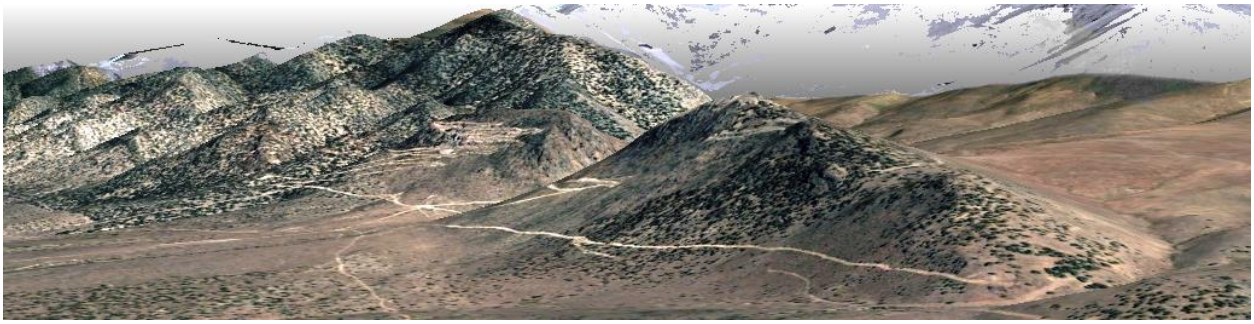
TECHNICAL REPORT

BLACK POINT PROPERTY

Eureka County, Nevada, U.S.A



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Stevens Gold Nevada Inc.

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1. SUMMARY

The Black Point Property ("Black Point"), a group of 80 contiguous lode mineral claims covering an area of 1600 acres, lies on the western edge of the Diamond Peak Mountain range in Eureka County, east-central Nevada. Controlled by Stevens Gold Nevada Inc., Black Point is readily accessible by gravel roads 12 miles north 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 off the west flank.

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 Paleozoic 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 at Black Point. Silica and other forms of hydrothermal alteration are 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 at Black Point 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 a significant portion 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 of 12 opt Ag) are recorded from a number of shallow workings. Shipment records report gold grades between 0.01 and 0.04 opt Au. Silver minerals mined were argentite (AgS) and tetrahedrite, a silver sulfide that contains copper and antimony. Other metals from the old silver mines at Black Point are documented in assay results from samples from the Queva-Kathy workings, east of the Condor area. From there, assays up to 304 opt Ag, 20% Cu, 41% Pb and 19% Zn are reported.

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. Some holes intersected potentially mineable ore, extending the irregular, silver pods to some extent, although estimates are not supported by calculation methods. 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. Three more periods of drilling (1989, 2005 and 2012) by three separate companies followed a roughly N-S, 7000-foot-long line beginning immediately west of the silver deposits. Apart from collar locations, there is no available information on hole orientation, drilling methods, rock types intersected or assays from any of this work. One presumption is that they attempted to follow the Pilot Shale that outcrops at Black Point, southwest to the edge of the range and under basin cover.

Gold values are low in rock-chip sample results with a high value of 0.01opt Au. Mostly they occur with siliceous alteration of carbonate and silty sediments. Highest gold values in both rock chips and soils occur in Lone Mountain north of the Catshead Shear. Linear sinuous patterns of elevated gold in soils have NW-SE and NNE-SSW orientations. South of the Catshead Shear weakly anomalous gold values are present over the Pilot Shale, together with anomalous arsenic and barium, both prominent "pathfinder" elements for Nevada sediment-hosted gold deposits.

Overall, polymetallic soils geochemical data show sinuous zones of anomalous values approximately 4,000 feet long and up to 700 feet wide. Silver and base metals lead and zinc occur with gold in discontinuous sinuous zones to the north end of the soil grid.

Interpretation of data from gravity and magnetic geophysical surveys indicate a series of linear structures, some of which intersect in the Black Point area of strong alteration and anomalous gold values. CSAMT resistive zones along linears are interpreted as mapping silicification in steeply dipping faults. Other highly resistive linear zones striking roughly N-S trace a prominent range-front structure. Between the Catshead Shear and Pedrioli Creek, a subparallel N-S zone of high resistivity occurs. Both of these structures are first order drill targets, but are secondary to the structures delineated at surface, notably the Catshead Shear Zone, with which strong silicification and anomalous gold are documented at surface.

Broad flat zones of low resistivity may result from the presence of disseminated sulphides, possibly pyrite that may carry disseminated gold deposits. These are second order drill targets because of locally deep sediment cover.

Extensive siliceous alteration with anomalous gold with pathfinder elements, as well as silver and base metals, 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 well worth further and more systematic exploration for subsurface gold mineralization of both sediment-hosted and structurally controlled orebody types. This can now only be accomplished by drill testing with angled core diamond drill holes.

A program with a budget of US$ 223,130 is therefore proposed to test first order drill targets. Additional drilling to test second order drill targets will depend on results from the recommended program outlined in Table 3.

2. INTRODUCTION

This Technical Report ("report") was prepared at the request of Stevens Gold Nevada Inc. ("Stevens Gold"), incorporated in British Columbia on June 8, 2018.

This report is written to the requirements and standards of disclosure for mineral projects as stated in National Instrument (NI) 43-101and Form 43-101F1 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties). 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.

The purpose of the author, Anthony P Taylor BSc., PhD., an AIPG Certified Professional Geologist, is to provide an independent opinion of work done by previous companies who mined and explored the area intermittently between 1864 and 2011, a description and interpretation of the exploratory work done during 2018-2019 by Stevens Gold, with recommendations and a proposed budget for further exploration.

Geological, geochemical and geophysical data covering the Black Point property itself is extracted from Stevens Gold reports (Casaceli 2019 a, Casaceli 2019 b, Erickson 1972, Greybeck 2018 and Greybeck 2019) and from contract geophysical reports (Moezzi 2019 and Prudhomme 2019), published papers, reports and maps from the Nevada Bureau of Mines (Davis 2006 and Roberts 1967) and the United States Geological Survey (Nolan 1971). Other information on regional geology and Nevada gold deposit descriptions are from published scientific papers. All sources are cited in the text with details in item 27, List of References.

The author spent more than six hours visiting the property on June 25, 2019 to verify the technical work then underway by Stevens Gold consultants. The author examined some of the old workings and drill hole locations described by Erickson (1972). The author examined a number of Stevens Gold rock chip and soil sampling sites while traversing outcrop areas along Black Point Ridge at the eastern edge of the claim block and examining Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. There, siliceous alteration is widespread, increasing in intensity from veinlets and stockwork to massive jasperoid forms. Brecciation of many forms was noted in most of the jasperoid outcrops which generally exhibit a NNW striking fracture set. Barite and silver minerals, chlorargyrite and 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.

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 such.

Units of measurement used in this report are quoted in the English and Metric systems. Assay and analytical results for precious metals are quoted in parts per million ("ppm"), parts per billion ("ppb") or troy ounces 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$).

Location coordinates are expressed in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates, using the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83), Zone 11. Legal descriptions are referenced to the Mount Diablo Base Meridian (MDBM).

Some of the conversion factors applicable to this report are below:

Analytical			**Linear Measure**		**Area Measure**		
	oz/ton (opt)	**gm/tonne (g/t)**	1 inch (in)	=2.54 centimeters (cm)	1 acre	=0.4047 hectare	
1 ppm	0.0291667	1	1 foot (ft)	=0.3048 meter (m)	1 sq mile	=640 acres	=259 hectares
1 ppb	2.91667E-05	0.001	1 yard (yd)	=0.9144 meter (m)			
1 oz/ton	1	34.2857	1 mile (mi)	=1.6093 kilometers (km)			

Table 1- Conversion Factors

Definitions

AOI	**Area of Influence**
AMR	**Advanced Mineral Royalties**
BLM	**United States Bureau of Land Management (Department of Interior)**
CFR	**Code of Federal Regulations (United States Federal Code)**
CSAMT	**Controlled source, audio-frequency, magnetotelluric geophysical survey (electromagnetic sounding technique)**
FA/AA	**Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption finish, analytical technique for gold analysis**
GPS	**Global Positioning System**
ICP	**Inductively Coupled Plasma (geochemical analytical method)**
MDBM	**Mount Diablo Base Meridian**
NI 43-101	**Canadian National Instrument 43-101**
NSR	**Net Smelter Return (usually in reference to royalties)**
NMC#	**Nevada Mining Claim Number**
RC	**Reverse Circulation (drill hole)**
USGS	**United States Geological Survey**

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Legal information regarding the title, letter of intent and status of the 80 unpatented lode mineral claims comprising the Black Point Property was provided by Stevens Gold to the author on May 2, 2019, in email correspondence entitled "Claims List for table" and on January 9, 2020, in email correspondence entitled "Stevens Gold - Confirmation of Claims" and relied on completely by the author for the statements regarding the title, letter of intent and status of the 80 unpatented lode mineral claims comprising the Black Point Property in paragraph 3 of Item 4 and Appendix 1 below.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Black Point Property is located in Eureka County, Nevada, 12 miles north of the town of Eureka, which lies on Highway 50, the main west to east paved road that crosses the north central part of the State. Figures 1 and 2 show the Black Point location in the north-west United States and in northeast Nevada.

Black Point consists of 80, 20-acre, unpatented lode mineral claims covering an area of approximately 1600 acres. Individual claims are shown on Figure 3 and lie within Township 21 North, Range 54 East in Sections 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27 and 28. They are listed in Appendix 1.

The claims are filed 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. Black Point is subject to 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 US$500,000. Golden Pursuit retains a 2% NSR royalty on production. Stevens Gold Nevada is required to make annual renewal payments of $165 per claim to the BLM that are due on or before August 31 of each year and $14.50 per claim to the County, in which they are located, within 90 days of that date. Annual fees for the current 2019-2020 year were paid and the claims are in good standing.

The lode mineral claims controlled by Stevens Gold are on federal land subject to the regulations of the US Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). 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 that apply to the Black Point Property.

The Black Point claim block is on land the use of which is regulated by the BLM. No permitting is required for simple prospecting activities such as geological 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 surface disturbances is a longer process.

Figure 1 - Black Point Regional Location

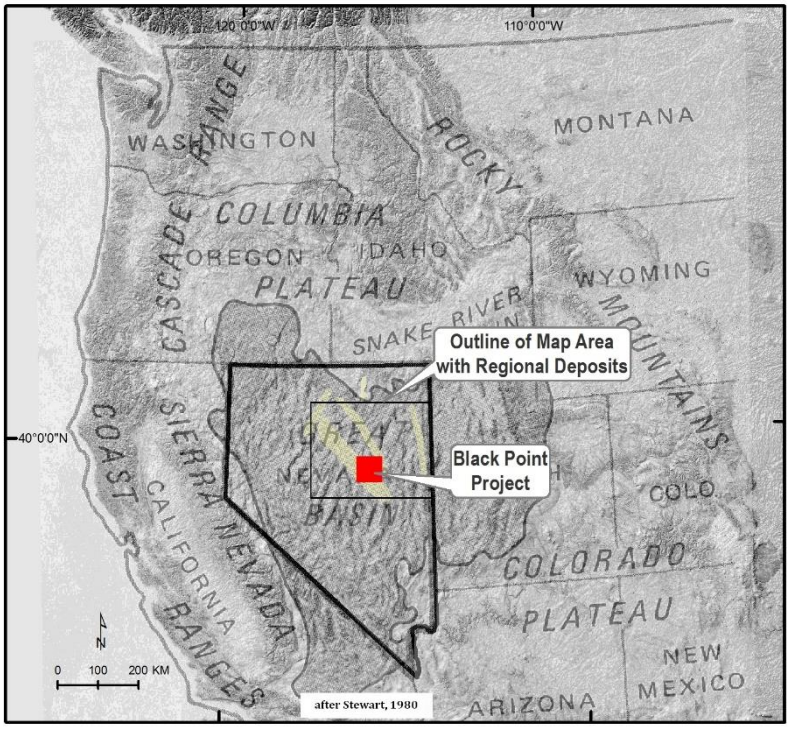


Figure 2 - Black Point District Location with Mines and Gold Prospects of Northeast Nevada

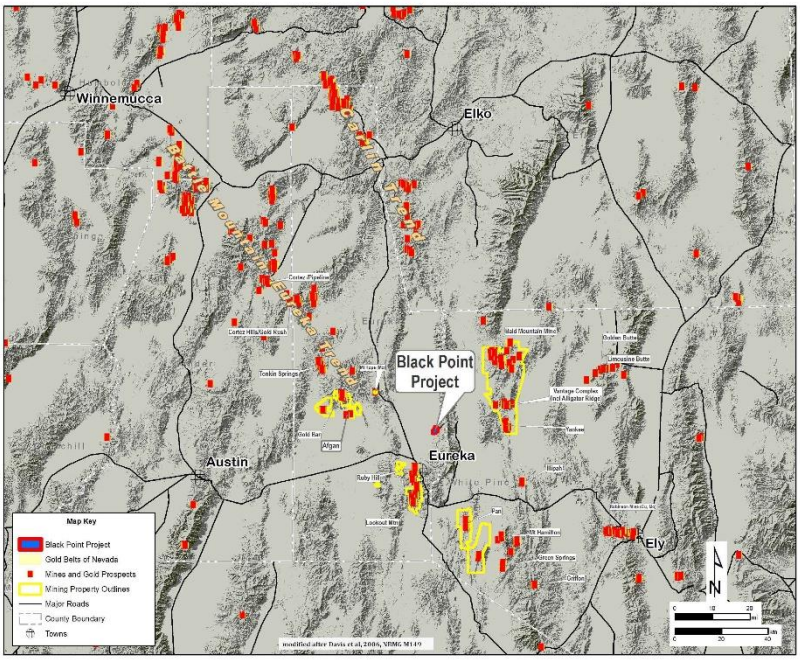
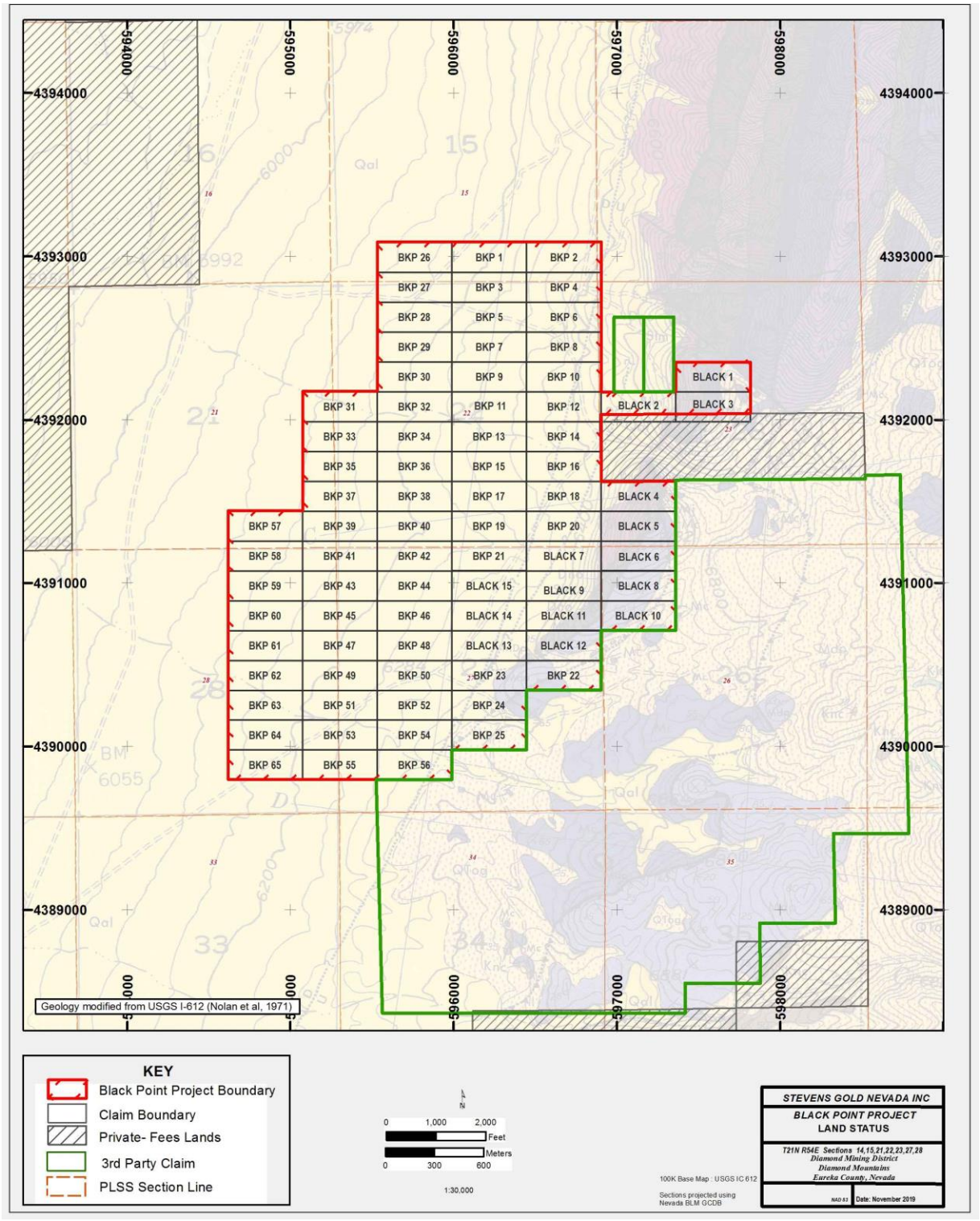


Figure 3 - Black Point Claims



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

The Black Point prospect area 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. Black Point is on the western flank 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.

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 sparse to absent in areas underlain by siliceous rocks.

Black Point can be reached by 4-wheel drive vehicle by gravel road from Eureka, the nearest community, 12 miles to the south. This small town which has accommodation, fuel and some limited services lies on US Highway 50, the main highway that crosses central Nevada from Reno, 243 road miles west, to Ely, 77 road miles east. Reno, the largest population center in northern Nevada has an international airport and many mining related consulting and service businesses. The region surrounding Eureka has a long history of mining activity. Heavy equipment and operators are available from several sources in the local area. All the closest towns of Austin, Carlin, Elko and Ely provide fuel, provisions and limited exploration related supplies. Elko has extensive skilled and experienced mine related manpower, logistical support and equipment availability.

The climate of Black Point 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° F degrees and at times is over 100° F degrees, but at night the temperature is mild, generally in the 50° F or 60° F degrees. In the mountain ranges, the maximum daily temperatures are rarely over 90° F degrees; in the higher parts of the ranges they are in the 80° F degrees range. Humidity and precipitation are low. The valleys receive the least precipitation, approximately 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.

6. HISTORY

Silver mining in the Diamond Mining District, including 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 and shipments of ore grading between 12 and 108 opt Ag are reported until 1942 when mining again ceased.

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. Hole collar locations are shown on Figure 4.

At the Condor workings north of Pedrioli Creek, a total of 23, 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. 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 intersection 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 the fact that shipping records for ore mined there have reported grades between 0.01 and 0.04 opt Au.

South of Pedrioli Creek, the Dot Zone 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 values of 2 opt Ag. Holes along the northwest line contained less silver and less altered rock. An assay of 21 opt Ag is reported from a small pit east of the drill lines.

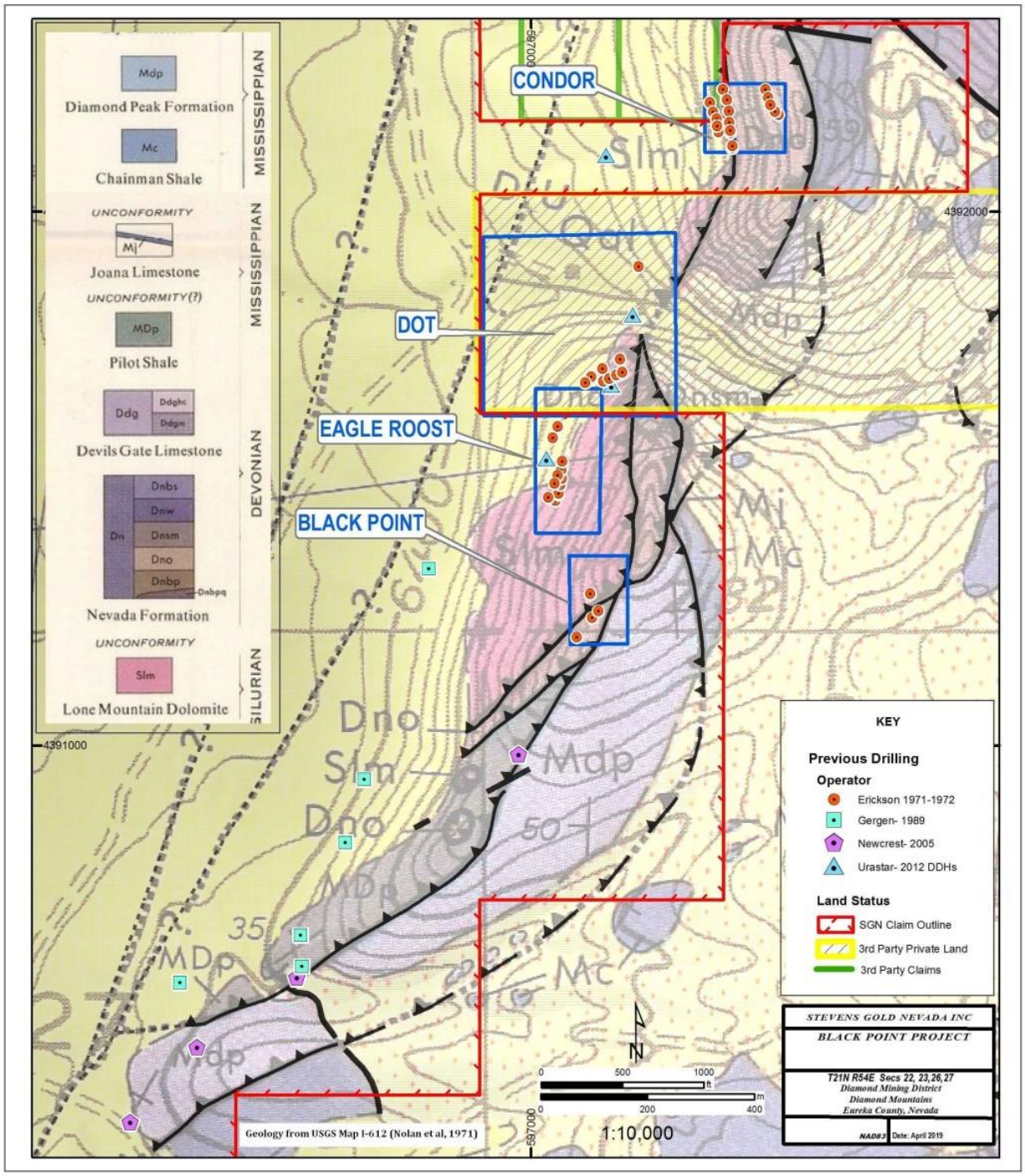
South of the Dot zone, early miners exposed intensely silicified limestone at the Eagle Zone where "wire silver" was discovered (Erickson 1972). An assay of 7 opt Ag from that time is reported. Vertical percussion holes on two lines adjacent to the west side of the pit intersected some thick intervals of silver mineralization with over 100 feet assaying between 4 and 8 opt Ag reported in three of 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 west is strongly indicated. One of the holes northwest of the pit intercepted up to 49 opt Ag. Mineralization is hosted in Devil's Gate Limestone, according to drill logs, at its upper contact with the overlying Pilot Shale.

Four vertical percussion holes were drilled south of the Silver Belle Pit at the Black Point zone where silver values between 1 and 32 opt Ag are recorded, all collared in Pilot Shale according to the map. There are no assay results available. North of Hole 4, an 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 4. In 1989, six holes were drilled by Gergen, the son of the man who 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 in 2005. No assays from either of these two campaigns are available. Collar locations are mostly on or on SW projections of Pilot Shale which suggests that these holes were to test that unit for disseminated mineralization.

The last drilling in the district was a series of 4 holes drilled close to the Dot-Eagle showings near Pedrioli Creek. Assumedly, 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 that were completed in 2012 by Mosquito Mining.

Figure 4 - Black Point Location of Drill Holes by Previous Explorers



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)

Table 2– Paleozoic Rock Units in the Diamond Mountains

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

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 complex tectono-stratigraphic setting.

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 which are dominantly granitic, but range in composition from felsic to intermediate and significant volumes of intermediate to mafic flows and hypabyssal rocks, including minor felsic phases, were emplaced along, and associated with, regional extensional features such as the Northern Nevada Rift.

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)

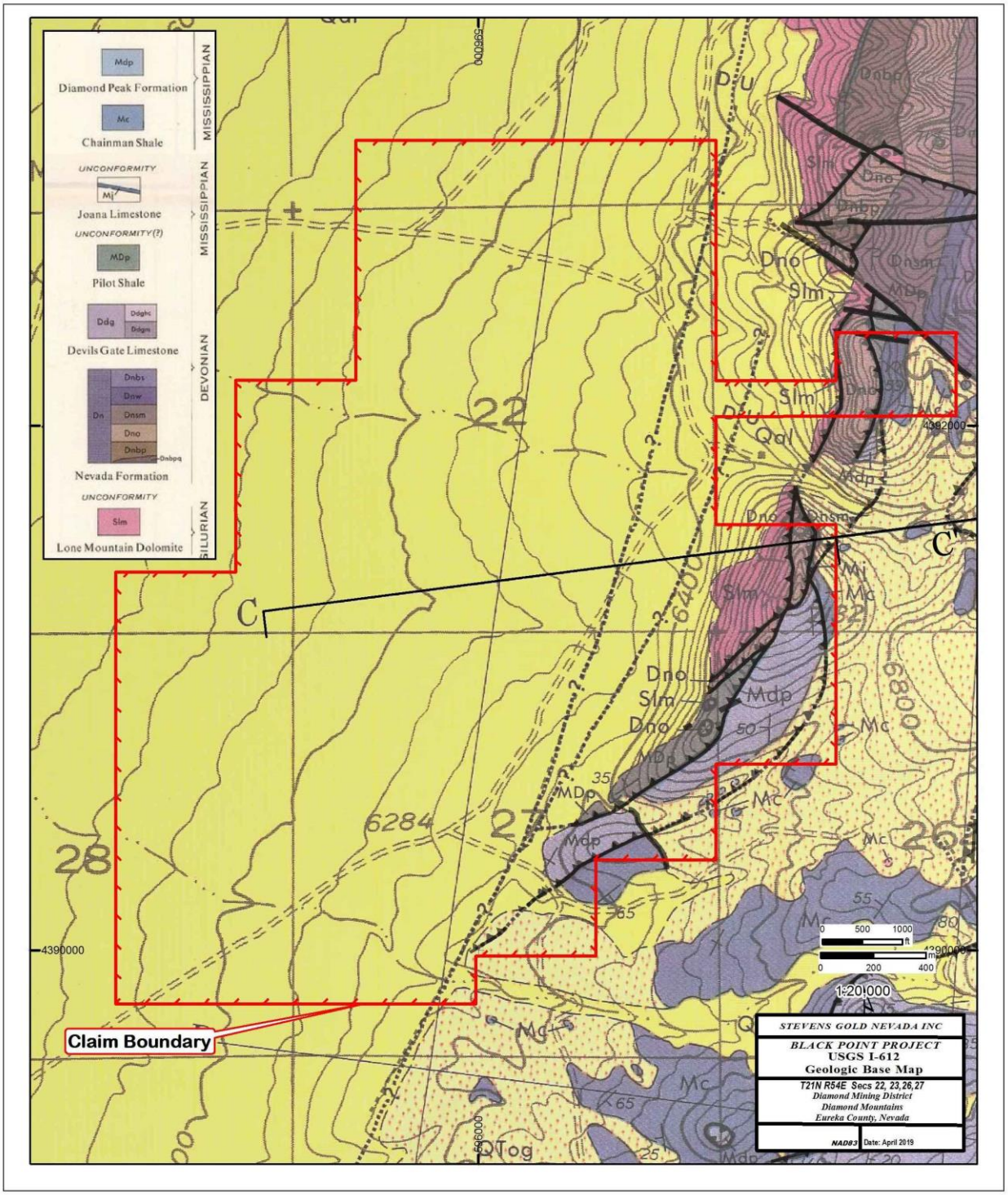
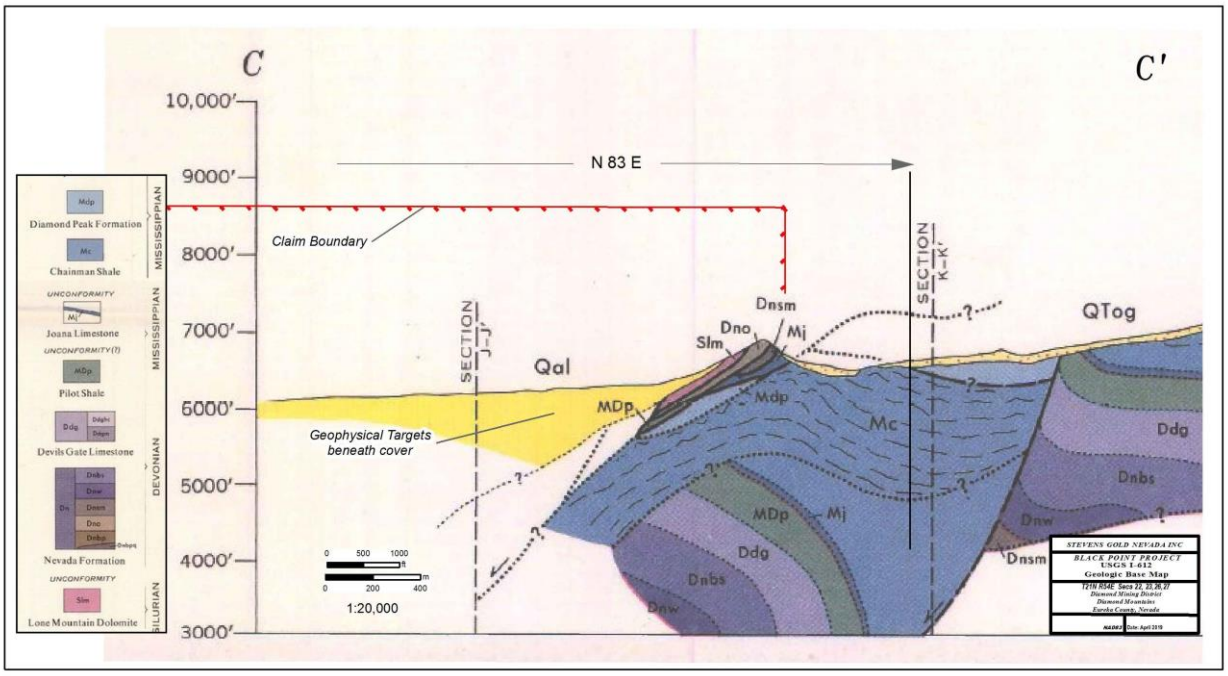


Figure 6 - Geological Cross-Section of the Black Point Area (from USGS map I-612)



The Diamond Mountains range, east and north of Eureka, is dominated by a broadly folded sequence of Silurian, Devonian and Mississippian sediments (Fig. 5). North of Black Point, a westerly dipping, north-south striking, overturned sequence with Silurian rocks on the western edge to Mississippian Diamond Peak sediments on the eastern edge, dominate. Silurian Lone Mountain dolomite forms the western margin of an easterly-younging sequence of Devonian Nevada dolomite, Devils Gate limestone, Mississippian Pilot Shale, Joana Limestone, Chainman Shale and Diamond Peak mixed sediments occupying successively higher ground to the ridge crest.

Surface exposures on the property 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 sediments, all in an overturned sequence dipping west (Fig. 6). The Eureka quadrangle 1:31,680 scale geological map (Nolan et al, 1971) shows four, west-dipping thrusts in the Black Point area. Dip and strike measurements on sediments on that map show predominately westerly dips of 50° of the Diamond Peak Formation, a sequence of siltstone, claystone, sandstone and limestone. On the south west flank of Black Point, the adjacent sequence west, the older Pilot Shale dips north-west at 35°. North of Pedrioli Creek, Devonian sediments dip between 75° and 82° west in the open-pit workings at the Condor Mine.

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 altered and are likely Tertiary extrusive volcanic rocks 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 dikes and rhyolite tuff outcrops 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.

Black Point lies at the south end of the Diamond mining district, 8 km south of the Phillipsburg Mine. First discoveries in the district were made in 1864 (Roberts 1967). Intermittent mining until 1955 produced a total of 52,000 ounces of silver and 755,000 lbs. of lead from argentiferous galena, cerussite and stibnite ore minerals in quartz veins hosted in silicified, carbonate host rock.

In the Black Point area at the southern end of the district, production from three operations between 1939 and 1948 totaled approximately 4,500 tons of silver ore, but no grades are provided (Roberts 1967). Gold is reported in ore from two of these; 1 opt Au from Steele-Galena and a range of 10-20 opt Au from Black Point itself (Roberts 1967).

The only other recorded production in the broader Black Point District was from the Standard Copper deposit, first mined with only small production in the 1880's. In 1956 a small shipment from there averaged 2.37 % Cu, 0.4 opt Au and 0.54 opt Ag (Roberts 1967).

Ore minerals reported by Erickson (1972) at Black Point itself include the silver sulfide, argentite (Ag_2S) with tetrahedrite $(Cu,Fe,Zn,Ag)_{12}Sb_4S_{13}$, a 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% Cu, 40% Pb and 20% Zn together with Ag 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.

Erickson points to shipping records of production that show a significant gold component in some silver ore, ranging between 0.013 and 0.04 opt Au, although the specific location is not noted. This is one of few reports of gold in the district. Drill logs for all rotary holes around the four Black Point 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.

The extensive silicification at Black Point, 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, 2005). This 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.

Metal 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 by the USGS at Black Point may be feeders, particularly when having been re-activated in an extensional, or transtensional, regime. There is some evidence that younger, steeply-dipping, faults are also present and also may have served as feeders. Very broken, silicified sediments interpreted as fault-related, are noted in drill logs at the Condor showing.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The sedimentary rocks at Black Point, particularly the Mississippian Pilot Shale, are hosts in nearby mining districts, such as the Alligator Ridge-Vantage gold deposits in the next Range east (Fig 2). Mineralization there occurs in broad sheets, where hydrothermal fluids have dissolved carbonate minerals, depositing quartz with gold and associated metals particularly arsenic, antimony, barite, and mercury. Native gold occurs in micro-quartz veinlets and on quartz grains (Taylor 1986). The initial mining reserve established at Alligator Ridge was 5 million tons grading 0.11 opt Au.

The sediment-hosted style of mineralization now universally known as Carlin-type was first discovered near the town of Carlin in 1961 (Cline 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 since 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, mined underground of which the Meikle Mine is a good example. This deposit type is a growing contribution of Nevada's annual gold production of over 5 million ounces.

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

9. EXPLORATION

Work completed by Stevens Gold on Black Point consists of detailed geological mapping, soil and rock chip geochemical sampling of the outcrop areas on the eastern side of the claim group, Bulk Leach Extractable Gold ("BLEG') stream sediment sampling of streams draining westward into the basin and gravity and CSAMT geophysical surveys of the areas covered by pediment and basin sediments.

Detailed geological mapping of the outcrop areas on the outcrop areas on the east side of the claim block was completed on 1:2,400-scale with the primary goal of identifying structural controls of hydrothermal alteration i.e. silicification and its extreme product jasperoid, with which precious metals mineralization is related. In general, the broader scale work of the USGS, mapped on the scale of 1 inch to one-half mile, is found to be accurate with their recognition and assignment of Paleozoic sedimentary formations and subunits confirmed. The interpretation of the latest mapping is shown on Figure 7.

In particular, the orderly stratigraphic sequence to the north of the property (Fig. 5) is cut off by a major structure named as the "ER" fault. South of that, in the outcrop areas of the Black Point property, the oldest rocks, Silurian Lone Mountain dolomite, are exposed on the west flank of Black Point itself. To the east, in the successively younging, but west dipping, stratigraphic sequence are slices of Upper Devonian Nevada Formation carbonates, Mississippian Pilot Shale, Joanna Limestone and Chainman shale. Further east are a more complete sequence of Diamond Peak siltstones, sandstones, conglomerates and limestones outcrops, not covered by young Quaternary alluvial sediments.

Lone Mountain dolomite is host to the silver mineralization mined on the north portion of the claim block on both north and south sides of Pedrioli Creek. The Devonian Nevada carbonate rocks are hosts to many gold deposits in northern Nevada and the Pilot Shale is host to the Alligator Ridge deposits, located approximately 18 miles northeast of Diamond Peak.

The sliced sequence is the result of a series of several shallow, west dipping, thrust faults that have stacked the older formations over younger ones. The deformation along the leading edge of thrust that pushed Pilot Shale over Diamond Peak formation is demonstrated by the tight folds in the shale along the ridge south from the old Black Point mine. Other structural elements, noted in detailed mapping, are shear and fracture zones that are surface expressions of steeply dipping fault zones with a strong NW-SE set in the "Catshead Shear" and less dominant ENE-WSW series.

Alteration in the form of quartz veins, stockworks, breccias and massive jasperoid generally occur in and around the thrust and fault structures most frequently developed in the central part of the claim block outcrop areas south of Pedrioli Creek. Thrusts and normal faults are the conduits for the hot hydrothermal fluids that carry metals, silica and alkaline elements that form the gold rich ore deposits of northern Nevada. Elongate bodies of jasperoid breccia up to 400 feet long are also generally oriented NW-SE and ENE-WSW.

Three types of geochemical sampling were undertaken by Stevens Gold to map surface metal distribution particularly for gold and associated trace pathfinder elements. BLEG sampling of streams draining west from the eastern outcrop areas was designed to pick up any detrital gold derived from mineral outcrops. Grid soil sampling of the western outcrop slopes south of Pedrioli Creek targeted undiscovered surface gold occurrences while chip sampling of visibly altered rocks narrowed the search.

Stevens Gold instituted a program of BLEG sampling in streams draining west from the slopes of Black Point. This type of sampling is designed to collect any native gold fragments eroded upstream and carried down by gravity and can detect gold carried over considerable distance. A total of 22 BLEG samples weighing approximately 1 kilogram each were collected from the beds of active and inactive stream beds from trap areas where physical gold particles are expected to accumulate.

The highest values in the BLEG sampling, between 10 and 67 ppb Au, have associated higher silver and occur at four sites in streams draining west from a zone downslope from the Condor silver workings and indicate that area is the source.

Soil samples collected by Stevens Gold were taken on a grid with approximately 200 foot spacing covering the outcrop area on the west-facing slope of Black Point Ridge to the pediment edge, south

of Pedrioli Creek, an outcrop length of approximately 4,100 feet. Samples weighing between 200-300 grams were collected from "B" or "C" horizons, sometime in areas where large boulders or subcrop are present. Vegetation is a mix of high desert grasses, sagebrush and scrubby evergreen trees. Analysis consisted of both a 30-gram fire assay for gold and a 50-element ICP geochemical package.

Rock chip samples weighing between 0.4 and 3.4 kilograms collected by Stevens Gold were individually bagged in the field and described in detail on sample tickets and summarized on spreadsheets, together with analytical results. Unopened, bagged samples were hand delivered to American Assay in Sparks, Nevada and analyzed for gold using a 30-gram fire assay with AA-finish and a 50-element ICP package. A total of 65 rock chip samples were collected from outcrops, dumps and float. Sampling included district reconnaissance to the north and south of the claim block, to understand better the geochemical signature of this part of the Diamond Range. Most rock chip samples are from silicified, brecciated sediments or jasperoid.

Gold values are low in rock-chip sampling. The highest value collected to date is 0.408 ppm gold from a silicified dissolution breccia formed along an apparent thrust fault contact between shale and limestone on the north margin of Pedrioli Creek. Weakly anomalous gold values from Black Point Ridge are present along silicified zones developed along the trace of imbricated thrust faults and are interpreted by Stevens Gold geologists to be related to "leakage" along the west-dipping structures, particularly near cross-cutting NW, NNE, and approximately E-W striking fractures. Silver values are highest in the areas of previous workings and prospects on Black Point Ridge. Silver values associated with base metals are the highest. These are collected from silicified material northwest of the Black Point mine and south of Pedrioli Creek. Values range up to 400 ppm (11.7 opt Ag).

Highest gold values in soils, locally associated with elevated gold values in rock chips, occur in Lone Mountain dolomite below and west of the Black Point silver mine. Linear patterns of elevated gold in soils have NW-SE and NNE-SSW orientations, features that may represent surface normal fault or thrust fault expressions. Weakly anomalous gold values are present in the Pilot Shale to the south in a NNE-SSW linear zone that does not follow any observable faults, but does follow a set of fractures measured locally within the Black Point jasperoid bodies. This may point to the presence of a more disseminated style of mineralization.

The highest gold value of 36 ppb Au in soil samples comes from the southern end of exposed Pilot Shale. Seven other samples carry elevated gold values further north in the same unit with three of those close to or on the "Catshead Shear" (Fig. 8). Three anomalous gold in soil samples are from an area down slope from the Black Point Mine workings. High As, Sb and Ba values, important trace metals in Nevada gold deposits, are particularly focused on the Pilot Shale along the southern flank of Black Point Ridge.

Polymetallic soils geochemical data (Fig. 9) show sinuous zones of anomalous values approximately 4,000 feet long and up to 700 feet wide feet. The trace elements commonly associated with gold mineralization, particularly As and Ba, occur in NE-SW elongated zones in the Pilot Shale south of the Catshead Shear, with elevated values of Ag and base metals (Pb and Zn) occurring in discontinuous sinuous zones at the north end of the soil grid. The overall NNE-SSW linear metal zoning is interpreted by Greybeck (2019) as expressions of a base-metal, orogenic style of mineralization north of Pedrioli Creek that changes to a typical epithermal suite southwards. The latter is the type of system that can most commonly form economic gold deposits in Nevada, representing upwellehydrothermal fluids that deposited metals and quartz in areas of widespread silicification, brecciation and jasperoid formation.

The surface distribution of the Au and associated trace element suite appears most concentrated in areas where detailed surface mapping by Stevens Gold coincides with structural elements and alteration on the ground. Overall, geochemical results demonstrate that a large, elongate, zoned metal anomaly occurs along Black Point Ridge south of Pedrioli Creek. Drilling down dip of these structural elements is now the only way to determine if ore grade gold mineralization is present either in steeply dipping fault or thrusts or as sheets of fine quartz veining in altered carbonate units.

Figure 7 - Gold Rock Chip and Soil Geochemical Results

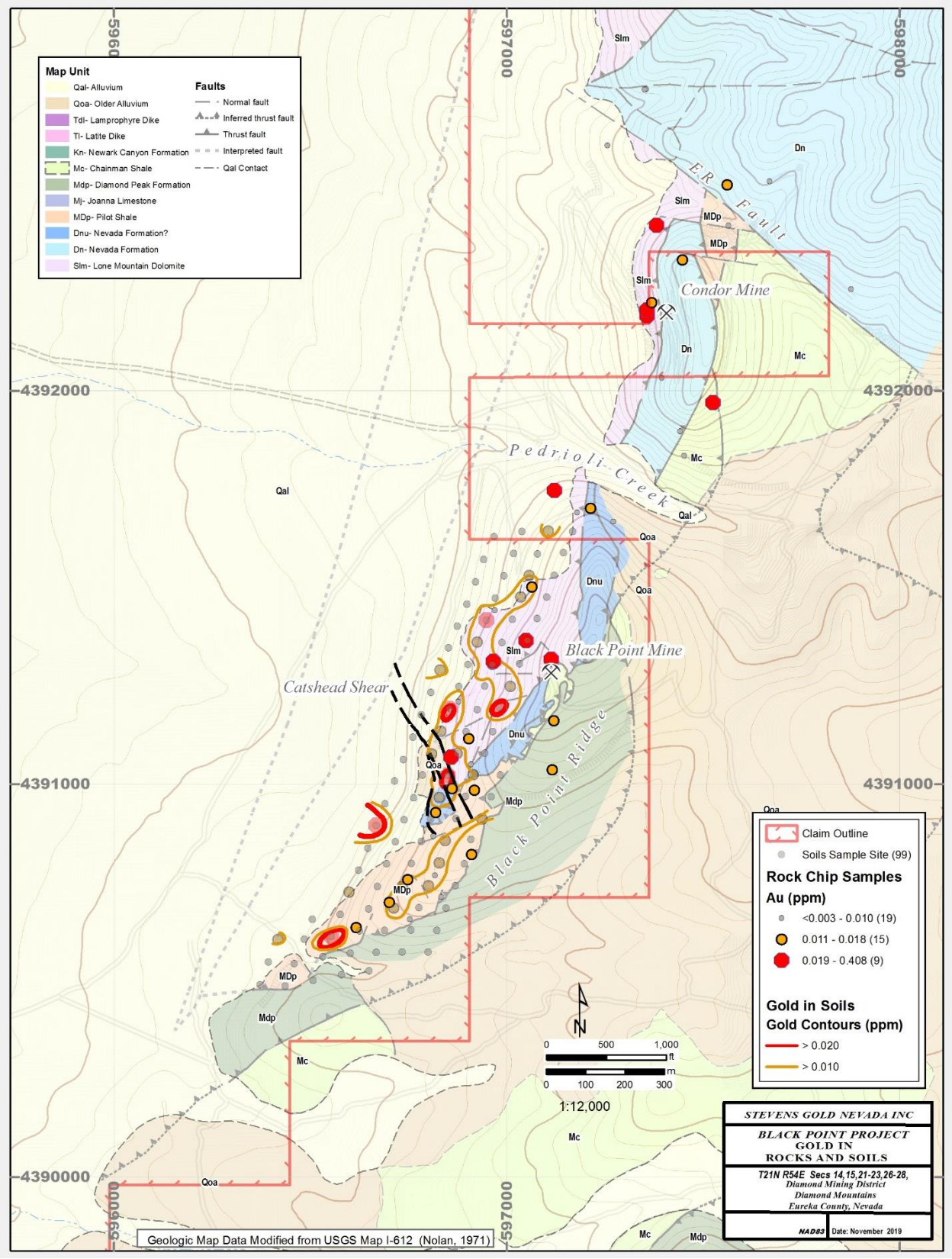
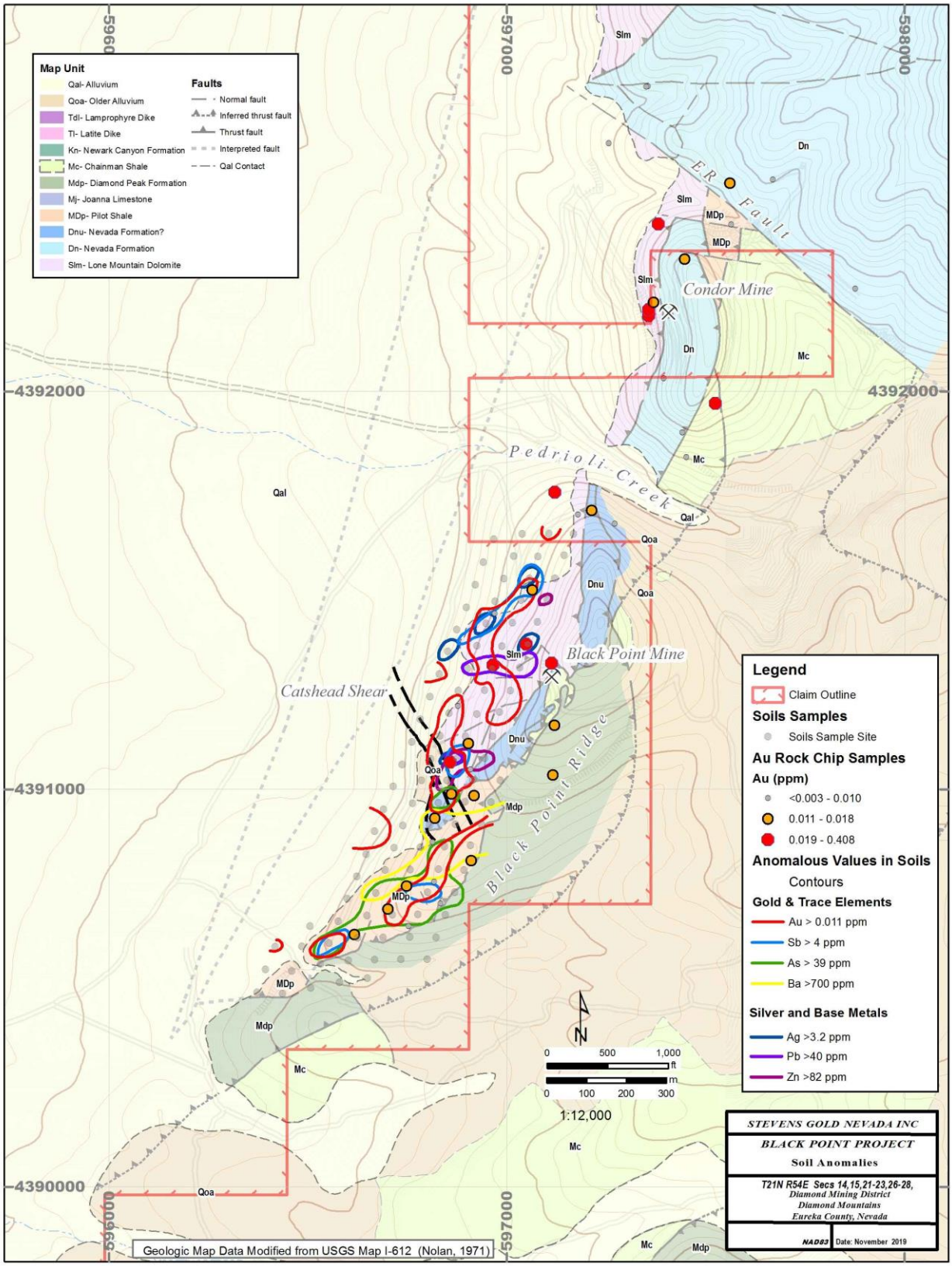


Figure 8 - Multi-element Soil and Gold Rock Chip Anomalies



Two geophysical surveys were completed on behalf of Stevens Gold by Zonge International Inc. (Zonge) from a local base in Reno. A gravity survey was completed on the claims in late 2018 and a CSAMT survey was completed in September 2019.

Details of the gravity survey are described in the report by Moezzi (2019). Data were collected by operators using portable gravimeters on a grid, shown on both Figures 10 and 11, in an area covering 1,567 acres (6.34 hectares). Gravity measurements were made in a series of looped-traverses using portable gravimeters. At least two observations were made at each station. Data were acquired at a total of 447 stations. Raw data were processed to determine observed gravity measurements to produce a set of plan maps that include the Complete Bouguer Anomaly (CBA), Total Horizonal Gradient Magnitude (HGM) and the Calculated First Vertical Derivative (1VD) of the CBA. Data are contoured using color-coded values for presentation.

The gravity 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 (2019a). Figure 9 is the Horizontal Gradient (HGM) Interpretive Gravity map with linears interpreted by Casaceli (2019a). This variety of gravity interpretation is used as a tool to identify vertical and near vertical rock contacts with contrasting densities, which can indicate fault traces.

A northwest HGM linear set striking between N 29° W and N 35° W, interpreted on Figure 9, is projected to pass through Black Point where an intersection with a prominent N 22°E linear would occur in the area of Pedrioli Creek. A N 85° E linear is also projected to pass through this area where a N 27°W and N 80°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 0.408 ppm Au, the highest gold anomaly so far identified on the Black Point property by Stevens Gold.

Figure 10 is a First Vertical Derivative (1FD) Interpretive Gravity contour map with overlain linear and circular features from Casaceli (2019a). 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 of these features can be deep alluvial channel fills along fault scarps or circular features that may mark hypabyssal, igneous intrusions.

Two concentric circular shapes dominate the Vertical Derivative map (Fig. 10) and, according to Casaceli (2019a), are likely margins of alluvial filled depressions. However, it is not clear how they may have formed and drilling will be required to determine if one, or both, of the circular features might be related to intrusions at depth.

Figure 9 - Horizontal Gradient Interpretive Gravity Map

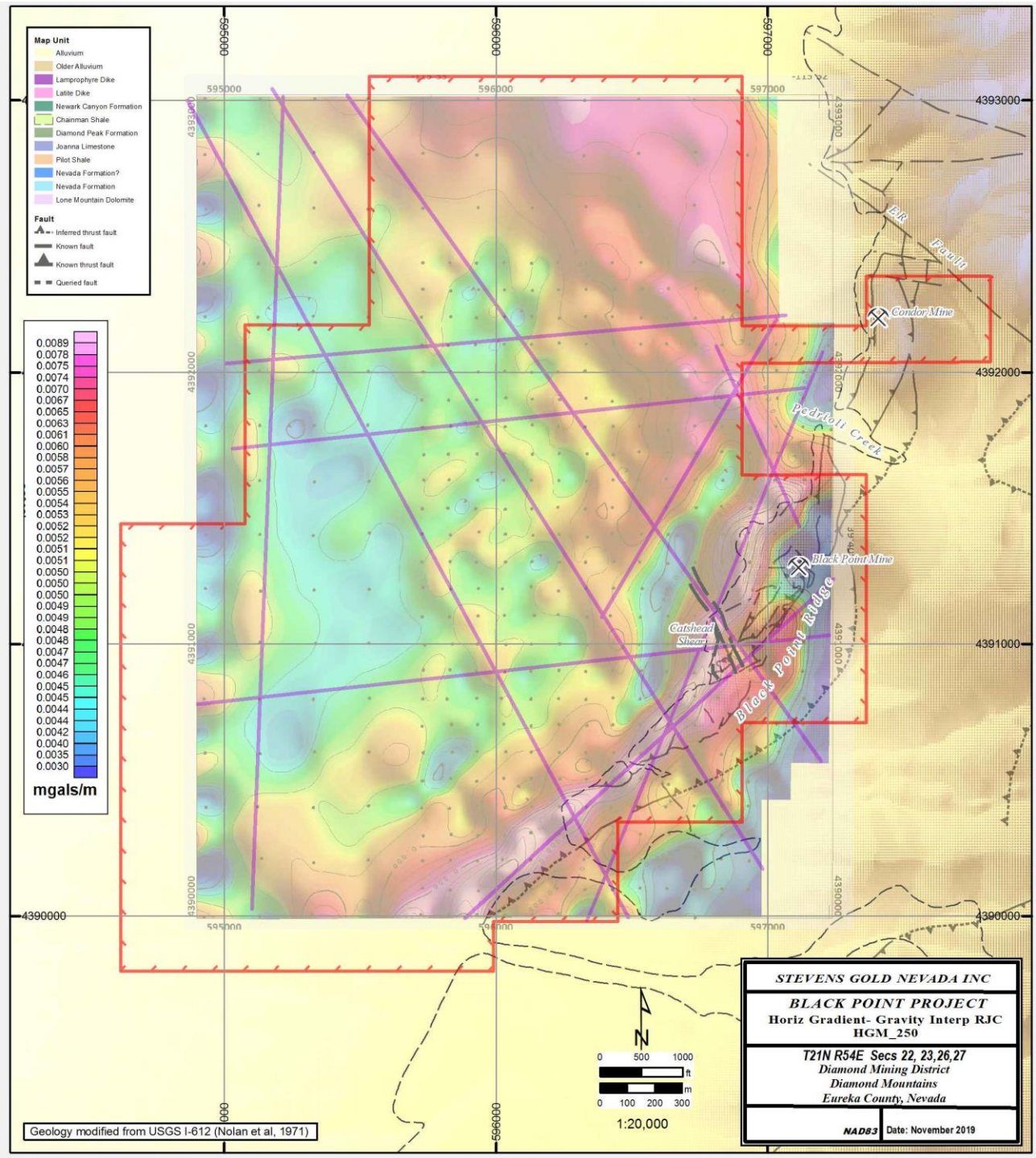
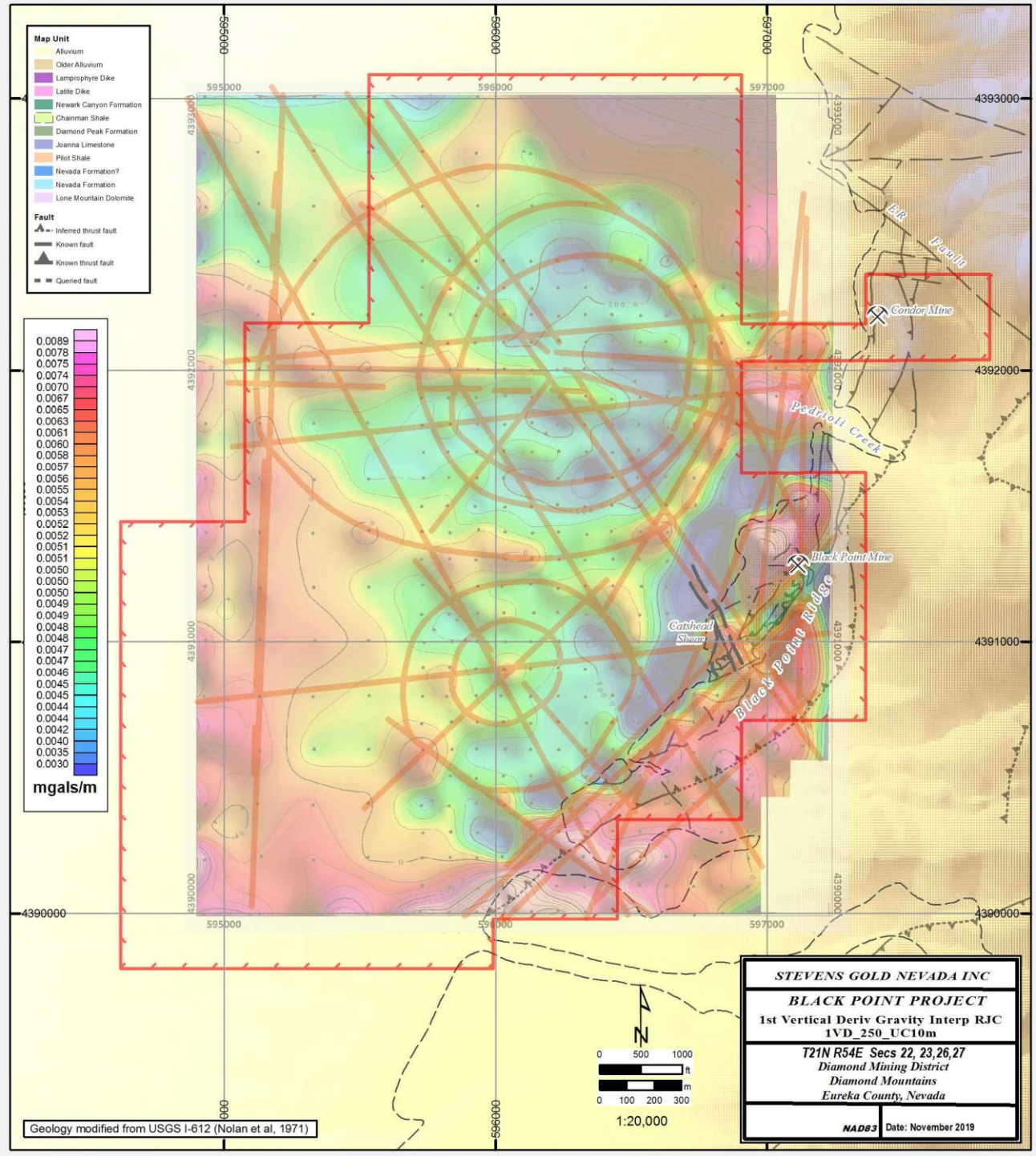


Figure 10 - First Vertical Derivative Interpretive Gravity Map



The CSAMT Survey was conducted over seven survey lines, oriented S50E, for a total of 13.8 line-kilometers. Data were acquired using a 50-meter electric-field receiver dipole. Measurements were made in spreads consisting of four electric-field dipoles (4 Ex/1 Hy) with a magnetic-field antenna located in the center of the spread in a broadside mode. Electric-field dipoles were oriented along survey lines, parallel to the transmitter dipole (x component). The magnetic antenna was oriented perpendicular to the survey line (y component). Measurements were made at frequencies ranging from 1 Hz to 8192 Hz in binary steps. A single CSAMT transmitter with a grounded dipole configuration was employed. Data were processed to create "2-D smoothed-inversion" models that are presented as pseudo-sections along the lines and plan-elevation slices that displays color-coded, contoured data interpolated between the lines (Prudhomme, 2019). A plan map of the section lines and a 1800m horizontal data slice is shown on Figure 11.

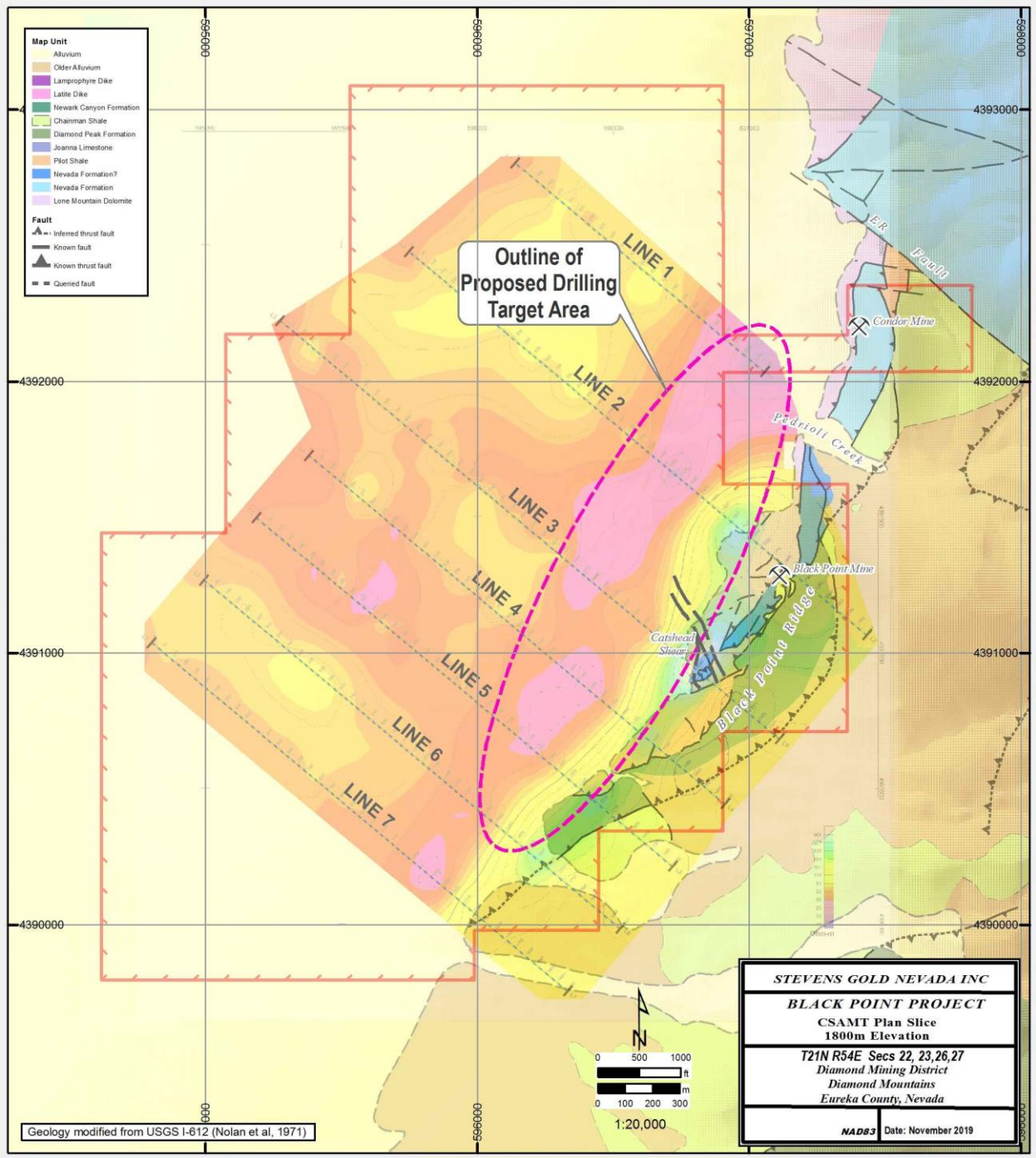
The CSAMT method is effectively measuring variations in electrical resistivity in rocks below and adjacent to the receiver stations. High resistivity measurements in the immediate Black Point area are interpreted to indicate either strong silicification or stratigraphic layers of massive limestone (Casaceli, 2019b).

Results presented on 2D Inversion Images on survey Section line # 3, south of the Catshead Shears clearly show a resistivity high, interpreted as a N22^{o}E striking, steeply dipping range front fault (Casaceli 2109b). On Section line #2, 1750 feet NE, a second high resistivity zone to the east of the range front fault is interpreted by Casaceli (2019b) as another steeply dipping fault zone but striking N6^{o}E.

High resistivity zones in steeply west-dipping, elongate configurations at this location most likely reflect strong silicification with, at its extreme, jasperoid. These are excellent indicators of possible feeder zones, conduits for hydrothermal fluids that often carry metals, including gold, deposited below surface. Drill depths to test targets that may contain economic gold ore in these structural feeder zone range from approximately 130-300 meters vertically (Casaceli, 2019b). These are considered first order targets by the author.

West of the range front faults, all CSAMT Section lines depict flat dipping low resistivity zones represented by warm colors in plan on Figure 11. These, according to Zonge geophysicists (verbal communication), are likely produced by saturated gravels. Alternatively, the flat dipping layers can be interpreted as a pyritic shale with apparent "beaded" oxide zones that represent crosscutting faults. If that interpretation is proven, which can only be verified by drilling, it may prove to be Pilot Shale and possibly gold bearing. The author considers these as second order targets and deeper than structural targets to test.

Figure 11 - Proposed Drill Target Area on Resistivity High



10. DRILLING

There has been no drilling conducted on behalf of Stevens Gold on the project.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

There is no information for sample collection, sample preparation and security of any of the reported drilling at Black Point.

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.

No preparation of BLEG, Rock Chip or Soil samples was undertaken by Stevens Gold after collection, bagging and labelling in the field some rock chip samples were delivered by hand to ALS Laboratories ("ALS") with the majority to American Assay Laboratories ("AAL") both in Sparks, Nevada. Gold values in unprocessed, one-kilogram, BLEG samples were determined by 24-hour tumbling in a cyanide leach. Soil samples were prepared by drying, sieving to -80 mesh with a 30-gram split to fire assay and a smaller split to the ICP 2-acid digestion. Rock chip samples were dried, crushed , and pulverized to 75 microns Gold in soils and rocks were determined by 30-gram fire assay with an AA finish (*Same as ALS)*. The laboratories insert standards, blanks and duplicates into the sample stream, generally at a level of 6-7% of the total number of samples. These are standard practice for exploration samples.

ALS and AAL 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. Full information on those company certifications, and other offered services is available on their respective websites.

12. 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 ALS and AAL and has examined the assay sheets they produced for treating BLEG, rock chip and soil samples rock samples submitted by Stevens Gold. The author has examined the report on the survey methods and data processing of the gravity and CSAMT surveys conducted by Zonge International in 2018 and 2019. In the author's opinion, the data is appropriate for the purposes used in this report.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Black Point is an early stage prospect and any mineralization that would require metallurgical testing and development of a mineral processing system has yet to be found.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Potentially economic mineralization has not yet been discovered on Black Point where exploration is at an early stage and there is no guarantee that any will be found. If mineralization is discovered by drilling, a large follow up drilling program will be required before any mineral resource estimates can be made.

15.-22. ADVANCED PROPERTY DISCLOSURES

The Black Point Property is not an Advanced Property and these sections are not required in this report.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent mineral properties which are relevant to this report.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

25. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Black Point claim group 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 is 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 35^0. 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 and, locally, calcareous shale 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 the Alligator Ridge-Vantage district in the next range east and at the Pan gold mine to the south.

Metallic mineralization is present at Black Point in the form of pods of silver sulfides argentite 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 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 at the Condor Mine with in-situ 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. Two miles east of Black Point itself, copper was mined in the 1890's and occurs at the contact with a granodiorite intrusive.

Structural elements at Black Point are dominated by the four, west dipping thrusts, according to US Geological Survey and confirmed by Stevens Gold detailed mapping that records visible signs of thrusts. Evidence of more steeply-dipping younger extensional faulting is also recorded from that detailed work. Structural interpretation of surface observations indicate distinct linear zones, the most noticeable being the NW-SW striking "Cats Head" shear zone. Other linear trends are indicated by elongate stretches of silicified breccia from detailed mapping.

Interpretation of recent geophysical surveys over the areas of the claim group covered by young valley-fill sediments reveal a number of combined gravity and CSAMT linear features, interpreted as faults or prominent fractures, that strike approximately NW, N-S, N 84^0 E and N 220 46^0 E, generally in good agreement with structures measured in the field. According to Casaceli (2019 b), elongate and irregular shapes of high resistivity in CSAMT data, along some of these trends, likely reflect buried jasperoids and are potential drill targets. A northwest trend interpreted from First Vertical Derivative (1VD) gravity map is closely aligned to the Catshead Shear and intersects with N-S and north east linear sets in the same area at Black Point which is also the focus of soil and rock chip gold anomalies.

The highest gold values in the BLEG sampling, between 10 and 67 ppb Au, also have associated higher silver and occur at four sites in streams draining west from a zone downslope from the Condor silver workings and indicates that area is one source of gold.

Polymetallic soils geochemical data show sinuous zones of anomalous values approximately 4,000 feet long and up to 700 feet wide feet. The trace elements commonly associated with Nevada gold deposits, particularly As and Ba, occur in NE-SW elongated zones in the Pilot Shale south of the Catshead Shear with Ag and base metals Pb and Zn in discontinuous sinuous zones to the north. The highest gold value in soils (36 ppb Au) comes from the southern end of exposed Pilot Shale.

Gold values are low in rock-chip samples. The highest value collected to date is 0.408 ppm gold from a silicified dissolution breccia formed along an apparent thrust fault contact between shale and limestone on the north margin of Pedrioli Creek. Weakly anomalous gold values from Black Point Ridge are present along silicified zones developed along the trace of imbricated thrust faults and are interpreted by Stevens Gold geologists to be related to "leakage" along the west-dipping structures. Silver values are highest in the areas of previous workings and prospects on Black Point Ridge, particularly where base metals are also present. These are collected from silicified material northwest of the Black Point mine and south of Pedrioli Creek. Values range up to 400 ppm (11.7 opt Ag).

In more recent years three other exploration groups 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.

New work by Stevens Gold has now added more perspective to justify continued exploration in the area and has outlined a series of targets for both disseminated sheet and steeply-dipping, high-grade feeder, gold deposits. The extensive presence of silica alteration and the gold, arsenic, barium, silver lead, zinc metal suite in an area of structural complexity indicate that a large, metal-bearing hydrothermal system exists in the Black Point area and is barely exposed. The metal distribution is interpreted as representing "leakage" from hydrothermal fluids.

Drilling down dip of structural elements with indications of strongly silicified zones is now the only way to determine if ore grade gold mineralization is present. More specifically, targets are either in high grade gold mineralization in steeply dipping normal or low angle thrust faults or as sheets of fine quartz veining in altered carbonate units.

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

-Favorable sediment host rocks;
-Complex structural setting;
-Widespread silica alteration, intense in part and locally brecciated; and
-Presence of a metal suite of gold, silver, antimony, arsenic, barium, leads and zinc.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

A diamond drilling program of angled core holes is recommended to test for:

Steeply dipping ”feeder zone” high grade gold targets of the type now mined underground in the Carlin and Battle Mountain districts. These are considered first order drill targets.

Bulk tonnage “disseminated” gold mineralization in shallow dipping calcareous host rocks, particularly in the Pilot Shale, the host of deposits in the Alligator Ridge district. These are designated second order drill targets

Accordingly, a budget totaling US $223,130 is proposed, details of which are tabulated below.

Table 3 **- Proposed Black Point Budget 2020 (all amounts in US $)**

PROPOSED BLACK POINT BUDGET 2020					
Land	BLM Maintenance ($165 per claim)	$165	80	$ 13,200	
(due by Aug 30)	County ($14 per claim + $10 recording fee)	$14	80	$ 1,130	
	Black Point TOTAL CLAIM FEES (AY2021)			**$ 14,330**	
	Land Admin			$ 1,800	**$ 16,130**
Geology	Mapping and Sampling Follow-Up (4 days @$1000)			$ 4,000	
	Assays (20 samples @ $65 per sample)	$65	20	$ 1,300	**$ 5,300**
Bonding / Permitting	Bonding (SRCE ~3.0 acres)- includes road cleanup (a)			$ 13,400	
	Permit Writing/ Bond Calculations/ Mtgs	$60	80	$ 4,800	**$ 18,200**
Site Prep / Roads / Reclamation	New roads/ pads: 2 days total @ $1400 /day 6 pads and sumps	$1,400	2	$ 2,800	
	Supervision 4 days of dirt work	$1,000	4	$ 4,000	
	Equipment Mobilization/Demobe			$ 600	**$ 7,400**
Drilling	2000 feet total in 3 DHs (@ $60/ ft)			$ 120,000	
	Water			$ 2,700	
	Equipment Mobilization/Demobe			$ 5,000	
	Drilling Supplies- Bags, Sacks, Trays, Buckets, tools			$ 2,400	**$ 130,100**
Supervision	11 days @$ 1600/day, Geologist +Tech	$1,600	11		**$ 17,600**
Analytical	400 drilling samples @ $ 50/ sample (Au+Ag only)	$50	400		**$ 20,000**
Interpretation	Production of Cross-sections, Maps, Reports	$60	80	$ 4,800	**$ 4,800**
DB Management	Drillhole Data QA/QC	$60	60	$ 3,600	**$ 3,600**
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET					**$ 223,130**
	Updated 2019 December 5				

27. REFERENCES

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28. CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

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

I am the author of the technical report entitled "*Technical Report, Black Point Property, Eureka County, Nevada, U.S.A."* with an effective date of December 12, 2019 (the "**Report**") to which this certificate applies.

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.

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.

I have practiced my profession as an exploration geologist for 53 years.

I am a "qualified person" for purposes of National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101").

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.

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.

I performed an in-person inspection of the Property on June 24, 2019, with a duration of more than six hours.

At the effective date of this Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.

I am independent of the issuer as described in section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Report.

I have read NI 43-101 and this Report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.

Signed:

"*Anthony P Taylor"*

Anthony P Taylor BSc., PhD., CPG.

APPENDIX 1

List of Lode Mineral Claims held by Stevens Gold Nevada Inc. – Claims are current to August 31, 2020. Loc Date is Location Date, the day the claim was staked. There is no expiration date as long as annual BLM and County Fees are paid on or before August 31 each 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

29. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report Black Point Property, Eureka County, Nevada, U.S.A.” and dated January 9, 2020, prepared for Stevens Gold Nevada Inc., effective as of December 12, 2019, was prepared and signed by the following author:

Dated at Reno, Nevada
January 9, 2020

“Anthony P Taylor”

Anthony P Taylor BSc., PhD., CPG.