# NI43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT - GOLD EXPLORATION AT THE MARY K PROSPECT, ELK CITY DISTRICT, IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO USA

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# 1 Summary

This technical report for the Mary K gold prospect was prepared by consulting geologist and Qualified Person (QP) Richard C. Capps (the "Author") at the request of a public company, Bond Resources, Inc. (“Bond”). The Author takes responsibility for all sections of this report. This technical report is written in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrator’s National Instrument 43-101. This report presents the results of both historic exploration and development and recent bulk sampling of vein material and tailings for metallurgical testing and gravity concentration and flotation tests.

The purpose of this technical report is to provide a summary of scientific and technical information concerning mineral exploration activities at the Mary K prospect and to suggest additional exploration. This technical report establishes a summary of historic data and recommends an exploration program as a continuation of earlier exploration with a goal of advancing the project. The Mary K prospect is in a relatively early phase of exploration and no mineral resource or reserve estimates are disclosed in this report.

There is historic and current evidence that gold mineralized quartz vein and extensive boulder-size placer tailings occur on the Mary K prospect (Figures 1-2; 7). The reader is cautioned that the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the targeted historic vein (Figures 3-11; 2-15) and placer tailings (Figures 12-14; Tables 5 and 7) being delineated as a mineral resource.

The historic Mary K Mine developed in the Mary K fissure vein is a high grade bonanza gold vein with accessory sulfides and wall rocks of augen and biotite gneiss. The 2,400 feet of underground workings are developed on 5 levels and with historic adits at levels 1 and 4 (Figures 3-5). The level 4 tunnel was originally about 2,000 feet in length (Kleesattel, 1934) but only about 1,650 feet were accessible in 1932 (Figure 5; Shenon and Reed, 1934) and only a few feet was open as of the Author’s site visit on November 2, 2019 (Figures 8 and 10). The historic mine maps show that the level 4 tunnel (main access tunnel) was developed along the mineralized fault zone and quartz stringers, fault gouge, and secondary minerals are extend from the portal for about 800 feet before reaching the highest grade and widest quartz vein material. The quartz vein is lens shaped in cross section, pinches and swells, and has a maximum thickness of about 6 feet. Historic surface workings extend for about 3,000 feet along strike and weathered vein material is apparent in these workings.

Recent bulk sampling along the surface exposures of the Mary K vein show that gold

recovery can be obtained by gravity concentration and flotation (Tables 3 through 14) but that further work is required to optimize the process conditions. A test sample submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals laboratory - Metallurgical Division, Richmond, BC Canada produced a strong nugget effect with a wide difference between measured gold grade and calculate gold grade (Tables 8 through 11). This effect is apparent in the fire assay of duplicates of gravity concentrates during due diligence testing (Tables 3 through 7).

## 1.1 Recommendations

Diamond core and rotary percussion drilling is an effective measure of geological continuity, but studies in other similar districts (Dominey and others, 2000; 2003) have shown that grade distribution can only be reliably determined in high-grade fissure-vein type deposits by bulk sampling, close-spaced sampling, and trial mining. These techniques are recommended for determining grade distribution at the Mary K prospect.

The Author recommends continuing the program designed to gain better understanding of the controls and tenor of mineralization by core drilling. The drill program would initially be from surface drill pads and, after restoration of portals and underground workings, the drilling will be mostly underground. The program should include detailed geologic mapping which is critical to establishing orientation and continuity of vein and vein systems and allow correlation of underground samples to drill-hole assays and logs.

The length and orientation of these proposed drill holes would be resolved during exploration to best determine the true widths, tenor, and orientation of mineralization with the ultimate goal of underground bulk sampling and trial mining.

The author recommends continuation of the current exploration and evaluation activities and sampling; including bulk sampling, gravity concentrations, property improvements and logistics. A 6,200 foot (1,890 meter) surface core drilling program is planned to establish continuity of the main Mary K vein and explore for additional quartz veins. Following this bulk sampling and drilling, the restoration of the main tunnel portal (Level 4) will begin; followed by driving 800 feet (244 meters) of drift along the main tunnel to reach the widest known mineralized quartz vein material. Table 15 is a proposed generalized exploration and evaluation budget of CAN$1M to support this work.

# 2 Introduction

## 2.1 Reason for technical report

This technical report for the Mary K prospect was prepared by consulting geologist and Qualified Person (QP) Richard C. Capps (the "Author") at the request of a public company, Bond Resources, Inc. (“Bond”). The Author takes responsibility for all sections of this report. This technical report is written in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrator’s National Instrument 43-101. This report presents the results of both historic and recent exploration.

## 2.2 Sources of data used in report

Data used in this report is from a variety of sources including internal exploration reports provided by Bond with data acquired as part of MJ Mining’s exploration program as well as publicly available maps and reports on the Mary K prospect area and adjacent areas referenced in this report.

## 2.3 Qualifications of qualified person and site visit

This report is prepared by Richard C. Capps, PhD, SME Registered Professional Geologist. Dr. Capps has over 40 years gold exploration experience, including broad experience in gold exploration in the USA and elsewhere.

This report is based on documents supplied by Bond and MJ Mining to the Author including review of recent assays and multielement geochemistry from the Mary K prospect as well as gravity and flotation concentration testing. Selected samples were studied in more detail for bulk mineralogy by x-ray diffraction analyses. Additional sources for information in this report draw heavily on historic company reports and on public documents published by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the Idaho Geological Survey, and others as referenced in Section 18, References.

The Author last visited the Mary K prospect 2 November 2019. The underground workings were inaccessible but the Author visited outcrops sampled for gold and silver assays and multielement geochemistry which included historic Mary K Mine (formerly the Black Pine Mine) portals 1 and 4, two shaft locations, and numerous workings (Figures 5-17). Additional samples were taken for assay during the site visit including large rounded fluvial clasts of mineralized quartz veins within extensive placer tailings (Tables 5 and 7; Figures 12-14).

## 2.4 Units used in report

Most of the information on the property and surrounding area are in metric units. Currency is in Canadian Dollars. The following units of measurement and conversion factors are provided for clarification.
1 ppm = 1 part per million 1 ppb = 1 part per billion
100 hectares = 1 square kilometers
1 foot = 31.28 cm or 0.3128 meters
1 mile = 1.609 kilometer
1 $m^3$ = 1 cubic meter = 35.31 $feet^3$
1 ton (Imperial) = 2240 pounds
1 short ton = 2000 pounds
1 hectare = 10,000 $m^2$ = 2.471 acres
1 cubic foot = 0.028317 cubic meters
1 acre = 43,560 $feet^2$
Ma = million years ago
Ga = billion years ago

Geologic terms used are those of standard usage (Table 1).

Table 1: List of terms

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| BLM | Bureau of Land Management; United States Departement of the Interior agency tasked with multi-use management of Federal lands |
| Crushing | Initial process of reducing ore particle size to render it more amenable for further processing |
| Dilution | Waste which is unavoidably mined with ore. |
| Dip | Angle of inclination of a geological feature/rock from horizontal |
| Fault | The surface of a fracture along which movement has occurred |
| Footwall | The underlying side of a fault, orebody or stope |
| Gangue | Non-valuable components of ore |
| Geochemical anomaly | Geochemical features different from what is considered normal or background. Element dispersion can form around an orebody or other unusual concentration of elements due to weathering, hot spring activity and other physical and chemical processes and can aid deposit discovery. |
| Grade | The measure of concentration of gold within mineralized rock |
| Hanging wall | The overlying side of a fault, orebody or stope |
| Hyperspectral imaging | Hyperspectral imaging, like other spectral imaging, collects and processes information from across the electromagnetic spectrum. The goal of hyperspectral imaging is to obtain the spectrum for each pixel in the image of a scene, with the purpose of finding objects, identifying materials, or detecting processes. |
| Igneous | Primary crystalline rock formed by the solidification of magma. |
| Lithological | Geological description pertaining to different rock types |
| Lode mining claim | BLM definition: "Deposits subject to lode claims include classic veins or lodes having well-defined boundaries. They also include other rock in-place bearing valuable minerals and may be broad zones of mineralized rock." |
| Map datum | A datum is a reference system or an approximation of the Earth's surface against which positional measurements are made for computing locations. Horizontal datums are used for describing a point on the Earth's surface, in latitude or longitude or another coordinate system. |
| Map projection | A method for representing part of the surface of the earth or a celestial sphere on a plane surface |
| Material properties | Physical and chemical properties of rocks mined |
| Metamorphic processes | Pertaining to rocks formed by the recrystallization in the solid state of a pre-existing rock of any type to one with different texture and new minerals by the application of pressure, temperature, and/or deformation of the original rock (Chemically reactive solutions are sometimes also responsible for the change or alteration of the rock.) |
| Milling | A general term to describe the process in which the ore is crushed and ground and subjected to physical or chemical treatment to extract the finished product |
| NBMG | Idaho Geological Survey; a research and public service agency |
| Petrography | The branch of science concerned with the description and classification of rocks, especially by microscopic study. |
| Sedimentary | Pertaining to rocks formed by the accumulation of sediments, formed by the erosion of other rocks |
| 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. |
| Stripping ratio | The ratio of tonnes of waste rock divided by the tonnes of mineralization destined for the processing plant |
| Sulfide | A sulfur bearing mineral |
| Tailings | Finely ground waste rock from which valuable minerals have been extracted |
| Total Expenditure | All expenditures including those of an operating and capital nature |
| USGS | United States Geological Survey |

# 3 Reliance on other experts

This report is based in part on published reports (referenced in this report) and unpublished geologic data by both qualified persons and by professional persons who are not qualified persons.

The author has not drawn on any report, opinion or statement of regarding legal, environmental, political or other factors during the preparation of this report except those that are referenced herein.

# 4 Property description and location

The Mary K prospect, Elk City Mining District, Idaho County, Idaho is about 2.4 linear kilometers (1.5 miles) southeast of central Elk City, Idaho and about 33 miles east-southeast of Grangeville, Idaho (Figure 1), the Idaho County seat. The project is located in central Idaho County which is in the south central Idaho panhandle. The location of the number 4 portal at the Mary K mine is UTM E623,318, N5,074,496, WGS 1984, UTM zone 11N (Figure 2). The prospect area PLSS location is within T29N, R08E, Section 36, N2 on the USGS Elk City 7.5 minute Series map sheet.

The Mary K prospect property and area of mineral lease agreement covers approximately 446 acres and is described as follows: Township 29 North, Range 8 East, Boise Meridian, Idaho County, Idaho, Section 36: East 1/2 of section, NW 1/4 lying south of centerline of the American River (Figure 2).

## 4.1 Claims and title

MJ Mining entered into agreements to acquire title, land, and water rights, access easements and mineral lease (Lands Mineral Lease E420003, N2) pertaining to the Mary K property (see Item 6, History, below).

## 4.2 Project payments, obligations and agreements

MJ Mining has the responsibility to pay

(i) all payments to the State of Idaho under Mineral Lease E420003;

(ii) an annual mineral rent of US$104,000 to the surface rights holders;

(iii) a 5% production royalty to the State of Idaho; and

(iv) a percentage of net profits (subject to a minimum annual payment of US$200,000 per year) to the property owners toward the purchase price for the Mary K property.

## 4.3 Environmental and cultural liabilities

There are no known cultural or environmental liabilities inherent to the Mary K prospect property.

## 4.4 Permitting

MJ Mining is permitted to conduct mining on the Mary K property (Mineral Lease E420003, N2 and small miners permit).

# 5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

## 5.1 Accessibility

From Grangeville, Idaho head south on N College St toward W Main St and turn left at the first cross street onto W Main St. Follow Mt Idaho Grade Rd about 9.6 miles to ID-14 E and merge onto ID-14E. Follow ID-14E for about 40.9 miles and turn left onto American River Road at Elk City, Idaho. From central Elk City, Idaho follow Main Street for about 1 mile which continues as Mother Lode Road and into the western Mary K prospect property in about 1 more mile (Figures 1 and 2).

## 5.2 Climate

Elk City is located at 45.8227N, -115.44W, at an elevation of 4,006 feet (1,221 m) above sea level. Located at the eastern end of State Highway 14, it is 50 miles (80 km) east of Grangeville, the nearest city. Elk City is about 2.4 linear kilometers (1.5 miles) northwest of the Mary K prospect. This climatic region is typified by large seasonal temperature differences, with warm to hot (and often humid) summers and cold (sometimes severely cold) winters. According to the Köppen Climate Classification system, Elk City has a humid continental climate, abbreviated "Dfb" on climate maps. The annual rainfall is about 31.2 inches (792 mm) and 167 inches of snow (4,241 mm). July highs average about 26.8 degrees celsius (80 degrees F) and January lows average about 1.7 degrees celsius (35 degrees F).

## 5.3 Local resources and infrastructure

The town of Grangeville, Idaho (3,141 Pop., 2010 census) is about 53 linear kilometers (53 miles) northwest of the Mary K prospect and has all the facilities to support a workforce for future exploration and development. Lewiston, Idaho is about 86 kilometers (53 miles) northwest of the Mary K prospect and has a full service airport with frequent commercial flights and hospital.

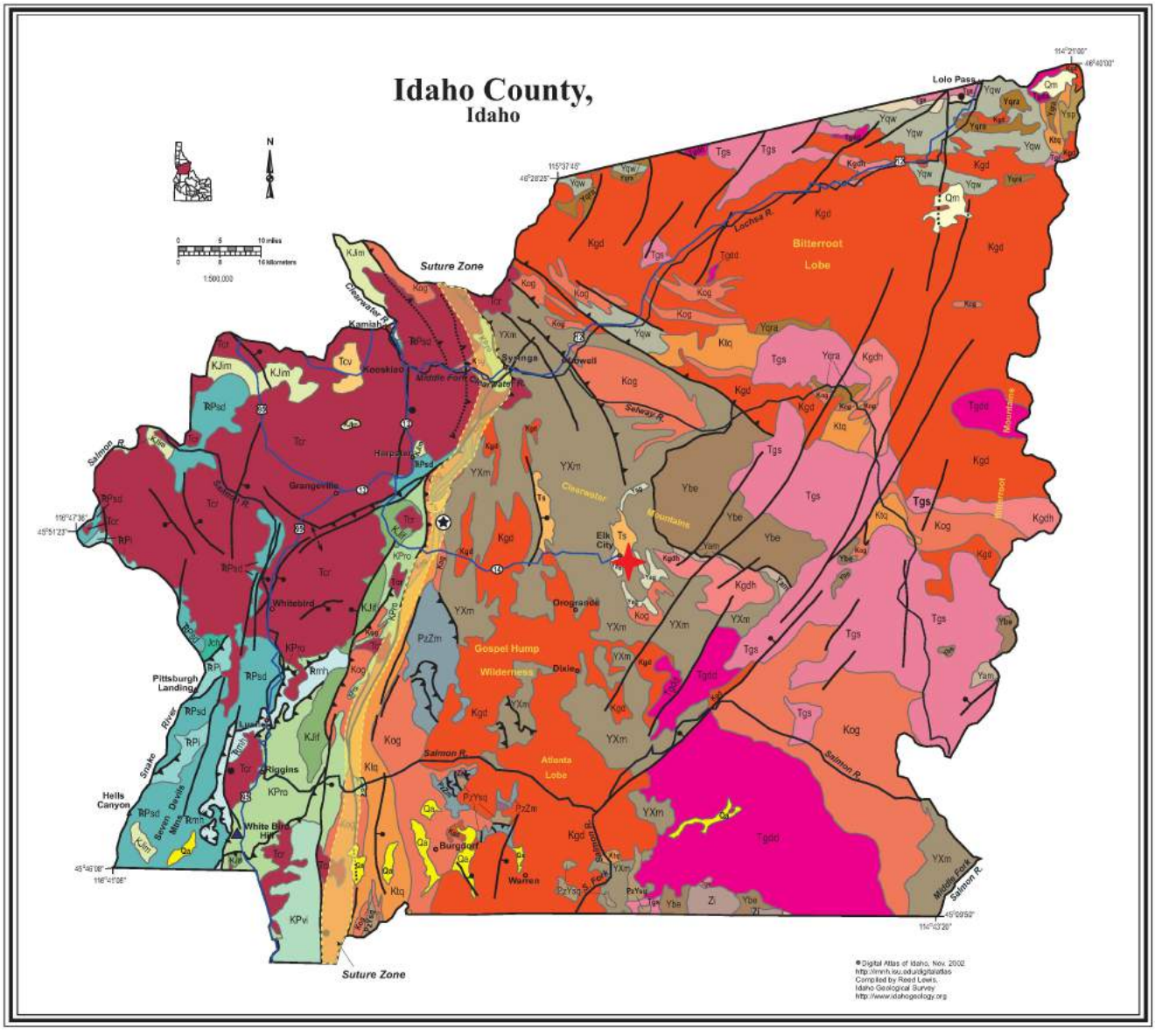
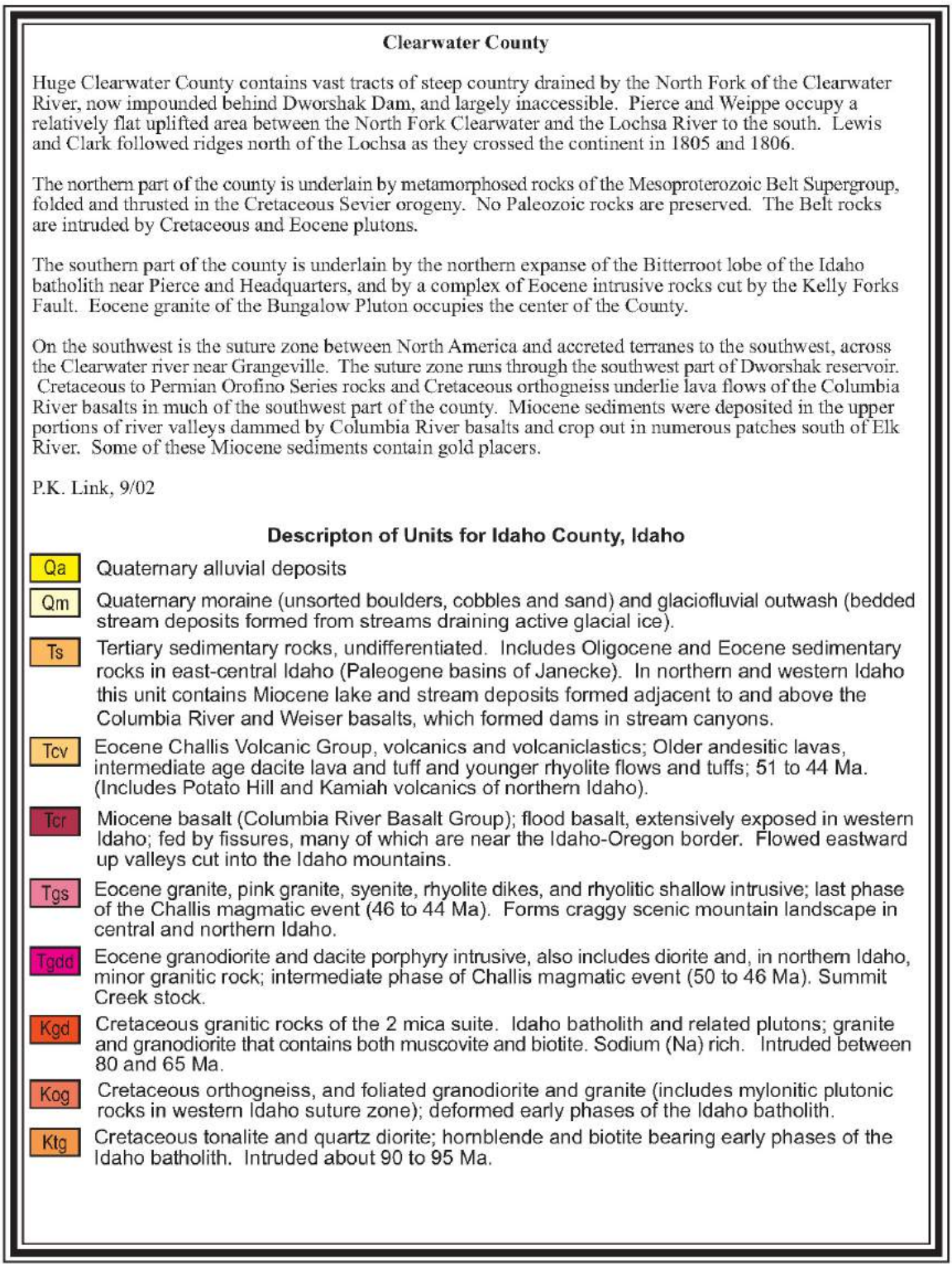



Figure 1: Mary K location (red star southeast of Elk City and central to map) on the digital geologic map of Idaho County, Idaho, (compiled by Reed Lewis, 2002, Idaho Geological Survey)



**Clearwater County**

Huge Clearwater County contains vast tracts of steep country drained by the North Fork of the Clearwater River, now impounded behind Dworshak Dam, and largely inaccessible. Pierce and Weippe occupy a relatively flat uplifted area between the North Fork Clearwater and the Lochsa River to the south. Lewis and Clark followed ridges north of the Lochsa as they crossed the continent in 1805 and 1806.

The northern part of the county is underlain by metamorphosed rocks of the Mesoproterozoic Belt Supergroup, folded and thrusted in the Cretaceous Sevier orogeny. No Paleozoic rocks are preserved. The Belt rocks are intruded by Cretaceous and Eocene plutons.

The southern part of the county is underlain by the northern expanse of the Bitterroot lobe of the Idaho batholith near Pierce and Headquarters, and by a complex of Eocene intrusive rocks cut by the Kelly Forks Fault. Eocene granite of the Bungalow Pluton occupies the center of the County.

On the southwest is the suture zone between North America and accreted terranes to the southwest, across the Clearwater river near Grangeville. The suture zone runs through the southwest part of Dworshak reservoir. Cretaceous to Permian Orofino Series rocks and Cretaceous orthogneiss underlie lava flows of the Columbia River basalts in much of the southwest part of the county. Miocene sediments were deposited in the upper portions of river valleys dammed by Columbia River basalts and crop out in numerous patches south of Elk River. Some of these Miocene sediments contain gold placers.

P.K. Link, 9/02

**Descripton of Units for Idaho County, Idaho**

| | |
|---|---|
| Qa | Quaternary alluvial deposits |
| Qm | Quaternary moraine (unsorted boulders, cobbles and sand) and glaciofluvial outwash (bedded stream deposits formed from streams draining active glacial ice). |
| Ts | Tertiary sedimentary rocks, undifferentiated. Includes Oligocene and Eocene sedimentary rocks in east-central Idaho (Paleogene basins of Janecke). In northern and western Idaho this unit contains Miocene lake and stream deposits formed adjacent to and above the Columbia River and Weiser basalts, which formed dams in stream canyons. |
| Tcv | Eocene Challis Volcanic Group, volcanics and volcaniclastics; Older andesitic lavas, intermediate age dacite lava and tuff and younger rhyolite flows and tuffs; 51 to 44 Ma. (Includes Potato Hill and Kamiah volcanics of northern Idaho). |
| Tcr | Miocene basalt (Columbia River Basalt Group); flood basalt, extensively exposed in western Idaho; fed by fissures, many of which are near the Idaho-Oregon border. Flowed eastward up valleys cut into the Idaho mountains. |
| Tgs | Eocene granite, pink granite, syenite, rhyolite dikes, and rhyolitic shallow intrusive; last phase of the Challis magmatic event (46 to 44 Ma). Forms craggy scenic mountain landscape in central and northern Idaho. |
| Tgdd | Eocene granodiorite and dacite porphyry intrusive, also includes diorite and, in northern Idaho, minor granitic rock; intermediate phase of Challis magmatic event (50 to 46 Ma). Summit Creek stock. |
| Kgd | Cretaceous granitic rocks of the 2 mica suite. Idaho batholith and related plutons; granite and granodiorite that contains both muscovite and biotite. Sodium (Na) rich. Intruded between 80 and 65 Ma. |
| Kog | Cretaceous orthogneiss, and foliated granodiorite and granite (includes mylonitic plutonic rocks in western Idaho suture zone); deformed early phases of the Idaho batholith. |
| Ktg | Cretaceous tonalite and quartz diorite; hornblende and biotite bearing early phases of the Idaho batholith. Intruded about 90 to 95 Ma. |

Figure 1 continued. Explanation to the Mary K located on the geologic map of Idaho County, Idaho

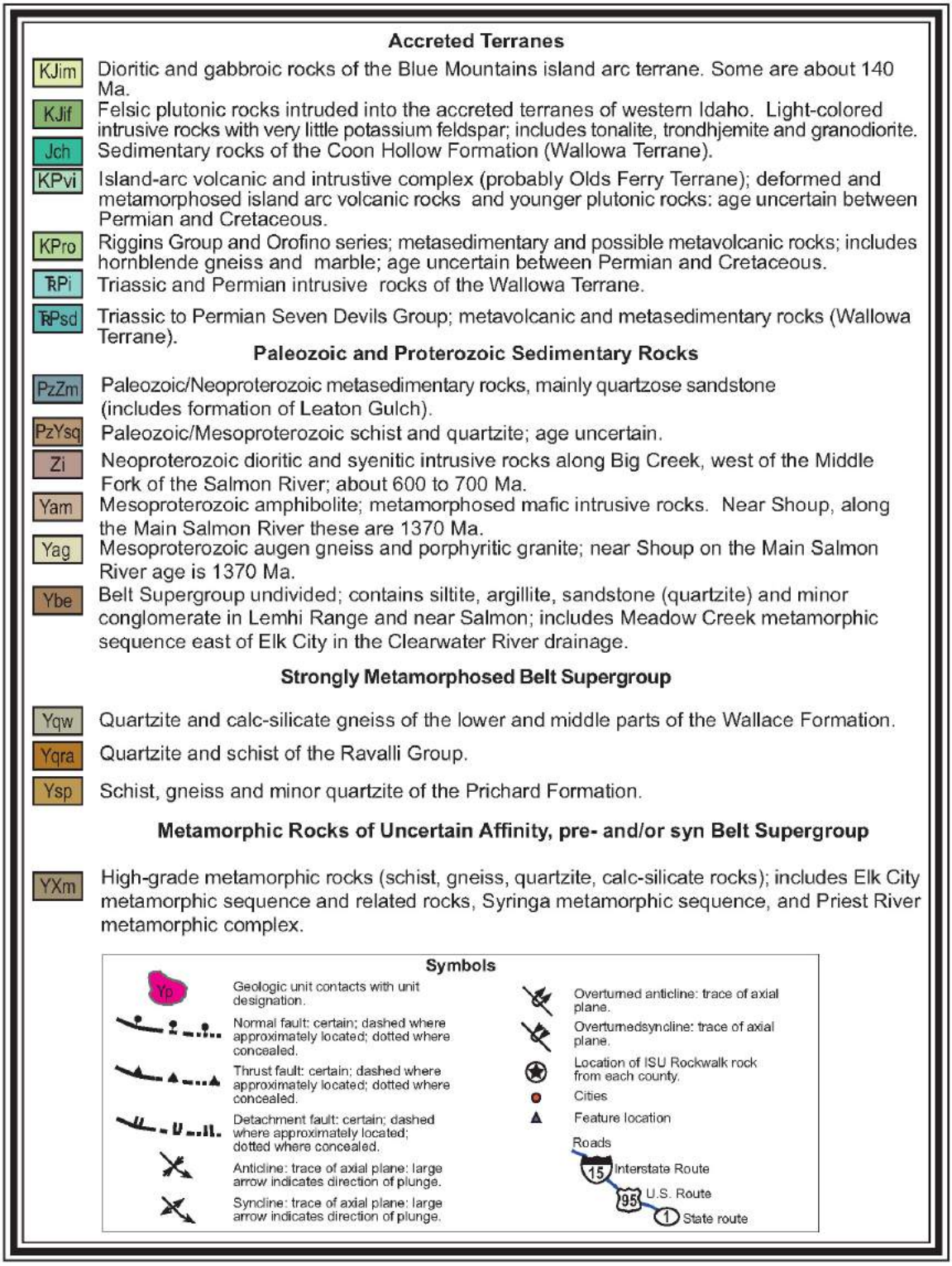



Figure 1 continued. Explanation to the Mary K located on the geologic map of Idaho County, Idaho

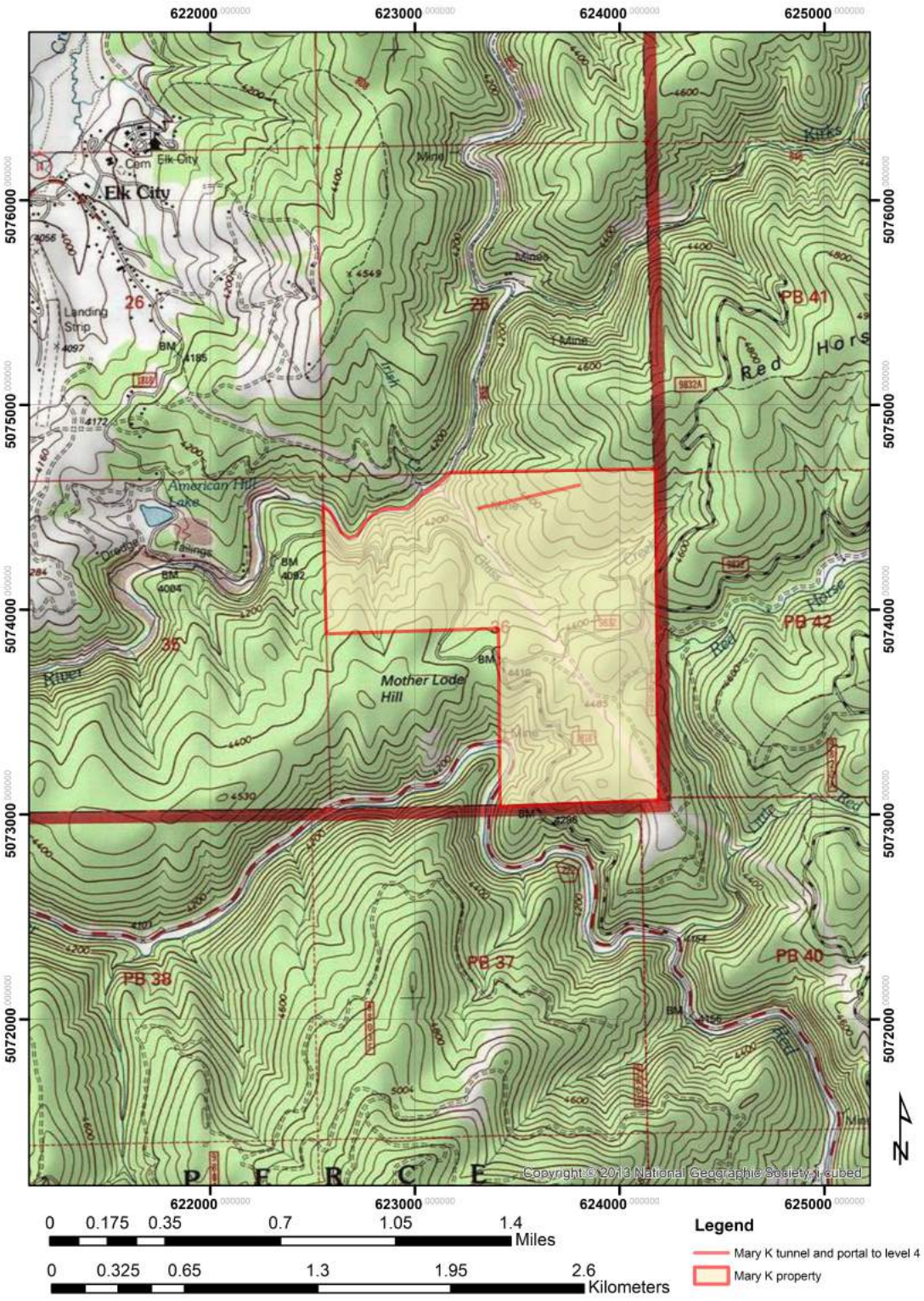



Figure 2: Map of Mary K property and mineral lease on USGS Elk City, Idaho 7.5 minute quadrangle:Township 29 North, Range 8 East, Boise Meridian, Idaho County, Idaho, Section 36: East 1/2 of section, NW 1/4 lying south of centerline of the American River

## 5.4 Physiography and topography

The topography of the Mary K area is very rugged and several creeks and rivers drain the area. Major streams include the Clear Water, American, and Red Rivers and Buffalo, Elk, Red Horse, and Little Elk Creeks. The northern-western border of the Mary K property is with the American River. The streams meander, their banks are generally very steep and cliffs are commmon, and the stream gradients are steep. Topographic relief at the Mary K prospect is about 189 meters (620 feet) with elevations ranging from about 1,408 meters (4,620 feet) in the northeastern Mary K property to about 1,219 meters (4,000 feet) in the northwester area near along the American River (Figures 1-2, and 7).

Vegetation varies throughout the area with grasses in the lower elevations and Ponderosa Pine, Douglas Fir, Lodgepole Pine, Alpine Fir, Engleman Spruce and Whitebark Pine at the higher elevations.

## 5.5 Sufficiency of surface rights

The Mary K project is in exploration stage and no deposits have been discovered on the property. The Author is confident that the property of over 446 acres is sufficient to support mining operations. Electrical power, water, and mining personnel have been obtained by other nearby mining operations and so demonstrate that it is likely these can be obtained at Mary K.

# 6 History

The Mary K was first staked in 1908 by Maxwell and Williams. They sunk 2 shafts and dug cuts along the vein for 3,000 feet. In 1915 it was acquired by Richard Kleesattel, a mining engineer, who expanded the underground workings (Figures 4-6). Between 1929 and 1942 he drove at least 2,400 feet of workings, the longest being the #4 level, or main access, which is over 2,000 feet long, 1,100 feet of it being in gold mineralization (Kleesattel, 1934).

Only about 2,000 tons of gold mineralization were mined from the Mary K, with an average reported grade of 0.65 ounces per ton.

The last workings driven by Kleesattel were to about 7 meters (23 feet) below the #4 level, near what he called “the apex of a very rich ore shoot”. He recorded assays ranging from 11 to 59 ounces per ton from this development. These workings were developed but never mined.

In 1932 USGS geologists P.J. Shenon and J.C. Reed, surveyed and mapped the Black Pine mine. According to their report,

> "The property includes 17 claims, and is developed on five levels by about 2,400 feet of accessible workings. Parts of the mine, including one whole level, are at present inaccessible. The first and fourth levels are adits, but the portal of the first level is now caved. Most of the work has been on the

> main or fourth level, about 1,750 feet of which is now open. A raise has been driven from the fourth to the first level from a point about 1,060 feet from the portal of the fourth. The station at the top of the raise is caved, so that the first level is completely inaccessible. The second and third levels are turned from this raise. About 1,200 feet from the portal of the fourth level a 20-foot winze has been sunk, and from this is turned the fifth level, which consists of about 130 feet of drift. There has been some old work on the property, and one old shaft is reported to connect with the present first level. There are also about a dozen prospect pits and trenches on the surface along what appears to be the outcrop of the vein[Figures 5-6]."

The mine was shut down in 1942 and never re-opened. Kleesattel died shortly after World War II and his wife held the land until her death in 1969.

Her heirs gave the property and many of Richard Kleesattel's original maps and reports to Mr. Wes Coppernoll in 1982. A logger by profession, Coppernoll converted the Kleesattel lode mining claims to a state lease, drilled a few shallow holes into the vein, and excavated the main shaft area. Around 1986, the State of Idaho sold the surface rights to Section 36 to Bennett Lumber Products, Inc. Coppernoll dropped the property in 1996 and advised Bear Creek Mining Company that it was available. Bear Creek applied for and was issued Mineral Lease No. 9217 on November 1, 1996. The Author has no additional information on the Bear Creek Mining Company transaction. Mineral rights are senior to surface rights and a working relationship between Bear Creek and Shearer Lumber Products, Inc., a subsidiary of Bennett Lumber, was consummated.

On October 15, 2002 Bennett Forest Industries, Inc. sold the Mary K property and conveyed easements and leases to Coppernoll Ventures, LLC.

MJ Mining Corporation, a private Delaware company controlled by Murray Nye and Joseph Carrabba subsequently acquired all rights to the Mary K Property pursuant to:

(i) a Mineral Lease Agreement dated March 11, 2020 with each of S. Anderson, M. Ayers and W. Coppernoll regarding Mineral Lease E420003;

(ii) a Ground Lease with Option to Purchase Agreement dated March 10, 2020 between CCC&A, LLC and MJ Mining, Corp. regarding the surface rights to the Mary K Property and

(iii) a Purchase Agreement dated March 10, 2020 between AC&A, LLC and MJ Mining Corp. for the purchase of Mineral Lease E420003 and all ancillary rights to the Mary K Property.

Pursuant to a Share Exchange Agreement dated November 13, 2019 Bond agreed to acquire all of the outstanding shares of MJ Mining Canada and this Share Exchange agreement was completed on March 30, 2020 (the sole shareholder of MJ Mining Corp.) in exchange for 62,200,000 shares of Bond.

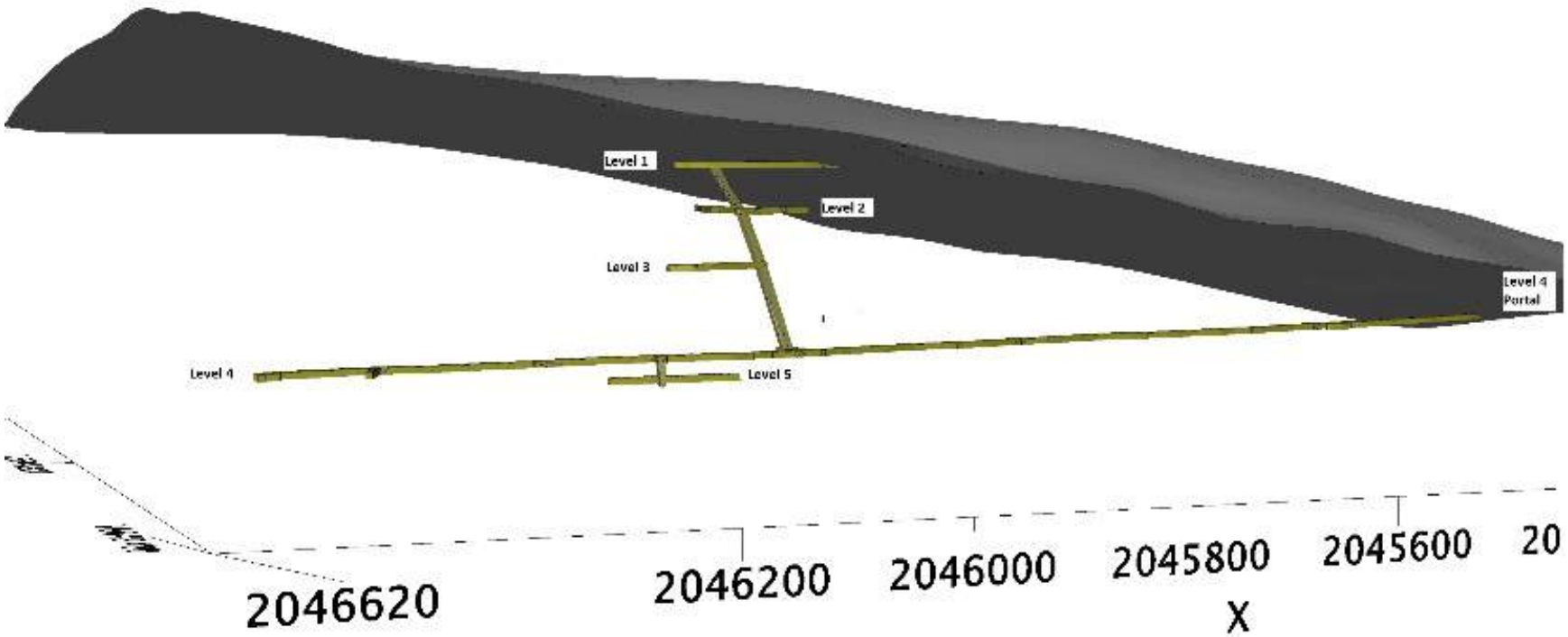



Figure 3: Illustration of the five levels at the Mary K mine as viewed from the northwest towards the southeast

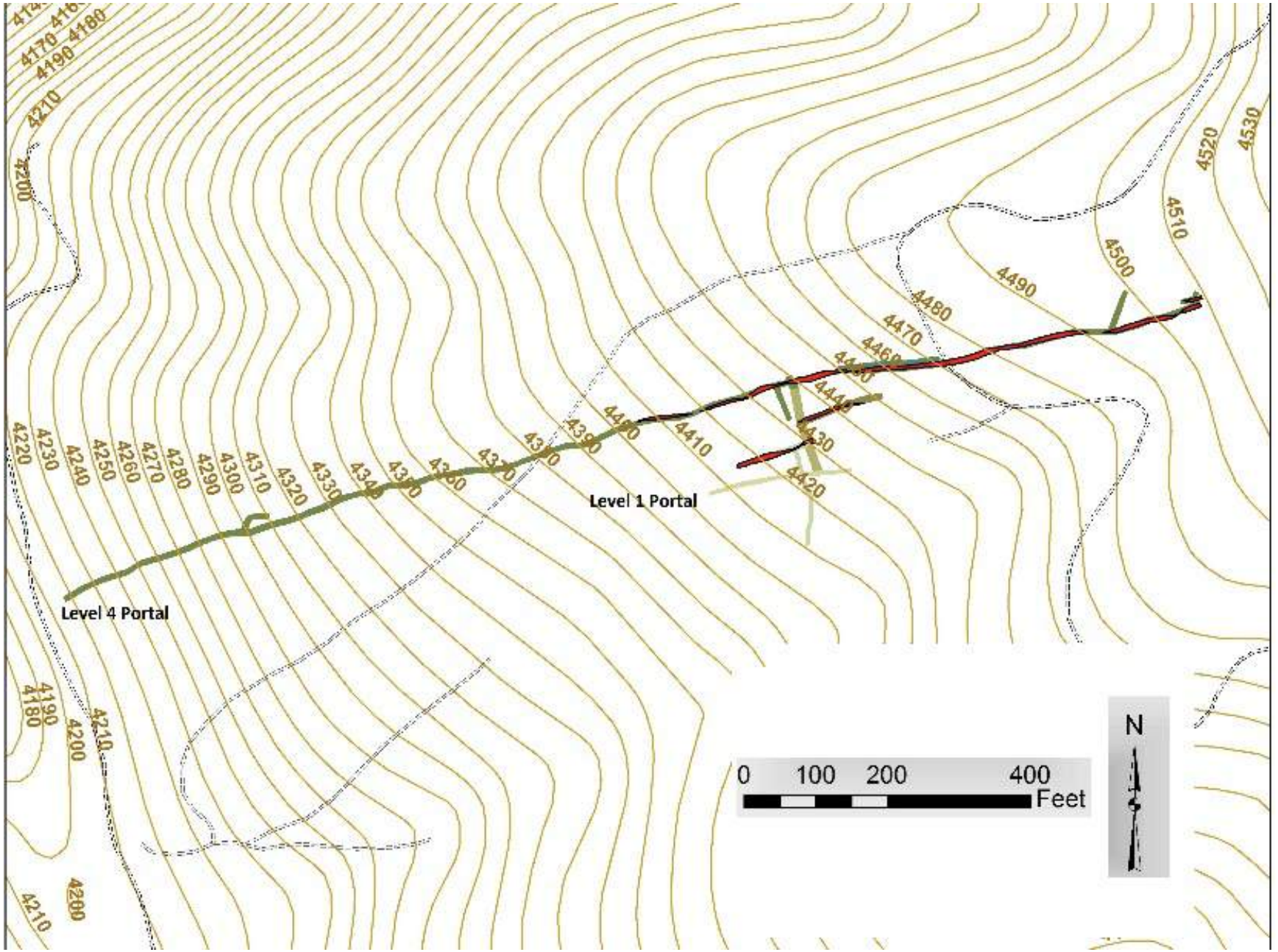



Figure 4: Generalized Mary K mine map after Shenon and Reed (1934). The sheared mineralized quartz veining (red) is most abundant from about 900 feet from the portal to the accessible end (about 1,650 feet) of the main tunnel (level 4). The original map is shown in the following illustration.

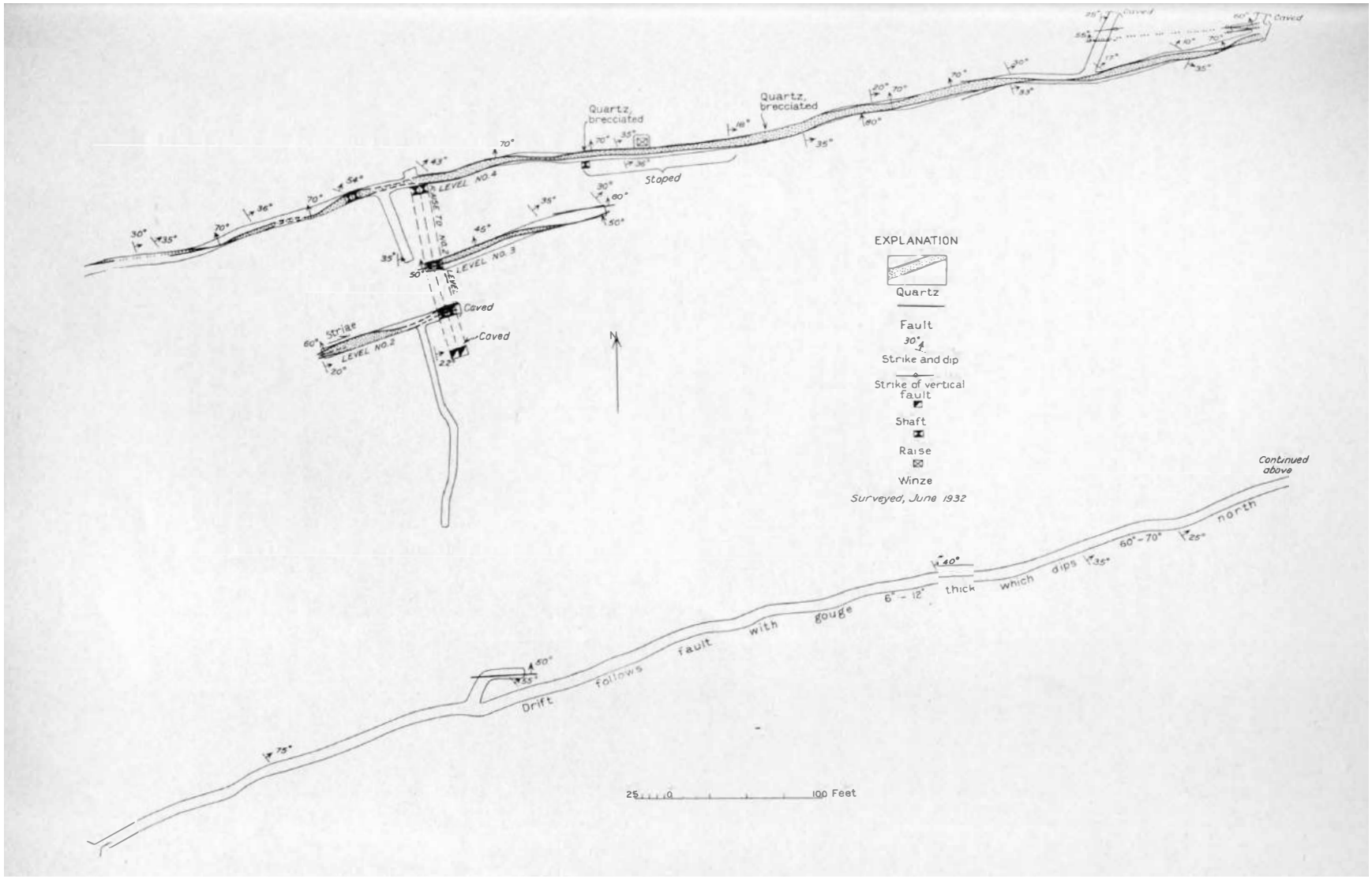



Figure 5: Mary K mine map (Shenon and Reed, 1934). The accessible workings of the Mary K mine were mapped by Shenon and Reed (1934) during the field season of 1932. There were about 2,400 feet of underground workings in the original mine and surface workings ran for about 3,000 feet. The main tunnel (level 4) was developed for about 2,000 feet about and about 1,650 feet was accessible in 1932.

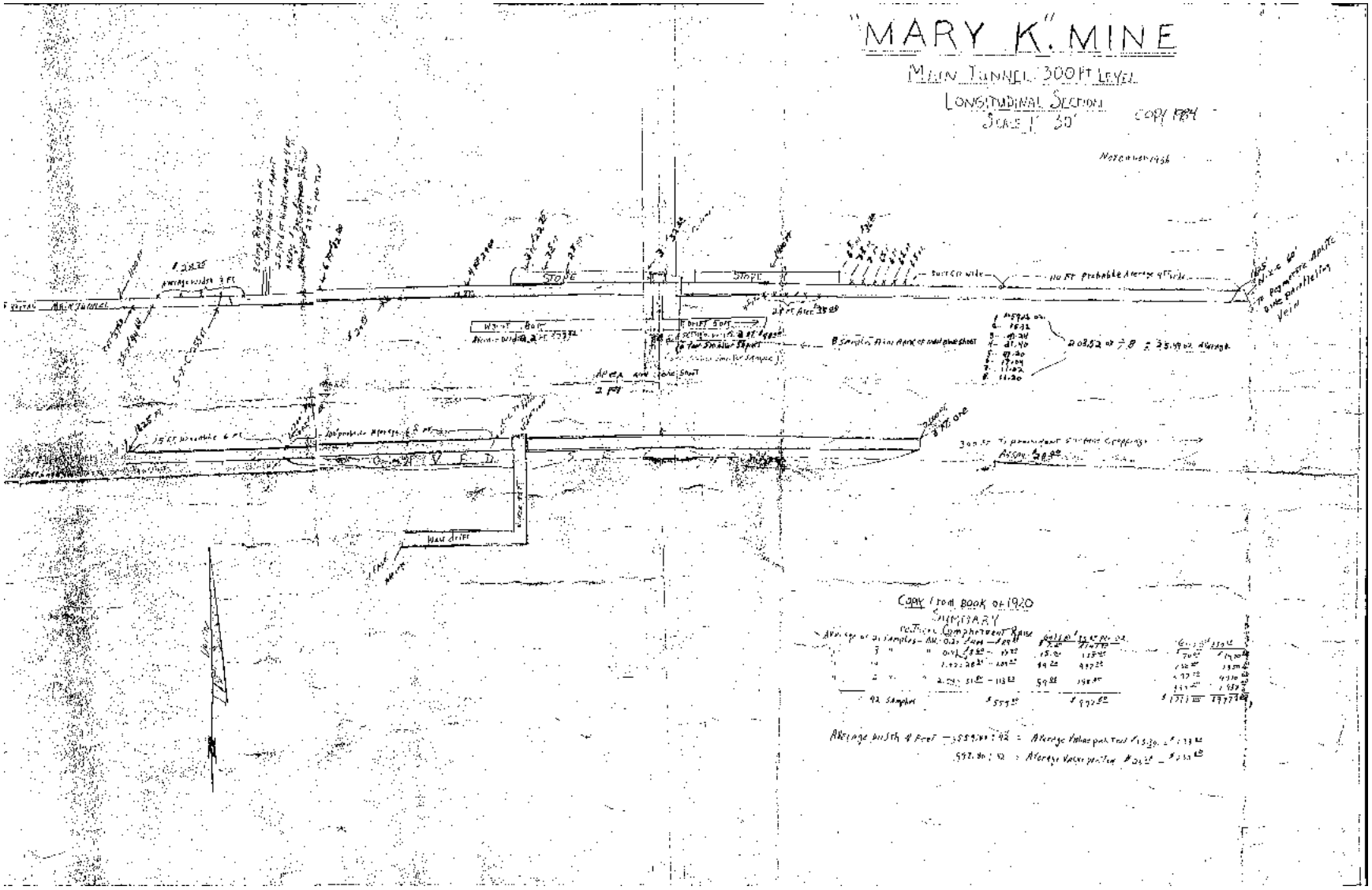



Figure 6: Longitudinal working section of the Mary K workings, November 1936 with sample locations in the "Apex" area.

## 6.1 Past production

There were about 2,000 tons of mineralized rock mined from the Mary K, with an average reported grade of 0.65 ounces per ton.

# 7 Geologic setting and mineralization

## 7.1 Regional geologic setting

The geologic setting of gold mineralization in the Elk City mining district is complex (Figure 1 (Lewis, 2002); Personal communication, Dr. Reed S. Lewis, Idaho Geological Survey, December, 2019). According to geologic mapping by Lewis and others (1990),

> "The area is underlain by metasedimentary rocks of probable Proterozoic age that were multiply deformed, metamorphosed to sillimanite- or kyanite-grade, and intruded by plutons of Proterozoic, Cretaceous, and Eocene ages. Numerous faults cross the area. Those in the western part have northerly trends, and many of these are mineralized. Those in the eastern part have northeast trends and are spatially associated with northeast-trending dikes of Eocene age.
>
> The metasedimentary rock units include numerous rock types, and contacts between them are gradational and poorly constrained. In addition, stratigraphic relationships within the Proterozoic rocks are not well established. However, our mapping indicates that the lowermost metasedimentary units in many parts of the area are made up of quartzite and schist (Yq) and quartzite and calc-silicate rocks (Yqcs), which form the roof of the Late Cretaceous Idaho batholith (Kgd). Above the Yq and Yqcs are schist- and gneiss units (Ysq and Ybg). All of these metasedimentary units have been intruded by Proterozic granite (now metamorphosed to an augen gneiss) that is thought to be approximately 1370 Ma (Evans and Fischer, 1986). Thus, the lower metamorphic rocks are as old or older than the lower part of the Missoula Group of the Belt Supergroup as outlined in the chronology of Elston (1984). The high-grade metasedimentary rocks in the area have been tentatively correlated with the lower-grade rocks of the Belt Supergroup exposed to the north (Shenon and Reed, 1934; Reid, 1959). Our mapping, however, was inconclusive regarding correlative units outside the Elk City region."

## 7.2 Fissure veins

Developed lode deposits throughout the Elk City and adjacent mining districts are all in quartz veins in both granitic rocks and various metamorphic rocks (Knowles and others, 1978; Figure 7, after Shenon and Reed, 1934). The fissure vein deposits of the Elk City

A S S A Y S

From APEX of NEW Rich Ore Shoot in Winze in Main Tunnel Vertical

Depth from Surface 300 Feet.

Assayed by Richard Kleesattel, E. M.,

| | | | Au. 20,67 | Au. 35,00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winze - Apex - | Ore Showing free gold | Au. 59,12 oz. | $1,222,01 | 2,069,20 |
| " " | Average of fine ore and talc | " 15,32 " | 316,66 | 536,20 |
| " " | Center at bottom, clean ore, no talc | " 41,24 " | 852,45 | 1,443,40 |
| " " | Large Piece at Office | " 21,40 " | 442,33 | 742,00 |
| " " | Several pieces picked at random near bottom | " 27,20 " | 562,22 | 952,00 |
| " " | AVERAGE 22" across bott. and up 12", and across 22" facing East | " 17,04 " | 352,21 | 596,40 |
| " " | AVERAGE SAMPLE taken by Chas.M.Heron, Min'g Geologist, 12" up from bottom and 22" across. Bottom where richest ore is NOT included | " 11,02 " | 227,78 | 385,70 |
| " " | I checked with Mr. Heron closely, thus, | " 11,20 " | 231,50 | 392,00 |

The above samples have not been assayed for SILVER. The Ore assays about ½ oz. of Silver to 1 oz. of Gold. The value of Silver in these samples will have to be added to the Gold Assays, in order to obtain the tdal value in a ton of ore.

Table 2: Assay Report for samples from the Mary K "Apex" workings (Kleesattel, 1934; refer to Figures 5 and 6)

Mining District are hosted by the Elk City metamorphic group which are part of high-grade metasedimentary rocks of uncertain affinity (Figure 1, YXm unit).

Both regionally and within the Elk City District, the gold and silver deposits occur in north-northeast- and east-northeast-trending nearly vertical veins. The veins pinch and swell along trend and vein widths vary from about 0.1 to 10 meters (0.3 to 30 feet; Beckwith, 1928). The most common vein mineralogy is dominantly milky-white quartz with minor banding and open-space fillings. Multiple episodes of deposition and brecciation are locally common along the veins. Gold and silver are most commonly found as inclusions in sulfide minerals, as tellurides, and as small free grains. The sulfide mineral assemblages include pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, galena arsenopyrite, molybdenite, and stibnite (Shenon and Reed, 1934). Vein selvages are typically thin (Muniz, 1985). Contacts with wall rock are sharp and locally contain fault gouge. The vein hosted lode gold deposits in the adjacent Buffalo-Hump District are dated at $71.0 \pm 0.4$ Ma and $71.7 \pm 0.4$ Ma and isotopic ages and chemistry show the veins are related to the intrusion of Cretaceous-age muscovite-biotite granitic plutons (Chauvot, 1986; Lund and others, 1986). The granite plutons host some of the deposits and $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ studies show that the quartz fissure vein deposits formed at a depth of about 2.5 mi (Lund and others, 1986).

## 7.3 Mary K prospect

Several fissure veins are mentioned in historic documents regarding the Mary K prospect (Kleesattel, 1934), but the Mary K vein is the only one with underground workings. Placer deposits were developed in streams adjacent to the Mary K and thick tailings accumulated as a result of the placering. Large boulders of vein material, intrusives, and metamorphic rocks form most of these extensive tailings on the Mary K prospect.

### 7.3.1 Mary K vein

In 1932 USGS geologists P.J. Shenon and J.C. Reed, surveyed and mapped the Black Pine mine (Shenon and Reed, 1934). Their report is the best available description of the Mary K Mine (formerly the Black Pine) from underground and surface workings. According to their report,

> "The Black Pine mine (Mary K Mine) is in mica gneiss, of which two distinct types may be recognized. The first 280 feet [85 meters] of the adit [main Level 4 tunnel] passes through biotite augen gneiss, the "eyes" of which range from less than half an inch to 2 inches in length. A length of half an inch may approach the average. The "eyes" appear to be of feldspar chiefly, but some may be aplite or pegmatite. The rest of the mine is in quartz-biotite gneiss that locally is much crumpled. In some places, notably in the inclusions of gneiss in the vein and in the wall rock near the end of the accessible part of the main tunnel, the gneiss appears to be partly replaced by pegmatite.

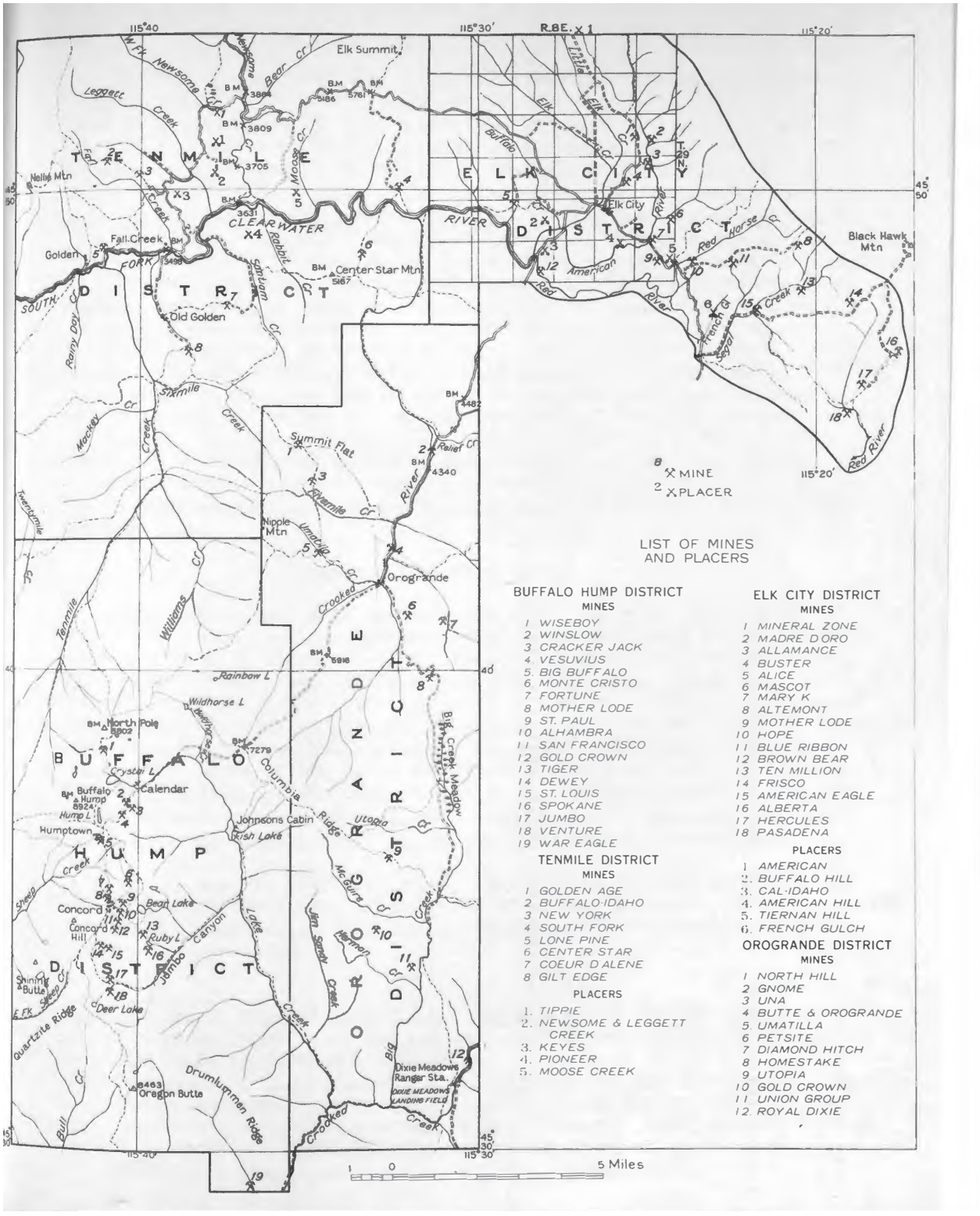



Figure 7: Map showing mines and veins in north central Idaho. These are the Elk City, Buffalo Hump, Orogrande, Robbins, Tenmile, and Newsome mining districts (after Shenon and Reed, 1934). The Mary K mine is listed as number 7 in the Elk City District.

The gneiss strikes northwest, N30°W may be an average, and dips 18-75°NE. The gneiss is cut by a fault that strikes N75 °E and dips 45-70 °NW. This fault is in part occupied by the vein.

The vein is first exposed about 800 feet [243 meters] from the portal of the main adit and continues throughout the accessible workings. Apparently the first 800 feet [243 meters] of the adit was driven along the fissure where it contained little vein material. The maximum observed thickness of the vein is about 6 feet [1.8 meters] and it seems to thin most conspicuously at places where its strike changes. As the ubiquitous gouge on both sides of the vein and striations and "plucking pits" on the surfaces between gouge and vein proper furnish abundant evidence of postvein faulting, in general roughly parallel to the strike of the veins, it seems likely that the lensing may be due partly to this faulting.

In some places the vein material is pegmatite, but in most places it is quartz, and to tell where one begins and other ends is difficult.

The ore mineral observed were sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and native gold. According to the owner, and keeping with observations throughout the district, the gold appears most closely associated with the first two, particularly the galena."

# 8 Deposit types

The historic and current gold deposits types in the Elk City Mining District are gold placer and fissure vein deposits. Most gold production is from the placer deposits. Lund and Esparza (1990) estimate there were 550,000 to 800,000 troy ounces produced from placer mining and only about 27,000 troy ounces from the fissure vein deposits.

# 9 Exploration

There has been no additional mineral exploration by Bond or MJ Mining on the Mary K prospect of a material nature. MJ Mining has completed due diligence sampling and reconnaissance level geologic mapping. Sampling included surface and underground bulk and grab samples from the Mary K vein and surface outcrops and, in general, these samples are taken for mineral processing and metallurgical testing (Tables 3-14; Figures 15-17).

# 10 Drilling

There has been no exploration drilling at the Mary K prospect by Bond or MJ Mining.

# 11 Sample preparation, analyses, and security

For this stage of program, the sample collection, quality control, and sample security are adequate for results that can be relied on. When drilling is started, additional QA/QC procedures must be established.

All samples were collected and described by professional geologists. MJ Mining geologist Brooks Hintze supervised surface and underground sampling and described the samples and sampling process. Independent check assays and duplicates will be run on all due diligence bulk samples described in this current report and a program of replicates, duplicates, and appropriate assays standards will be on all future samples.

# 12 Data verification

The QP for this report, Richard C. Capps, was provided with composited precious metals analyses sheets from all MJ Mining samples described in this report (Tables 14). The Author visited all sample sites during the Mary K prospect site visit and the locations, mineralization, structure, rock type, structural features, weathering, and alteration are consistent with the assay results (Figures 8-17).

A sample submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals labs, Richmond, BC, Canada returned results consistent with the concentrates produced by the gravity circuit due diligence bulk samples(Tables 8-11).

# 13 Mineral processing and metallurgical testing

MJ Mining has taken several bulk samples from the Mary K and parallel veins on surface, grab samples of the Mary K vein underground, and grab samples of mineralized boulder tailings from historic placering (Tables 3 through 12). Assays of the raw samples, concentrates and duplicates were performed at the Winston Gold Mining Corporation Laboratory, Winston, Broadwater County, Montana. The gravity concentrate were processed through a Reverse Helix gravity circuit. A 500 pound sample from surface returned an average grade of 0.79 ounce per ton.

Independent gravity and flotation testing of a sample from the Mary K was provided by:

Bureau Veritas Minerals - Metallurgical Division
Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd
11620 Horseshoe Way
Richmond, BC Canada V7A 4V5
Office: +1 604 272 8110
www.bureauveritas.com/um

A 2 kilogram sample from surface sent to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Richmond, B.C. and returned 44.3 g/t with a combined gravity and flotation recovery of 96.3%(Tables 8-11). The Head Assay report showed additional anomalous values which included lead, zinc, copper, silver, antimony, manganese, barium, and lithium among others.

According to the report:

> "This test sample responded very well to gravity concentration with 73% of Au and 30% Ag recovered into a gravity cleaner concentrate representing about 0.15% feed mass and grading 24 kg/t Au and 6 kg/t Ag. Flotation of gravity scalped tailings further recovered additional 23% Au and 41% Ag, and resulted in a combined gravity+flotation recovery of 96.3% Au and 71.8% Ag.
>
> The sample assayed 44.3 g/t by direct fire-assay in duplicate, and the gravity+flotation testing of 2kg sample resulted in a calculated gold grade of 31.35g/t Au. The difference between measured Au grade and calculated Au grade is due to nugget gold effect in the sample.
>
> Further metallurgical work is required to optimize process conditions. In addition, other process option like gravity + cyanidation is recommended."

## 13.1 Bulk mineralogy

Bulk mineralogy by x-ray powder diffraction (XRD; Tables 12-14) is consistent with chemical weathering including hydration and oxidation of the primary vein and wall rock minerals. The analyses were made from pulps provided by MJ Mining (Tables 3 and 4) which were analyzed by standard XRD procedures on a Rigaku Minflex 600 XRD and reduced by Rietveld Refinement (Pekarsky and Zavalij, 2009) using Rigaku PDXL2 software at Capps Geoscience, LLC XRD laboratory. The weathering and alteration of the primary minerals results in secondary minerals of lower density which are more easily separated and enhances gold recovery by gravity concentration. Table 14 uses mineral phases (Table 13) identified by x-ray powder diffraction to calculate normative densities of the gravity concentrates.

Figure 8: Portal to the lowermost main tunnel (Level 4), at the historic Mary K mine. View to the northeast along strike of vein and shear zone. Vein and shear zone dip steeply to the northwest. Gneissic foliation dips moderately to the northeast.

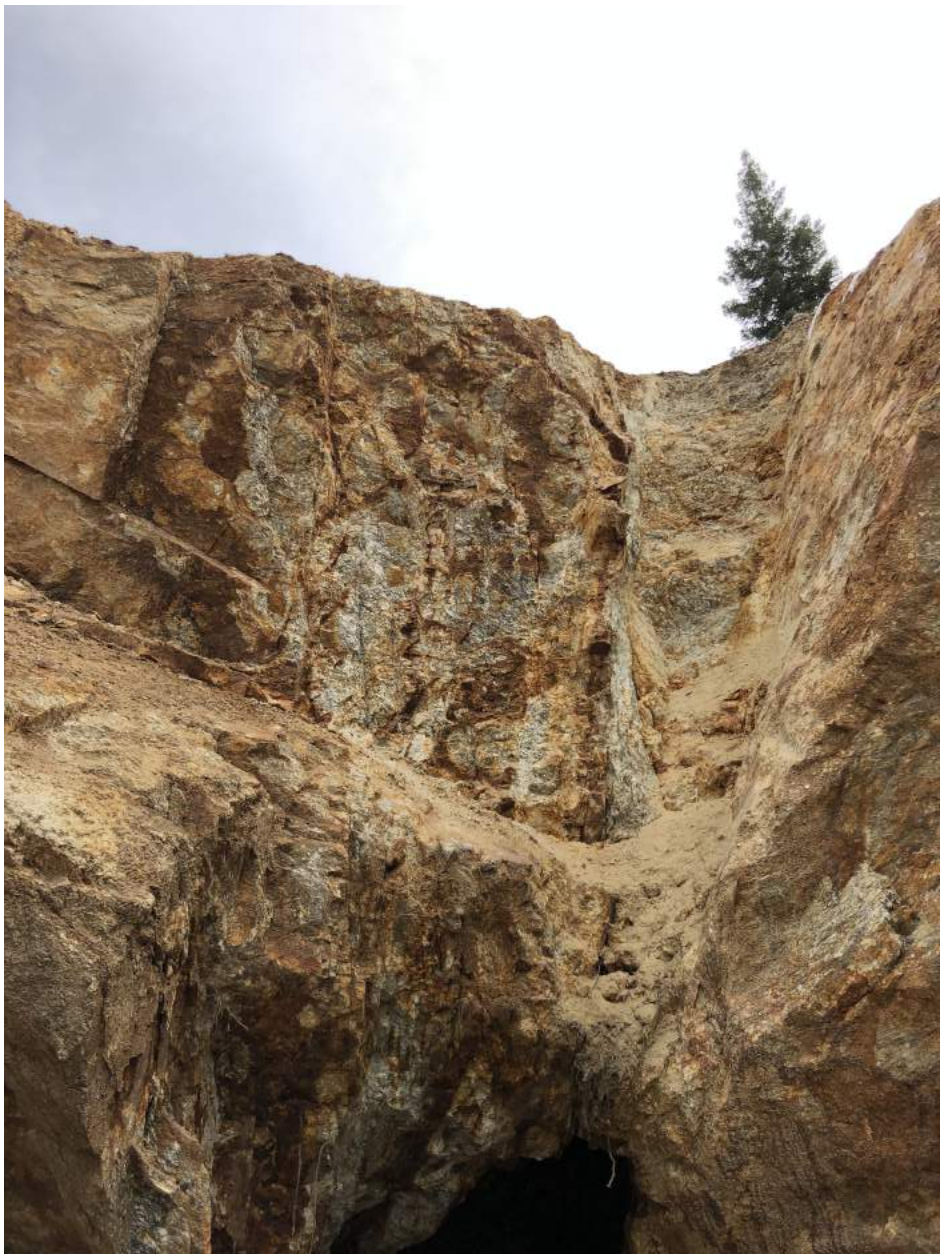


Figure 9: Photo taken looking northeast along the strike of the Mary K vein and shear zone at the main tunnel, Level 4 (lowermost), at the historic Mary K mine

Figure 10: Photo taken looking northeast along the strike of the Mary K vein and shear zone at the Level 1 portal, of the historic Mary K mine. MJ Mining geologist Brooks Hintze is indicating the northeast-striking and steeply northwest-dipping shear zone along the vein. Note the moderate northeast dips of gneissic foliation to the left of Brooks Hintze and in the hanging wall of the shear and Mary K vein. The gneissic foliation is nearly perpendicular to the trend of the vein.

Figure 11: Close up outcrop photo taken looking northeast along the strike of the Mary K vein and shear zone at the Level 1 portal, of the historic Mary K mine

Figure 12: Extensive boulder tailings from historic placering along streams form deposits several meters deep at the Mary K prospect (see Tables 5 and 7 for gravity concentration)

Figure 13: Extensive boulder tailings from historic placering along streams form deposits several meters deep at the Mary K prospect (see Tables 5 and 7 for gravity concentration)

Figure 14: Broken boulder of vein material showing oxidized sulfides and veining from historic placering along streams form deposits several meters deep at the Mary K prospect(see Tables 5 and 7 for gravity concentration)

Figure 15: Surface bulk sampling along the Mary K vein at the Level 1 portal (see Tables 3 through 12)


Figure 16: Bulk sample of Mary K vein being transported to the gravity circuit (see Tables 3 through 14)


Figure 17: The Mary K bulk samples are crushed and then processed through a Reverse Helix gravity circuit to produce the concentrates(see Tables 3 through 14)

# Table 3: Initial MJ Mining due diligence samples and duplicates from the Mary K prospect

| Sample # | Description | Date taken | Assay received | Au (opt) | Ag (opt) | Avg. Au | Avg. Ag | High Au | High Ag | Low Au | Low Ag | Latitude | Longitude |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29448 | #1 level vein @ entrance | 10/5/2019 | 10/7/2019 | 0.020 | 0.326 | 0.029 | 0.195 | 0.052 | 0.390 | 0.017 | 0.030 | 45.813456° | -115.408838° |
| | | | 10/7/2019 | 0.019 | 0.385 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/7/2019 | 0.017 | 0.177 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/21/2019 | 0.038 | 0.118 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/21/2019 | 0.052 | 0.371 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.026 | 0.052 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.031 | 0.094 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.026 | 0.035 | | | | | | | | |
| 29449 | #1 level 17' from brow. .5' | 10/5/2019 | 10/7/2019 | 0.000 | 0.252 | 0.020 | 0.146 | 0.039 | 0.320 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 45.813456° | -115.408838° |
| | | | 10/7/2019 | 0.000 | 0.062 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/7/2019 | 0.000 | 0.320 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/21/2019 | 0.033 | 0.196 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/21/2019 | 0.025 | 0.222 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.031 | 0.000 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.039 | 0.115 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.032 | 0.000 | | | | | | | | |
| 29450 | #1 level 50' from brow. 1' | 10/5/2019 | 10/7/2019 | 0.078 | 0.264 | 0.092 | 0.286 | 0.126 | 0.410 | 0.078 | 0.190 | 45.813456° | -115.408838° |
| | | | 10/7/2019 | 0.085 | 0.237 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/7/2019 | 0.095 | 0.298 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/21/2019 | 0.082 | 0.314 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/21/2019 | 0.087 | 0.405 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.126 | 0.173 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.099 | 0.414 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.083 | 0.186 | | | | | | | | |
| 29451 | Tails | 10/5/2019 | 10/7/2019 | 0.144 | 0.569 | 0.164 | 0.407 | 0.180 | 0.570 | 0.144 | 0.340 | 45.809422° | -115.435408° |
| | | | 10/7/2019 | 0.155 | 0.344 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/7/2019 | 0.168 | 0.410 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/21/2019 | 0.163 | 0.429 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/21/2019 | 0.168 | 0.357 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.164 | 0.340 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.180 | 0.381 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.167 | 0.425 | | | | | | | | |
| 29452 | South dipping vein on road | 10/5/2019 | 10/7/2019 | 0.029 | 0.125 | 0.028 | 0.150 | 0.055 | 0.330 | 0.015 | 0.000 | 45.814664° | -115.406440° |
| | | | 10/7/2019 | 0.015 | 0.000 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/7/2019 | 0.020 | 0.230 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/21/2019 | 0.019 | 0.172 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/21/2019 | 0.042 | 0.334 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.026 | 0.104 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.016 | 0.054 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.055 | 0.182 | | | | | | | | |
| 29453 | 4' Wide Qtz vein far sample | 10/5/2019 | 10/7/2019 | 0.019 | 0.315 | 0.025 | 0.109 | 0.080 | 0.320 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 45.813820° | -115.404539° |
| | | | 10/7/2019 | 0.039 | 0.213 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/7/2019 | 0.020 | 0.000 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/21/2019 | 0.010 | 0.047 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/21/2019 | 0.020 | 0.001 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.013 | 0.000 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.000 | 0.000 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.080 | 0.297 | | | | | | | | |
| 29454 | Mill/Mother lode (not Mary K vein) | 10/5/2019 | 10/7/2019 | 0.020 | 0.000 | 0.029 | 0.123 | 0.038 | 0.270 | 0.020 | 0.000 | 45.806344° | -115.411113° |
| | | | 10/7/2019 | 0.028 | 0.173 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/7/2019 | 0.028 | 0.000 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/21/2019 | 0.023 | 0.227 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/21/2019 | 0.035 | 0.265 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.038 | 0.124 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.030 | 0.158 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/29/2019 | 0.032 | 0.036 | | | | | | | | |
| Mill Con | Con of 110 lb sample | 10/5/2019 | 10/21/2019 | 784.807 | 209.953 | | | | | | | | |

Table 4: Gravity separations, concentrates and assays (including duplicates) of the 500 pound bulk sample from Mary K Portal to # 1 Level

| Sample # | Description | Date taken | Assay received | Au (opt) | Ag (opt) | Avg. Au | Avg. Ag | High Au | High Ag | Low Au | Low Ag | Latitude | Longitude |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29476 | Raw Sample. First bucket | 10/14/2019 | 10/16/2019 | 0.350102 | 0.457614 | 0.41065 | 0.72245 | 0.46 | 0.99 | 0.35 | 0.46 | 45.813456° | -115.408838° |
| | | | 10/16/2019 | 0.459636 | 0.990307 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/16/2019 | 0.422213 | 0.719428 | | | | | | | | |
| 29477 | Raw Sample. 2nd bucket fines | 10/14/2019 | 10/16/2019 | 1.43819 | 0.923659 | 1.463693 | 0.813579 | 1.519 | 1.27 | 1.434 | 0.25 | | |
| | | | 10/16/2019 | 1.518744 | 1.267241 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/16/2019 | 1.434145 | 0.249837 | | | | | | | | |
| 29478 | Raw Sample. 3rd bucket | 10/14/2019 | 10/16/2019 | 0.423601 | 0.876369 | 0.450383 | 1.056117 | 0.516 | 1.18 | 0.411 | 0.88 | | |
| | | | 10/16/2019 | 0.411139 | 1.110626 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/16/2019 | 0.516409 | 1.181355 | | | | | | | | |
| 29479 | 1st run heads | 10/14/2019 | 10/16/2019 | 0.848592 | 1.058309 | 0.788602 | 0.913669 | 0.893 | 1.06 | 0.624 | 0.76 | | |
| | | | 10/16/2019 | 0.624294 | 0.921906 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/16/2019 | 0.892922 | 0.760792 | | | | | | | | |
| 29480 | 1st run con regects | 10/14/2019 | 10/16/2019 | 3.088491 | 1.558108 | 3.077334 | 1.68239 | 3.237 | 1.76 | 2.907 | 1.56 | | |
| | | | 10/16/2019 | 2.906864 | 1.755245 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/16/2019 | 3.236647 | 1.733819 | | | | | | | | |
| 29481 | Recon of con #1 | 10/14/2019 | 10/16/2019 | 8.449319 | 4.278415 | 9.737577 | 3.126726 | 10.827 | 4.28 | 8.449 | 2.47 | | |
| | | | 10/16/2019 | 9.93666 | 2.628541 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/16/2019 | 10.82675 | 2.473221 | | | | | | | | |
| 29482 | Tails | 10/14/2019 | 10/16/2019 | 0.4512 | 1.036602 | 0.415199 | 0.903412 | 0.451 | 1.04 | 0.383 | 0.77 | | |
| | | | 10/16/2019 | 0.383415 | 0.769475 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10/16/2019 | 0.410982 | 0.90416 | | | | | | | | |
| Mill Con | Con of 500 lb bulk sample | 10/14/2019 | 10/21/2019 | 1256.622 | 275.4164 | 685.7986 | 180.0546 | 1256.62 | 275.42 | 558.997 | 141.06 | | |
| | | | 10/21/2019 | 1185.057 | 267.1907 | | | | | | | | |
| MK Con | | | 10/29/2019 | 595.5206 | 174.1874 | | | | | | | | |
| MK Con | | | 10/29/2019 | 682.6865 | 194.4593 | | | | | | | | |
| MK Con | | | 10/29/2019 | 783.6578 | 182.592 | | | | | | | | |
| MK Con | | | 10/29/2019 | 565.9634 | 182.4019 | | | | | | | | |
| MK Con | | | 10/29/2019 | 575.2032 | 154.2695 | | | | | | | | |
| MK Con | | | 10/29/2019 | 632.6082 | 172.491 | | | | | | | | |
| MK Con | | | 10/29/2019 | 617.7889 | 194.9217 | | | | | | | | |
| MK Con | | | 10/29/2019 | 624.7017 | 172.014 | | | | | | | | |
| MK Con | | | 10/29/2019 | 641.1373 | 180.5719 | | | | | | | | |
| MK Con | | | 10/29/2019 | 558.9974 | 174.2306 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 11/18/2019 | 738.2504 | 163.7082 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 11/18/2019 | 653.697 | 157.0898 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 11/18/2019 | 626.9824 | 153.2803 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 11/18/2019 | 575.7462 | 141.0552 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 11/18/2019 | 571.679 | 152.1197 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 11/18/2019 | 637.3349 | 167.5746 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 11/18/2019 | 640.9866 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 11/18/2019 | 568.8199 | 161.4635 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 11/18/2019 | 668.3303 | | | | | | | | | |

## Table 5: Samples and duplicates taken during QP NI 43-101 site visit to the Mary K prospect

| Sample # | Description | Date taken | Assay received | Au (opt) | Ag (opt) | Avg. Au | Avg. Ag | High Au | High Ag | Low Au | Low Ag | Latitude | Longitude |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29770 | #1 Portal Mary K vein | 11/2/2019 | 11/4/2019 | 0.295 | 0.390 | 0.304 | 0.429 | 0.313 | 0.470 | 0.295 | 0.390 | 45.813456° | -115.408838° |
| | | | | 0.313 | 0.469 | | | | | | | | |
| 29771 | Road Vein | 11/2/2019 | 11/4/2019 | 0.121 | 0.163 | | | | | | | 45.811676° | -115.405120° |
| 29772 | H.G. Cobble | 11/2/2019 | 11/4/2019 | 0.281 | 1.092 | 0.297 | 0.780 | 0.313 | 1.090 | 0.281 | 0.470 | 45.808818° | -115.410085° |
| | | | | 0.313 | 0.469 | | | | | | | | |
| 29773 | #2 Cobble | 11/2/2019 | 11/4/2019 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.020 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 45.809265° | -115.410550° |
| | | | | 0.000 | 0.017 | | | | | | | | |

## Table 6: 50 lb sample sent for Gravity + Float to Bureau Veritas taken at the same place and time as 500 lb sample

| Sample # | Description | Date taken | Assay received | Au grams | Ag grams | Avg. Au | Avg. Ag | High Au | High Ag | Low Au | Low Ag | Latitude | Longitude |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 50 lb sample sent for Gravity + Float to B.V. taken from the same place and time as 500 lb sample. | 10/14/2019 | 11/22/2019 | 44.32 | 16.7 | 37.835 | 18.25 | 44.32 | 19.8 | 31.35 | 16.7 | 45.813456° | -115.408838° |
| | | | | 31.35 | 19.8 | | | | | | | | |

## Table 7: Post QP NI 43-101 site visit samples

| Sample # | Description | Date taken | Assay received | Au (opt) | Ag (opt) | Avg. Au | Avg. Ag | High Au | High Ag | Low Au | Low Ag | Latitude | Longitude |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| None | Quartz Cobble composite | 11/26/2019 | 12/5/2019 | 0.113 | 0.503 | 0.115 | 0.514 | 0.118 | 0.530 | 0.113 | 0.500 | 45.809265° | -115.410550° |
| | | | | 0.118 | 0.526 | | | | | | | | |
| | Con of 200 lb sample taken from the "left overs" of the Mary K vein at the mill site | 11/26/2019 | 12/5/2019 | 4955.688 | 1048.738 | 7632.466 | 1718.010 | 9244.308 | 2579.780 | 4955.688 | 1048.740 | 45.813456° | -115.408838° |
| | | | | 8697.402 | 1525.512 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 9244.308 | 2579.781 | | | | | | | | |

## GRAVITY + FLOTATION TEST PROCEDURE

**Client:** MJ Mining, LLC
**Test:** GF1
**Sample:** Composite

**Date:** 15-Nov-19
**Project:** 1902711

**Objective:** To recover gold and silver by gravity followed by rougher flotation on combined gravity tailings at a target grind P80 of 90 microns

| Stage | Reagent (g/t) | | | | | Time, minutes | | | pH | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Na2S | CuSO4 | PAX | A208 | DF250 | Grind | Cond. | Float | | |
| **Grind @60% solids** | | | | | | 25 | | | | **target P80-80 microns** |
| **Gravity**<br>Knelson single pass with panning | | | | | | | | | | assay pan conc for Au and Ag to extinction |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ROUGHER FLOTATION (on combined pan tails + gravity tails)** | | | | | | | | | 6.4 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **at natural pH** |
| Condition 1 | 100 | | | | | | 3 | | 8.2 | |
| | | | 100 | 10 | | | 2 | | | |
| Rougher Float 1 | | | | | 20 | | | 4.0 | 8.1 | weak froth |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Condition 2 | | | | 10 | | | 1 | | | |
| Rougher Float 2 | | | | | 6 | | | 4.0 | 8.0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Condition 3 | 100 | | | 10 | | | 1 | | | |
| Rougher Float 3 | | | | | 6 | | | 4.0 | 8.7 | appears barren |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Condition 4 | | | 50 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Rougher Float 4 | | | | | 12 | | | 4.0 | 8.5 | barren |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Condition 5 | | 100 | | 20 | | | 1 | | | |
| Rougher Float 5 | | | | | 12 | | | 8.0 | 8.0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL REAGENTS ADDITION** | **200** | **100** | **150** | **50** | **56** | | | | | |

| Flotation Stage | Cell Size (L) | RPM |
|---|---|---|
| Rougher | 5 | 1750 |

Table 9: Gravity and Flotation Test Procedure, Mary K prospect (Bureau Veritas Lab, Richmond, BC, Canada)

## HEAD ASSAY REPORT

**Client:** MJ Mining, LLC **Date:** 12-Nov-19
**Sample:** Composite **Project:** 1902711

| Analyte | Unit | Sample ID | LDL | Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Composite | | |
| Au | g/t | 42.74 | | |
| Au | g/t | 45.90 | 0.95 | FA |
| **Au ave** | **g/t** | **44.32** | | |
| Mo | PPM | 10 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Cu | PPM | 177 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Pb | PPM | 679.4 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Zn | PPM | 47 | 5 | MA270 |
| Ag | PPM | 16.7 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Ni | PPM | 7.9 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Co | PPM | 5 | 1 | MA270 |
| Mn | PPM | 288 | 5 | MA270 |
| Fe | % | 3.08 | 0.01 | MA270 |
| As | PPM | 130 | 5 | MA270 |
| U | PPM | 1.1 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Th | PPM | 3.6 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Sr | PPM | 63 | 5 | MA270 |
| Cd | PPM | 1.6 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Sb | PPM | 81.1 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Bi | PPM | 3.2 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| V | PPM | 23 | 10 | MA270 |
| Ca | % | 0.02 | 0.01 | MA270 |
| P | % | 0.05 | 0.01 | MA270 |
| La | PPM | 10.3 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Cr | PPM | 120 | 1 | MA270 |
| Mg | % | 0.1 | 0.01 | MA270 |
| Ba | PPM | 112 | 5 | MA270 |
| Ti | % | 0.05 | 0.001 | MA270 |
| Al | % | 1.94 | 0.01 | MA270 |
| Na | % | 0.05 | 0.01 | MA270 |
| K | % | 0.94 | 0.01 | MA270 |
| W | PPM | 4.8 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Zr | PPM | 2.1 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Ce | PPM | 20 | 5 | MA270 |
| Sn | PPM | <0.5 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Y | PPM | 4.3 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Nb | PPM | 1.5 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Ta | PPM | <0.5 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Be | PPM | <5 | 5 | MA270 |
| Sc | PPM | 2 | 1 | MA270 |
| Li | PPM | 14.6 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| S | % | <0.05 | 0.05 | MA270 |
| Rb | PPM | 54.7 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Hf | PPM | <0.5 | 0.5 | MA270 |
| Se | PPM | <5 | 5 | MA270 |

Table 8: Head Assay Report for Gravity and Flotation, Mary K prospect (Gold by fire assay and multielements by ICP-ES+MS (MA270), Bureau Veritas Lab, Richmond, BC, Canada)

## GRAVITY + FLOTATION TEST BALANCE

**Client:** MJ Mining, LLC
**Test:** GF1
**Sample:** Composite

**Date:** 22-Nov-19
**Project:** 1902711

**Objective:** To recover gold and silver by gravity followed by rougher flotation on combined gravity tailings at a target grind P80 of 90 microns

| Product | Weight | | Assay | | Distribution | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (g) | (%) | Au (g/t) | Ag (g/t) | Au (%) | Ag (%) |
| ***Gravity Separation*** | | | | | | |
| Pan Concentrate | 1.85 | 0.09 | 24777 | 6426 | 73.2 | 30.1 |
| ***Flotation on Gravity Tail +Pan Tail*** | | | | | | |
| Rougher Concentrate 1 | 12.0 | 0.6 | 1009.57 | 964.7 | 19.3 | 29.3 |
| Rougher Concentrate 2 | 21.7 | 1.1 | 49.45 | 100.7 | 1.7 | 5.5 |
| **Rougher Concentrate 1+2** | **33.6** | **1.7** | **390.72** | **407.8** | **21.0** | **34.8** |
| Rougher Concentrate 3 | 17.2 | 0.9 | 33.58 | 49.0 | 0.9 | 2.1 |
| **Rougher Concentrate 1+2+3** | **50.8** | **2.6** | **269.80** | **286.3** | **22.0** | **37.0** |
| Rougher Concentrate 4 | 20.2 | 1.0 | 18.75 | 38.9 | 0.6 | 2.0 |
| **Rougher Concentrate 1+2+3+4** | **71.0** | **3.6** | **198.43** | **216.0** | **22.6** | **38.9** |
| Rougher Concentrate 5 | 33.5 | 1.7 | 8.07 | 31.9 | 0.4 | 2.7 |
| **Total Flotation Concentrate** | **104.5** | **5.2** | **137.45** | **157.0** | **23.0** | **41.7** |
| **Gravity+Flotation** | **106.3** | **5.3** | **564.97** | **265.8** | **96.3** | **71.8** |
| Flotation Tails | 1,884.7 | 94.7 | 1.24 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 28.2 |
| **Calculated Head** | **1,991.1** | **100.0** | **31.35** | **19.8** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Measured Head | | | 44.32 | 16.7 | | |

Table 10: Gravity and Flotation Test Balance, Mary K prospect (Bureau Veritas Lab, Richmond, BC, Canada)

## SIZE ANALYSIS REPORT

**Client:** MJ Mining, LLC **Date:** 05-Nov-19
**Test:** GF1 **Project:** 1902711
**Sample:** Composite
**Grind:** 2kg sample ground at 65% solids for 25 minutes in stainless steel rod mill #1

| Sieve Size | | Individual | Cumulative |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tyler Mesh | Micrometers | % Retained | % Passing |
| 65 | 210 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 100 | 149 | 0.6 | 99.4 |
| 150 | 105 | 9.3 | 90.0 |
| 200 | 74 | 20.0 | 70.1 |
| 270 | 53 | 16.2 | 53.9 |
| 325 | 44 | 7.6 | 46.2 |
| 400 | 37 | 5.1 | 41.1 |
| Undersize | - 37 | 41.1 | - |
| **TOTAL:** | | 100.0 | |

**80 % Passing Size (µm) =** 89

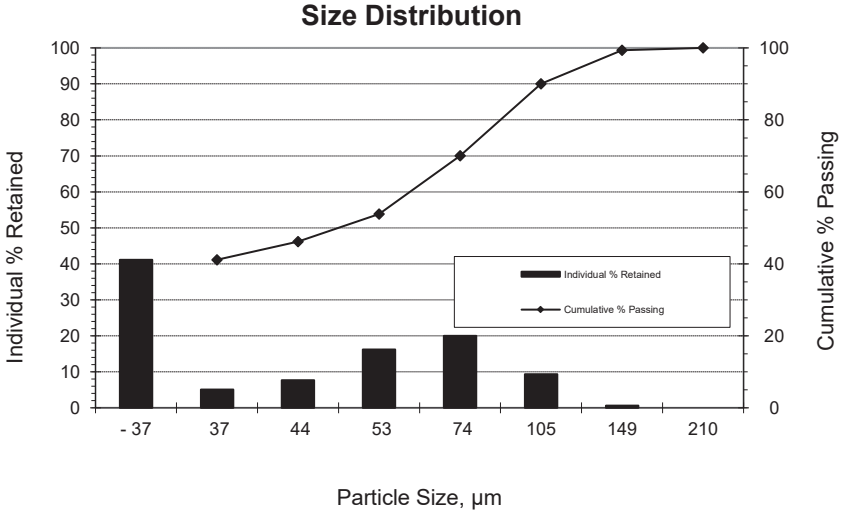



Table 11: Gravity and Flotation Test Size Analysis Report, Mary K prospect (Bureau Veritas Lab, Richmond, BC, Canada)

Table 12: Bulk mineralogy by quantitative X-ray powder diffraction and Rietveld Refinement of initial MJ Mining samples for due diligence (see Tables 3 and 4)

| Sample name | 29448 | 29449 | 29450 | 29451 | 29452 | 29453 | 29454 | 29476 | 29477 | 29478 | 29479 | 29480 | 29481 | 29482 | Average: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Quartz** | 76.2 | 82.9 | 83.9 | 64.7 | 81.1 | 84.5 | 85.6 | 79.2 | 85.8 | 73.5 | 75.8 | 80.2 | 85.3 | 79.2 | 79.85 |
| **Spinel** | 1.88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.37 | 0 | 2 | 1.98 | 0 | 1.61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.63 |
| **Ilmenite** | 4.8 | 0 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.98 | 1.28 | 2.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.98 |
| **Biotite** | 13.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.36 |
| **Witherite** | 3.54 | 5.05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.223 | 0 | 4.18 | 4.43 | 0 | 4.05 | 1.53 |
| **Lepidolite** | 0 | 7.71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.21 | 0.85 |
| **Bayerite** | 0 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.9 | 1.14 |
| **Phlogopite** | 0 | 0 | 2.95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.5 | 0 | 1.39 |
| **Sodalite** | 0 | 0 | 7.41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.53 |
| **Muscovite** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.81 |
| **Cancrinite** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.9 | 4.8 | 0 | 0 | 6.69 | 0 | 8.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.44 |
| **Antigorite** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.66 |
| **Illite** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.44 | 0 | 0 | 9.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.93 |
| **Petalite** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10.7 | 7.57 | 6.88 | 0 | 0 | 12.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.67 |
| **Annite** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.16 |
| **Brucite** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.61 | 3.03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.9 | 5 | 0 | 1.04 |
| **Cerussite** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.08 | 0 | 0.26 |
| **Siderophyllite** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18.4 | 6.8 | 0 | 0 | 1.92 |
| **Sphalerite** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.11 |
| **Chalcopyrite** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.03 |
| **Rutile** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 0 | 0 | 0.34 |
| **Perovskite** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.9 | 0.35 |
| **Total:** | 99.92 | 100.06 | 99.96 | 99.9 | 100.04 | 99.91 | 100.05 | 99.97 | 100.003 | 99.95 | 99.99 | 100.03 | 99.98 | 100.06 | |

| Sample name | Mineral formula |
|---|---|
| Quartz | $SiO_2$ |
| Spinel | $MgAl_2O_4$ |
| Ilmenite | $Fe^{2+}TiO_3$ |
| Biotite | $K(Fe^{2+}/Mg)_2(Al/Fe^{3+}/Mg)([Si/Al]Si_2O_{10})(OH/F)_2$ |
| Witherite | $BaCO_3$ |
| Lepidolite | $KLi_2Al(Si_4O_{10})(F,OH)_2$ to $K(Li_{1.5}Al_{1.5})(AlSi_3O_{10})(F,OH)_2$ |
| Bayerite | $Al(OH)_3$ |
| Phlogopite | $KMg_3(AlSi_3O_{10})(OH)_2$ |
| Sodalite | $Na_8(Al_6Si_6O_{24})Cl_2$ |
| Muscovite | $KAl_2(AlSi_3O_{10})(OH)_2$ |
| Cancrinite | $(Na,Ca,\square)_8(Al_6Si_6O_{24})(CO_3,SO_4)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ |
| Antigorite | $Mg_3(Si_2O_5)(OH)_4$ |
| Illite | $K_{0.65}Al_{2.0}[Al_{0.65}Si_{3.35}O_{10}](OH)_2$ |
| Petalite | $LiAl(Si_4O_{10})$ |
| Annite | $KFe^{2+}{}_3(AlSi_3O_{10})(OH)_2$ |
| Brucite | $Mg(OH)_2$ |
| Cerussite | $PbCO_3$ |
| Siderophyllite | $KFe^{2+}{}_2Al(Al_2Si_2O_{10})(OH)_2$ |
| Sphalerite | $ZnS$ |
| Chalcopyrite | $CuFeS_2$ |
| Rutile | $TiO_2$ |
| Perovskite | $CaTiO_3$ |

Table 13: Mineral formulas of the Mary K sample mineralogy identified by quantitative X-ray powder diffraction (see Tables 3, 4, and 8)

# 14 Mineral resource estimates

There are no mineral resource estimates on the Mary K project.

# 15 Adjacent properties

Placer gold workings and deposits occur along creeks and rivers adjacent to the Mary K project. The nearest vein hosted lode gold and silver deposits are the Alice and Mother

Table 14: Calculated normative density for Mary k sample mineralogy identified by quantitative x-ray powder diffraction

| Sample name | Phase name | Content (%) | Calc. density(g/cm$^3$) | contribution | Calculated Normative Density (CND) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29448 | Biotite 6A | 13.5 | 2.866 | 0.38691 | 2.8816214 |
| | Spinel | 1.88 | 4.363 | 0.0820244 | |
| | Quartz low | 76.2 | 2.653 | 2.021586 | |
| | Ilmenite | 4.8 | 4.914 | 0.235872 | |
| | Witherite | 3.54 | 4.385 | 0.155229 | |
| 29449 | Quartz low | 82.9 | 2.652 | 2.198508 | 2.757808 |
| | Lepidolite 6M | 7.71 | 2.94 | 0.226674 | |
| | Bayerite | 4.4 | 2.551 | 0.112244 | |
| | Witherite | 5.05 | 4.364 | 0.220382 | |
| 29450 | Quartz low | 83.9 | 2.651 | 2.224189 | 2.684651 |
| | Bayerite | 5.7 | 2.539 | 0.144723 | |
| | Phlogopite-celadonite | 2.95 | 2.866 | 0.084547 | |
| | Sodalite, gallosilicate | 7.41 | 3.12 | 0.231192 | |
| 29451 | Muscovite 2M1, chromian | 11.3 | 2.924 | 0.330412 | 2.637862 |
| | Ilmenite | 0.7 | 4.919 | 0.034433 | |
| | Cancrinite | 13.9 | 2.329 | 0.323731 | |
| | Antigorite | 9.3 | 2.531 | 0.235383 | |
| | Quartz low | 64.7 | 2.649 | 1.713903 | |
| 29452 | Quartz low | 81.1 | 2.652 | 2.150772 | 2.6217316 |
| | Illite | 3.44 | 2.774 | 0.0954256 | |
| | Petalite 1M | 10.7 | 2.442 | 0.261294 | |
| | Cancrinite | 4.8 | 2.38 | 0.11424 | |
| 29453 | Quartz | 84.5 | 2.652 | 2.24094 | 2.7234894 |
| | Spinel | 1.37 | 5.638 | 0.0772406 | |
| | Annite-siderophyllite | 2.3 | 3.273 | 0.075279 | |
| | Ilmenite | 0.98 | 4.935 | 0.048363 | |
| | Brucite | 2.61 | 2.423 | 0.0632403 | |
| | Cerussite | 0.58 | 5.931 | 0.0343998 | |
| | Petalite 1M | 7.57 | 2.431 | 0.1840267 | |
| 29454 | Quartz low | 85.6 | 2.65 | 2.2684 | 2.7070416 |
| | Sphalerite | 1.54 | 5.272 | 0.0811888 | |
| | Ilmenite | 1.28 | 4.929 | 0.0630912 | |
| | Brucite | 3.03 | 2.412 | 0.0730836 | |
| | Siderophyllite 1M | 1.72 | 3.189 | 0.0548508 | |
| | Petalite 1M | 6.88 | 2.419 | 0.1664272 | |
| 29476 | Quartz | 79.2 | 2.652 | 2.100384 | 2.7147615 |
| | Illite | 9.6 | 2.78 | 0.26688 | |
| | Ilmenite | 2.01 | 4.925 | 0.0989925 | |
| | Spinel | 2 | 4.383 | 0.08766 | |
| | Chalcopyrite | 0.47 | 4.644 | 0.0218268 | |
| | Cancrinite | 6.69 | 2.078 | 0.1390182 | |
| 29477 | Phlogopite 2M1 | 12 | 2.538 | 0.30456 | 2.67559526 |
| | Spinel | 1.98 | 4.356 | 0.0862488 | |
| | Witherite | 0.223 | 4.202 | 0.00937046 | |
| | Quartz | 85.8 | 2.652 | 2.275416 | |
| 29478 | Quartz | 73.5 | 2.653 | 1.949955 | 2.606686 |
| | Biotite 6A | 5.55 | 2.882 | 0.159951 | |
| | Cancrinite | 8.7 | 2.346 | 0.204102 | |
| | Petalite 1M | 12.2 | 2.399 | 0.292678 | |
| 29479 | Quartz low | 75.8 | 2.651 | 2.009458 | 2.8670158 |
| | Witherite | 4.18 | 4.285 | 0.179113 | |
| | Siderophyllite 1M | 18.4 | 3.305 | 0.60812 | |
| | Spinel | 1.61 | 4.368 | 0.0703248 | |
| 29480 | Quartz low | 80.2 | 2.651 | 2.126102 | 2.8135206 |
| | Witherite | 4.43 | 4.352 | 0.1927936 | |
| | Siderophyllite 1M | 6.8 | 3.191 | 0.216988 | |
| | Brucite | 3.9 | 2.396 | 0.093444 | |
| | Rutile | 4.7 | 3.919 | 0.184193 | |
| 29481 | Quartz low | 85.3 | 2.651 | 2.261303 | 2.7948608 |
| | Ilmenite | 2.1 | 4.94 | 0.10374 | |
| | Brucite | 5 | 2.41 | 0.1205 | |
| | Phlogopite-celadonite | 4.5 | 2.893 | 0.130185 | |
| | Cerussite | 3.08 | 5.816 | 0.1791328 | |
| 29482 | Quartz low | 79.2 | 2.651 | 2.099592 | 2.8295838 |
| | Bayerite | 5.9 | 2.554 | 0.150686 | |
| | Ilmenite | 1.8 | 4.727 | 0.085086 | |
| | Lepidolite 6M | 4.21 | 2.923 | 0.1230583 | |
| | Perovskite | 4.9 | 3.957 | 0.193893 | |
| | Witherite | 4.05 | 4.377 | 0.1772685 | |

Lode deposits about 0.8 kilometers (0.5 miles) to the south and the Alice deposit about 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) to the west (Figure 7).

# 16 Other relevant data and information

No other additional information or explanation is considered necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

# 17 Interpretation and conclusions

Historic documents and recent sampling by MJ Mining show that fissure quartz veins and extensive boulder-size placer tailings containing significant gold, silver, and minor base metal mineralization occur on the Mary K prospect in the Elk City Mining District, Idaho County, Idaho (Figures 1-17; Tables 2-14). However, the reader is cautioned that the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the targeted historic vein and placer tailings being delineated as a mineral resource.

The historic Mary K Mine developed in the Mary K fissure vein is a high grade bonanza gold vein with accessory sulfides and wall rocks of augen and biotite gneiss. The 2,400 feet of underground workings are developed on 5 levels and with historic adits at levels 1 and 4. The level 4 tunnel (main or working tunnel) was originally about 2,000 feet in length (Kleesattel, 1934) but only about 1,650 feet were accessible in 1932 (Shenon and Reed, 1934) and only a few feet was open as of the Author's site visit on November 2, 2019 (Figures 8 and 9). The historic mine maps show that the level 4 tunnel (main access tunnel) was developed along the mineralized fault zone and quartz stringers, fault gouge, and secondary minerals are extend from the portal for about 800 feet before reaching the highest grade and widest quartz vein material. The quartz vein is lens shaped in cross section and has a maximum thickness of about 6 feet. Historic surface workings extend for about 3,000 feet along strike and weathered vein material is apparent in these workings.

Bulk sampling along the surface exposures of the Mary K vein by MJ Mining show that gold recovery can be obtained by gravity concentration and flotation (Tables 3 through 14) but that further work is required to optimize the process conditions. A test sample submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals laboratory - Metallurgical Division, Richmond, BC Canada produced a strong nugget effect with a wide difference between measured gold grade and calculate gold grade (Tables 8 through 11). This effect is apparent in the MJ Mining fire assay of duplicates of gravity concentrates during due diligence testing (Tables 3 through 7).

# 18 Recommendations

Diamond core and rotary percussion drilling is an effective measure of geological continuity, but studies in other similar districts (Dominey and others, 2000; 2003) have shown that grade distribution can only be reliably determined in high-grade fissure-vein type deposits by bulk sampling, close-spaced sampling, and trial mining. These techniques are recommended for determining grade distribution at the Mary K prospect.

The Author recommends continuing the program designed to gain better understanding of the controls and tenor of mineralization by core drilling. The drill program would initially be from surface drill pads and, after restoration of portals and underground workings, the drilling will be mostly underground. The program should include detailed geologic mapping which is critical to establishing orientation and continuity of vein and vein systems and allow correlation of underground samples to drill-hole assays and logs.

The length and orientation of these proposed drill holes would be resolved during exploration to best determine the true widths, tenor, and orientation of mineralization with the ultimate goal of underground bulk sampling and trial mining.

The Author recommends continuation of the current exploration and evaluation activities and sampling; including bulk sampling, gravity concentrations, property improvements and logistics. A 6,200 foot (1,890 meter) surface core drilling program is planned to establish continuity of the main Mary K vein and explore for additional quartz veins. Following this bulk sampling and drilling, the restoration of the main tunnel portal (Level 4) will begin; followed by driving 800 feet (244 meters) of drift along the main tunnel to reach the widest known mineralized quartz vein material. Table 12 is a proposed generalized exploration and evaluation budget of CAN$1M to support this work.

Table 15: Proposed generalized budget for the Mary K gold prospect

| ***ITEM*** | ***COST*** |
|---|---|
| Continuation of current exploration activities and sampling including: bulk sampling (equipment fuel, repairs, gravity concentrations, & etc. property improvements and logistics) | ***$100,000*** |
| Restore portal to main tunnel (Level 4 portal) | ***$100,000*** |
| Exploration drilling - all inclusive support of a 6,200 foot (1,890 meters) core drilling program | ***$300,000*** |
| Drive 800 feet of drift from the Level 4 portal along main tunnel | ***$500,000*** |
| ***TOTAL BUDGET (CANADIAN$) =*** | ***$1,000,000*** |

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# 20 Certificate of Author

I, Richard Crissman Capps, PhD, a Professional Geoscientist of Evans, Georgia, USA, hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist and president of Capps Geoscience, LLC, with physical address at 455 Columbia Industrial Blvd., Suite 1, Evans, Georgia USA 30809-5603 and receive mail at P.O. Box 2235, Evans, GA 30809- 5603 and provide geological consulting services. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report entitled: NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT - GOLD EXPLORATION AT THE MARY K PROSPECT, IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO, USA (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of March 11, 2020 relating to the Mary K gold property.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia with a PhD in Economic Geology awarded in August, 1996, an MS in Geology in 1981, and a BS in Geology in 1974 and have practiced my profession continuously since graduating with an MS in Geology in 1981.
3. I was a consulting geologist from 1987 until June 2006, an employee of Gold Reef International Inc. from 2006 until 2008, and am currently a consulting geologist.
4. I was an Associate Professor of Geology at Augusta State University from 1999 until June 2006 and taught geology at Augusta State since 1999. I am a Registered Professional Member of SME and a Registered Professional Geologist in Georgia, USA (License number 000814) and Alabama, USA (License number 1347). I am a member of the Geological Society of Nevada and the Society of Economic Geologists.
5. Since 1978 I have been involved in mineral exploration for precious metals, base metals, industrial minerals, and uranium. I have worked extensively on projects in Montana, Nevada, Arizona, and California in the eastern USA; on exploration projects in North and South Carolina in the eastern USA and international projects including the Nassau Project of Suralco in Suriname and on projects in Mexico.
6. I have read published documents relevant to the Mary K prospect area.
7. 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. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.
8. As of 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.
9. The author and Qualified Person for the current report, Richard C. Capps, PhD, QP, Georgia RPG and SME registered member geologist, has studied Mary K related documents, database files, maps and samples and visited to the Mary K prospect on 2 November 2019.
10. I have had no prior financial involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

11. I am independent of Bond Resources, Inc. applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I consent to the filing by Bond Resources Inc. of this Technical Report with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority, and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files or their websites accessible by the public.

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Richard C. Capps, PhD, SME Registered Geologist

Dated at Evans, Georgia, USA, this 12th day of March 2020