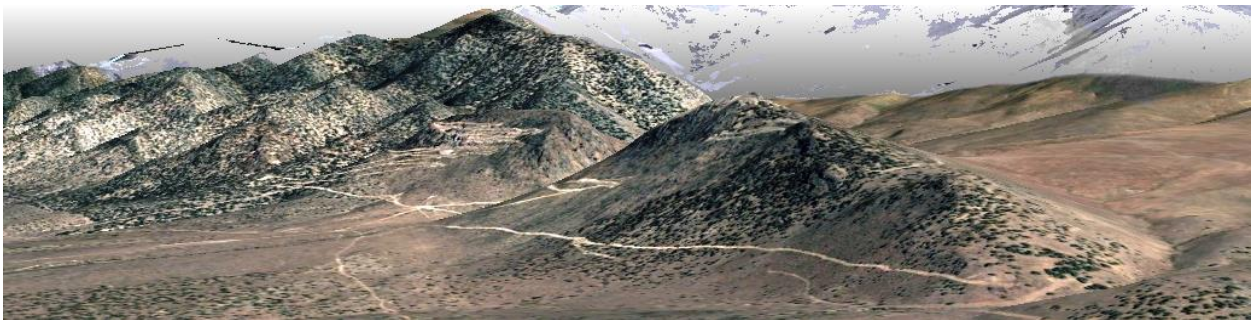
TECHNICAL REPORT

BLACK POINT PROPERTY

Eureka County, Nevada, U.S.A



Prepared for:

Stevens Gold Nevada Inc.

Prepared by:

Anthony P Taylor BSc., PhD., CPG

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3. SUMMARY

The Black Point property, a group of 80 contiguous lode mineral claims (Black 1-15, BKP 1-65), with an area of 1600 acres, lies along the western edge of the Diamond Mountains range in Eureka County, east-central Nevada (the "Black Point Property"). Optioned by Stevens Gold Nevada Inc. ("Stevens Gold"), the prospect area is readily accessible by gravel roads 11 miles NNE of the town of Eureka, Nevada. Upper Paleozoic sedimentary rocks are well-exposed on the eastern flank of the property while the majority of the claims cover young basin sediments.

North of Black Point, a full Upper Paleozoic sedimentary sequence, predominantly Devonian dolomites and limestones, is exposed in a westerly-dipping, overturned fold limb. Sedimentary rocks east of the property are cut-off by a major NW-SE fault north of Pedrioli Creek. At Black Point, only sliced portions of the Upper Palaeozoic units remain, sandwiched between a series of west-dipping thrust faults. Carbonate-rich rocks, mostly dolomites and limestones form the bulk of the Devonian sedimentary sequence there, but it includes a silty unit, the Mississippian Pilot Shale. There are indications of more steeply-dipping faults on the Black Point Property, but detailed mapping is required to confirm their presence. Silica and other forms of hydrothermal alteration, is ubiquitous, becoming more intense towards the south where it forms massive jasperoids, completely replacing sediments.

The Pilot Shale, a calcareous, silty rock, is potentially the best host rock in the Black Point area for the type of disseminated gold mineralization mined in the Alligator Ridge-Yankee belt, approximately 18 miles east. The other type of gold target possible at Black Point is structurally controlled mineralization along either shallow-dipping thrusts and/or steeper-dipping to vertical faults. In the Carlin District, the main producing area in Nevada, high-grade, structurally controlled deposits are mined underground and this deposit type now produces more than 40% of the State's production.

Surface metal mineralization at Black Point occurs as pods of silver sulfides which were mined from surface and shallow underground workings, intermittently until 1941. Hosted principally in Upper Devonian Devil's Gate limestone, grades up to 40 opt Ag (averaging 12 opt Ag) are recorded from a number of shallow workings. Shipment records also report gold grades between 0.3 and 1.3 ppm Au. Silver minerals mined were argentite (AgS) and tetrahedrite, a silver sulfide that contains copper and antimony. Some surface rock samples collected by Golden Pursuit Resources for Stevens Gold, on the Black Point Property, are anomalous in gold with the highest assay value 0.4 ppm Au. Most of this sample series also carries anomalous arsenic in amounts up to 1000 ppm As, a common pathfinder element for gold.

The presence of a zoned multi-element hydrothermal system in the Black Point area is enforced by assay results from samples from the Queva-Kathy workings, east of the Condor area. Values of up to 304 opt Ag, 20% Cu, 41% Pb and 19% Zn are reported. More systematic geochemical sampling of soils and stream sediments is now required to map out any surface metal zonation and to outline gold enriched areas. Although only minor dikes of lamprophyre, andesite and rhyolite are reported in the Black Point area, there is reference to a granodiorite stock at the old Standard Copper mine two miles to the east. Careful geological mapping may reveal other hypabyssal intrusive rocks that emanate from a deeper intrusive body, a possible source for the hydrothermal system.

Earliest recorded exploration work in modern times, in 1971 and 1972, included a series of shallow

percussion drill holes on lines adjacent to old workings in four areas, Condor, Eagle, Bay and Black Point. Some holes intersected potentially mineable ore, extending the irregular, silver pods to some extent, although estimates are not supported by any calculation method. Drill chip recoveries were poor, and samples were not assayed for gold, base metals or any of its common associated trace elements, particularly arsenic, antimony and mercury.

Two periods of drilling (1989, 2005) by two separate companies followed a roughly north-south, 7,000 foot long, line beginning at the west of Black Point workings. A third drilling program in 2011, tested areas immediately west of the Condor, Dot and Eagle workings. Apart from collar locations, there is no available information on drill-hole orientation, rock types intersected or assays from any of this work. The third round of drilling produced core which was abandoned. Hole locations in general suggest that they attempted to follow the Pilot Shale that outcrops at Black Point, west and southwest to the edge of the range and under basin cover.

A property wide, ground-based gravity survey by Stevens Gold over basin cover within the claim block has identified a series of linear and circular covered structures, some of which might be feeders for gold mineralization. Additional geophysical work is now required to identify indications of silicification. Any link between these and mineralized structural directions from outcrop areas on the east side of the prospect could become primary drill targets.

Extensive siliceous alteration with anomalous arsenic and surface silver mineralization that carries gold, arsenic, antimony, copper, lead and zinc, provide clear evidence that a large and strong hydrothermal system invaded the Black Point area into potential host rock sediments via a complex structures regime. Combined, these factors indicate that the district is worth further and more systematic exploration for subsurface gold mineralization of both sediment hosted and structurally controlled orebody types.

An exploration program with an estimated budget of $110,000 is therefore proposed, to consist of:

1) Detailed surface geological mapping to confirm the identity of stratigraphic units, structures and alteration densities and minerals;
2) A soil sampling grid over outcrop areas to confirm the presence of gold and map its surface distribution; and
3) A stream sediment sampling program, collecting 10 lb. samples for gold detection by bulk leach extraction (BLEG). This geochemical technique is used to detect any native gold particles as well as gold carried in solution and deposited into clay minerals from upstream gold sources.

Assuming that the work will produce some high quality targets, drilling of these to locate subsurface gold mineralization, would be recommended. Until those targets are defined, a drilling budget estimate is premature.

4. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Terms of Reference

Units of measurement used in this report are quoted in the English system. Assay and analytical results for precious metals are quoted in parts per million ("ppm"), grams per tonne ("gpt"), parts per billion ("ppb") or ounces (troy) per short ton ("opt") where appropriate. Where historical values are reported, the units are those of the referenced report. Monetary values are given in US dollars (US$).

There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource on the Black Point Property and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the discovery of a mineral resource on the property.

Purpose of Report

This Technical Report was prepared for Stevens Gold by the author, Anthony P. Taylor BSc., PhD., an AIPG Certified Professional Geologist, as a summary of prior work and a description and interpretation of new exploratory work done in 2018-2019. This report is written to the requirements and standards of disclosure for mineral projects as stated in National Instrument 43-101. It will be filed with the company records of Stevens Gold and may be filed with any stock exchange or any other regulatory authority as necessary.

Sources of Information

The historical and regional geologic data contained in this report are extracted from private company geologic reports and from published papers in the public domain, which are cited in the text and List of References.

Extent of Field Involvement

The author spent one full day traversing outcrop areas along Black Point Ridge from south to north examining Silurian, Devonian and Mississippian dolomite, limestone and siltstone on the eastern edge of the property. Siliceous alteration is widespread increasing in intensity from veinlet, stockwork to massive jasperoid forms. Brecciation of many forms was noted in the most jasperoid outcrops which generally exhibit a prominant NNW fracture set.

Barite, chlorargyrite and possibly argentite were noted as metallic minerals on the waste dump below the portal of the Condor Mine adit on the north side of Pedrioli Creek. A number of Stevens Gold rock chip sample sites were examined and all their rock chip sample descriptions reviewed.

At present, there is no assay information of potentially economic mineralization that requires independent checking. And

The author has studied all available drill hole sample descriptions, and assay results. Relevant published U.S.G.S. topographic and geological maps and reports were also reviewed.

There is sufficient and adequate available data for the purposes of recommending the next stage of proposed exploration with the accompanying budget.

5. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Location

The Black Point Property is located in Eureka County, Nevada, 11 miles northeast of Eureka and 18 miles west of the Bald Mountain-Alligator Ridge-Yankee mining district. Figures 1 and 2 show the location.

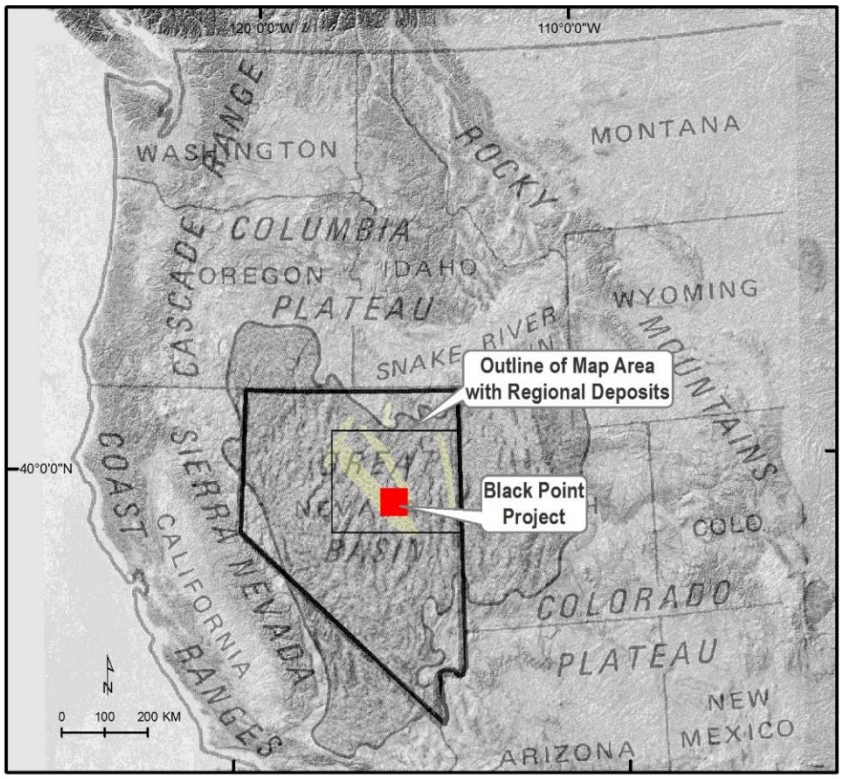


FIGURE 1. BLACK POINT REGIONAL LOCATION

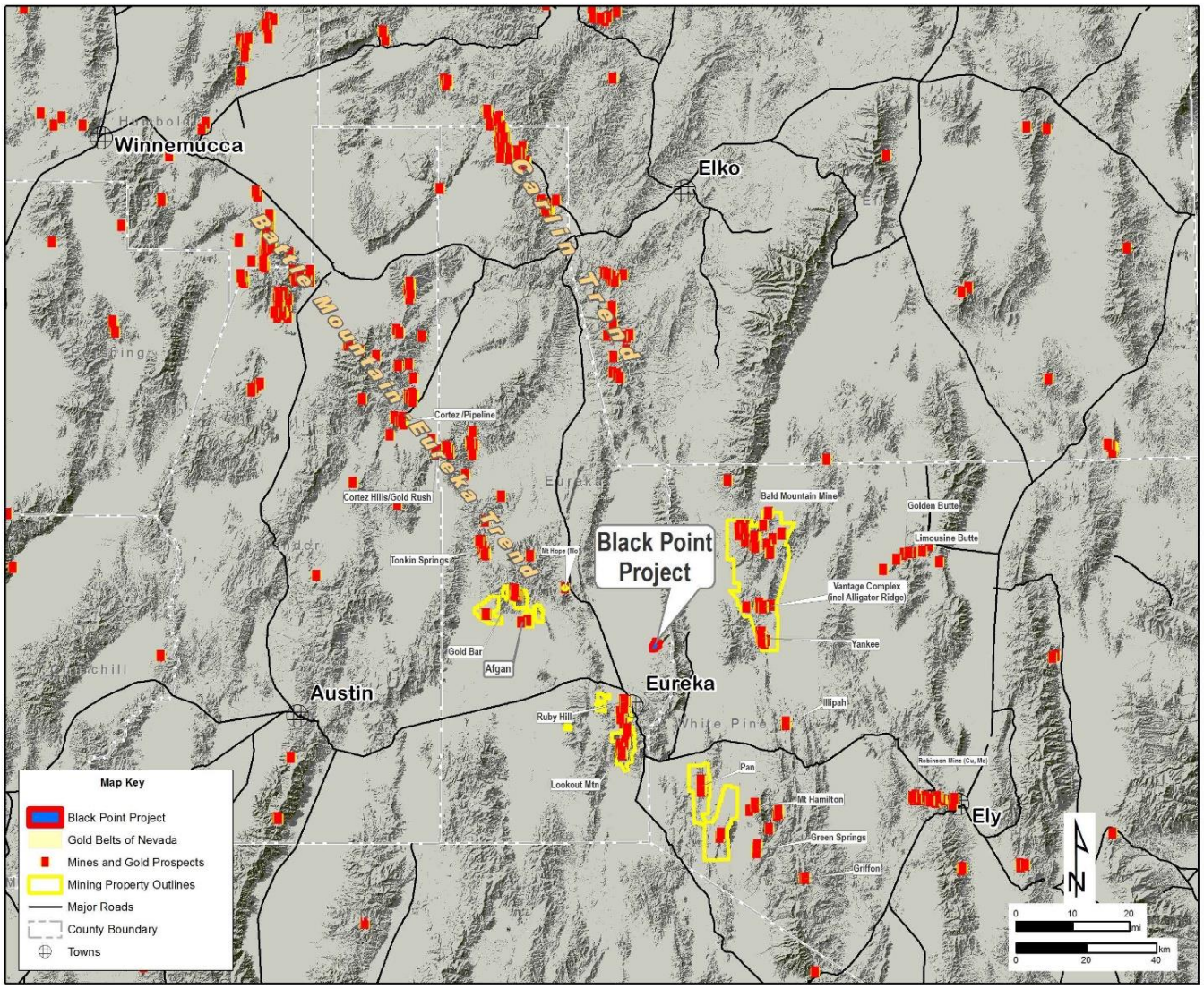


FIGURE 2. BLACK POINT DISTRICT LOCATION WITH MINES AND GOLD PROSPECTS OF NORTH-EAST NEVADA

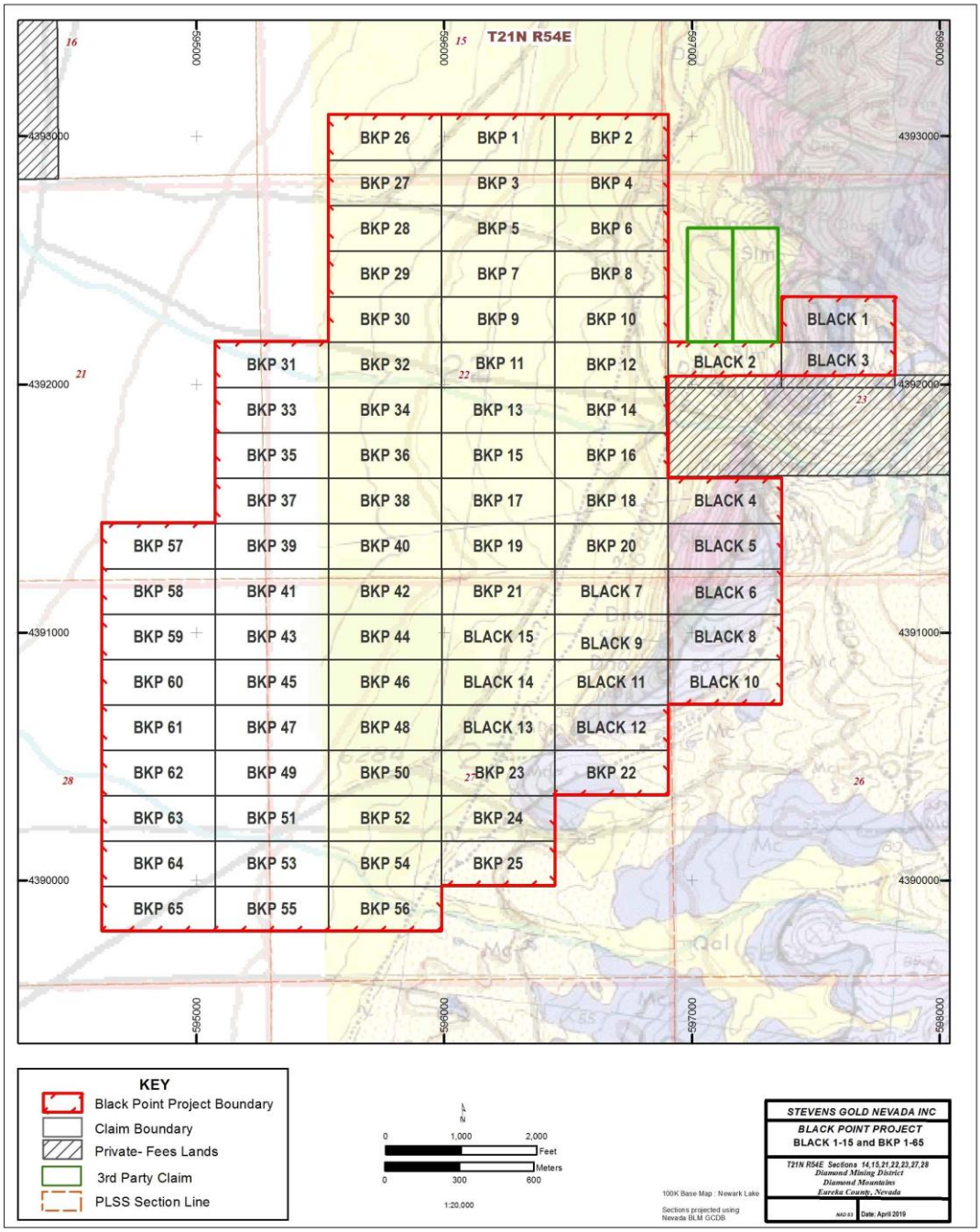


FIGURE 3. BLACK POINT CLAIMS

The Black Point Property consists of 80, 20-acre lode mineral claims (approximately 1,600 acres). The claims are listed in the names of two U.S. resident directors of Golden Pursuit Resources ("Golden Pursuit"), a Vancouver based public company listed on the TSX-V. The property is the subject of a Letter of Intent Agreement whereby Stevens Gold holds an option to acquire a 60% interest subject to annual lease payments and a purchase price of $500,000. Golden Pursuit retains a 2% NSR royalty on production.

The lode mineral claims are subject to the regulations of the US Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). Their location and configuration is shown on Figure 3. An annual fee is payable to both the BLM

and Eureka County. Currently, total fees are approximately $168 per claim and subject to annual adjustments. Claim locations were surveyed using the Global Positioning System (GPS). They have not been legally surveyed. There are no known environmental liabilities or outstanding bonds.

Claim Data

A complete list of the claims is attached (Appendix 1) and claim names are shown on Figure 3. The claims are in good standing.

Permitting Requirements

The Black Point Property is on land which is regulated by the US Bureau of Land Management (BLM). No permitting is required for simple prospecting activities such as geologic mapping or rock and soil sampling. More significant disturbance of the surface, such as road or drill site construction or trenching requires the filing of permitting paperwork with the BLM describing the proposed disturbance and the posting of a bond to cover reclamation costs. The permitting process for normal exploration activities is relatively simple and permission cannot be unreasonably denied. Permitting for substantial disturbances related to mine development or construction is more complex.

6. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Accessibility

The Black Point Property can be reached by 4-wheel drive vehicle by 11 miles of gravel roads north from Eureka.

Climate and Vegetation

The climate of the project area is typical of the northern Great Basin. January temperatures average about 30° F degrees, July temperatures slightly above 70° F degrees. During the summer months the daily high in the valleys is generally in the middle 90^0's and, at times, over 100° F, but at night the temperature is mild, generally in the 50^0's or 60^0's. In the mountain ranges, the maximum daily temperatures are rarely over 90^0 F degrees; in the higher parts of the ranges they are in the 80^0's. Humidity and precipitation are low. The valleys receive the least precipitation, usually in the range of 6 inches per year. Mountain range precipitation is generally between 12 to 20 inches per year. Most of the precipitation is in the months of November through May. June through October is generally dry, although thunderstorms are not uncommon. The vegetation is the typical sage-pine biome of the northern and central Great Basin. Sagebrush is ubiquitous around basin margins to the crest of all but the highest mountains. Pinion, juniper and mountain mahogany dot higher ground and grow best in areas underlain by carbonate rocks, but are sparse to absent in areas underlain by siliceous rocks.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

The region surrounding the Black Point Property has a long history of mining activity. Heavy equipment

and operators are available from several sources in the local area. The towns of Austin, Carlin, Eureka and Ely provide fuel, provisions and limited exploration related supplies. Elko and Reno both have extensive skilled and experienced manpower, logistical support and equipment availability.

Physiography

The Black Point Property lies in the Great Basin physiographic province and the Basin and Range tectonic province. North-south trending mountain ranges and intermontane basins characterize the area. The entire region is a closed drainage system, with all streams flowing to interior "sinks" such Diamond Valley. Mountain ranges are universally flanked by alluvial fans many of which coalesce into bajadas. The property is on the western flanks of the Diamond Mountains and includes low foothills and shallow alluvial valleys. The terrain is low to moderate relief. Elevations range from about 6000 feet to 7000 feet.

7. HISTORY

Silver mining in the Diamond Mining District that includes the Black Point area, first began in 1864 (Erickson 1972) but no production records for the period up to 1939 are available. Production was restarted in 1939 by W. Gergen, a Montana miner. He and his partner Jack Bay then discovered the Silver Ledge (renamed Condor) and Eagle Roost deposits with shipments of ore grading between 12 and 108 opt Ag reported. Mining again ceased in 1942.

As part of a Silver Project, led by Einar C. Erickson, the Diamond Peak district was investigated in 1964. Eventually that group undertook an 82-hole percussion drilling program in 1971 and 1972, results of which are discussed in this report. The Erickson and Bay families held claims in the area throughout the period 1938 to 1983.

New claims were staked in 1995 by Carl Pescio and, presumably under lease, Newcrest Mining drilled four holes in 1996.

Mosquito Mining Corp. located 44 claims covering the Black Point area in 2004 and 2005 and proposed four holes which were finally drilled in 2011 by its successor company, Urastar Nevada Inc.

Apart from collar locations there is no more information available to the author at this time. In the United States there is no requirement to file work records on federal land.

Most recent work, by Stevens Gold, described herein, consisted of reconnaissance rock-chip sampling and a ground gravity survey.

8. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

Northeastern Nevada is part of the Basin and Range tectonic province of the western United States. The region is underlain by sedimentary rocks of Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic ages and intrusive and volcanic rocks of Mesozoic and Cenozoic age. It has been affected by late Proterozoic extension, by at least three episodes of regional compression during Paleozoic and Mesozoic time, and by an ongoing period of regional extension beginning in the Eocene epoch and continuing to modern times. Local structures have also been developed along the margins of many of the intrusive bodies. This

depositional and tectonic history has resulted in an overall very complex tectono-stratigraphic setting.

Igneous Rocks

Three relatively distinct periods of igneous activity have affected the region. The onset of igneous activity in Northern Nevada correlates with subduction of the Farallon Plate under the North American continent. As the continent overrode the subduction zone, the resulting thermal high and crustal melting progressed eastward from California in the Early Jurassic, culminating in western Colorado with the Late Cretaceous and early Tertiary Laramide Orogeny.

These igneous events, active in northern Nevada from Middle Jurassic to Late Cretaceous time, emplaced numerous plutons which are dominantly granitic, but range in composition from felsic to intermediate with rare mafic differentiates. The plutons range in size from small plugs to large stocks and intrusive complexes. The second period of significant igneous activity occurred during Eocene and Early Oligocene time and resulted in the emplacement of numerous felsic to intermediate stocks and plugs, as well as the extrusion of large volumes of felsic to mafic volcanic and hypabyssal rocks. In northeastern Nevada, these end members are represented by the Eocene dikes and plugs throughout the Cortez and Toiyabe ranges and the regionally extensive, Early Oligocene age, Caetano tuff. Finally, during Miocene time, numerous plutons were intruded which are dominantly granitic, but range in composition from felsic to intermediate. Significant volumes of intermediate to mafic flows and hypabyssal rocks with minor felsic phases were emplaced along, and associated with, regional extensional features such as the Northern Nevada Rift.

PALEOZOIC STRATIGRAPHY OF THE DIAMOND MOUNTAINS

AGE	FORMATION	MEMBER	CONTACT	THICKNESS	MAP COLOR	DESCRIPTION	ORE HOSTS
Permian				500'		*Pcrcq:* Coarse limestone conglomerates at top of formation, north of Newark Canyon	
	Carbon Ridge Formation			1700'		*Pcr*: Dominantly thin-bedded silty or sandy limestone; locally thicker limestone, beds containing small pebbles of gray and green chert; some sandstone. Commonly weathers pale brown or purplish brown. Fossiliferous, fusilinids especially abundant.	
			UNCONFORMITY				
Penn	Ely Limestone			1500'		*lPMe*: Massively bedded bluish gray limestone. Abundant nodules or bands of dark tan-weathering chert. Near the base, beds of brown sandstone. Local chert pebble conglomerates.. Sparsely fossiliferous. Up to 1,500 feet exposed in Diamond Range. Absent in vicinity of Eureka	
Mississippian	Diamond Peak Formation			3500'		*Mdp*: Interbedded siltstone, claystone, conglomerate, sandstone and limestone in the Diamond Range where a thickness of 3,500 feet occurs. In the vicinity of Eureka, thickness ranges from 0 to 600 feet of conglomerate. sandstone and limestone.	
	Chainman Shale			4000'		*Mc:* Black shale, with local interbedded brown-weathering sandstone, especially near top. Exhibits slaty or "pencil" cleavage in many places.	Bald Mtn District
			UNCONFORMITY				Gold Rock
	Joana Limestone			425-550'		*Mj:* Crinoidal limestone. commonly containing yellow brown shale pellets, black shale, black chert, and dense porcelaneous limestone. 0 to 100' thick in Tollhouse Canyon; in northern part of quadrangle, poorly exposed, with the lower half of largely hard dark gray siltstone.	
			UNCONFORMITY (?)				
	Pilot Shale			350-425'		*MDp*: Platy calcareous shale, black on fresh fracture and weathering to shades of yellow brown to pink. Local thicker layers of silty limestone.	Alligator Ridge
Devonian	Devils Gate Limestone			675-1200'		*Ddg*: Cliffy, thick-bedded limestone; gray on fresh fracture, weathering to light bluish gray. Locally thin crinkly argillaceous partings. Thickness 675 to 750 feet in the northern Diamond Range; 1,200 feet on Newark Mountain.	Pan Mine
		Hayes Canyon		780'		*Ddghc*: Present on Newark Mountain. Massive limestone; dark gray oolite limestone at base. Some dark chert near top. Gastropod cross sections common.	Tonkin Springs
		Meister		410'		*Ddgm*: Present on Newark Mountain; contains some interbedded dolomite and dolomitic limestone. Zone, 30 feet thick, at top of white weathering dense dolomite.	
	Nevada Formation	Bay State Dolomite		750-850'		*Dnbs*: Massively bedded dark gray to black dolomite. Some beds contain abundant Cladopora and Stromatopa colonies. In N. Diamond Range ranges from 750 to 850 feet	
		Woodpecker Limestone		220-500'		*Dnw*: Thin bedded dense dark limestone and dolomite with numerous clay or silt partings that weather a deep pink. Usually forms a topographic bench or saddle. Increasingly dolomitic to north.	
		Sentinel Mountain Dolomite		450'		*Dnsm*: Alternating medium bedded, light and dark colored dolomite. Fossils uncommon.	
		Oxyoke Canyon Sandstone		400'-450'		*Dno*: Dolomitic sandstone or quartzite weathering to shades of brown. Commonly cross-bedded. Interbedded dolomite near base and top of unit.	Gold Bar Mine
		Beacon Peak Dolomite		625-940'		*Dnbp*: Medium to thin bedded dense to porcellanous, pale olive gray dolomite, weathers to white with faint blue tinge. Thicker in Northern Diamond Mountains.	Gold Bar Mine
				0-225'		*Dnbpq*: Basal quartzite locally present. Lithologically resembles Oxyoke Canyon Sandstone Member, and ranges in thickness from 0- 225 feet.	
Silurian	Lone Mountain Dolomite			>2000'		*Slm*: Heavy-bedded to massive blocky weathering saccharroidal dolomite. Medium to light gray in color. Commonly vuggy. Fossils rare to absent.	

(after USGS Map I-612)

FIGURE 4. PALEOZOIC ROCK UNITS IN THE DIAMOND MOUNTAINS

Structure

The tectonic history of northeastern Nevada is typical of the Great Basin in general. The earliest structural elements are roughly northerly trending, high-angle fabrics related to late Proterozoic rifting and the development of a passive continental margin. These elements have been reactivated through time and are interpreted to be, in part, controls on the distribution of major mineral belts, intrusive complexes, and the regionally significant Northern Nevada Rift. During the Late Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Early Tertiary, the region underwent a series of compressional events with intervening periods of minor extension. The most important of these events is the Early Mississippian Roberts Mountain Thrust. This thrusting has produced widespread imbricate thrust sheets, ramp structures and duplicated stratigraphy (duplex structures) over a considerable stratigraphic thickness. In the early Tertiary, the structural regime changed to Basin and Range extensional tectonics, which has continued to the present.

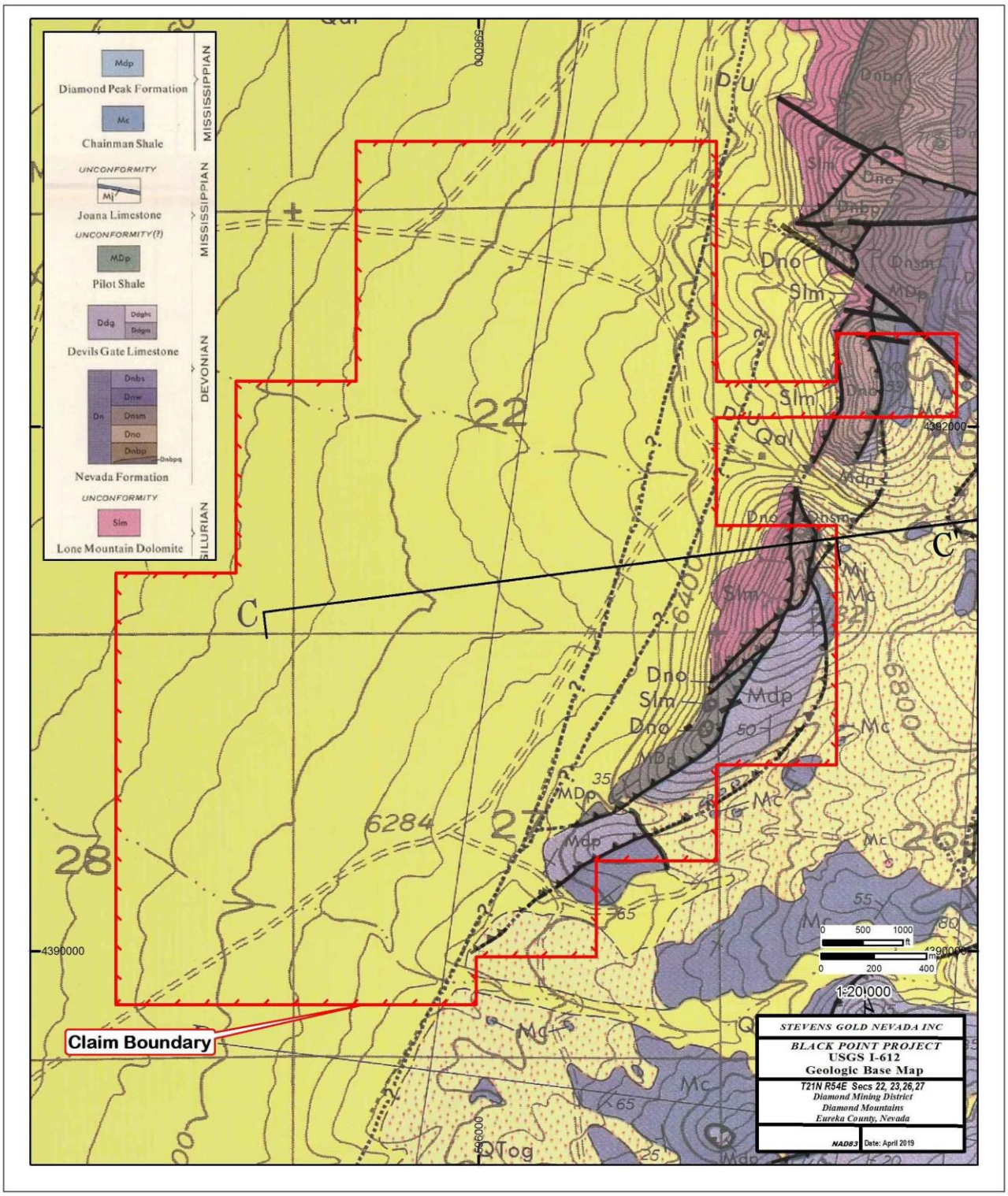


FIGURE 5. BLACK POINT GEOLOGICAL MAP
(from USGS Map I-612)

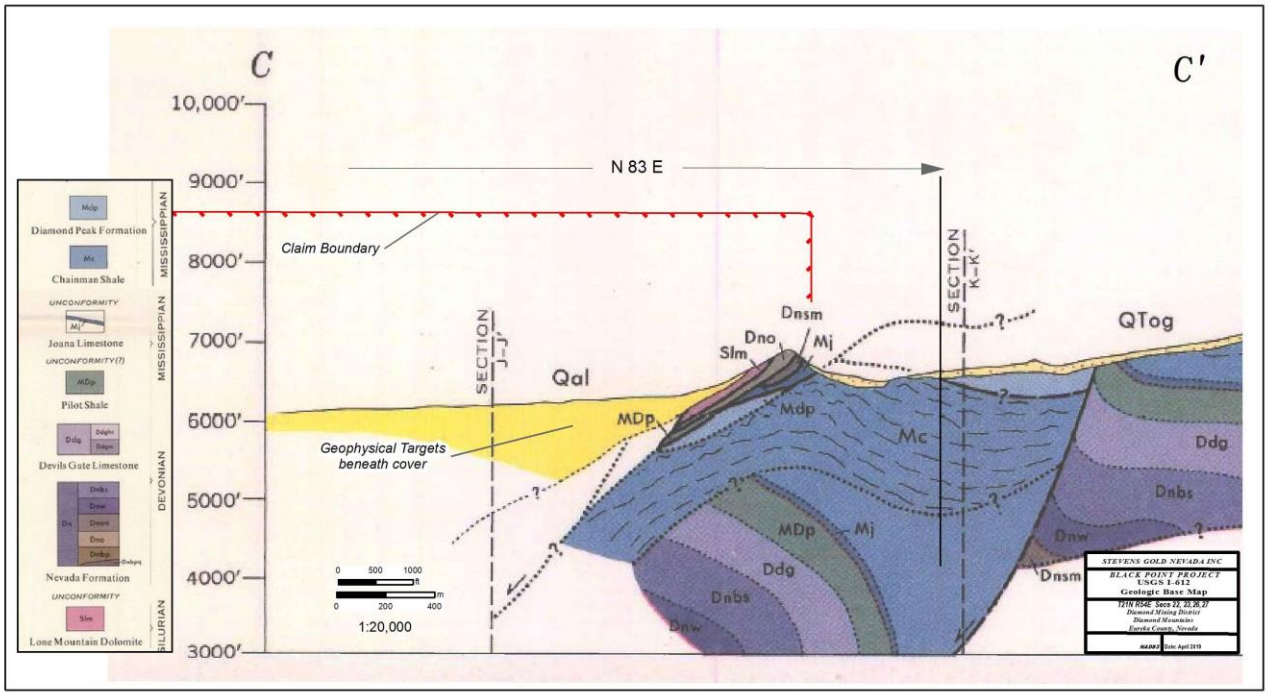


FIGURE 6 BLACK POINT GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION
(from USGS map I-612)

Local and Property Geology

The Diamond Mountains range, east and north of Eureka, is dominated by a broadly folded sequence of Silurian, Devonian and Mississippian sediments (Fig. 4). North of the Black Point area, a westerly dipping, north-south striking, overturned sequence with Silurian rocks on the western edge to Mississippian Diamond Peak sedimentary rocks on the eastern edge, dominate. Silurian Lone Mountain dolomite forms the western margin of an easterly younging sequence of Devonian Nevada dolomites, Devils Gate limestone, Mississippian Pilot shale, Joana Limestone, Chainman Shale and Diamond Peak mixed sedimentary rocks occupying successively higher ground to the ridge crest.

Surface exposures on the property (Fig. 5) are sliced remnants of the stratigraphic sequence to the north, with, from west to east, Lone Mountain dolomite, a sliver of Devonian limestones, Mississippian Pilot Shale and Diamond Peak mixed sedimentary rocks, all in an overturned sequence dipping west. The Eureka quadrangle 1:31,680 scale geological map (Nolan et al, 1971) shows four, west-dipping thrusts (Fig. 6) in the Black Point area. Structural measurements on that map show Diamond Peak, a sequence of siltstone, claystone, sandstone and limestone sediments, show predominately westerly dips of 50^0. On the south west flank of Black Point, within the adjacent sequence west, the older Pilot Shale dips north-west at 35˚. North of Pedrioli Creek, Devonian sedimentary rocks dip between 75˚ and 82˚ west in the open-pit workings at the Condor Mine.

Only four occurrences of igneous rocks are identified in the larger Black Point area in records examined

for this report. Altered rhyolite and quartz latite tuffs are recorded in drill holes ER 1 and ER 2 from the Bay Group cluster from surface to approximately 160 feet. They are silicified and clay-altered and likely are Tertiary extrusive volcanics preserved in a pocket. Brief mention is made of a granodiorite intrusive stock approximately 2 miles east of Black Point with peripheral copper mineralization. Andesite and tuffaceous rhyolite tuffs are recorded approximately 5.8 miles SSW of the mouth of Pedrioli Creek and a single lamprophyre dike is mapped 1.3 miles ESE of the same location.

Apart from a note of E-W fractures recorded in the area north of Pedrioli Creek and reference of faulting in percussion drill logs, evidence of steeply dipping fault structures that are possible hydrothermal feeders awaits detailed mapping. Overall structural interpretation of the basin cover on the property is based on detailed gravity data from a recent survey conducted by Zonge International (Moezzi, 2019) on behalf of Stevens Gold.

9. DEPOSIT TYPE

The sedimentary rocks around the Black Point area, particularly the Mississippian Pilot Shale, are hosts in nearby mining districts, such as the Alligator Ridge-Vantage gold deposits in the next range east. There, gold occurs as broadly disseminated sheets, where hydrothermal fluids have dissolved carbonate minerals, depositing quartz with gold and associated metals particularly arsenic, antimony, barite, and mercury. Gold generally occurs in micro-quartz veinlets and on quartz grains in the altered Pilot Shale. The initial mining reserve established at Alligator Ridge was 5 million tons grading 0.11 opt Au (Taylor, 1986).

The sediment-hosted style of mineralization now universally known as Carlin-type was first discovered near the town of Carlin in 1961 (Cline et al, 2005). Host rocks are predominantly Devonian age. Discovery continues to this day and the Carlin District has become a major, world-class producer of gold that now exceeds 50 million ounces. Many similar style deposits have been discovered in other districts, particularly in what has become the Battle Mountain-Eureka Trend that contains the giant gold deposits in the Cortez District (Fig.2). These distinct NNW-striking mineral trends appear to be controlled by deep crustal structures. Less extensive gold deposit trends have an ENE alignment.

Later exploration beneath the original disseminated deposits at Carlin, eventually led to discovery of high grade deposits in steeply dipping, fault-feeder zones, now mined underground. This deposit type is a growing contribution of Nevada's annual gold production of over 5 million ounces.

The Black Point area has potential for discovery of both stratabound-disseminated, and high grade, fault-feeder type gold mineralization.

10. MINERALIZATION

The Black Point area lies at the south end of Diamond District, 8 km south of the old Phillipsburg Mine. There, the first discoveries were made in 1864. Intermittent mining there until 1955 produced a total of 52,000 ounces of silver and 755,000 lbs. of lead. Tetrahedrite, galena and pyrite are the principal sulfides. Mineralization is hosted in a quartz vein, striking north and dipping between 30^0 and 55^0 W. Host rock is a Silurian dolomite (Roberts et al, 1967).

According to Erickson (1972), the first discoveries in the Black Point area were made by W. Gergen and Jack Bay between 1937 and 1938. In contrast to Phillipsburg vein hosted ore, Nolan et al (1971) describes mineralization at Black Point occurring in irregular stockworks. Production from three operations, Silver Ledge/Wynona (renamed Condor), Steel Galena and Eagle Roost, between 1939 and 1948, totaled approximately 4,500 tons of silver ore, but no silver grades are recorded. Gold is reported in silver ore from two of these, 1 opt Au from Steele-Galena and a range of 10-20 opt Au from Black Point (Roberts et al, 1967).

The only other recorded production in the broader Black Point area was from the Standard Copper deposit, first mined in the 1880's. In 1956 a small shipment from there averaged 2.37 % copper, 0.4 opt gold and 0.54 opt Ag but, overall, production was small.

Ore minerals reported by Erickson (1972) at Black Point itself include the silver sulfide, argentite (AgS) with tetrahedrite, a copper-antimony-silver sulphosalt. That, according to him, occurs more commonly at depth and is an indication of metal zoning. Erickson lists a total of 12 claim groups explored by his group, five of which were drilled between 1971 and 1972. Another seven silver occurrences in the broader Black Point area are listed by him but their locations are not noted.

Bulk sampling from Erickson's property exploration work prior to drilling are attached to his 1972 report. A total of 13 samples from the Queva-Kathy workings east of the Condor area, reported significant base metal values; up to 20% copper, 40% lead and 20% zinc, together with silver ranging between 0.14 and 304 ounces per ton. These data provide more evidence that a zoned multi-element metal system occurs in the Black Point area.

Of the zones drilled on what is now the Black Point Property between 1971 and 1972 Condor is the largest deposit of four along a north-south trend of 1.2 km exposed on the west slope of the first hill north of Pedrioli Creek. It has the most extensive underground workings in the district with pod-shaped stopes somewhat elongated in NNW and NE directions. From underground and drill sampling an average grade of 6 opt Ag was calculated but there are insufficient data to estimate tonnage. Erickson (1972) reports a stockpile of 12,000 tons with an average grade of 12 opt Ag west of the Condor adits.

Erickson points to shipping records of production that show a significant gold component in some silver ore, ranging between 0.3 and 1.3 gpt Au, although the specific location is not noted. This is one of few reports of gold in the Black Point area. More recent surface sampling, a series of rock chips collected by Stevens Gold in 2019, has confirmed the presence of gold. Of two samples north of Pedrioli Creek, one assayed 0.4 ppm Au and 3.1 ppm Ag. Drill logs for all rotary holes around the four Black Point area silver showings (Condor, Dot, Eagle and Belle Creek) report assays for silver only. It is reasonable to conclude that gold was ignored then because of the sole emphasis on silver. Lack of assay data for gold does not preclude a more widespread presence.

Gold associated pathfinder elements that are known to be present at Black Point include anomalous arsenic in most of the altered and silicified surface rock-chip samples collected by Stevens Gold. Of 16 collected in this series, 5 samples assayed over 500 ppb As with a high of 1000 ppm As. Arsenic is invariably associated with Carlin-type deposits and is used as a common geochemical pathfinder in rock and drainage sampling.

The silicification at the Black Point area becomes more massive southwards, forming extensive jasperoid that is the product of widespread hydrothermal fluid activity, the source of gold in all the Carlin deposits (Cline et al, 2005). Their study concludes that the sources of hydrothermal fluids are products of both metamorphic as well as igneous activity within the Great Basin in periodic events between 42-36 million years ago.

Metals in hydrothermal solutions are carried to surface, or near surface, through "feeder" structures, fracture zones on steeply dipping faults or shallower thrusts. The series of thrusts mapped at Black Point may be feeders. There is some evidence that younger, steeply dipping, faults are also present and also served as feeders. Very broken, silicified sediments interpreted as fault-related, are noted in drill logs at the Condor showing.

In summary the Black Point Property has all the important geological factors for discovery of a viable gold deposit. These are:

1) Presence of favorable sediment host rocks;
2) Complex structural setting;
3) Widespread silica alteration, intense in part; and
4) Presence of a metal suite of silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, arsenic and gold.

The Black Point Property is an early stage exploration property, and the discovery of the type of deposit sought has, so far, not been made.

11. EXPLORATION

Surface Sampling and Drilling:

There is no published information about exploration at Black Point before sampling work in 1964, reported by Erickson (1972), that yielded assays ranging between 12 and 450 opt Ag (average 40 opt Ag) from various workings. Mapping, additional sampling and drilling by his company, Mining Properties Inc., was underway in 1971 and 1972. Location of the Black Point holes reported by Erickson are shown in Figure 7.

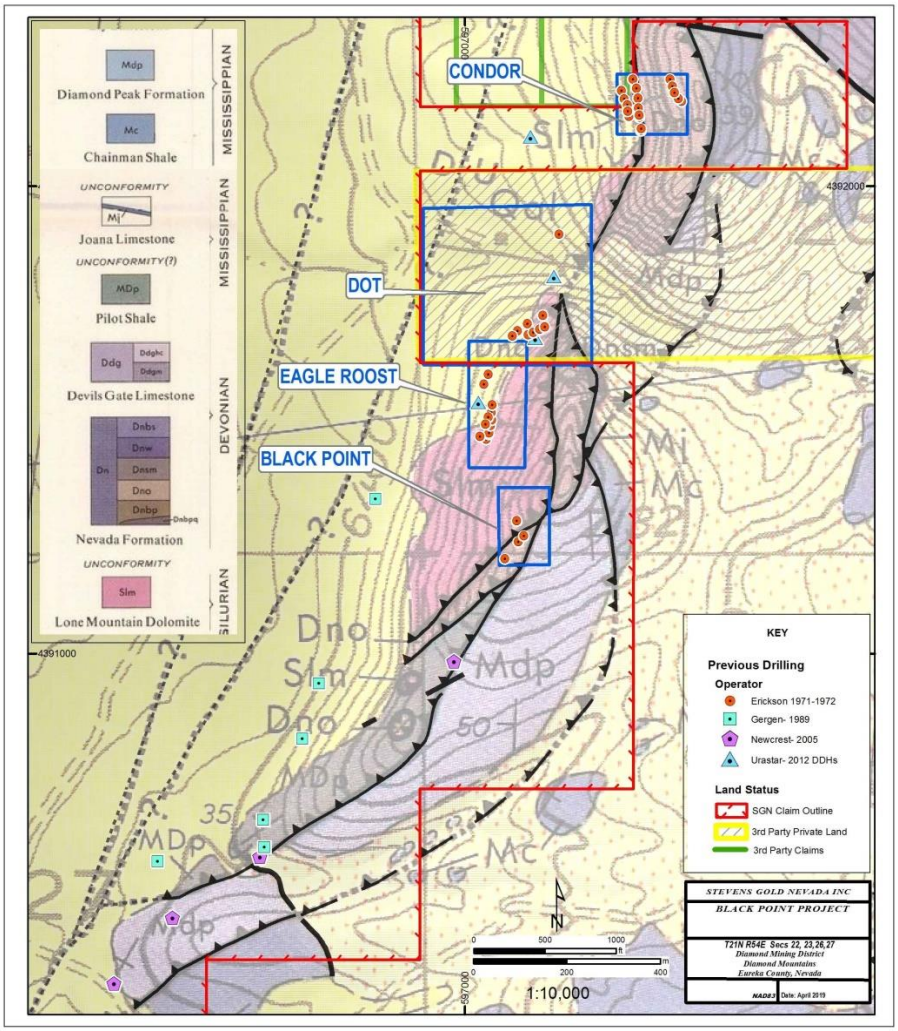
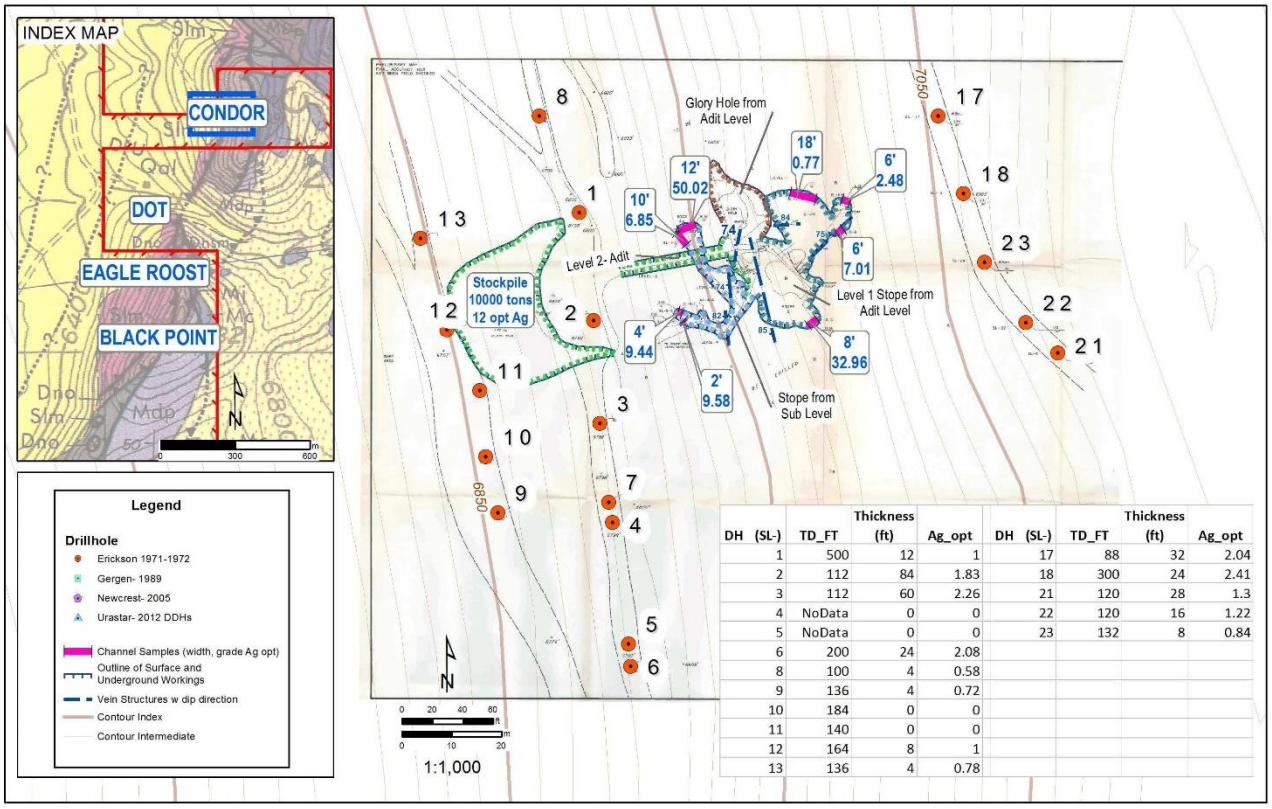


FIGURE 7. ZONES OF EXPLORATION BY MINING PROPERTIES INC

At the Condor workings north of Pedrioli Creek (Fig. 8), a total of twenty three 5 ½ inch diameter rotary holes were drilled along roughly NNE trending lines, east and west of the old glory holes and stoped areas on levels 2, 3, and 4 underground. The lithological unit described in drill logs is Devonian Devils Gate limestone, generally unaltered east of mine workings but silicified, brecciated and altered in stopes on the west side. There, three holes along the line closest to the workings intersected silver assaying between 1 opt and 6.6 opt Ag in down-hole widths up to 80 feet, with the best intersection assaying 6.6 opt Ag over 26 feet. Two holes at the southern end of that line were aborted in bad ground and were offset with 6 opt Ag reported in Hole 6. None of the 5 holes drilled further west intersected greater than 1 opt Ag and were drilled in badly broken ground and aborted. Silver mineralization is still open north and south of the workings.

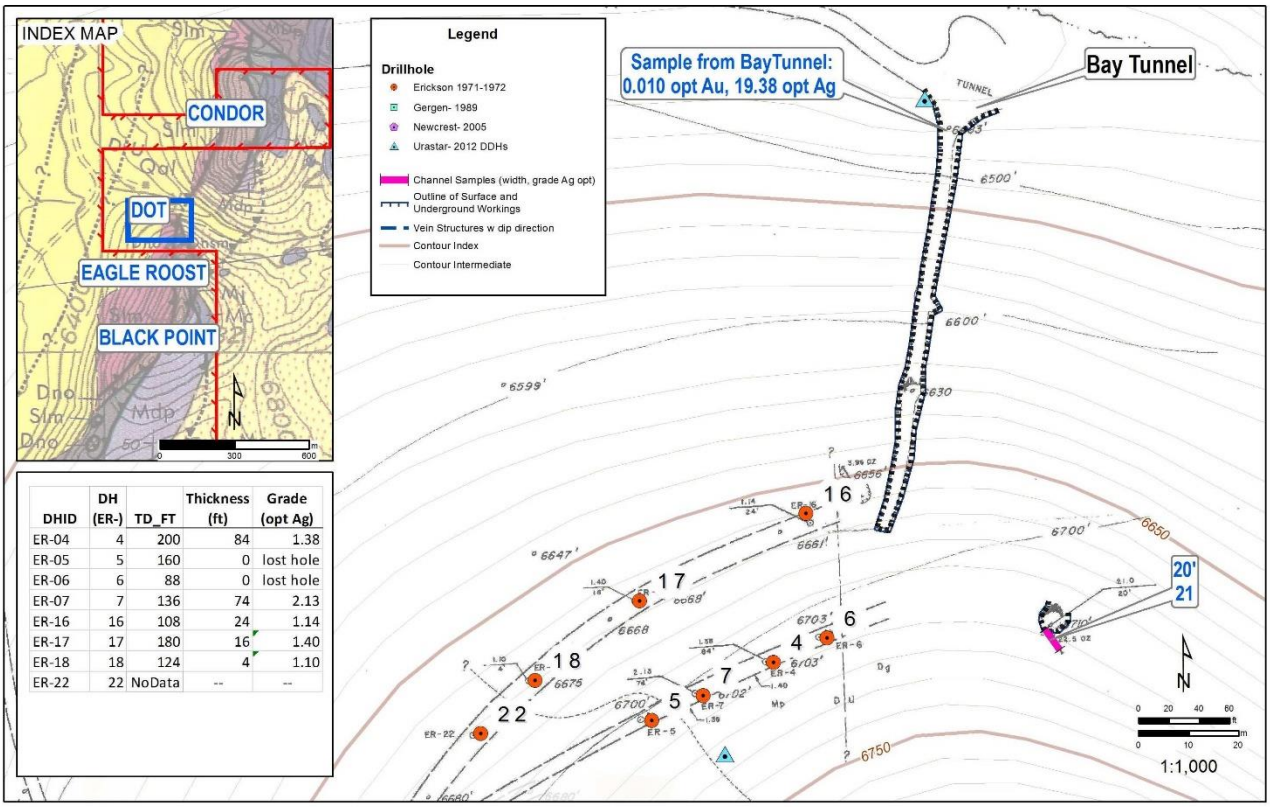
No gold assays are reported on any of the Condor drill logs despite shipping records for ore mined there having reported grades between 0.01 and 0.04 opt Au.



DH (SL-)	TD_FT	Thickness (ft)	Ag_opt	DH (SL-)	TD_FT	Thickness (ft)	Ag_opt
1	500	12	1	17	88	32	2.04
2	112	84	1.83	18	300	24	2.41
3	112	60	2.26	21	120	28	1.3
4	NoData	0	0	22	120	16	1.22
5	NoData	0	0	23	132	8	0.84
6	200	24	2.08				
8	100	4	0.58				
9	136	4	0.72				
10	184	0	0				
11	140	0	0				
12	164	8	1				
13	136	4	0.78				

FIGURE 8. CONDOR ZONE: DRILLING AND OUTCROP SAMPLING RESULTS

South of Pedrioli Creek, the Dot Zone (Fig. 9) lies at the south end of the Bay Tunnel where a bulk sample assayed 19 opt Ag and 0.01 opt Au and an individual sample from the tunnel 200 feet below surface also assayed 19 opt Ag. Two SW-NE lines of holes were drilled at the south end of the tunnel and two on the more southerly line intersected 84 and 76 feet, respectively, with average grades of 2 opt Ag. Holes along the northwest line contained lesser silver and less altered rock. An assay of 21 opt Ag is reported from a small pit east of the drill lines, suggesting that silver mineralization extends in that direction.



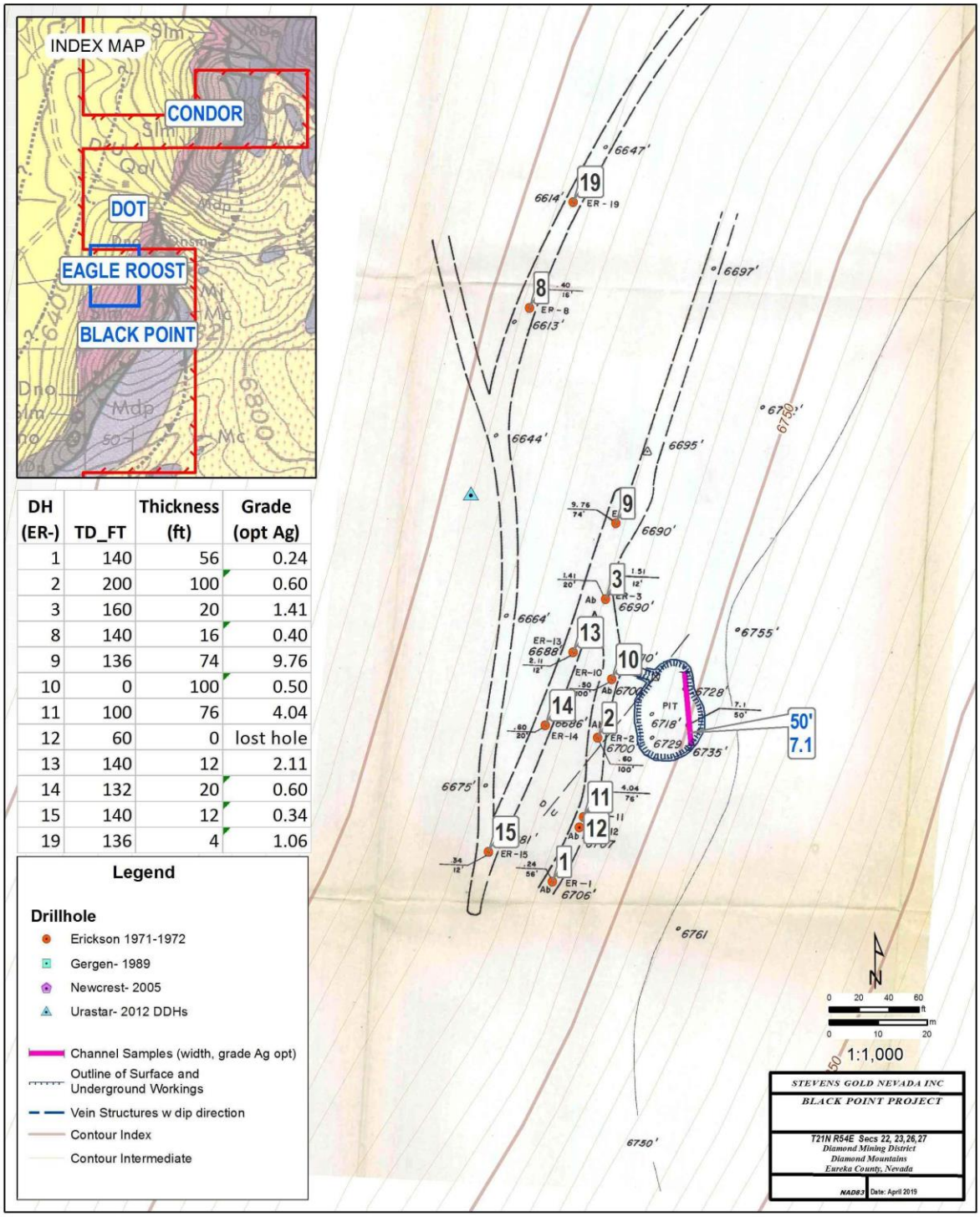
DHID	DH (ER-)	TD_FT	Thickness (ft)	Grade (opt Ag)
ER-04	4	200	84	1.38
ER-05	5	160	0	lost hole
ER-06	6	88	0	lost hole
ER-07	7	136	74	2.13
ER-16	16	108	24	1.14
ER-17	17	180	16	1.40
ER-18	18	124	4	1.10
ER-22	22	NoData	--	--

FIGURE 9. DOT ZONE: DRILLING AND OUTCROP SAMPLING

South of the Dot zone, early miners exposed intensely silicified limestone at the Eagle Zone (Fig.10) where "wire silver" was discovered (Erickson, 1972). An assay of 7 opt Ag from that time is reported. Percussion drill holes on two lines adjacent to the west side of the pit intersected some thick intervals of silver mineralization with over 100 feet assaying between 4 and 8 opt Ag reported in the more southern holes. Many holes had poor recoveries in badly fractured ground and assay results are subject to that factor, but continuity of the zone to the south west is indicated. One of the holes northwest of the pit intercepted 49 opt Ag. According to drill log descriptions, mineralization is hosted in Devil's Gate limestone at or near its upper contact with overlying Pilot Shale.

Four holes were drilled south of the Belle Silver pit at the Black Point zone (Fig.11) where silver values between 1 and 32 opt are recorded, all collared in Pilot Shale according to the map. There are no assay results available. North of Hole 4 a NE-SW striking fault zone marks a contact between Pilot Shale and Devonian carbonates, mapped as Devil's Gate limestone in old workings to the north.

Since 1972 three other drilling campaigns were undertaken on the property and collar locations are shown on Figure 7. In 1989, six holes were drilled by Gergen, the son of the man who had made the first discoveries in the district. These vertical holes are a range-front series, all west and southwest of the Belle Silver showing. A second series of four vertical holes, southwest of Belle Silver, were drilled by Newcrest Mining in 2005. No assays from either of these two campaigns are available. Collar locations are mostly on W or on SW projections of Pilot Shale which suggests that these holes were to test that unit for disseminated mineralization.



DH (ER-)	TD_FT	Thickness (ft)	Grade (opt Ag)
1	140	56	0.24
2	200	100	0.60
3	160	20	1.41
8	140	16	0.40
9	136	74	9.76
10	0	100	0.50
11	100	76	4.04
12	60	0	lost hole
13	140	12	2.11
14	132	20	0.60
15	140	12	0.34
19	136	4	1.06

FIGURE 10. EAGLE ZONE: DRILLING AND OUTCROP SAMPLING

The last drilling in the district was a series of 4 holes drilled by Urastar Gold Corp. close to the Dot-Eagle showings near Pedrioli Creek. Assumably, these were to test below the silver mineralization known there as a follow-up to the earlier RC holes reported by Erickson. No assays are available for these holes.

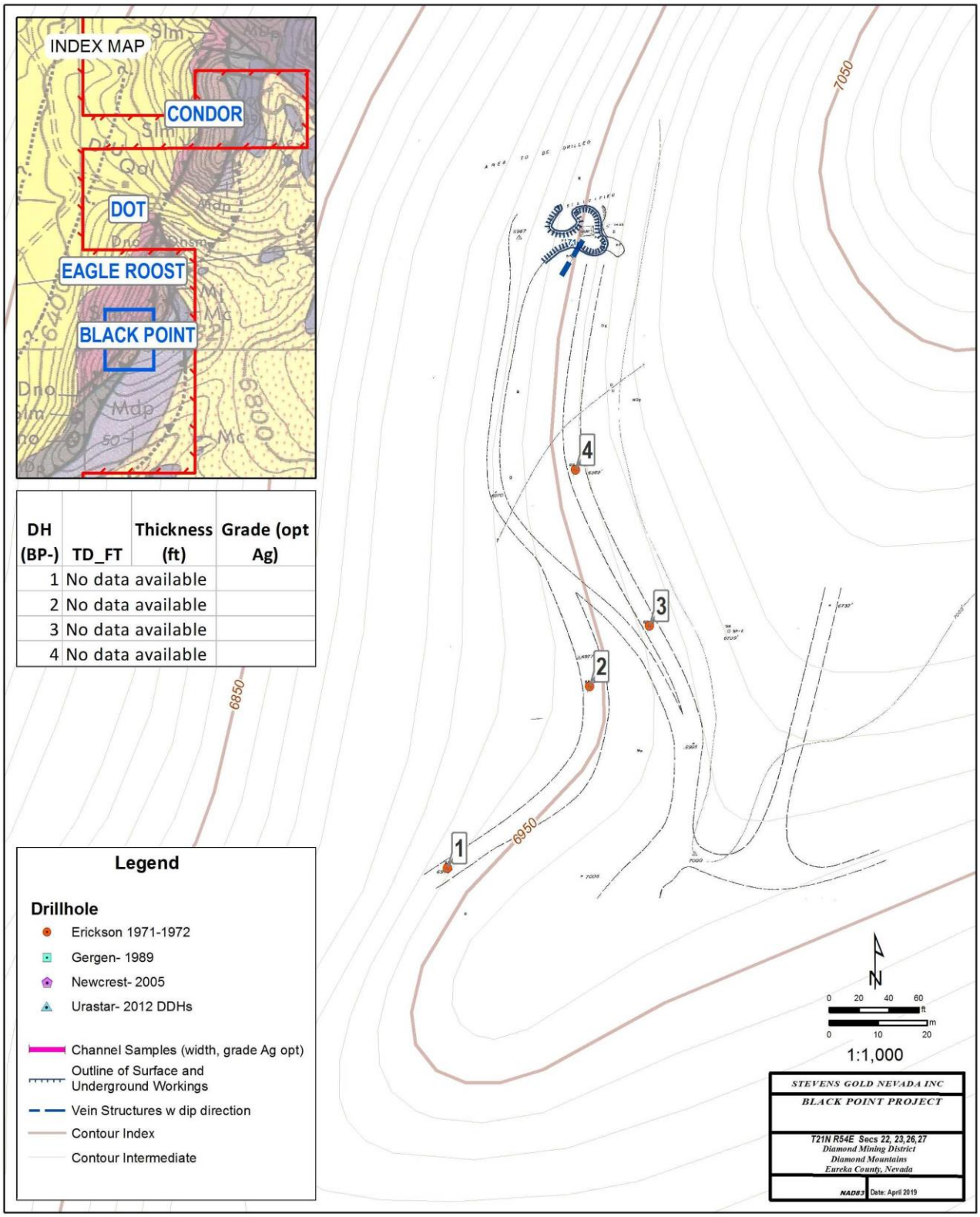


FIGURE 11. BLACK POINT ZONE: DRILLING

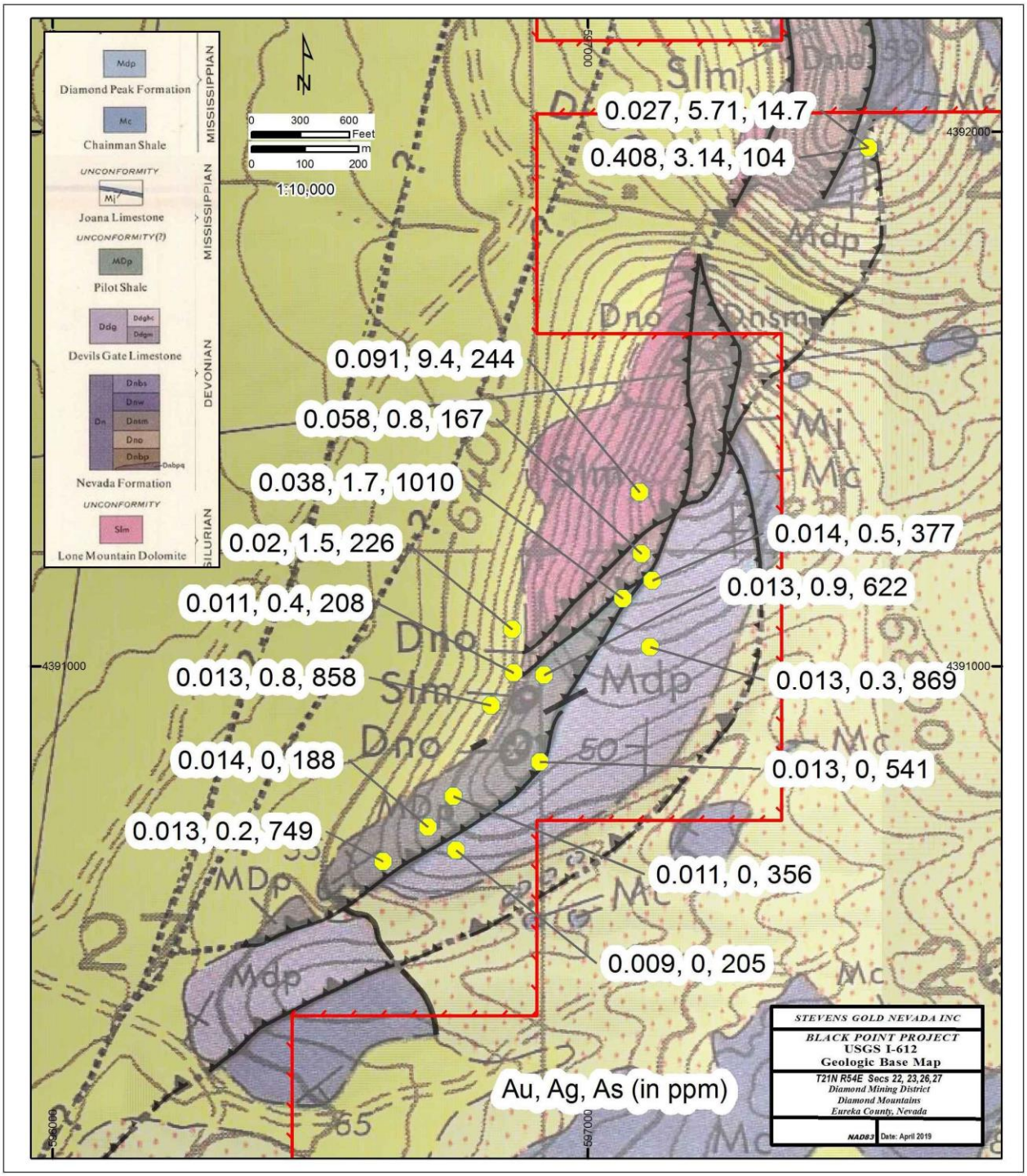


FIGURE 12. STEVENS GOLD ROCK CHIP SAMPLING

The latest work in the Black Point area is a rock-chip sampling and a gravity survey undertaken by Stevens Gold. Location and assay results for gold, silver and arsenic are shown on Fig. 12. Samples were taken from altered limestones, siltstone and shale with varying amounts of silicification, iron oxide staining and gossan. Barite is recorded in two samples. Most are anomalous in As, some have weak gold and silver values with the highest assaying 0.4 ppm Au and 3.14 ppm Ag.

Gravity Survey

Details of the gravity survey completed by Stevens Gold are described in the report by the contractor (Moezzi, 2019). Data were collected by portable gravimeters on a grid shown on both Figures 13 and 14, from a total of 447 stations.

The survey was undertaken to determine depth and distribution of bedrock beneath basin alluvial cover and linear or circular features that indicate buried structures. In particular, data were sought to confirm the existence of an east-west oriented structural corridor. The background regional geophysical data as well as field observations that formed the basis for this interpreted feature are described by Casaceli (2019).

Figure 13 is the Horizontal Gradient Interpretive Gravity map with linears interpreted by Casaceli (2019). This variety of gravity interpretation is used as a tool to identify vertical and near vertical rock contacts with contrasting densities, which are generally fault traces.

A northwest linear set between N29˚W and N35˚W is interpreted on Figure 13, and projected to pass through the Black Point area where an intersection with a prominent N20˚E linear would occur in the area of Pedrioli Creek. A N85˚ E linear is also projected to pass through this area where a N27˚W and N80˚E fracture set occurs on an outcrop of a jasperized solution breccia at an overturned contact between Chainman Shale and Joana limestone. Nearby, a rock-chip sample assayed 0.41 ppm Au, one of few gold anomalies so far identified on the Black Point Property.

To enhance this as a target for further exploration, Casaceli (2019) recommends that a CSAMT survey could prove an effective screening tool if a resistivity high, an indicator of intense silicification (jasperoid) and, possibly, associated gold mineralization, is discovered. Gold targets along regional structural projections confirmed by geophysical data have received minimal attention in shallow basin exploration in Nevada.

Figure 14 is a First Vertical Derivative Interpretive Gravity contour map with overlain linear and circular features from Casaceli (2019). This derivative is a method of enhancing slight differences in vertical densities of underlying rock units in contrast to depths of valley fill sediments which, if they show rapid change, denote buried faults. Examples are deep alluvial channel fills along fault scarps or circular features that mark hypabyssal igneous intrusives.

Two concentric circular shapes dominate the Vertical Derivative map and, according to Casaceli (2019), are likely margins of alluvial filled depressions but it is not clear how they may have formed. The proposed CSAMT survey that more accurately measures basin fill, would aid interpretation of these structures and any highly resistive zones that may warrant drill testing for prospective gold content.

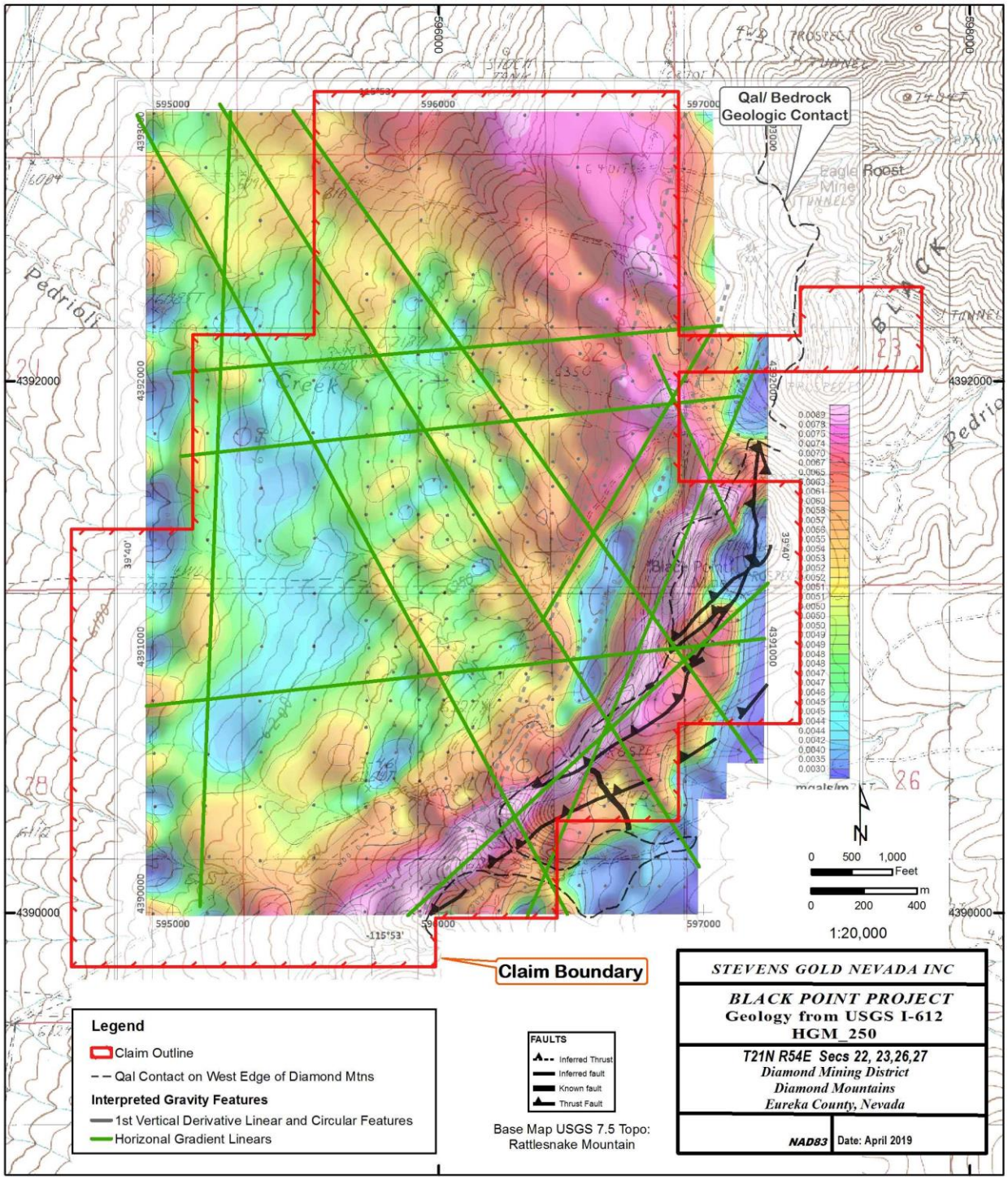


FIGURE 13. HORIZONTAL GRADIENT INTERPRETIVE GRAVITY MAP

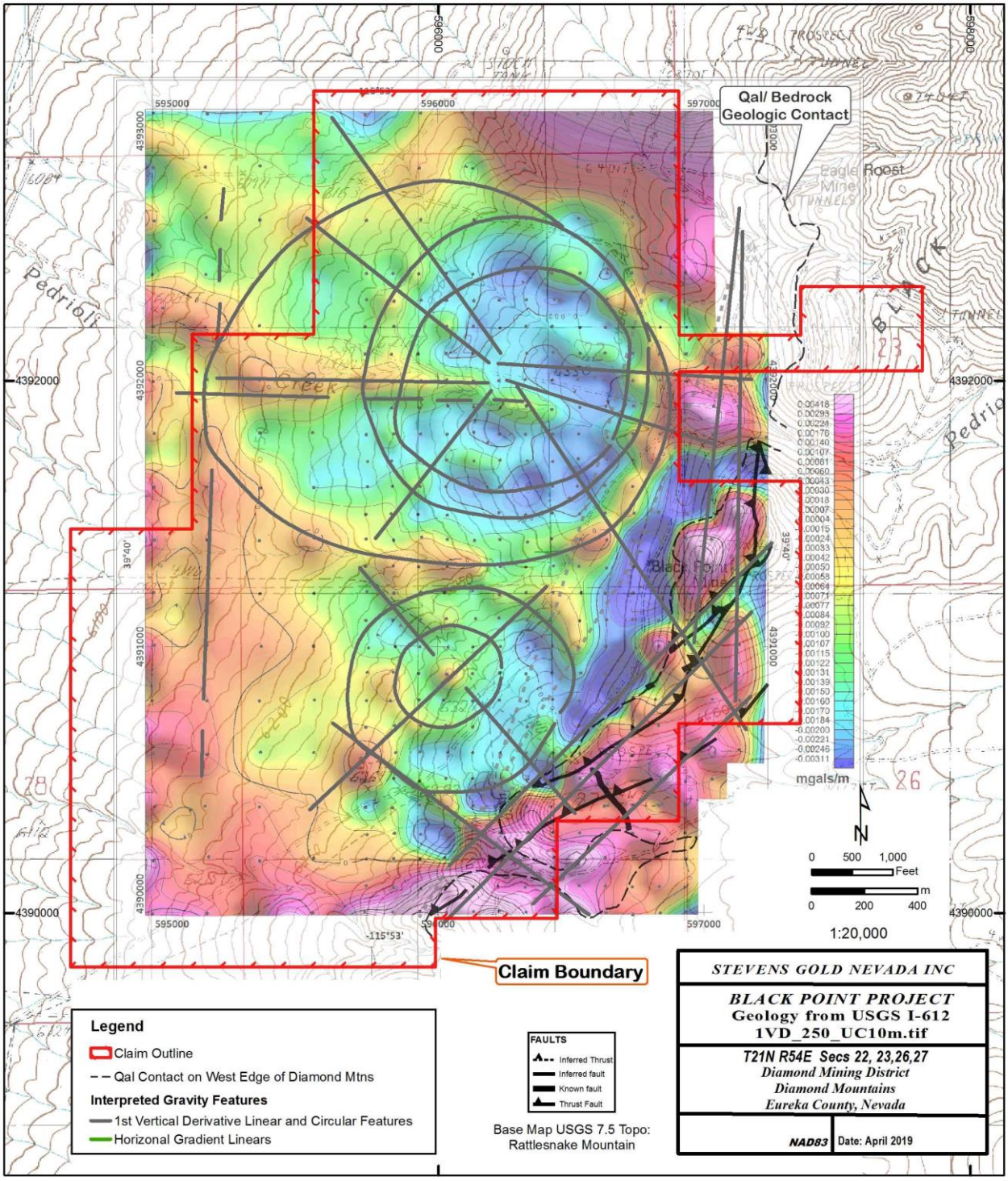


FIGURE 14. FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE INTERPETIVE GRAVITY MAP

12. SAMPLING METHODS AND APPROACH

Rock Sampling

No systematic sampling is evident in the Erickson work. However, the detailed maps indicate some select channel sampling was completed in the underground workings and surface cuts. The samples vary in width from two to fifty feet and the assays are shown on the detailed maps in Figures 8-11, the zones of Erickson's exploration. No other information on systematic channel sampling is included and those samples are assumed to be single grab samples.

Rock-chip samples collected by Stevens Gold are described in some detail on sample tickets and sample weights, ranging from 0.46 to 1.13 kg, recorded on analytical assay sheets from American Assay Laboratories and ALS Laboratories in Reno.

Percussion and Diamond Drilling Sampling

According to Erickson (1972), cuttings were collected at 4-foot intervals from the percussion holes at that time but there is no further information on collection or splitting methods. There is no information on the type of drilling or sampling procedures for any of the drilling completed by Gergen in 1989 or Newcrest Mining in 2005. Four holes were completed by Urastar Gold Corp. in 2012 and mention of core by Stevens Gold presumes that diamond drilling was used. No information from drill logs or any assay results are available.

13. SAMPLE PREPARATION, QUALITY CONTROL AND SECURITY

Field Procedures-Percussion Drilling

There is no information for any of the reported drilling at Black Point.

Laboratory Procedures and Quality Control Protocol

Assays for bulk sampling in 1971, reported by Erickson (1972), are tabled on certificates from White Pine Assay Co. East Ely, Nevada, 89315.

There is no information on laboratory procedures or analytical methods used for the silver assays recorded on drill logs from the percussion drilling at Black Point reported in 1972.

Analytical work on rock samples collected by Stevens Gold was performed by American Assay Laboratories and ALS Laboratories, both in Sparks, Nevada. Both ALS and American Assay's Quality Assurance Program meets all the established criteria as related to disclosure requirements for trading mining & exploration companies under National Instrument, NI 43-101 and is compliant with those practices deemed "best in industry" in analytical data generation of mineral samples. Additional information on the company, certifications, and other offered services is available on their respective websites.

14. DATA VERIFICATION

The author made a site visit to the subject property on June 25, 2019 to verify the technical work carried out by the Stevens Gold and examine old workings and drill hole locations described by Erickson (1972). The author examined a number of Stevens Gold rock chip sampling sites and has reviewed all of the of their rock sample descriptions.

The author also examined the area around the Black Point workings south of Pedreoli Creek, described by Erickson (1972), as well as the waste dump below the portal of the Condor Mine adit on the north side of Pedrioli Creek. A number of rock hand specimens were collected for closer office examination.

The author is very familiar with sample preparation, digestion, and analytical methods used by American Assay and ALS Labs. He has examined the assay sheets they produced for treating rock samples submitted by Stevens Gold. The author has examined the report on the survey methods and data processing of the gravity survey conducted by Zonge International in 2018.

At present, there is no assay information of potentially economic mineralization that requires independent checking. The author has studied all available drill hole sample descriptions, and assay results. Relevant published U.S.G.S. topographic and geological maps and reports were also reviewed. Reference to these documents are made in the text which are listed in Item 22.

There is sufficient and adequate available data for the purposes of recommending the next stage of proposed exploration with the accompanying budget.

15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Mines and mineral properties in adjacent ranges to Black Point are shown on Fig. 2. The style and mineralogy of ore at the Alligator Ridge Deposit is described in detail by Schull et al (1985) and Taylor (1986). After its discovery in 1976, many other gold bearing occurrences in Pilot Shale were located in the Alligator Ridge-Vantage Area, some of which have produced small amounts of gold. That district has long been held by Placer Dome and Barrick Gold and public information is sparse. The district is currently controlled by Kinross Gold Corporation.

Other mines and occurrences shown on Fig 2 with gold mineralization hosted in Pilot Shale, include the recently reopened Pan Mine, owned by Fiore Gold to the south and Afghan, close to Gold Bar where McEwen Mining initiated mining operations in late 2018. The Pilot Shale equivalent host rocks at the Afghan prospect are a more siliceous facies than at Alligator Ridge. Host rocks at Gold Bar are of similar age to the main host rocks in the Carlin district northwest of Bald Mountain. Overall, the deposits in the Pilot Shale are dwarfed by those of the Carlin District.

The host stratigraphic unit and descriptions of some adjacent properties are noted on Figure 4. Host formations range upward from Devonian Nevada Formation to Mississippian Chainman Shale. Age equivalents to those that constitute the Nevada Formation are time equivalent to host rocks in the Carlin district at the northern end of the Carlin Trend. There, production has now exceeded 50 million ounces. Host rocks of the largest of Carlin producers, the Betze-Post-Meikle group are fine grained calcareous sediments of Devonian age, mostly the Popovich formation. The host rocks are present in the lower plate of the Roberts Mountain Thrust in the Carlin Trend.

Equivalent aged and similar lithologies occur in the Diamond Peak Range where at Black Point, they are sandwiched between thrust faults. The relationship between thrust faulting, preferred host lithology and steeply dipping faulting appear to be major factors in formation of Carlin-style systems. Many of these characteristics are present at Black Point.

16. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Black Point Property is an early- stage, exploration property and target bulk tonnage or high grade structurally controlled gold mineralization has yet to be discovered. There is no guarantee that this will occur.

17. MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No discovery has yet been made on the Black Point Property.

18. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

In this instance there is no other relevant data or information to report.

19. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Black Point Property covers an area on the west flank of the Diamond Mountains adjacent to Pedrioli Creek. Approximately 80 % of the claim block on the western side is underlain by recent basin alluvium with outcrops of Silurian, Devonian and Mississippian sediments exposed in the south and eastern margins. North of the claim group, a complete section of Upper Paleozoic sediments are exposed in a westerly dipping, overturned sequence with Silurian Lone Mountain Dolomite along the western margin. This section is cut off north of Pedrioli Creek with a NW-SE cross fault.

South of that, only thin slivers of that whole sequence remain in thrust slices along an arcuate bedrock exposure that is covered by young basin sediments along its western margin. The remnant units are, from west to east, Silurian Lone Mountain Dolomite, Devonian dolomitic sandstone and Devil's Gate Limestone, Devonian/Mississippian Pilot Shale and Mississippian Diamond Peak, dipping west between 50˚ and 35˚. The units are separated by a series of three westerly-dipping thrusts.

Alteration, predominantly silicification, is noted particularly in carbonate-rich rocks south of the NW-SE striking cross fault. Quartz replaces calcium and magnesium carbonates of limestone and dolomite. Silicification becomes more pervasive and massive southward, forming massive jasperoid in part. The Pilot Shale, a primary target horizon at Black Point for disseminated/ micro veined gold mineralization is host unit to gold deposits in neighboring ranges, notably in Alligator Ridge-Vantage district in the next range east and at the Pan operation to the south.

Structural elements at Black Point are dominated by the four, west dipping thrusts, according to US Geological Survey mapping. That interpretation must be dependent on the correct identification of the sedimentary units in the absence of any visible signs of thrusts. Evidence of steeply-dipping faulting is also indirect in that its presence is inferred from badly broken ground encountered in rotary drilling with strike direction unknown. There is evidence from ground observation of the presence of E-W striking fractures.

Interpretation of a recent gravity survey over the claim group reveals a number of linear features that strike NE-SW in the south east, outcropping, part of the block and more disjointed E-W features over the covered basin area. If these linear features are fault traces, there are a number of intersection points that may be drill targets. There are also several Horizontal Gradient Magnitude linears striking N 29˚ W to N 35˚ W that Casaceli (2019) interprets as possible strands of the Battle Mountain-Eureka Trend.

Metallic mineralization is present at Black Point in the form of pods of silver sulfides argentite

(Ag_2S) and tetrahedrite. If correctly identified the latter contains copper and antimony. Records of ore shipped had silver grades ranging between 12 and 450 opt Ag, with an average estimated at 40 opt Ag. In-situ bulk samples from one identified deposit range up to 304 opt Ag and carry significant base metals, copper, lead and zinc. Some records indicate that there is gold associated with silver with grades between 0.01 and 0.3 opt Au reported. None of the percussion holes drilled between 1971 and 1972 were assayed for metals other than silver. Other evidence of gold at Black Point is some rock-chip samples collected by Stevens Gold. The highest value is 400 ppb. Anomalous amounts of arsenic are present in those samples and values range up to 1,000 ppm As. Two miles east of Black Point itself, copper was mined in the 1890's and occurs at the contact with a granodiorite intrusive.

The extensive presence of silica alteration and the silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic metal suite indicate that a large, metal-bearing hydrothermal system exists in the Black Point area and is barely exposed. Despite the evidence of other metals in the system, samples from the Erickson drilling were only assayed for silver and systematic geochemical work is required to augment the sparse existing data.

In more recent years two other exploration groups (Gergen, 1970's-1980's and Newcrest Mining 1996) drilled a series of holes generally in a line toward the south west of the Black Point area, roughly along strike from the Pilot Shale outcrops. This suggests that the targets for these holes were the Pilot Shale in the search for widespread disseminated gold mineralization. With no available information, results of that work remain unknown. Four core holes drilled by Urastar immediately west of the old Black Point mines could also have targeted the Pilot Shale down dip. There is no information on depth drilled or on any mineralization, if intersected.

The recent work by Stevens Gold has added more perspective to justify continued exploration in the area, but more ground work in outcrop areas is critical to help identify the best targets for drill testing. This work is recommended to answer particular questions on the distribution and identification of lithological units, structures, silica alteration and the extent and level of gold and other metals present.

20. RECOMMENDATIONS

Available information on the Black Point area should now be augmented by surface mapping and geochemical sampling program in outcrop areas. More detailed geological work through systematic mapping would aim to confirm US Geological Survey identification of lithological units, structures and alteration.

Systematic, grid soil sampling is also recommended to confirm the presence and distribution of gold, silver and base metals particularly to identify any in-situ linear or zonal trends that indicate mineralization centers and drill targets. These may be surface expressions of feeder zones that are potential conduits of hydrothermal, metal-bearing fluids.

Bulk leach extractable gold (BLEG) and minus 80 mesh sampling of active channels in western flowing streams at the base of slope is also recommended to broaden the search for gold sources upstream. The BLEG technique can detect gold particles carried from source rocks over several miles distant.

Surface or near surface gold anomalies, especially structurally related, would become primary drill targets in outcrop areas.

If surface work confirms interpreted structural trends from the recent gravity survey in the covered areas of the claims, a CSAMT survey is recommended to augment these. This work may indicate highly resistive zones or trends that may represent strong silicification and associated potential metallic sources in structures or layers. CSAMT data will also map depth to bedrock beneath the basin sediment cover in Diamond Valley and provide a limiting practical depth for exploration.

High-resistivity zones in and around structural intersections that trend away from anomalous gold in outcrop areas will be primary drill targets.

A budget of $110,000 is therefore recommended for a Phase 1 surface program on the Black Point Property, outlined in the table below.

Geophysics	CSAMT Survey	14.0 line-km			**$52,000**
Geology	Mapping	30 days			**$30,000**
Geochemistry	Sampling				
		Rocks	$2,600		
		Soils	$6,800		
		BLEG	$2,600	$12,000	
	Assays				
		Rocks	$1,900		
		Soils	$3,500		
		BLEG	$2,600	$8,000	
					$20,000
Compilation/Report		15 days			**$8,000**
	TOTAL 2019				**$110,000**

An annual fee is payable to both the BLM and Eureka County. Currently, total fees are approximately $168 per claim and subject to annual adjustments, which are due prior to September 1, 2019.

21. LIST OF REFERENCES

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23. **CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON**

I, Anthony P. Taylor, Professional Exploration Geologist, with a home business address of 1500 Kestrel Court, Reno, Nevada, 89509 USA, certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of Durham, England, holding an honors degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology. I also hold a Doctorate of Philosophy degree in Geology from the University of Manchester, England.
2) I have practiced my profession as an exploration geologist for 53 years.
3) I am registered as a Certified Professional Geologist with the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG) and a Senior Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists.
4) I have examined reports and records of the Black Point area provided by Stevens Gold Nevada and other sources from relevant literature. I have extensive experience of working in Nevada since 1978, particularly with regard to the development of the Alligator Ridge gold deposit and other similar deposits.
5) I performed an in-person inspection of the Property on June 24, 2019.
6) I am the author of the technical report entitled "*Technical Report, Black Point Property, Eureka County, Nevada, U.S.A."*, dated effective June 28, 2019, for the Issuer (the "**Report**") to which this certificate applies. I wrote the text, supervised the preparation of illustrations and the completed document. I take responsibility for the accuracy and substance of the whole Report.
7) I am a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101).
8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change from the information in this report that would make the Report misleading. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.
9) I consent to the use of this Report for the purposes of a private or public financing.
10) I am independent of the issuer applying all tests set out in Section 1.5of NI 43-101. Other than as set out therein, I have no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Report.
11) I have read NI 43-101 and prepared this Report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Signed and dated at Reno, Nevada this 28th day of June, 2019.

"*Anthony P. Taylor"*

Anthony P Taylor BSc., PhD., CPG.

APPENDIX 1

List of Lode Mineral Claims optioned by Stevens Gold -Current in 2019 assessment year

Claim Name	Owner	BLM Serial No	Loc Date		Name	Owner	BLM Serial No	Loc Date
BLACK 1	MARTING WALTER A JR	NMC1125018	3/28/2016		BKP 26	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184936	11/6/2018
BLACK 2	MARTING WALTER A JR	NMC1125019	3/28/2016		BKP 27	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184937	11/6/2018
BLACK 3	MARTING WALTER A JR	NMC1125020	3/28/2016		BKP 28	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184938	11/6/2018
BLACK 4	MARTING WALTER A JR	NMC1125021	4/21/2016		BKP 29	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184939	11/6/2018
BLACK 5	MARTING WALTER A JR	NMC1125022	4/21/2016		BKP 30	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184940	11/6/2018
BLACK 6	MARTING WALTER A JR	NMC1158136	9/2/2017		BKP 31	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184941	11/6/2018
BLACK 7	MARTING WALTER A JR	NMC1158137	9/2/2017		BKP 32	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184942	11/6/2018
BLACK 8	MARTING WALTER A JR	NMC1158138	9/2/2017		BKP 33	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184943	11/6/2018
BLACK 9	MARTING WALTER A JR	NMC1158139	9/2/2017		BKP 34	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184944	11/6/2018
BLACK 10	MARTING WALTER A JR	NMC1158140	9/2/2017		BKP 35	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184945	11/6/2018
BLACK 11	MARTING WALTER A JR	NMC1158141	9/2/2017		BKP 36	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184946	11/6/2018
BLACK 12	MARTING WALTER A JR	NMC1158142	9/2/2017		BKP 37	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184947	11/6/2018
BLACK 13	MARTING WALTER A JR	NMC1158143	9/2/2017		BKP 38	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184948	11/6/2018
BLACK 14	MARTING WALTER A JR	NMC1158144	9/2/2017		BKP 39	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184949	11/6/2018
BLACK 15	MARTING WALTER A JR	NMC1158145	9/2/2017		BKP 40	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184950	11/6/2018
BKP 1	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184912	11/6/2018		BKP 41	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184951	11/6/2018
BKP 2	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184913	11/6/2018		BKP 42	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184952	11/6/2018
BKP 3	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184914	11/6/2018		BKP 43	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184953	11/6/2018
BKP 4	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184915	11/6/2018		BKP 44	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184954	11/6/2018
BKP 5	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184916	11/6/2018		BKP 45	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184955	11/6/2018
BKP 6	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184917	11/6/2018		BKP 46	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184956	11/6/2018
BKP 7	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184918	11/6/2018		BKP 47	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184957	11/6/2018
BKP 8	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184919	11/6/2018		BKP 48	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184958	11/6/2018
BKP 9	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184920	11/6/2018		BKP 49	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184959	11/6/2018
BKP 10	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184921	11/6/2018		BKP 50	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184960	11/6/2018
BKP 11	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184922	11/6/2018		BKP 51	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184961	11/6/2018
BKP 12	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184923	11/6/2018		BKP 52	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184963	11/6/2018
BKP 13	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184924	11/6/2018		BKP 53	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184964	11/6/2018
BKP 14	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184925	11/6/2018		BKP 54	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184965	11/6/2018
BKP 15	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184926	11/6/2018		BKP 55	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184966	11/6/2018
BKP 16	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184927	11/6/2018		BKP 56	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184967	11/6/2018
BKP 17	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184928	11/6/2018		BKP 57	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184968	11/7/2018
BKP 18	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184929	11/6/2018		BKP 58	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184969	11/7/2018
BKP 19	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184930	11/6/2018		BKP 59	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184970	11/7/2018
BKP 20	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184931	11/6/2018		BKP 60	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184971	11/7/2018
BKP 21	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184972	11/7/2018		BKP 61	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184962	11/6/2018
BKP 22	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184932	11/6/2018		BKP 62	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184973	11/7/2018
BKP 23	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184933	11/6/2018		BKP 63	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184974	11/7/2018
BKP 24	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184934	11/6/2018		BKP 64	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184975	11/7/2018
BKP 25	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184935	11/6/2018		BKP 65	GREYBECK JAMES	NMC1184976	11/7/2018