & Shipping (25% drilled core)	$ 50	per assay	1840	$ 92,000
Oriented core	$ 3	per foot	8000	$ 20,000
Core Saw	$ 50	per day	40	$ 2,000
Site Preparation	$ 800	per day	3	$ 2,400
Geological Supervision	$ 500	per day	40	$ 20,000
Assistant	$ 400	per day	40	$ 16,000
Geotechnical Assistant	$ 150	per day	40	$ 6,000
Food and Lodging	$ 100	per day per man	40	$ 28,000
Sample bags and tags	$ 0.80		1840	$ 1,472
Core Boxes	$ 4.50		800	$ 3,600
Blocks and markers	$ 200	one time	1	$ 200
Camera	$ 300	one time	1	$ 300
Other field supplies				$ 1,000
Interpretation	$ 500	per day	15	$ 7,500
Trucks rental & fuel	$ 180	per day	40	$ 14,400
Contingency	20%	per cent		$ 145,134
			Total	$ 885,206

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