NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

ESN PROJECT

WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA, USA

Prepared for

ISM Resources Corp. (A Subsidiary of Ameriwest Lithium Inc.)

Effective Date: March 1, 2022

Independent Qualified Person: Bradley C. Peek, MSc., CPG

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1.2 Introduction

This Technical Report is prepared for ISM Resources Corp. (ISM, ISM Resources or the Company), a subsidiary of Ameriwest Lithium Inc. (Ameriwest). Ameriwest is a publicly traded Canadian corporation with corporate offices in Vancouver, BC, Canada (CSE: AWLI, OTC: AWLIF, FSE: 5HVO).

The ESN property is an early-stage gold exploration property that has been the subject of several exploration programs, including some drilling projects, for approximately 40 years.

1.3 Reliance on Other Experts

Maps of the mining claim locations were supplied by the property owner, Robert Friberg, Trend Resources. The locations were within a series of GIS files, picture (jpg) and Google Earth (kml) files that were transmitted to the author electronically on August 28, 2021. The author verified the presence and location of many of the claim stakes and location documents on the ground and using the BLM online database. No title search of the property has been conducted by the author, nor by any other entity, to the author's knowledge.

1.4 Property Description and Location

The property is located in White Pine County, Nevada approximately 35 miles (57 kilometers) west of the town of Ely, Nevada, the White Pine County Seat. The property position consists of a total of 33 unpatented lode claims. The claims cover an area of approximately 660 acres (267 hectares). The claims are staked on U. S. Government land administered by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U. S. Forest Service (USFS).

On November 10, 2020, Ameriwest Lithium Inc. ("Ameriwest") acquired the rights under a Mining Lease and Option to Purchase Agreement between Trend Resources LLC ("Trend") and Emigrant Springs Gold Corporation ("Emigrant") dated August 3, 2020, as amended on October 31, 2020 (the "Option Agreement") pursuant to which Trend granted Ameriwest an option (the "Option") to acquire the mineral claims relating to the Emigrant Springs (ESN) project (the "Property"). The rights and obligations of Emigrant under the Option Agreement was assigned to Ameriwest pursuant to an assignment and novation agreement dated November 10, 2020. On February 4, 2022, the Option Agreement was amended and Ameriwest exercised the Option, acquiring the Property. ISM, which is a subsidiary of Ameriwest, acquired the Property pursuant to an asset transfer agreement with Ameriwest dated February 18, 2022. The Property remains subject to a 2% NSR to be paid to Trend and 2% NSR to be paid to Emigrant should the property reach production.

1.5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The ESN claim block falls between elevations of 6700 and 7300 feet (2045 and 2225 meters) above sea level. The topography is moderately rugged consisting of outcrops of the Paleozoic sediments and jasperoids along with the Recent outwash sediments that slope away from them. The area can partly be traversed by 4-wheel drive vehicles where roads to drill sites or to the Emigrant Spring have been built, but often with some difficulty. There are no maintained roads

crossing the property, however the northeast edge of the claim block lies within ½ mile (±0.7km) of a county-maintained gravel road. Relatively mild climatic conditions allow for field work to continue throughout most of the year.

1.6 History

There have been several phases of mineral exploration on the ESN property. The table below is a summary of the exploration efforts as they are represented in the reports and other materials presented to the author by Trend Resources. None of this information has been verified by the author except for the presence of several drillsites found from locations described in the materials.

Year	Entity	Work Performed	Source	Comments
1979-1980	Earth Resources Co.	Geologic mapping, rock chip and soil sampling	Earth Res sampling & geologic map	2 Cross Sections, map
1980-1983	Houston Int'l Minerals Corp.	Geologic mapping, rock sampling, soil sampling & drilled 19 RC holes	HIMCO & Bear Creek geologic maps	Drill hole location data from maps but no attitude, depth or assay data for drill holes
1983-1984	Bear Creek Mining Co.	Geologic mapping, rock sampling, drilled 3 or 4 rotary holes in 1983 and 1 rotary hole to 865' in 1984	Bear Creek geologic map and invoice from Eklund Drilling	Location data from maps but no assay data for drill holes
1989	USMX	RC Drilling - Somewhere between 6 and 29 holes	Indicated on Homestake geologic map. Collar data in Homestake spreadsheet	Collar info but no assays
1995-1996	Homestake Mining Co.	Geologic mapping, rock sampling, geophysics (3.5 miles CSAMT) and 7 RC holes in 1995 (?) and 17,180 feet of RC drilling in 27 holes in 1996	Sterling and Dilles, 1996 Homestake report	Location data, geologic logs and assay data for 1996 drill holes. No assays for 1995 drilling. No CSAMT results.
2008-2009	Rae Wallace Mining Co.	Geologic mapping, more than 100 rock samples	Map, rock sample assays (Mough/Friberg)	

1.7 Geologic Setting and Mineralization

The ESN Project is located on the western edge of the White Pine Mountains in the White Pine Mining District which are in the eastern sector of the Great Basin in east-central Nevada. The White Pine Mountains are one of the many mountain ranges that have been uplifted along north-striking steeply dipping normal faults formed during extension that formed the Great Basin Physiographic Province.

This region was subjected to east to west compression during the Sevier and Laramide orogenies in the Cretaceous and early Tertiary. This compression resulted in the formation of broadly north-trending folds and thrust faults (Pennington, et al, 2012). Mesozoic compression is marked by thrust displacements generally confined to specific units. Extension beginning in the middle Tertiary has affected much of southwestern North America, resulting in the Basin and Range style of physiography.

The majority of the property is concealed by a veneer of Recent alluvium, with outcropping Paleozoic sediments exposed over about one-third of the area. The bedrock units include the

Devils Gate Limestone, Pilot Shale, Joanna Limestone, and Chainman Shale. Each of these units is an important host for mineralization in the region. These units are present in an upright stratigraphic section, cut by steep normal faults. Scattered erosional windows exposing bedrock indicate the overlying alluvium is relatively thin. No exposures of igneous rock have been observed (Mough, 2010).

The dominant structural element on the Project is a regional thrust, localized within the Joanna Formation. Strong normal faults trending N-S and NE control topography on the Project but are not directly exposed. These N-S elements appear to control alteration in the central portion of the Project, while the Joanna thrust has controlled stratiform silicification throughout the district (Mough, 2010).

Alteration and mineralization are widespread in the Project area and take a variety of styles, largely influenced by rock type. Jasperoidal silicification is the most conspicuous alteration. The jasperoids are present as two separate events and are pervasively developed in the highly fractured Joana Limestone.

1.8 Deposit Types

The ESN Project is envisioned to have potential for a Carlin-type gold deposit. Carlin-type gold deposits are epigenetic, disseminated, auriferous pyrite (marcasite or arsenopyrite) deposits characterized by carbonate dissolution, argillic alteration, sulfidation, and silicification of typically calcareous sedimentary rocks (Hofstra and Cline, 2000). The deposits occur in clusters or along trends and exhibit both structural and stratigraphic controls (Cline, et al, 2005). The ESN Project occurs at the intersection of the Battle Mountain and Bald Mountain trends.

The ESN Project shares many of the features that have been used to define Carlin-type gold deposits. Among them are:

- Occurrence along NNE trending high angle faults
- Low angle thrust fault(s)
- Occurrence in Paleozoic sedimentary rocks
- Alteration types
    - Decalcification
    - Argillic
    - Silicification / Jasperoid
    - Oxidation
- Stratigraphic and structural controls to mineralization
- Anomalous values of As, Sb, Hg
- Mineralization in an anticlinal structure
- Mineralization primarily in Joana Limestone but also in Chainman Formation

1.9 Exploration

ISM Resources has performed an Enzyme Leach geochemical soil survey on the property. The Enzyme Leach survey samples were collected in June 2021 by Robert Friberg, a principal in Trend Resources, the company that owns the ESN claims, and by Locke Goldsmith, P.Eng. a

contract geologist. Both are Qualified Persons. A total of 138 soil samples were collected across the ESN property on east-west lines, spaced 750 feet apart. Samples were taken at a 300-foot spacing along the lines. The samples were processed by Skyline Laboratories, Tucson, Arizona. Results of the survey indicate 3 main areas of the claims that should be targeted for future exploration efforts.

1.10 Drilling

ISM Resources has not yet performed any drilling on the subject property. Homestake Mining Company had three phases of drilling. The first was in October 1995 with at least 6 RC holes (ES-3 through ES-9). For this first phase, logs are available but with no assays. They also drilled 27 RC holes in April-May and July-August 1996 totaling 17,180 feet (Sterling and Dilles, 1996). There are assay and stratigraphic information available for the 1996 drill holes.

Significant gold assays from the Homestake drilling (from Sterling and Dilles, 1996) are shown below:

NNV 4	15’ of 0.012 opt @ 160’-175’
NNV 14	15’ of 0.042 opt @ 355’-370’ (includes 5’ @ 0.10 opt)
	5’ of 0.026 opt @ 610’-615’
NNV 15	5’ of 0.014 opt @ 435’-440’
NNV 17	55’ of 0.020 opt @ 130’-185’ (interval interpolated for 11 samples, including 5 with no recovery)
	5’of 0.011 opt @ 385’-390’
NNV 21	5’ of 0.010 opt @ 320’-325’
NNV 23	5’ of 0.013 opt @ 390’-395’
	15’ of 0.026 opt @ 645’-660’
NNV 24	15’ of 0.018 opt @ 365’-380’
NNV 27	10’ of 0.015 opt @ 440’-450’

1.11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Samples thus far collected by ISM include 7 surface rock samples collected by the author during the site visit to the property in August of 2020 and 138 Enzyme Leach samples collected in June of 2021. The rock samples were kept in the author’s possession until submittal to ALS Laboratories.

Soil material for the Enzyme Leach survey was collected in sample tubes provided by Skyline Laboratories to hermetically seal the sample. The samples were kept in the samplers’ possession or under lock and key at all times. The samples were kept cool to prevent sample degradation prior to the samples’ submittal to Skyline, an ISO certified lab, for analysis.

1.12 Data Verification

Most of the data for this ESN Technical report were supplied to the author from the files of Trend Resources LLC, the owner of the property. Much of the data came in the form of old reports, the content of which could not be verified. There have been no limitations on the

author's verification of any of the data presented in this report. The author is of the opinion that all data presented in this report are adequate for the purposes of this report.

1.13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No metallurgical testing is known to have been performed on samples from the ESN Project.

1.14 Mineral Resource Estimates

Insufficient data have been generated for the ESN Project to undertake a mineral resource estimate.

1.23 Adjacent Properties

There are several nearby Carlin-type gold deposits that have similar features to the ESN Project. These are the Green Springs deposit approximately 10 miles to the south of ESN, the Easy Junior/Gold Rock deposit 11 miles southwest of ESN, the Pan Mine 11 miles to the west and the Griffon deposit 18 miles to the southeast. Green Springs, Easy Junior/Gold Rock and Griffon have all had past production and are actively being explored at this time. The Pan mine is currently in production, having produced +45,000 ounces of gold in 2020.

The adjacent properties have all been described as having analogous styles of mineralization, are preferentially deposited in the same stratigraphic horizons and have the same alteration patterns and pathfinder elements as the ESN Project. All except the Griffon deposit had these descriptions in NI 43-101 compliant reports (Dufrense, et al, 2020) (Hulse, et al, 2015) (Pennington, et al, 2017) (Russel, 2015). However, the author has not been able to verify the information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization found at the ESN Project.

1.24 Other Relevant Data and Information

No other relevant data or information is known to exist that would make the report more understandable and not misleading.

1.25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The ESN Project has undergone several past exploration programs by various companies. It is believed that at least 50 reverse circulation drill holes have been drilled and several hundred rock and soil samples have been collected and analyzed. Unfortunately, much of the data from these programs have been lost. However, the data that are available show encouraging results. Numerous surface rock samples have contained anomalous gold values with values greater than 5 g/t. All the prominent similarities to Carlin-type gold deposits and to the nearby properties with gold production have been found to be present at ESN. Such results require follow-up exploration.

Indications are that the ESN Project has the potential to host one or more Carlin-type ore deposits. It is the author's opinion that further exploration at ESN is definitely warranted.

From the Enzyme Leach survey, three target zones have been indicated from what is currently known from past exploration programs. These areas should be the focus of future exploration expenditures.

1.26 Recommendations

The first round of Enzyme Leach sampling provided additional data to target future exploration. A second program of the Enzyme Leach soil sampling is recommended to extend the coverage to the north and south. Approximately the same number of samples as the first survey should be collected for the second round of sampling. The estimated budget for the second sampling program is US$18,600.

Following the Enzyme Leach survey, but not dependant on its findings, a Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics (CSAMT) survey should be conducted. This method will extend the knowledge of the subsurface geology, better define structures and provide targets for drilling. The cost of the CSAMT survey is estimated to be US$95,000, bringing the total estimated cost of the first phase of recommended projects to US$113,600.

The second recommendation is to drill the areas indicated by the Enzyme Leach soil sampling and the geophysical methods. This phase is dependent on the results of the sampling and geophysical phases. The average hole depth would be approximately 700 feet (215 meters) for a total program of 3500 feet (1100 meters). The cost of the drilling portion of the program is estimated to be approximately US$350,000.

2 Introduction

This Technical Report is prepared for ISM Resources Corp. (ISM or the Company) (A Subsidiary of Ameriwest Lithium Inc.) (Ameriwest). Ameriwest is a publicly traded Canadian corporation with corporate offices in Vancouver, BC, Canada (CSE: AWLI, OTC: AWLIF, FSE: 5HVO).

The ESN property is an early-stage gold exploration property that has been the subject of several exploration programs, including some drilling projects, for approximately 40 years.

The majority of information contained in this report was supplied by the property owner, Trend Resources LLC. Other information has been taken from various sources and, when possible, verified by the author. These other sources include:

- Published literature
- Unpublished reports
- U. S. Bureau of Land Management MLRS website for verification of claim status
- Websites and NI 43-101 reports of competitor companies

Sources are referenced in the text of this document, where appropriate.

The author made a site visit to the ESN property, that is the subject of this report on August 29-31, 2020. During the visit, the author collected samples for assay and for hand specimen, observed the geology and took photographs.

Table 2.1 - Abbreviations and Acronyms Used in Report.

BLM	U. S. Bureau of Land Management
Ag	Chemical symbol for silver
As	Chemical symbol for arsenic
Au	Chemical symbol for gold
g/t	Grams per metric tonne
Hg	Chemical symbol for mercury
km	Kilometer
m	Meter
oz/t	Troy ounces per short ton
NSR	Net Smelter Return
PEA	Preliminary Economic Assessment
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
RC	Reverse circulation
Sb	Chemical symbol for antimony
USFS	U. S. Forest Service

3 Reliance on Other Experts

Maps of the mining claim locations were supplied by the property owner, Robert Friberg, Trend Resources. The locations were within a series of GIS files, picture (jpg) and Google Earth (kml) files that were transmitted to the author electronically on August 28, 2021. The maps were plotted by the author using the shape (shp) files within the GIS file grouping.

The author verified the presence and location of many of the claim stakes and location documents on the ground (Figure 3.1). No title search of the property has been conducted by the author, nor by any other entity, to the author's knowledge. The author relied on the claim information supplied by the property owner except for research of the BLM online database and the location of several claim stakes present on the property. This reliance affects Section 4 of this report.

Other than these items, all sections of the report are the sole responsibility of author Bradley C. Peek, MSc., CPG.

Figure 3.1- Claim corner witnessed by the author on August 29,2020.

4 Property Description and Location

The property is located in White Pine County, Nevada approximately 35 miles (57 kilometers) west of the town of Ely, Nevada, the White Pine County Seat (Figure 4.1). The property position consists of a total of 33 unpatented lode claims. The claims cover an area of approximately 660 acres (267 hectares). The claims are staked on U. S. Government land administered by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U. S. Forest Service (USFS). Each claim covers an area of roughly 20 acres (8.1 hectares). The claims are in one contiguous group. These claims are located in portions of Sections 27, 33 and 34 of Township T17N, R57E and Section 4, T16N, R57E, Mt. Diablo Principal Meridian (Figure 4.2). There are two parcels of private property in

the area of the claims. These are shown in blue in Figure 4.2. The ESN claims overlap both of the parcels of private ownership.

Figure 4.1 - Property location map within Nevada.

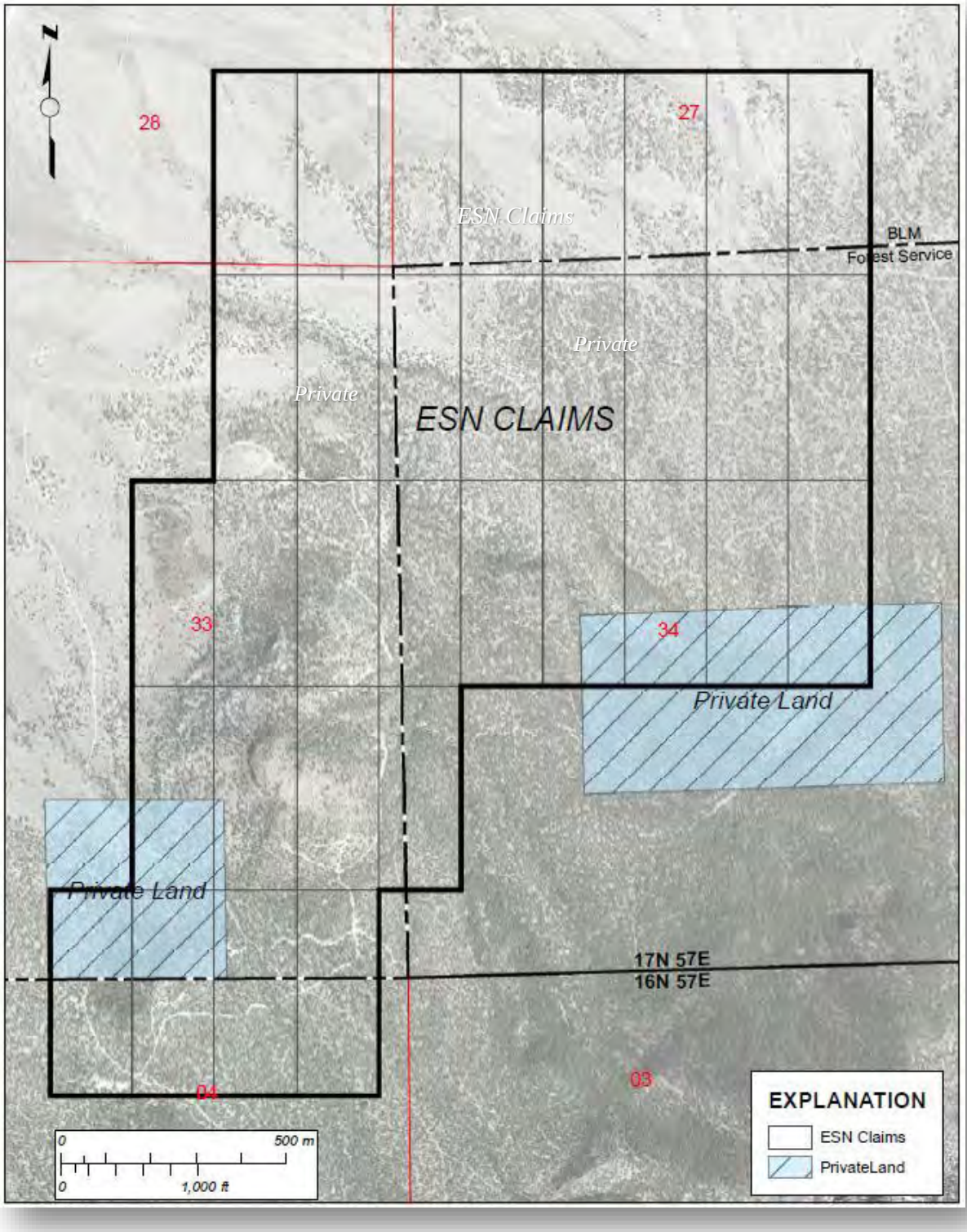


Figure 4.2 – Google Earth image showing the ESN claims, private land and BLM/USFS boundary.

All 33 unpatented lode claims were staked by Trend Resources LLC of Reno, Nevada. Table 4.1 is a listing of the claim names and BLM NV numbers for the claims that have been recorded with the BLM. A check of BLM's MLRS website showed that the claims with NV numbers are listed as active through the 2022 mining claim assessment year.

Table 4.1 - Claims with BLM NV numbers.

Claim Type	Claim No. From	Claim No. To	BLM No. From	BLM No. To
Lode	ESN 1	ESN 1	NV105217692	NV105217692
Lode	ESN 2	ESN 2	NV101544141	NV101544141
Lode	ESN 3	ESN 3	NV105217693	NV105217693
Lode	ESN 4	ESN 4	NV101544142	NV101544142
Lode	ESN 5	ESN 5	NV105217694	NV105217694
Lode	ESN 6	ESN 6	NV101544143	NV101544143
Lode	ESN 7	ESN 15	NV101545449	NV101545457
Lode	ESN 16	ESN 17	NV105217695	NV105217696
Lode	ESN 18	ESN 22	NV101545458	NV101545462
Lode	ESN 23	ESN 24	NV105217697	NV105217698
Lode	ESN 25	ESN 30	NV105217699	NV105217703
Lode	ESN 31	ESN 33	NV105217908	NV105217910

On November 10, 2020, Ameriwest Lithium Inc. ("Ameriwest") acquired the rights under a Mining Lease and Option to Purchase Agreement between Trend Resources LLC ("Trend") and Emigrant Springs Gold Corporation ("Emigrant") dated August 3, 2020, as amended on October 31, 2020 (the "Option Agreement") pursuant to which Trend granted Ameriwest an option (the "Option") to acquire the mineral claims relating to the Emigrant Springs (ESN) project (the "Property"). The rights and obligations of Emigrant under the Option Agreement was assigned to Ameriwest pursuant to an assignment and novation agreement dated November 10, 2020. On February 4, 2022, the Option Agreement was amended and Ameriwest exercised the Option, acquiring the Property. ISM, which is a subsidiary of Ameriwest, acquired the Property pursuant to an asset transfer agreement with Ameriwest dated February 18, 2022. The Property remains subject to a 2% NSR to be paid to Trend and 2% NSR to be paid to Emigrant should the property reach production.

All claims are lode claims located on unencumbered (except for the two 2% NSR royalties stated above) U. S. Government land managed by the BLM and USFS. The staking and filing of lode claims grants the owner lode deposit mineral rights to the ground beneath. Permits must be obtained from the BLM or USFS for any intended surface disturbances. A bond must be posted for any significant surface disturbance. Annual holding costs for the claims are $165 per claim per year to the BLM, due August 31st. There is also a $12 per claim annual Intent to Hold / Annual Labor fee to be paid to White Pine County each year. There is no set expiration of the claims as long as these payments are made annually. If the fee is not paid by the end of the

assessment period (August 31), the claims will lapse and the land will be open to staking by other parties.

Currently, there are no known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the ISM claim area.

The land under claim contains no buildings or other structures. There are no known mineralized zones on or below the surface of the staked land, other than those defined by the exploration efforts described in this report. To the author's knowledge there are no environmental liabilities associated with the property position, nor any mine workings (other than one caved adit) or development of any sort.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The ESN claim block falls between elevations of 6700 and 7300 feet (2045 and 2225 meters) above sea level. The topography is moderately rugged consisting of outcrops of the Paleozoic sediments and jasperoids along with the alluvial outwash slopes away from the outcrops. The area can partly be traversed by 4-wheel drive vehicles where roads to old drill sites or to the Emigrant Spring have been built, but often with some difficulty. There are no maintained roads crossing the property, however the northeast edge of the claim block lies within ½ mile (±0.7km) of a county-maintained gravel road.

The lower side of the property is covered with sage brush while the majority of the property, above approximately 6800 feet (2075m), is pinion-juniper forest. The area lies in the eastern rain shadow of the Sierra Nevada and is high desert. Ely, the nearest town of any size and the seat of White Pine County has a population of 3,924 persons and an average annual precipitation of 9.76 inches (248 mm). In July, the hottest month, it has an average high temperature of 87.6°F (30.9°C) and an average low temperature of 48.1°F (8.9°C). In December, the coldest month, it has an average high temperature of 39.5°F (4.2°C) and an average low of 11.0°F (-11.7°C) (Source: Wikipedia.org).

Ely, Nevada is located about 35 miles (57 km) east of the property. Figure 5.1 below is a graphic representation of the Ely average monthly temperatures and rainfall (Source: usclimatedata.com).

The relatively mild climatic conditions allow for field work to continue throughout most of the year.

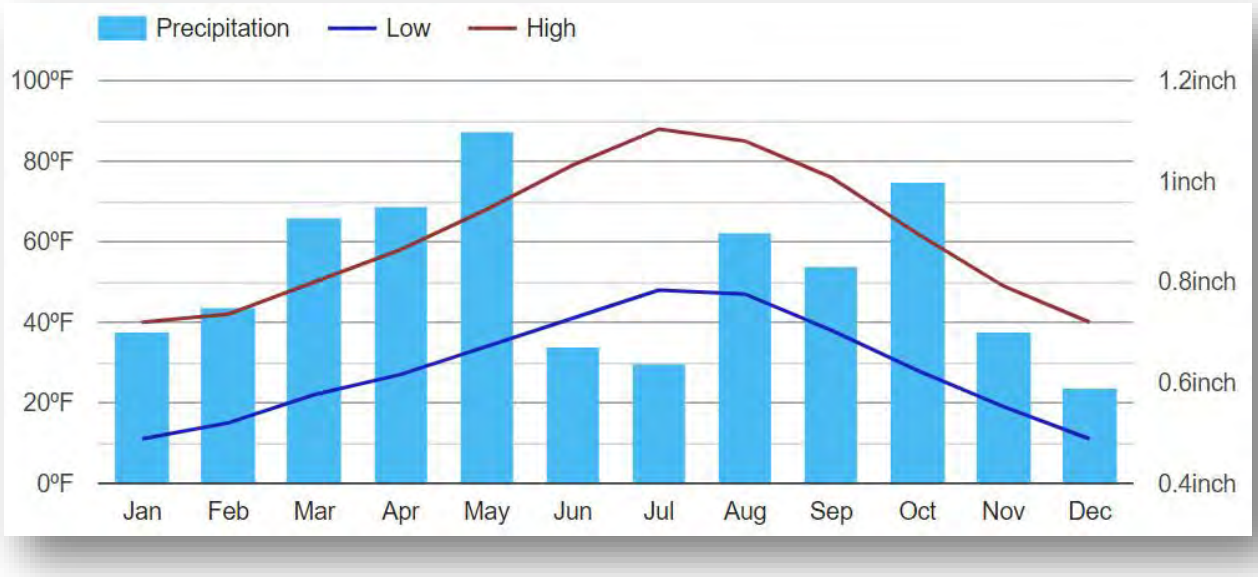


Figure 5.1 – Monthly high and low temperatures and rainfall for Ely, Nevada.

The property can be accessed from Ely by driving northwest on U. S. Highway 50 for 45 miles (72 kilometers) and then south on the county-maintained gravel road for 7 miles (11 kilometers). From the county road the northwest edge of the claim block is approximately 0.5 miles (0.7km) on 3 different two-track unmaintained dirt roads.

Should a viable mineral deposit be discovered and proven:

- Power is available from a 230-volt transmission line, approximately 15 miles (8km) to the north of the ESN claim block.
- Water rights will need to be obtained, along with a water source, either from a nearby stream (most of which are ephemeral) or by drilling a water well.
- Surface rights for mining operations, tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas and processing plant sites can be obtained from the U. S. Government agency managing the surface rights by conducting the necessary studies (environmental, air quality, archaeological), etc.) and obtaining the necessary permits.
- Nevada has a large population of mining personnel in several towns and cities near the ESN project site.

Northern Nevada is the most mining-friendly jurisdiction in the U. S. with numerous mines currently operating in the region. Nevada is one of the leading gold producing areas of the world and by far the leading gold producing state with around 75% of the U. S. production (Sheaffer and Simmons, 2020).

6 History

There have been several phases of mineral exploration on the ESN property. Some of the early programs referred to the prospect as "Emigrant Springs" due to the location of Emigrant Spring adjacent to the property. This should not be confused with the Emigrant (sometimes referred to as "Emigrant Springs") deposit on the south end of the Carlin Trend in the Rain Subdistrict.

Table 6.1 is a summary of the exploration efforts as they are known to the author. The original owner of the property, Trend Resources LLC, was able to acquire some of the data from previous company's programs, but unfortunately much of the data have been lost or have not yet been located.

The information in Table 6.1 and the following explanation came primarily from the Trend Resources files. Several hand-drawn and hand-drafted maps that show the locations of the geology, rock and soil samples and drill hole locations are expressed in methods that were in use at the time they were generated.

Year	Entity	Work Performed	Source	Comments
1979-1980	Earth Resources Co.	Geologic mapping, rock chip and soil sampling	Earth Res sampling & geologic map	2 Cross Sections, map
1980-1983	Houston Int'l Minerals Corp.	Geologic mapping, rock sampling, soil sampling & drilled 19 RC holes	HIMCO & Bear Creek geologic maps	Drill hole location data from maps but no attitude, depth or assay data for drill holes
1983-1984	Bear Creek Mining Co.	Geologic mapping, rock sampling, drilled 3 or 4 rotary holes in 1983 and 1 rotary hole to 865' in 1984	Bear Creek geologic map and invoice from Eklund Drilling	Location data from maps but no assay data for drill holes
1989	USMX	RC Drilling - Somewhere between 6 and 29 holes	Indicated on Homestake geologic map. Collar data in Homestake spreadsheet	Collar info but no assays
1995-1996	Homestake Mining Co.	Geologic mapping, rock sampling, geophysics (3.5 miles CSAMT) and 7 RC holes in 1995 (?) and 17,180 feet of RC drilling in 27 holes in 1996	Sterling and Dilles, 1996 Homestake report	Location data, geologic logs and assay data for 1996 drill holes. No assays for 1995 drilling. No CSAMT results.
2008-2009	Rae Wallace Mining Co.	Geologic mapping, more than 100 rock samples	Map, rock sample assays (Mough/Friberg)	

Table 6.1 - Summary of previous exploration programs on the ESN property.

Earth Resources was the first company known to have staked claims over the property. In 1980 - 1983, Houston International Minerals Corporation (HIMCO) acquired Earth Resources and conducted drilling on the south part of the Project. Their drilling (14(?) RC holes) was apparently all vertical and was concentrated near prominent jasperoids. No results from the drilling are known. A geologic map of the area was also produced.

USMX drilled at least 9 holes in 1989 in the east-central part of the Project, in an area where jasperoids in the Chainman Shale have returned anomalous gold values. Drilling results for this round of drilling are also unknown.

Homestake Mining Company appears to have had the most extensive exploration program on the property, which they designated the "North Newark Valley" project. Homestake had two periods of drilling, which are described in Section 10.

Trend Resources in 2007 and Rae Wallace Mining Company worked in 2008 and 2009 collected more than 100 rock samples. The results of that sampling were made available and indicate significantly anomalous gold values up to 5.7 g/t Au. Figure 6.3 illustrates the higher-grade results from the Rae Wallace rock sampling. While considerable information was made available in the form of some lab certificates and several spreadsheets showing sample locations, analyses and rock descriptions, most of this information could not be verified by the author.

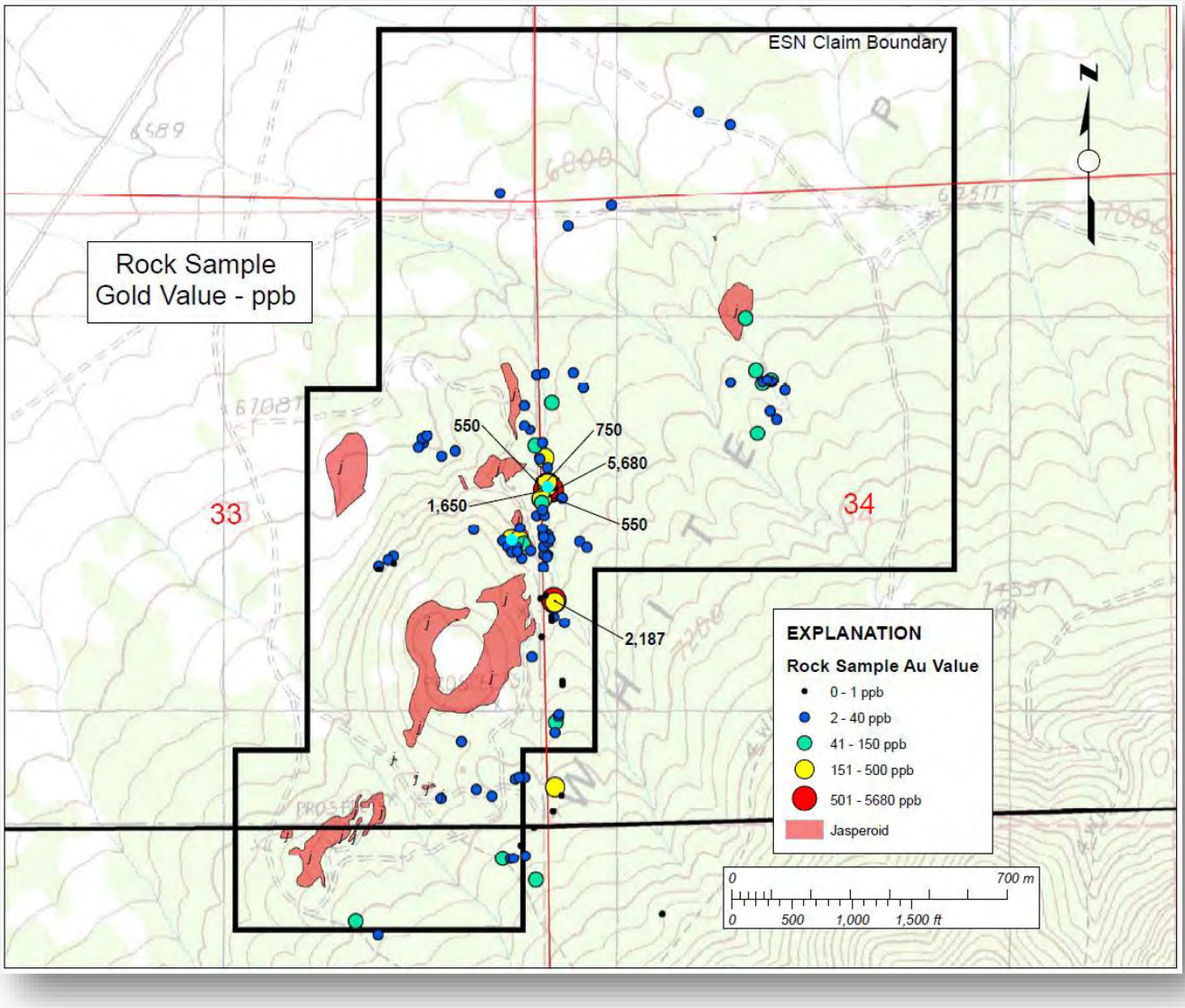


Figure 0.1 - Significant assay values from the Rae Wallace Mining Co. rock sampling (from Friberg, 2019).

7 Geologic Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The ESN Project is located on the western edge of the White Pine Mountains in the White Pine Mining District which are in the eastern sector of the Great Basin in east-central Nevada. The White Pine Mountains are one of the many mountain ranges that have been uplifted along north-striking, steeply dipping normal faults formed during extension that formed the Great Basin Physiographic Province. This region was subjected to east-west compression during the Sevier and Laramide orogenies in the Cretaceous and early Tertiary. This compression resulted in the formation of broadly north-trending folds and thrust faults (Pennington, et al, 2012). Mesozoic compression is marked by thrust displacements generally confined to specific units. Extension beginning in the middle Tertiary has affected much of southwestern North America, resulting in the Basin and Range style of physiography that is present from southern Oregon to central Mexico. Cambrian through Pennsylvanian strata are dominated by carbonates, with lesser siliciclastics in a section with several important regional unconformities.

Late Mesozoic felsic intrusive centers are restricted to district scale features and frequently are sites of mineralization (i.e., Mt. Hamilton, Bald Mtn.). Tertiary volcanics and sediments were developed in local fields and basins and regional units are not seen.

Figure 7.1 shows the generalized stratigraphic column of the eastern Great Basin from Lawrence, et al (2007). The portion of the graphic that would be most pertinent to the ESN Project would be the central portion of the diagram for Eastern Nevada and the Mississippian and Devonian rock units.

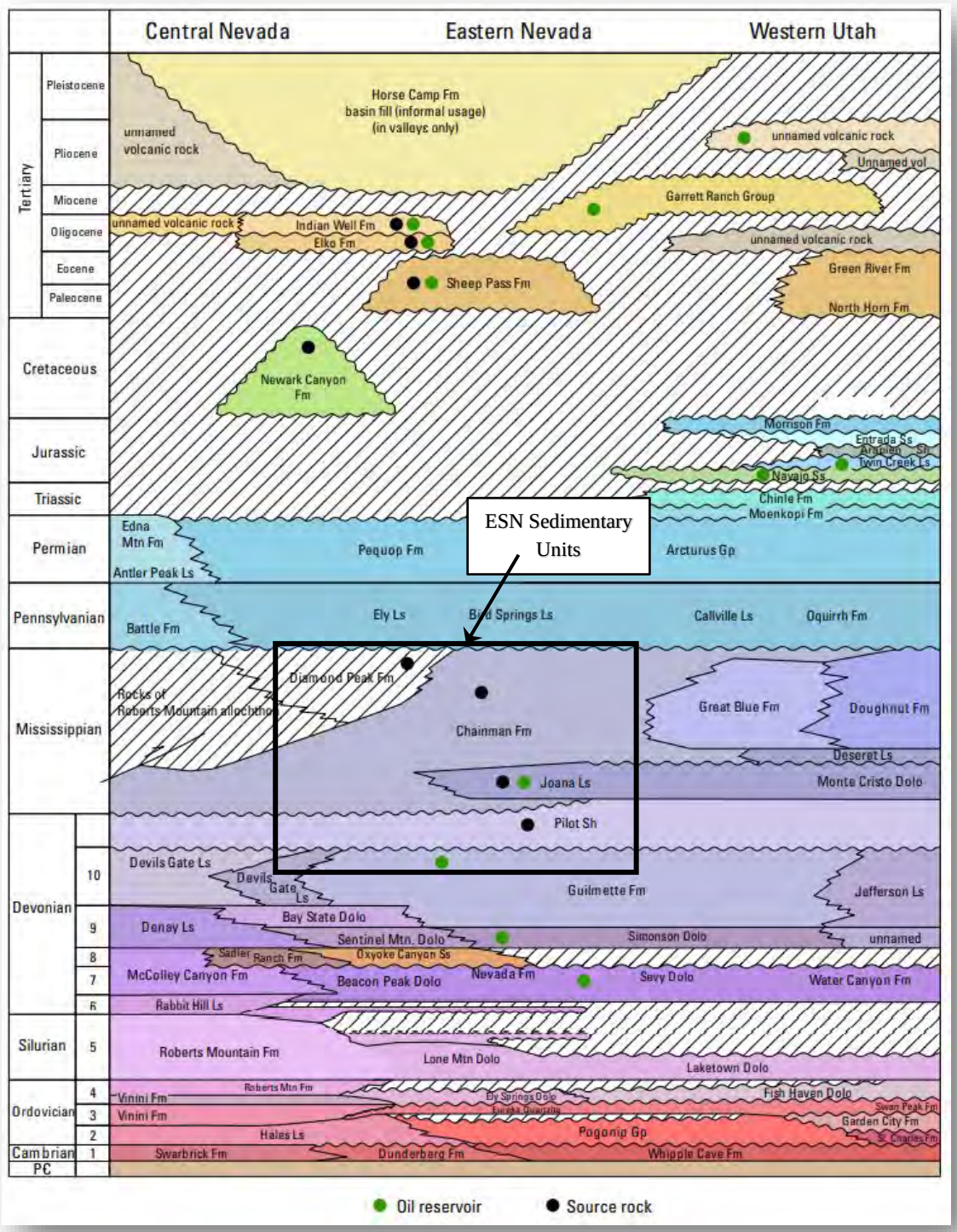


Figure 7.1 - Generalized stratigraphic column for the eastern Great Basin (from Lawrence, et al, 2007).

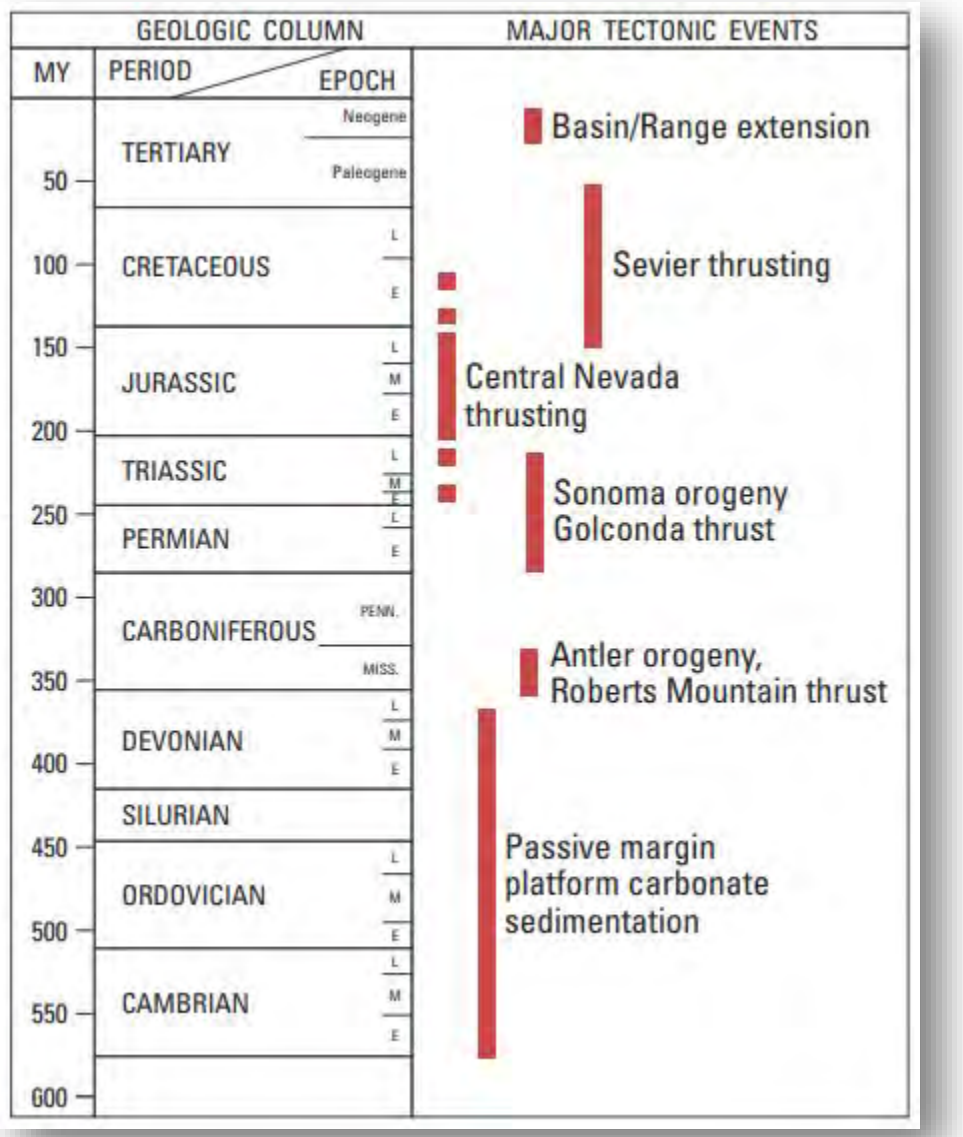


Figure 7.2 - Time sequence of major tectonic events of the eastern Great Basin (from Lawrence, et al, 2007).

Large scale extension has broken the region into elongate fault blocks forming mountain ranges and alluvium filled valleys – Basin and Range topography. The White Pine Mountains are one of the many mountain ranges that have been uplifted along north-striking steeply dipping normal faults (Pennington, et al, 2012) (Mough, 2010). Figure 7.3 is a map of White Pine County, Nevada showing the typical Basin and Range topography (from Hose, et al, 1976).

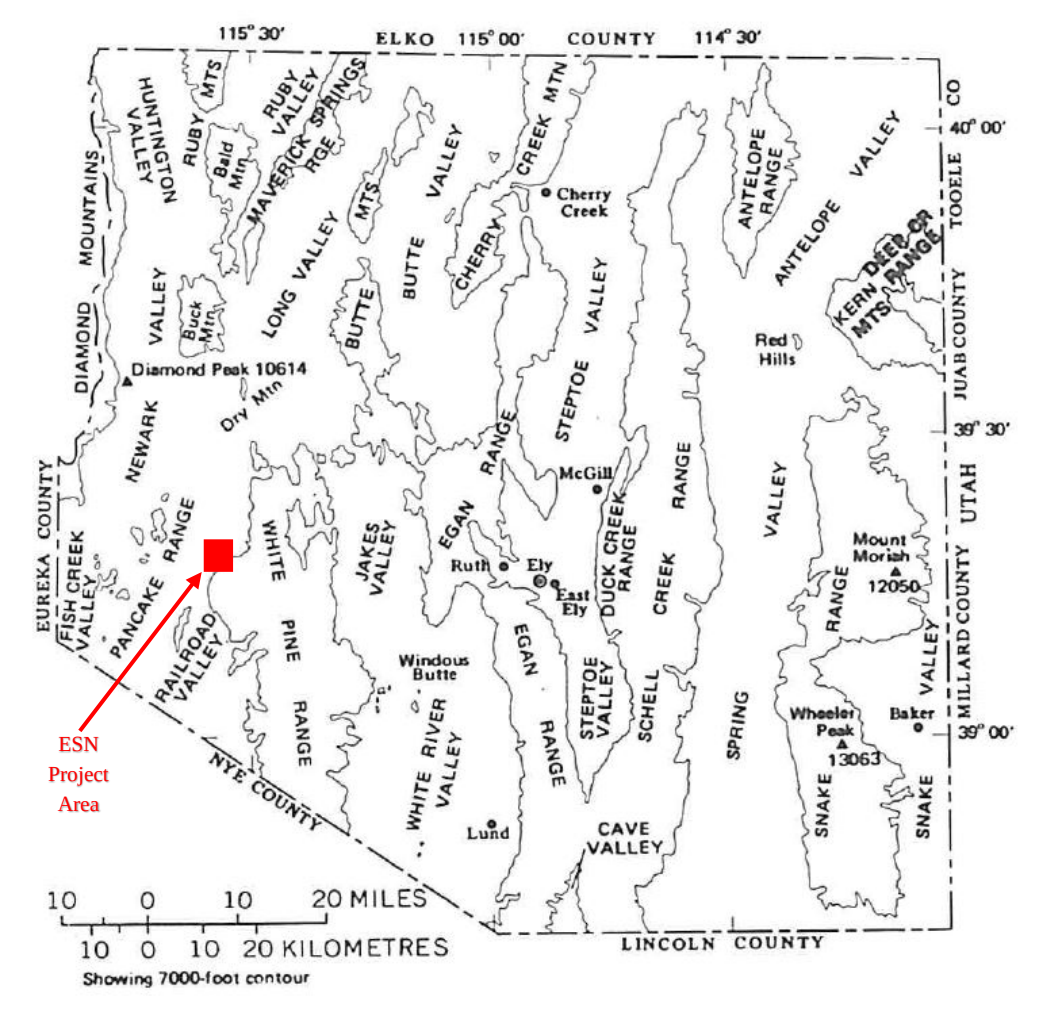


Figure 7.3 - Physiographic map of White Pine County (Hose, et al, 1976)

Geologic mapping in the vicinity of the Project area by the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology is shown in Figure 7.4. The key to the formation names on the map is on the following page.

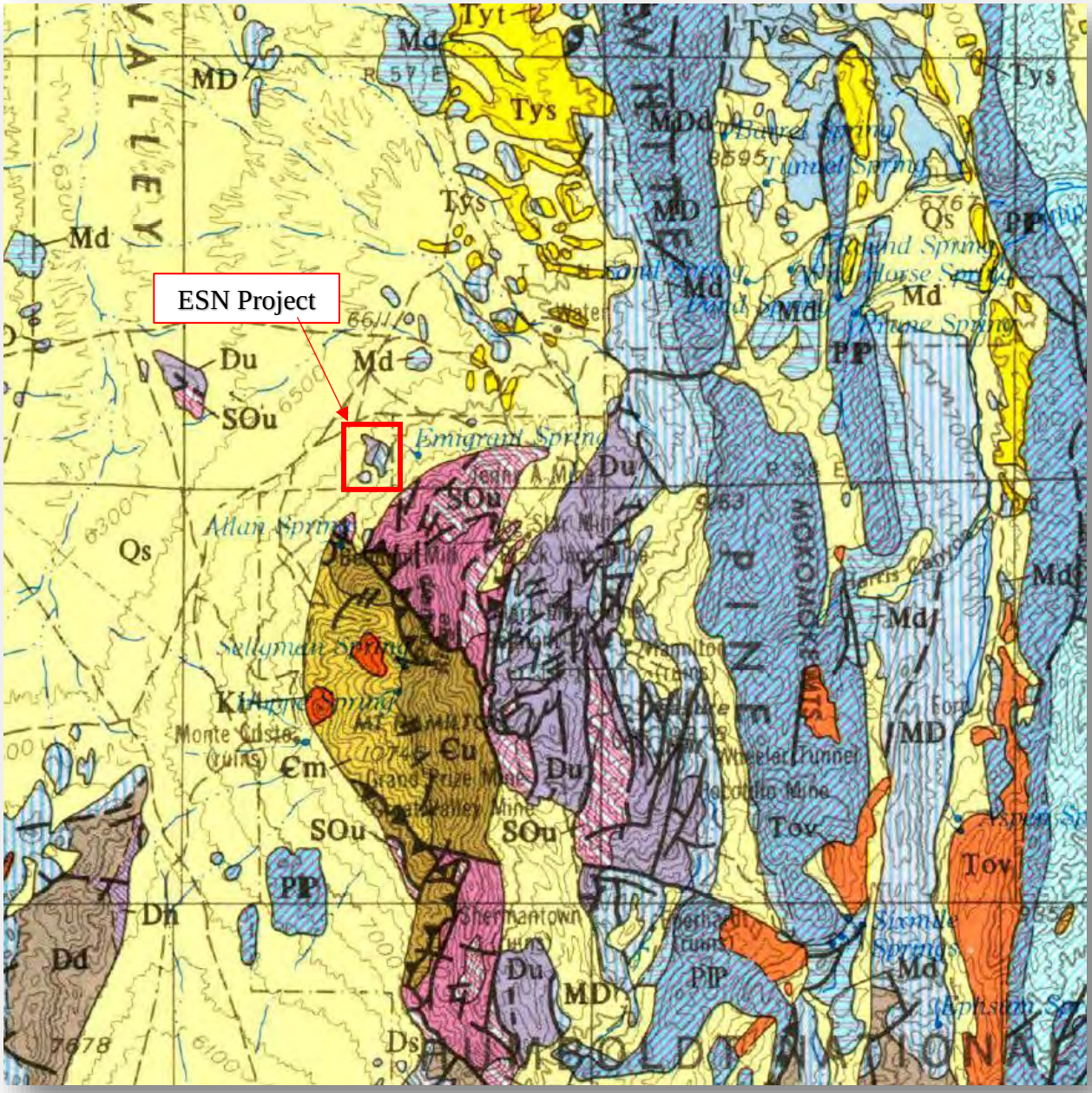
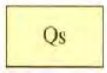


Figure 7.4 - Geology in the vicinity of the ESN Project (from Hose, et al, 1976, Plate 1).

Key to Figure 7.4

Sedimentary Rocks

Quaternary



Sedimentary Rocks

Tertiary

Younger sedimentary and volcanic rocks

Older ash-flow tuffs

Permian-Pennsylvanian

Riepe Spring Limestone of Steele (1960) and Ely Limestone

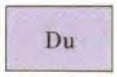
Mississippian

Diamond Peak Formation in part of the White Pine Range and west

Mississippian-Devonian

Chainman Shale, Joana Limestone, and Pilot Shale

Devonian



Guilmette Limestone and Simonson and Sevy Dolomites, undivided

Devils Gate Limestone

Simonson and Sevy Dolomites

Cambrian

Upper Part

Middle Part

Igneous Rocks

Cretaceous

Intrusive rocks

7.2 Local Geology

The majority of the property is concealed by a veneer of Recent alluvium, with outcropping Paleozoic sediments exposed over about one-third of the area; these rocks include the Devils Gate Limestone, Pilot Shale, Joanna Limestone, and Chainman Shale. Each of these units is an important host for mineralization in the region. These units are present in an upright stratigraphic section, cut by steep normal faults. Scattered erosional windows exposing bedrock indicate the overlying alluvium is relatively thin. No exposures of igneous rock have been observed (Mough, 2010).

Stratigraphy

The oldest exposed unit is the Devonian Devils Gate Limestone, a regionally extensive unit equivalent to the Guilmette Limestone. This is a grey micritic limestone, thick to massive bedded, weathering to bold cliffs and outcrops. Total thickness in the region is about 350 m. Generally, it has low permeability, but forms a host rock to historic silver deposits in the Mt. Hamilton district and the nearby Pan gold deposit. Exploration to date has shown it to be a footwall to gold mineralization (Mough, 2010).

Conformably overlying the Devils Gate is the Pilot Shale of Devonian-Mississippian age, a tan to olive silty shale-siltstone, locally dolomitic. It is a laminated to thin bedded, platy weathering unit forming rounded slopes; thickness averages 60 m. Locally some sandstone is present at and near the base. This is an important host to regional gold deposits. The Pilot Shale in the White Pine Mining district is believed to be to be 150 – 200 feet (45 – 60 meters) thick by Humphrey (1960).

Overlying this conformably(?) is the Joana Limestone of Mississippian age. A critical regional structure and alteration obscure detailed contact relations. This is a silty, micritic limestone, thin to medium bedded, with abundant crinoid fossils and commonly with a basal quartz arenite bed. Thickness is variable, averaging about 70 meters but locally attenuated or repeated by thrusting. This unit forms a host rock to several local gold deposits. Humphrey (1960) stated that the Joana is between 150 and 200 feet (45 and 75 meters) thick in the White Pine Mining District.

Conformably overlying the Joana is the Chainman Shale of Mississippian age. The unit includes grey to black, organic rich shale, shaly limestone and limestone, sandstone and sandy shale. Generally, a section of limestone and limy beds is present near the base, with shale forming most of the formation; sandstone increases up-section. The thickness of the Chainman “exceeds 500 feet” (150 meters) (Humphrey, 1960).

A section of boulder to cobble-size alluvium, derived from lithologies exposed in the adjacent ridges, mantles much of the lower elevations. A maximum thickness of 40 m is indicated (Mough, 2010).

Structure:

The dominant structural element on the Project is a regional thrust, localized within the Joanna Formation. Variable, differential motion on this thrust has both attenuated and thickened the Joanna but does not appear to have significantly affected other units. By inference, this motion is

east-directed and of Mesozoic age. Strong normal faults trending N-S and NE control topography on the Project but are not directly exposed. Weaker NW trending faults are also present. No detailed structural work has been attempted on the Project. These N-S elements appear to control alteration in the central portion of the Project, while the Joanna thrust has controlled stratiform silicification throughout the district (Mough, 2010).

Alteration/Mineralization:

Alteration and mineralization are widespread in the Project area and take a variety of styles, largely influenced by rock type. Jasperoidal silicification is the most conspicuous alteration. The jasperoids are present as two separate events and are pervasively developed in the highly fractured Joana Limestone. They almost everywhere accompanied by strong hematite and limonite staining. The jasperoid forms bold cliffs and bluffs in the southern portion of the Project. Locally, the jasperoid is overprinted by younger jasperoid breccia and fault fill. Some of the jasperoids are marked by drusy quartz and less common small white quartz veins.

Figure 7.5 - Jasperoid outcrop in the Chainman Shale.

Strong hematite-limonite-geothite impregnations and flooding are found locally. They are sub-gossanous to massive with variable silica and are generally confined to the Chainman Shale, although locally are also present on structures within the Joana. Bold red-brown and maroon fracture coatings and weathered surfaces are common in the sandier portions of the Chainman and may reflect the continental derivation of these sediments or oxidation sometimes associated with Carlin-type alteration. Limy beds in the Chainman are weakly bleached to strongly jasperoidal near structures.

Figure 7.6 - Jasperoid breccia within the Chainman Shale.

Pervasive weak bleaching is present in the Pilot Shale, producing a uniform light tan-pink weakly leached appearing float. Significant silicification is confined to within a few meters of the basal contact. The Devils Gate Limestone hosts weak local calcite veining and rare pods and breccias of jasperoid with a few bleached beds. Carbon remobilization, while certainly present, is disorderly and variable. Traces of barite have been seen as an apparent late mineral stage but are rare (Mough, 2010).

At least 4 companies produced geologic maps of the ESN Project area: Houston International Minerals, Bear Creek Mining Company, Homestake Mining Company and Rae Wallace Mining Company. The most recent attempt was from the Rae Wallace era and is presented below as Figure 7.7 (from Friberg, 2019). Formational abbreviations used in Figure 7.7 are as follows:

Qa – Quaternary Alluvium
J – Jasperoid
KTss – Cretaceous-Tertiary Sandstone
Mch – Mississippian Chainman Shale
Mj – Mississippian Joana Limestone
Mp – Mississippian Pilot Shale
Ddg – Devonian Devils Gate Limestone

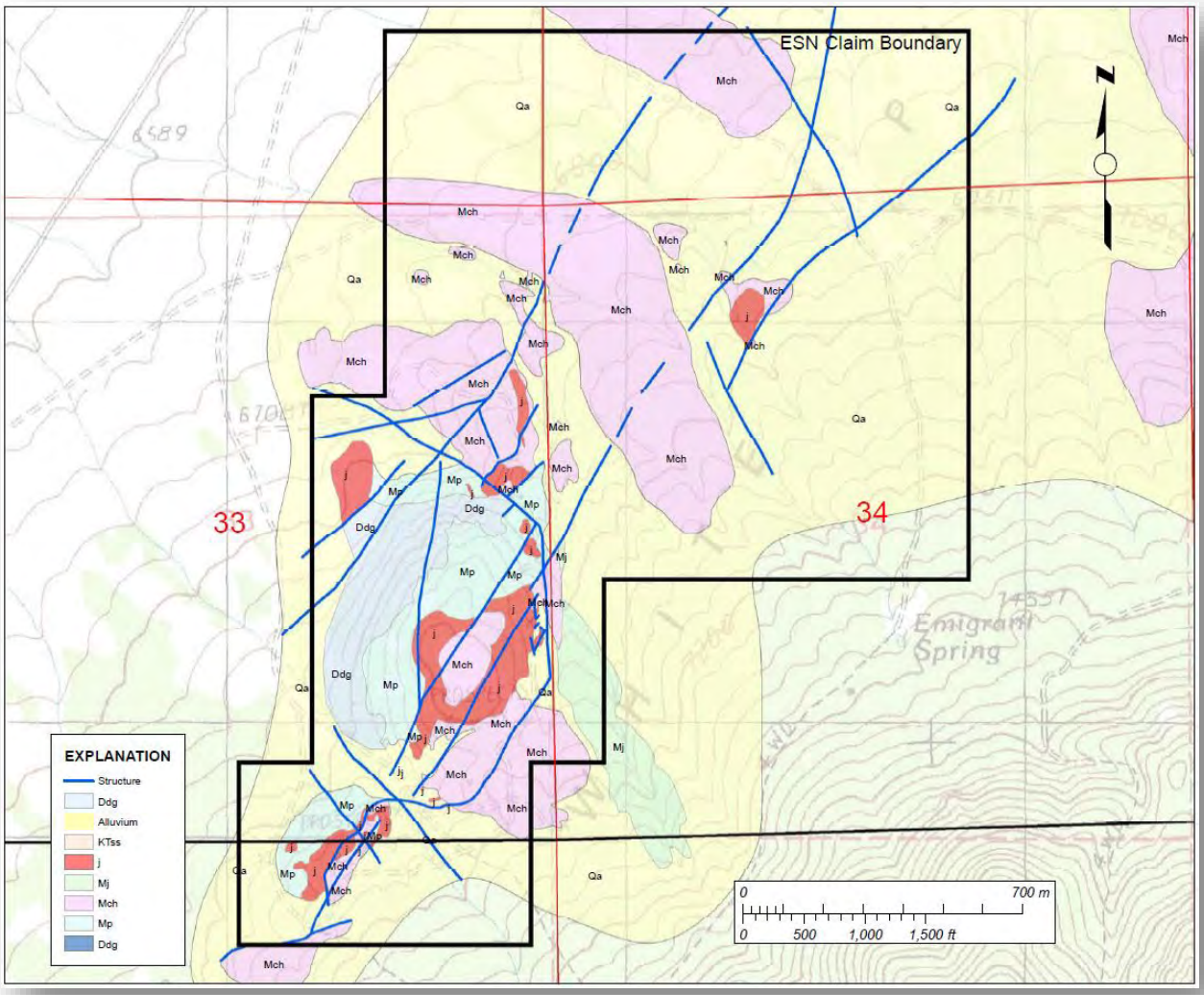


Figure 7.7 - Geologic map of the Project area (from Friberg, 2019).

8 Deposit Types

The ESN Project is envisioned to have potential for a Carlin-type gold deposit. Since their discovery in the 1960s, Carlin-type deposits have made northern Nevada one of the leading gold producing areas of the world and by far the leading gold producing state with around 75% of the U. S. production (Sheaffer and Simmons, 2020).

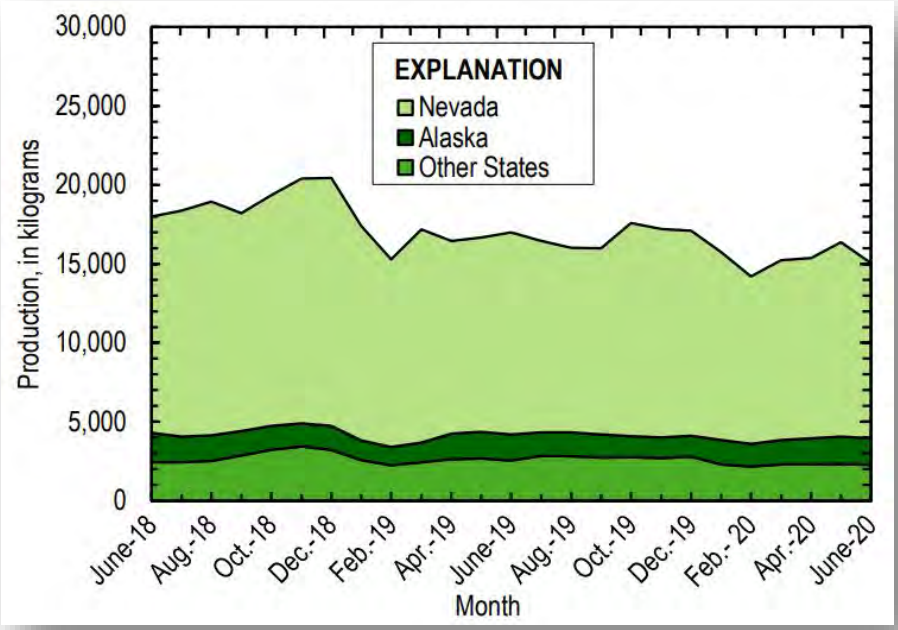


Figure 8.1 - U. S. gold production, June 2018-June 2020 (Sheaffer and Simmons, 2020).

Carlin-type gold deposits are epigenetic, disseminated, auriferous pyrite (marcasite or arsenopyrite) deposits characterized by carbonate dissolution, argillic alteration, sulfidation, and silicification of typically calcareous sedimentary rocks (Hofstra and Cline, 2000). Forty years of mining and numerous studies have provided a detailed geologic picture of the deposits, yet a comprehensive and widely accepted genetic model remains elusive. The genesis of the deposits has been difficult to determine owing to difficulties in identifying and analyzing the fine-grained, volumetrically minor, and common ore and gangue minerals, and because of postore weathering and oxidation. In addition, other approximately contemporaneous precious metal deposits have overprinted, or are overprinted by, Carlin-type mineralization. The deposits occur in clusters or along trends and exhibit both structural and stratigraphic controls (Cline, et al, 2005). In recent years, many gold mines in northern Nevada have had success drilling beneath the open pit reserves to intersect the high-grade feeder structures of their deposits. The ESN Project occurs at the intersection of the Battle Mountain and Bald Mountain trends (Figure 8.2).

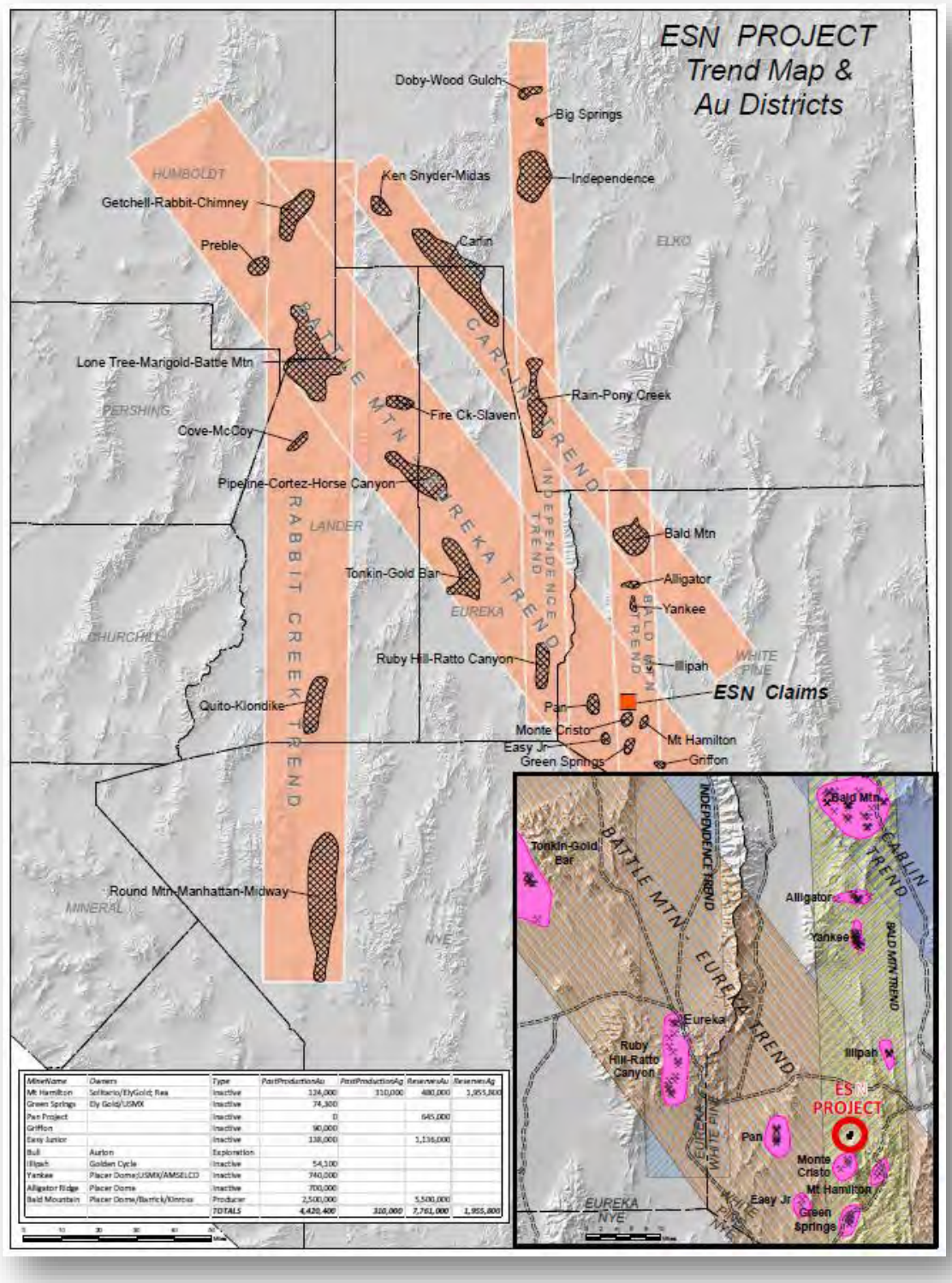


Figure 8.2 - Major gold mine trends in northern Nevada in relation to the ESN Project (from Friberg, 2019).

A multitude of scholarly papers have been written over the years which compare and contrast the attributes of the various Carlin-type deposits in northern and central Nevada. The arguments for and against the various characteristics as they apply to the ESN Project are beyond the scope of this report, especially since so little is known of the ESN project's finer aspects. Nonetheless, the ESN Project shares many of the features that have been used to define Carlin-type gold deposits. Among them are:

- Occurrence along NNE trending high angle faults
- Low angle thrust fault(s)
- Occurrence in Paleozoic sedimentary rocks
- Alteration types
    - Decalcification
    - Argillic
    - Silicification / Jasperoid
    - Oxidation
- Stratigraphic and structural controls to mineralization
- Anomalous values of As, Sb, Hg
- Mineralization in an anticlinal structure
- Mineralization primarily in Joana Limestone but also in Chainman Formation

9 Exploration

9.1 Rock Samples Collected by the Author

During the author's site visit to the ESN property in August 2020, seven rock samples were collected and analyzed, primarily to confirm that there is a mineralized system present at the ESN property. The locations of the samples were recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS.

Table 9.1 - Locations of sample collected by the author in August 2020.

			UTM NAD83		ELEVATION
SAMPLE ID	Latitude	Longitude	Easting	Northing	(m)
ESN 320502	39.29657397	-115.55396	624694	4350684	2127
ESN 320503	39.29763101	-115.55500	624602	4350800	2111
ESN 320504	39.29764400	-115.55502	624601	4350801	2109
ESN 320505	39.29795397	-115.55447	624648	4350837	2111
ESN 320506	39.29880104	-115.55430	624661	4350931	2106
ESN 320507	39.29881596	-115.55419	624671	4350933	2105
ESN 320508	39.29765197	-115.55482	624618	4350803	2111

The samples were shipped to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada, where they were analyzed for 51 elements. Results for some of the more important elements are shown in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2 - Selected results from samples collected by the author in August 2020.

Sample ID	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppm	Cr ppm	Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	Te ppm	Zn ppm
ESN 320502	0.06	222	0.24	22	0.43	15.7	0.11	3.30	7.43	1.24	383
ESN 320503	0.86	109	0.14	37	0.58	21.0	0.90	3.68	25.6	3.32	383
ESN 320504	0.05	341	<0.02	20	0.36	23.2	0.06	11.65	17.4	0.11	1600
ESN 320505	0.07	311	<0.02	17	1.14	22.2	1.09	5.81	48.3	0.69	629
ESN 320506	0.68	260	0.03	8	0.46	12.9	0.70	4.94	20.5	2.61	373
ESN 320507	0.80	305	0.30	18	0.29	46.1	0.31	3.78	12.6	1.70	316
ESN 320508	0.05	190	<0.02	35	0.99	27.0	0.33	6.63	15.6	0.15	404

The results confirm that there is definitely a mineralizing system beneath the ESN property that is expressing itself at surface.

9.2 Enzyme Leach Survey

An Enzyme Leach survey was performed over the claims in 2021. The samples were collected in June by Robert Friberg, a principal in Trend Resources, the company that owns the ESN claims, and by Locke Goldsmith, P.Eng. a contract geologist. Both are Qualified Persons. A total of 138 soil samples were collected across the ESN property on east-west lines, spaced 750

feet apart. Samples were taken at a 300-foot spacing along the lines. Figure 9.1 shows the locations of the sample sites within the ESN claim group.

The Enzyme Leach method uses a weak leaching solution to selective dissolve the amorphous MnO_2 coatings on surface grains. MnO_2 acts as a 'collector' of a number of elements which are then analytically read in the ppb and ppt range by ICP-Mass Spectrometry.

The samples were taken in accordance with instructions as outlined by Skyline Assayers & Laboratories in Tucson, Arizona. Skyline analyzed these samples by an enzyme process which detects elemental values that have ionically mobilized to the surface. Dr. Robert Clark, geochemist and owner of Skyline Labs and the patented Enzyme Leach process, produced contours of the elements and authored a report explaining the significance of the results. Skyline is an ISO certified and accredited laboratory.

The contoured data for each element and a discussion of each element's significance are displayed below.

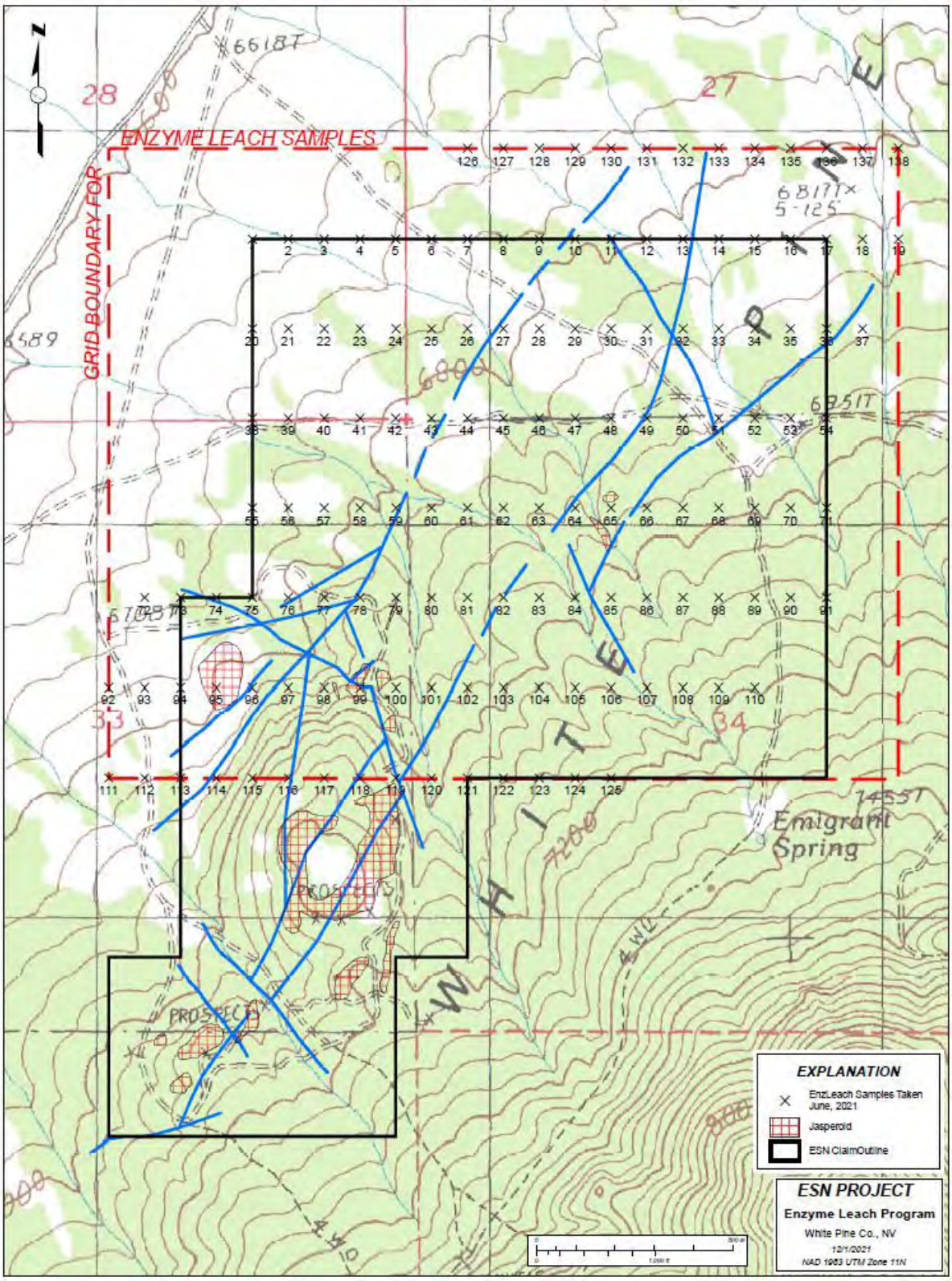


Figure 9.1 - Locations of enzyme leach sample sties.

9.3 Enzyme Leach – Main Elements

9.3.1 Gold

Gold can form highs over subsurface enrichments. Gold can also form highs where the oxidizing conditions are most intense. In Figure 9.2, the gold-colored dots are probably a central high and the magenta dots show other Au trends.

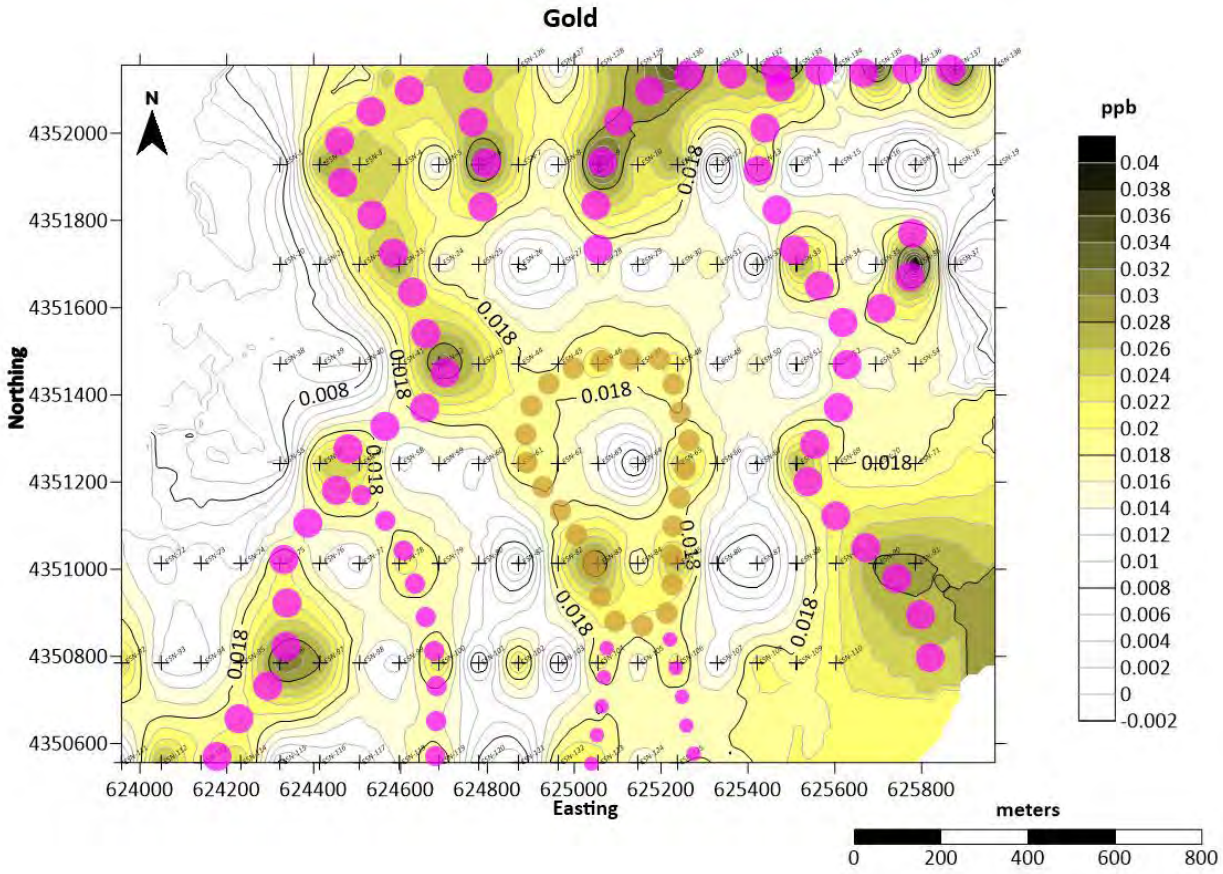


Figure 9.2 - Enzyme Leach Au data contours.

9.3.2 Chlorine

Chlorine is an indicator of strongly oxidizing conditions in the subsurface, due to the oxidation of minerals. The blue dots show a nested halo pattern, which indicates a broad area of both chemical oxidation and reduction in the subsurface. A discrete small halo around site ESN-77 may indicate a mineralized area in the subsurface

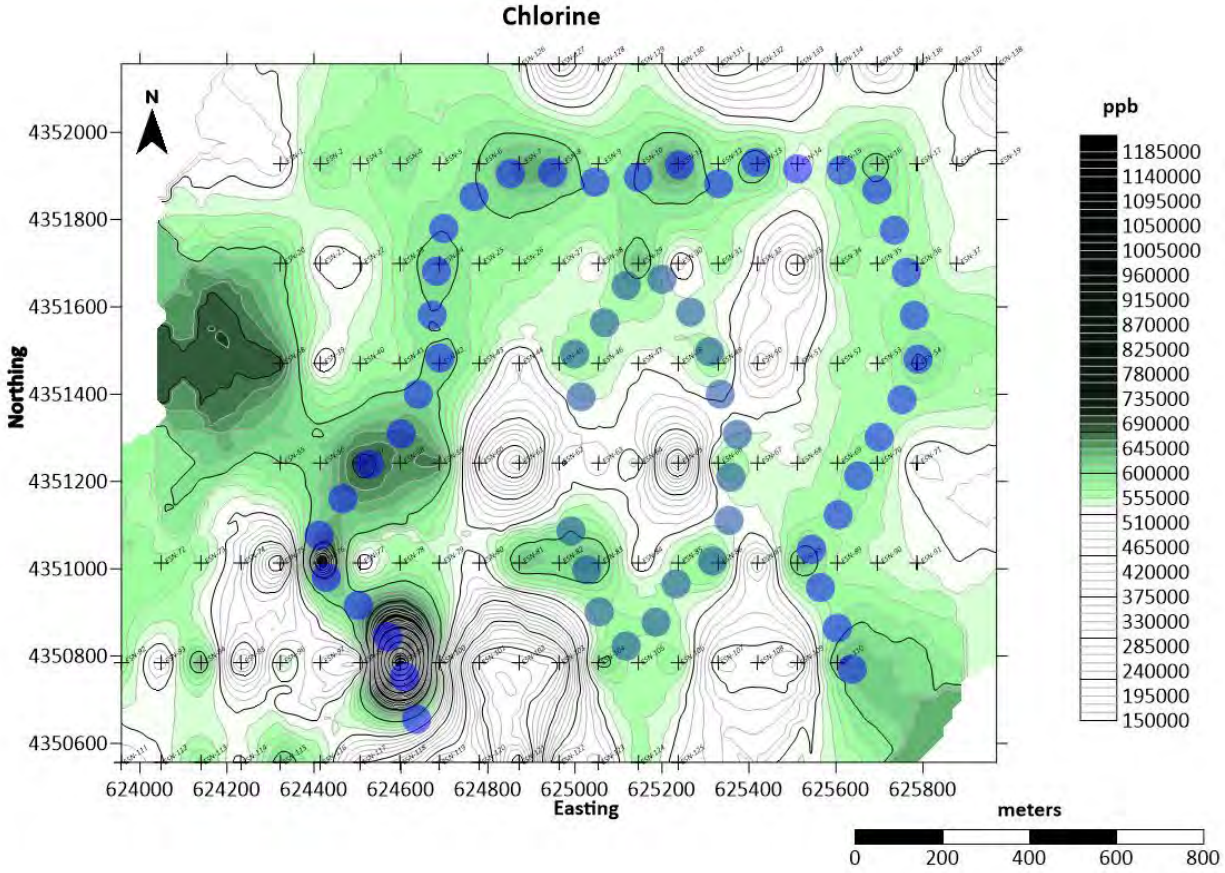


Figure 9.3 - Enzyme Leach Chlorine data contours.

9.3.3 Antimony

Antimony often forms halos around the cores of mineralized systems. Note the halo centered on site ESN-75 and 76.

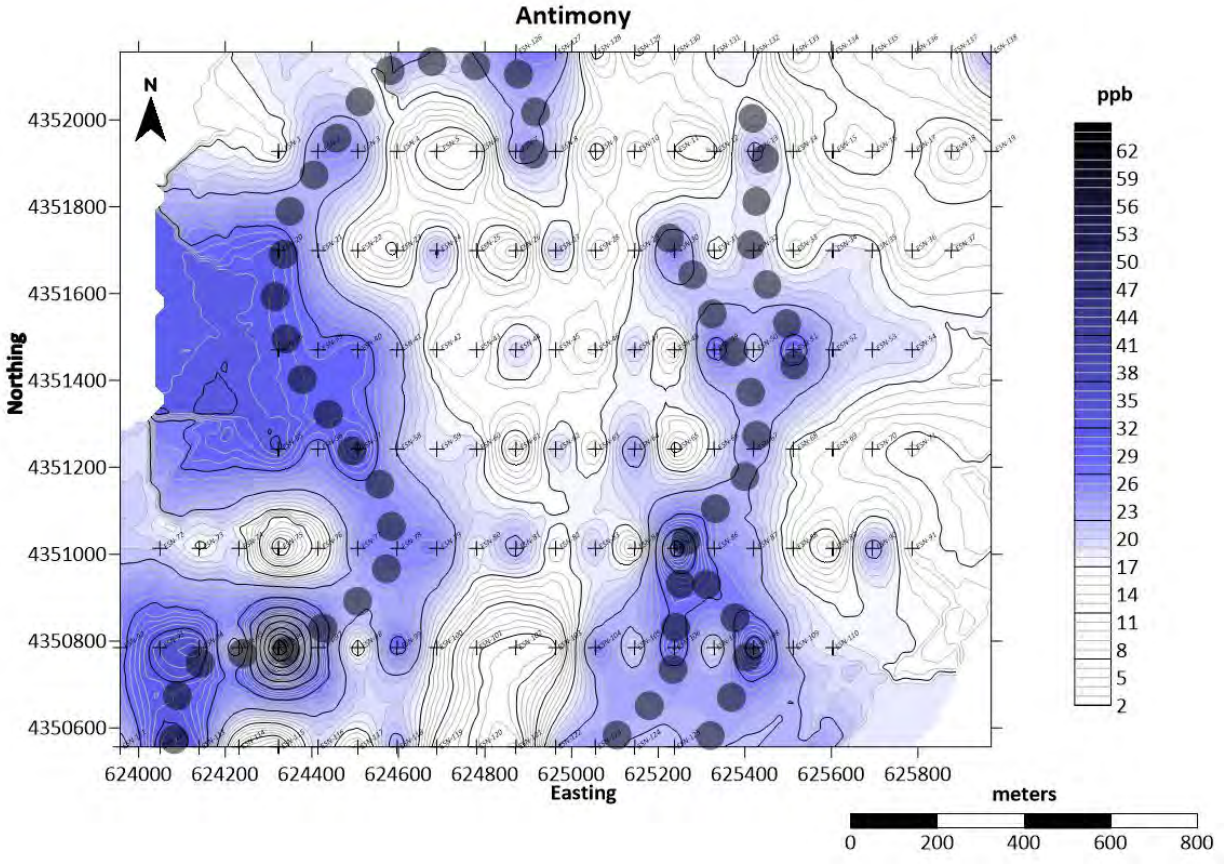


Figure 9.4 - Enzyme Leach Antimony data contours.

9.3.4 Bromine

Bromine often forms halos around mineralized areas in the subsurface. This small Br halo is centered on site ESN-77.

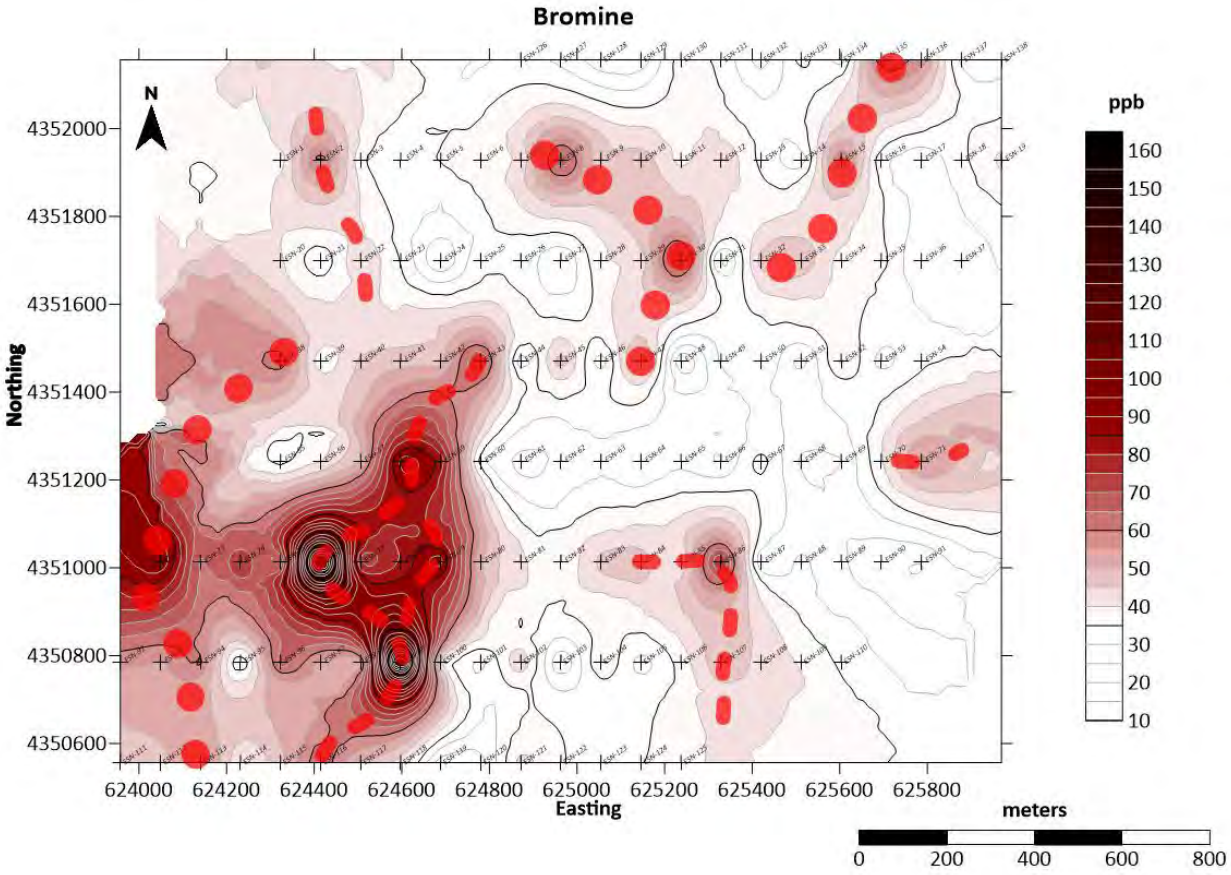


Figure 9.5 - Enzyme Leach Bromine data contours.

9.3.5 Iodine

Iodine, much like Cl and Br, is an indicator of oxidation of reduced (often mineralized) zones in the subsurface.

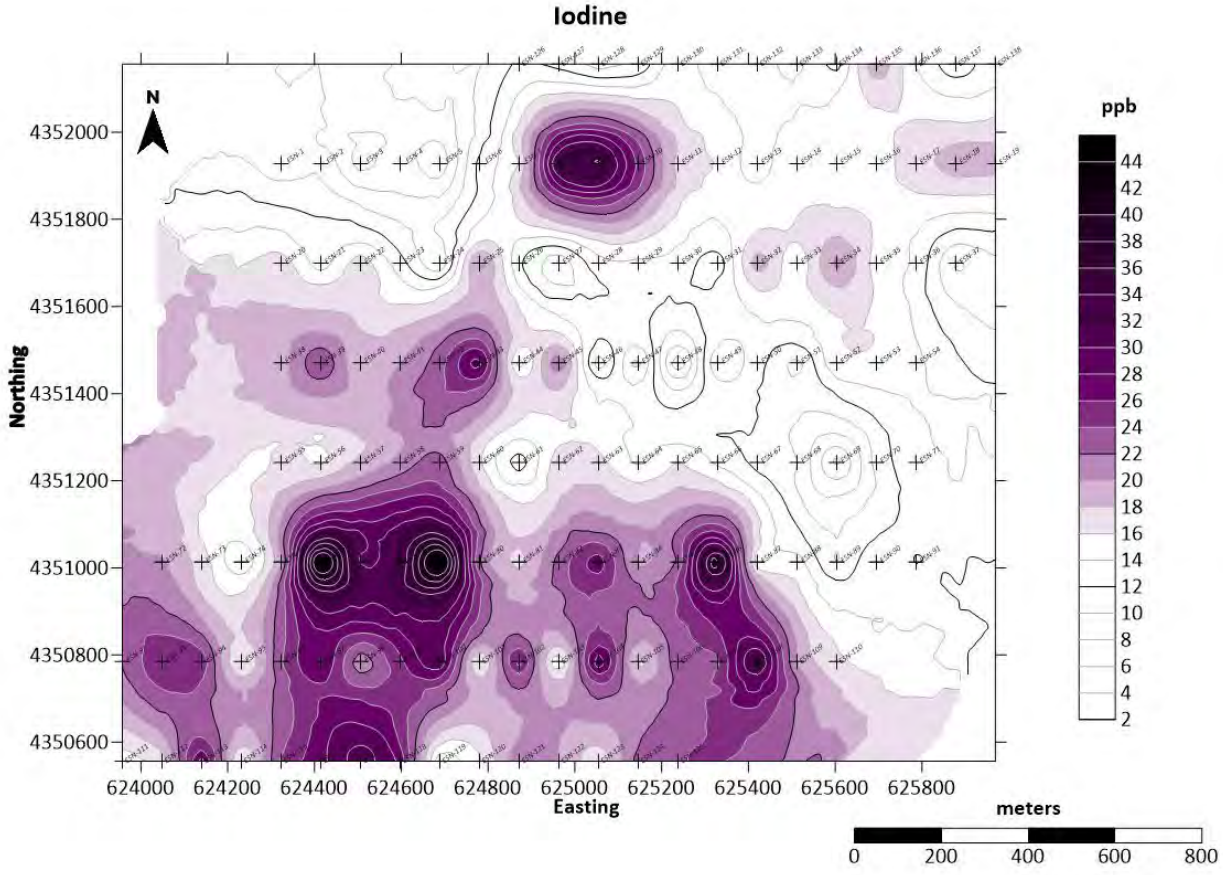


Figure 9.6 - Enzyme Leach Iodine data contours.

9.3.6 Vanadium

Vanadium is another element that forms patterns near and around mineralized zones in the subsurface.

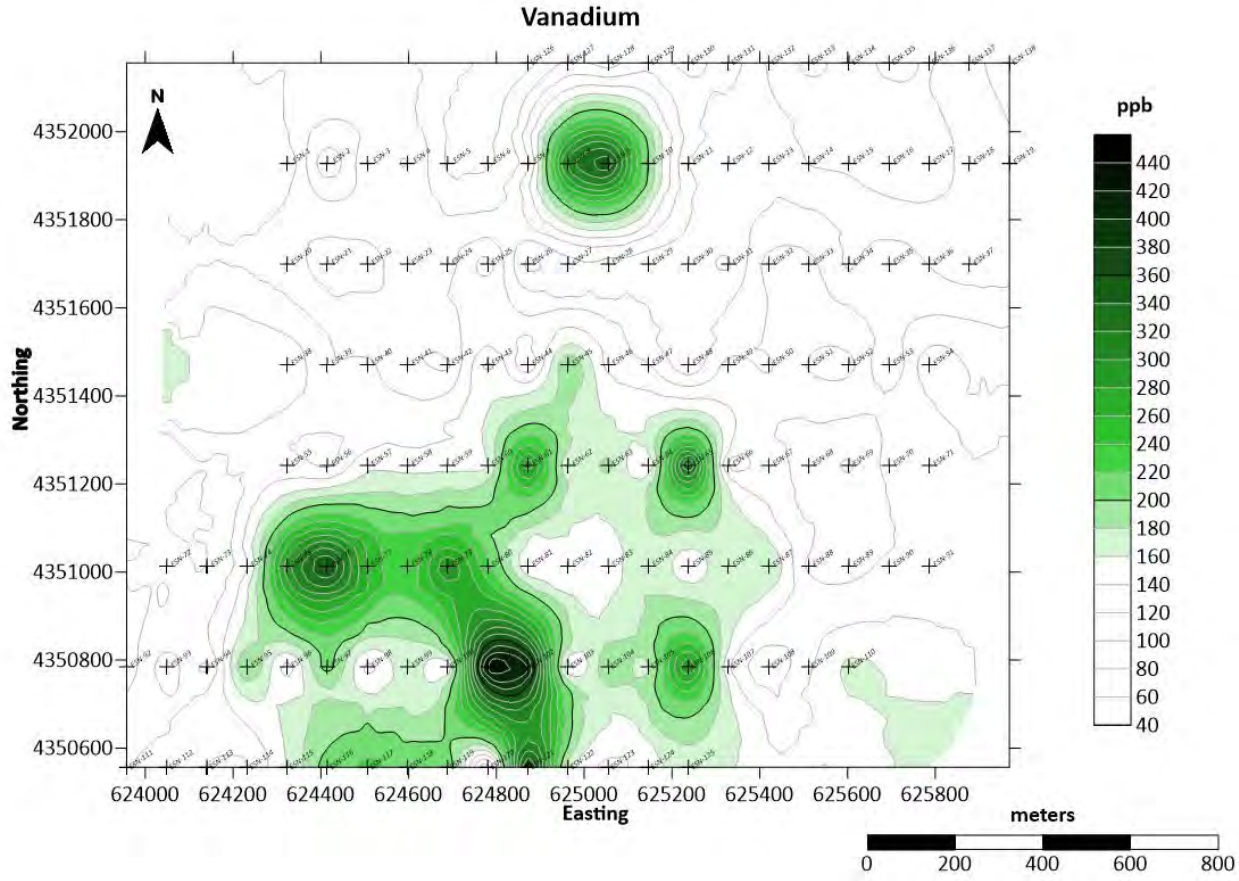


Figure 9.7 - Enzyme Leach Vanadium data contours.

9.3.7 Molybdenum

Molybdenum often forms partial-to-full halos around or near mineralized zones in the subsurface. Note the haloed area going from ESN-77 to ESN-98. The magenta dots show the Au trends, and the gold dots show the central Au halo.

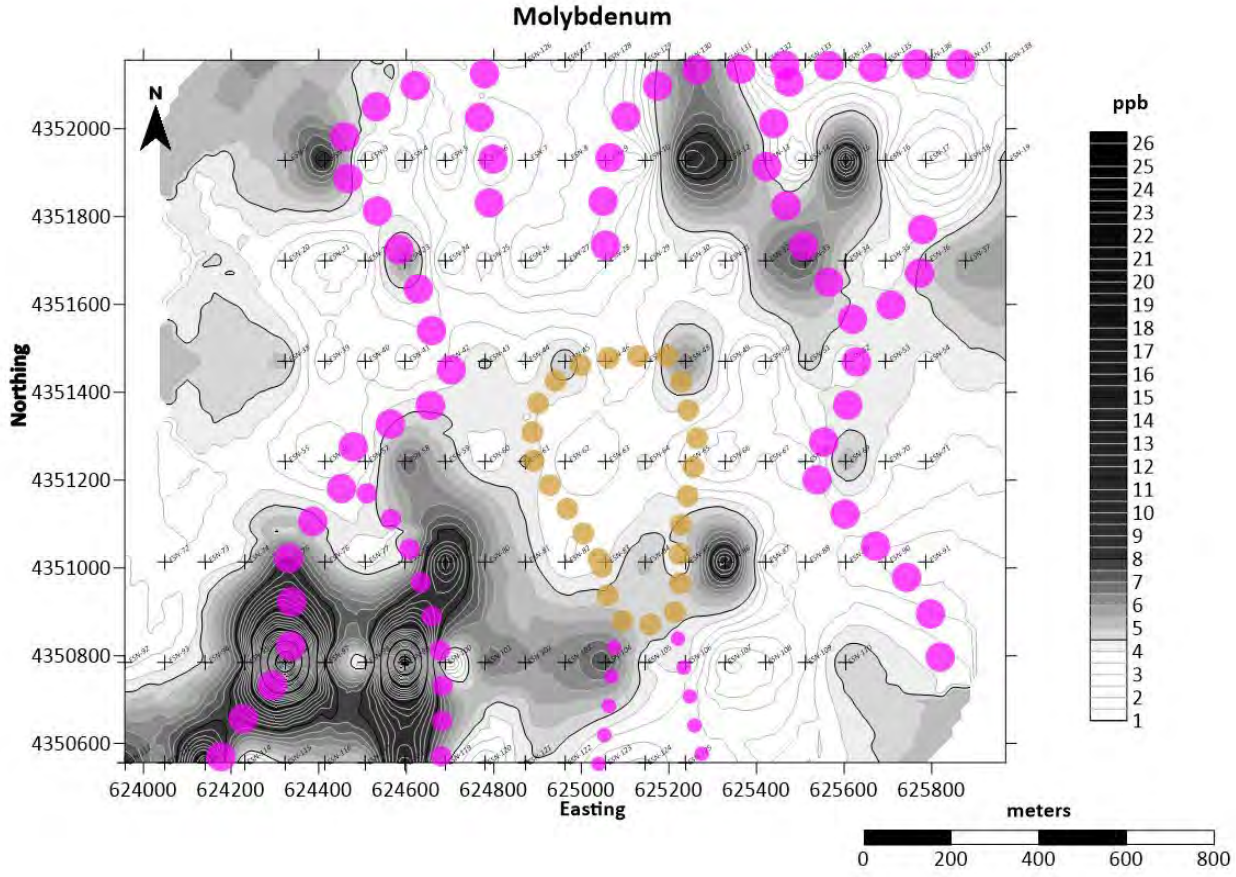


Figure 9.8 - Enzyme Leach Molybdenum data contours.

9.3.8 Tellurium

Tellurium is often concentrated in the lower temperature outer margins of a mineralized system. The magenta dots show the Au trends, and the gold dots show the central Au halo.

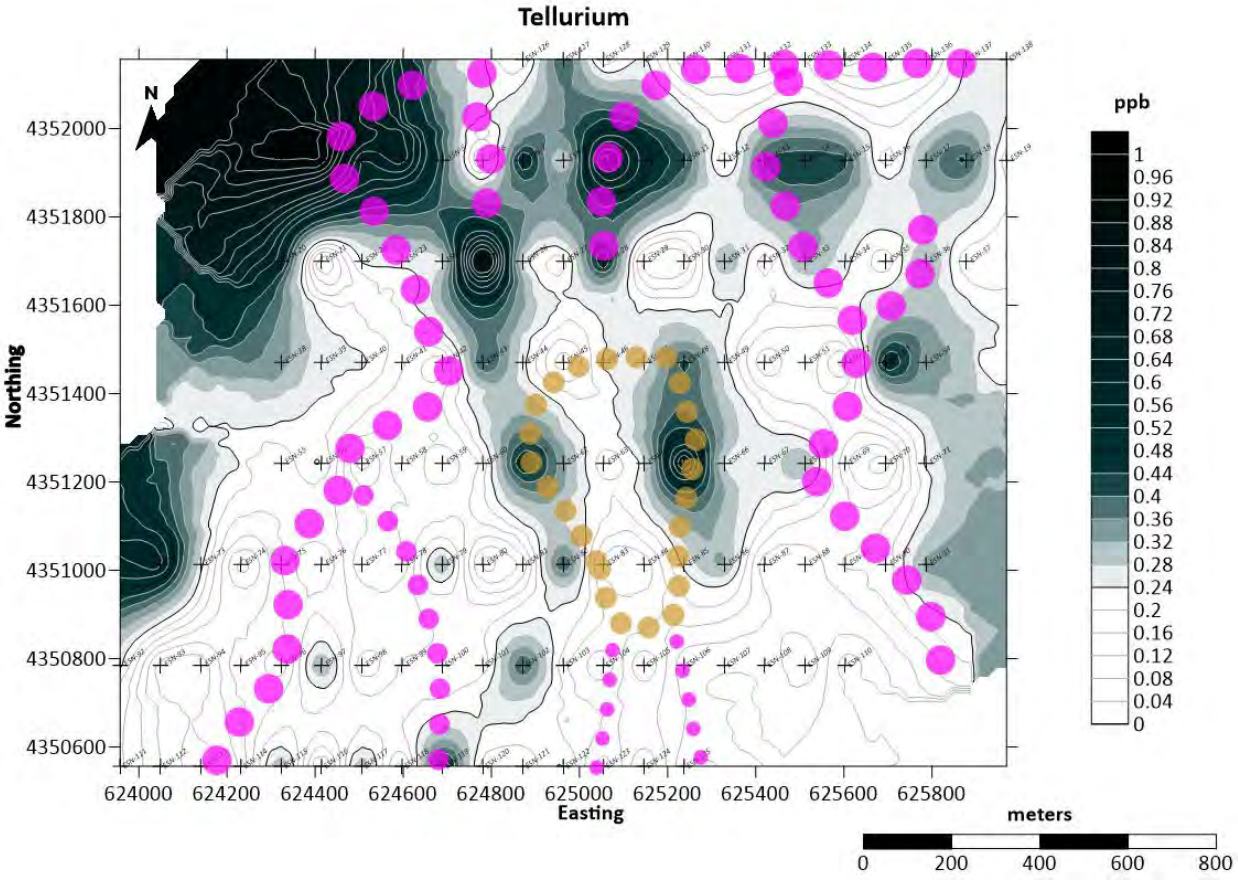


Figure 9.9 - Enzyme Leach Tellurium data contours.

9.3.9 Mercury

Mercury highs are often over the areas of greatest Hg mineral enrichment. The magenta dots show the Au trends, and the gold dots show the central Au halo.

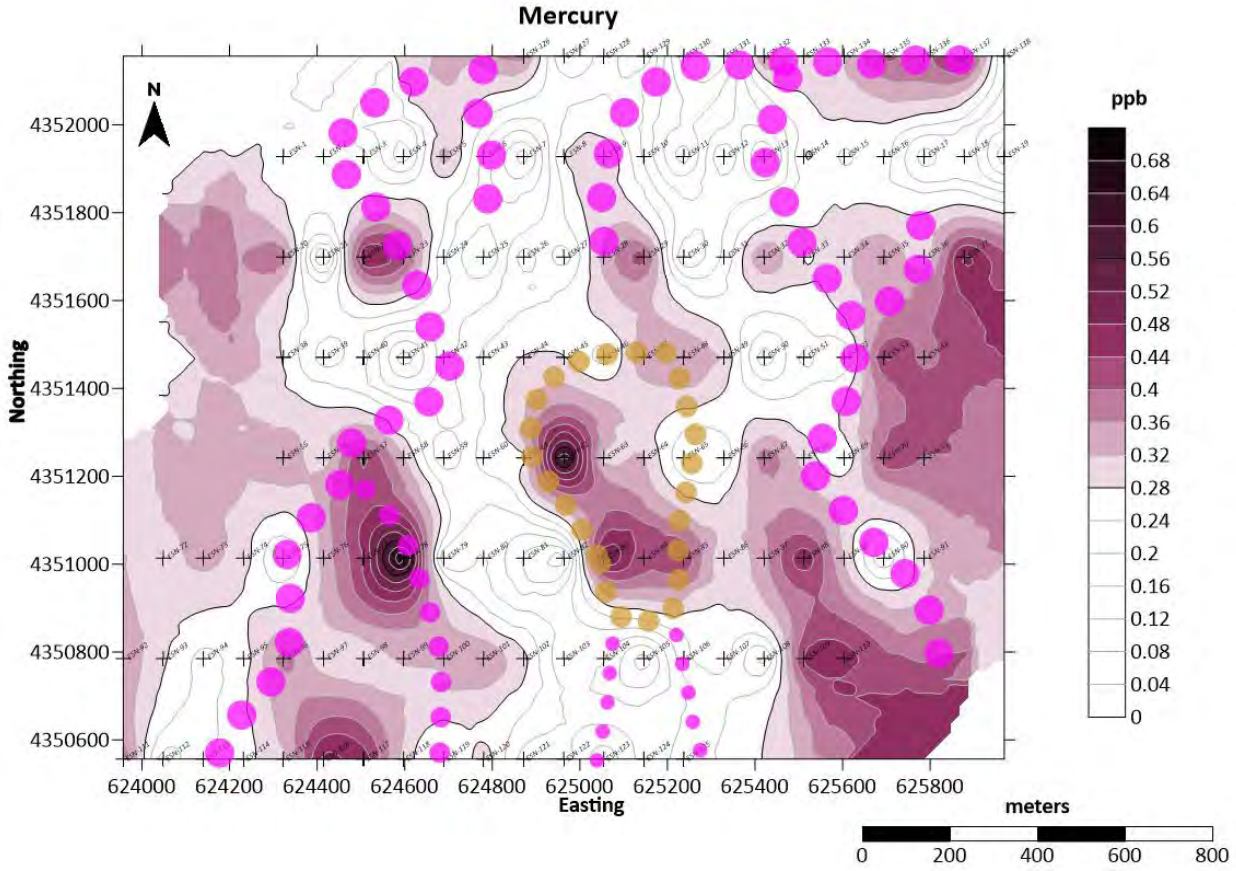


Figure 9.10 - Enzyme Leach Mercury data contours.

9.4 Micaceous and Argillic Alteration Indicators

High-field-strength elements often are indicators of alteration patterns. Chrome is sometimes found highly enriched in micas in gold mineralized systems. Illite-smectite clays in argillic alteration zones can host a variety of trace metals in their mineral lattice. In hydrothermal alteration systems, these clays often are enriched in Ti, Cr, Zr, Nb, Hf, and Ta. Trace metals like Sn can also be enriched in these alteration clays. The patterns of these trace elements can often be used to map argillic alteration as well as to show zoning within the altered areas due to relative distributions of these elements. The following images are the contoured data of the high-field-strength elements.

9.4.1 Chrome

The strong Cr highs in the southern part of the area, probably show areas of Cr-rich micas. These would be found nearer and around the center of the mineralized system.

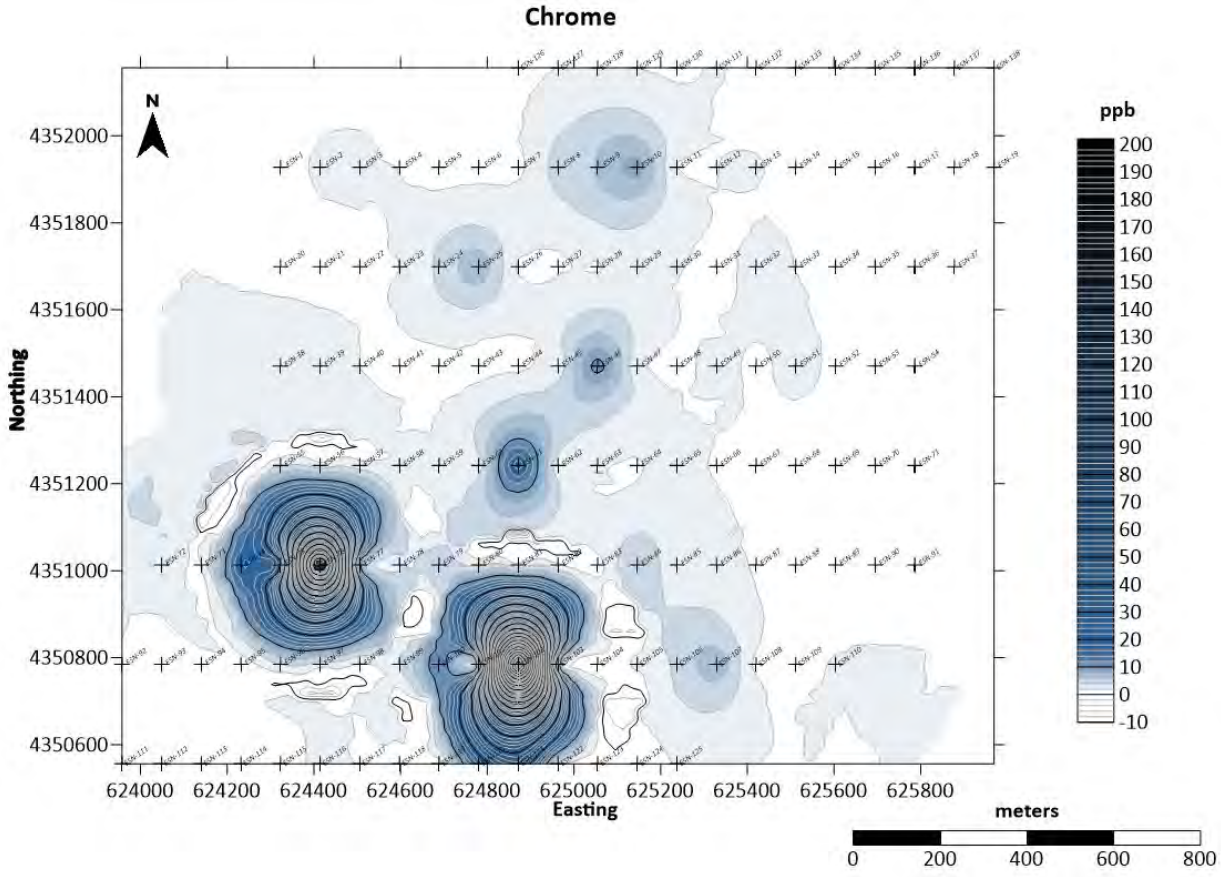


Figure 9.11 - Enzyme Leach Chrome data contours.

9.4.2 Titanium

Titanium is often found to be a good indicator of argillic alteration around Nevada gold deposits. Note the area with the strongest indications of alteration is in the southern part of the project area.

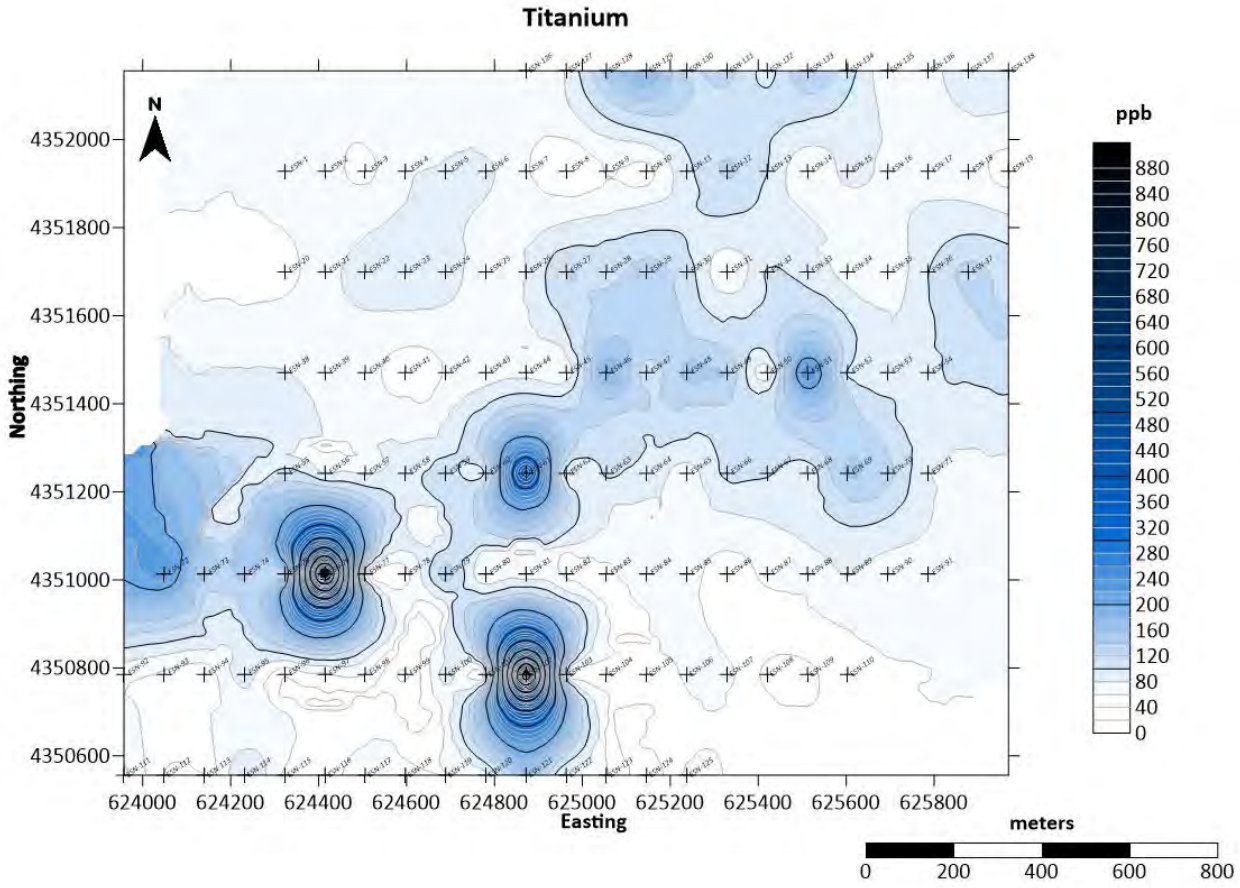


Figure 9.12 - Enzyme Leach Titanium data contours.

9.4.3 Zirconium

Zirconium is often found to be a good indicator of argillic alteration around Nevada gold deposits. Due to geochemical similarities, the areas of Zr enrichment in alteration clays strongly correlate with the Hafnium distribution. Note the area with the strongest indications of alteration is in the southern part of the project area.

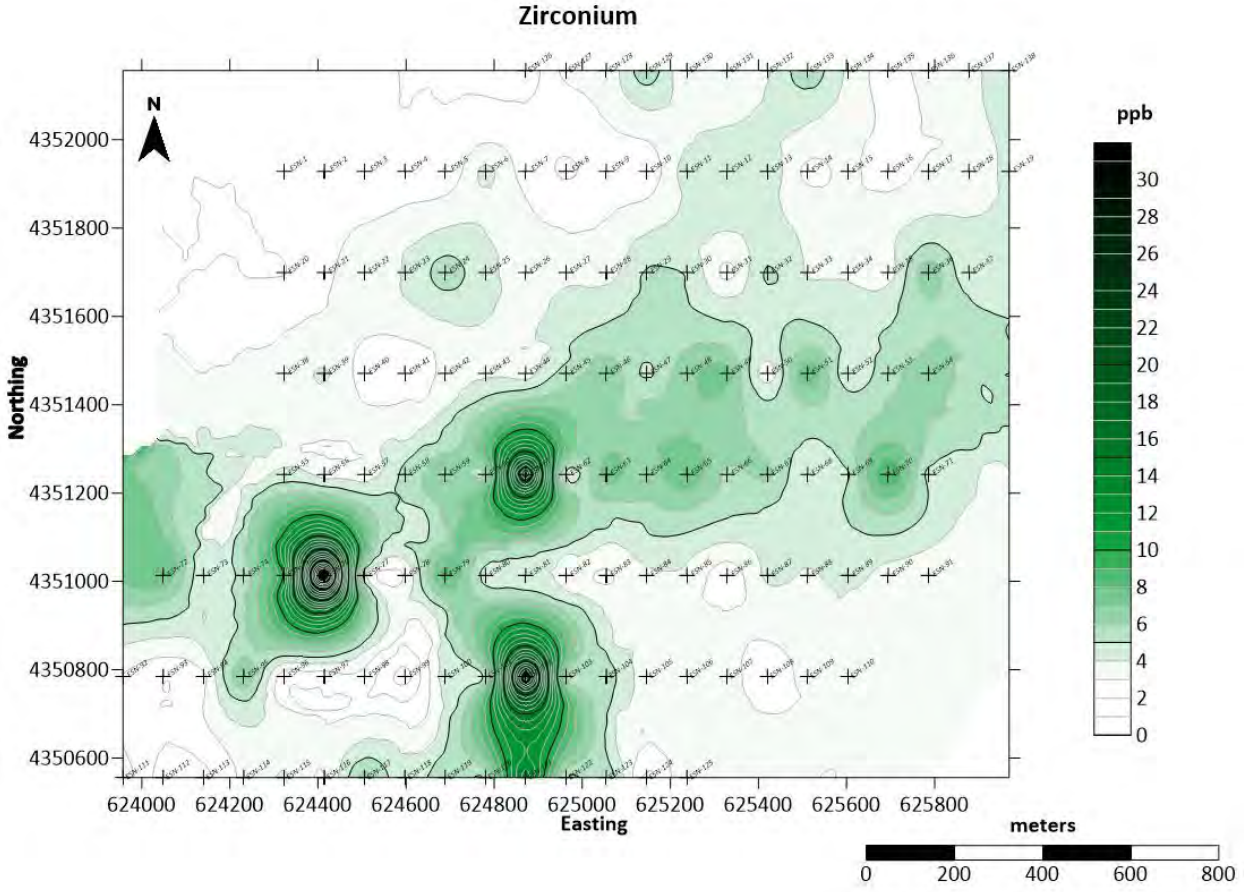


Figure 9.13 - Enzyme Leach Zirconium data contours.

9.4.4 Hafnium

Hafnium is often found to be a good indicator of argillic alteration around Nevada gold deposits. Due to geochemical similarities, the areas of Hf enrichment in alteration clays strongly correlate with the Zr distribution. The main difference is that Hf is highest toward the center of the system. Note the area with the strongest indications of alteration is in the southern part of the project area.

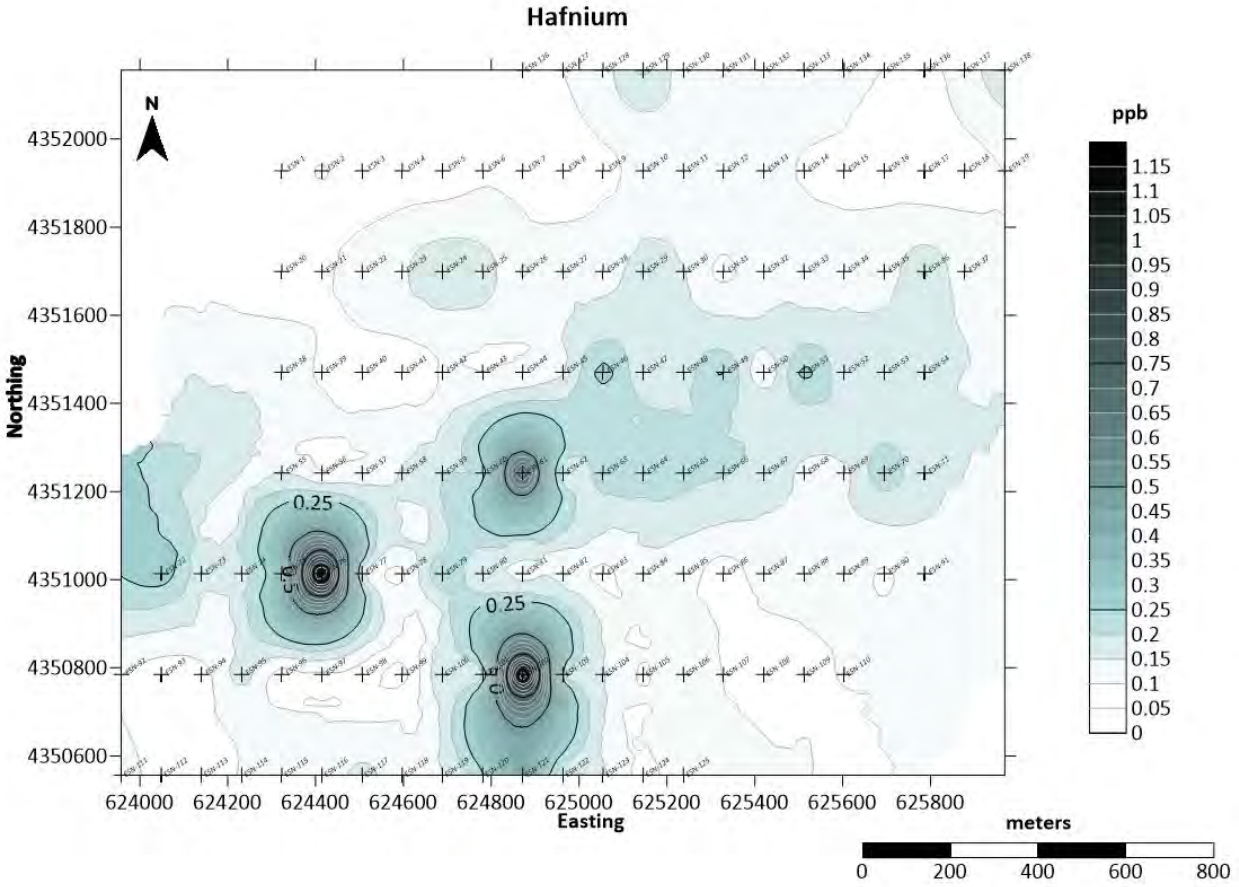


Figure 9.14 - Enzyme Leach Hafnium data contours.

9.4.5 Niobium

Niobium is often found to be a good indicator of argillic alteration around Nevada gold deposits. Nb tends to be more strongly enriched in alteration clays further away from the center of the alteration system.

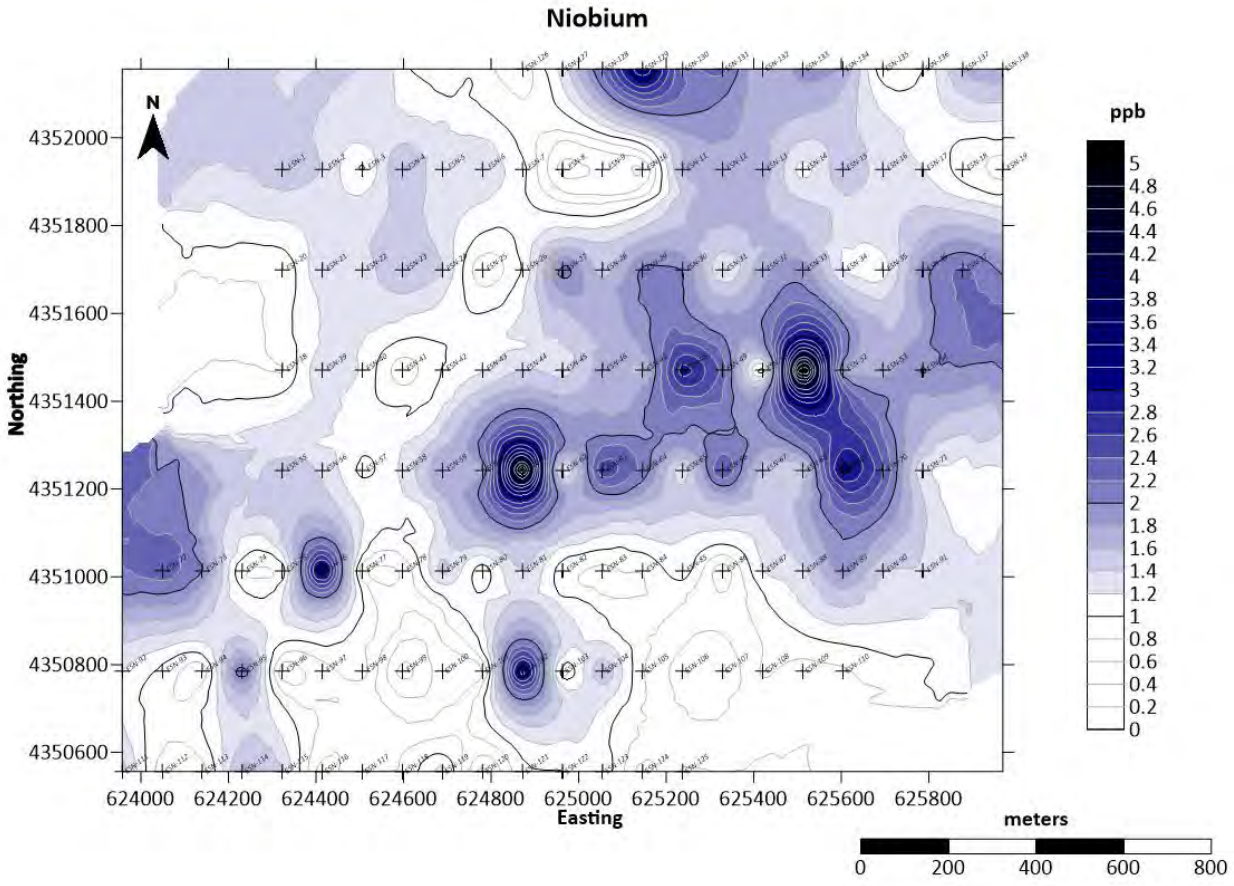


Figure 9.15 - Enzyme Leach Niobium data contours.

9.4.6 Tantalum

Tantalum is often found to be a good indicator of argillic alteration around Nevada gold deposits.

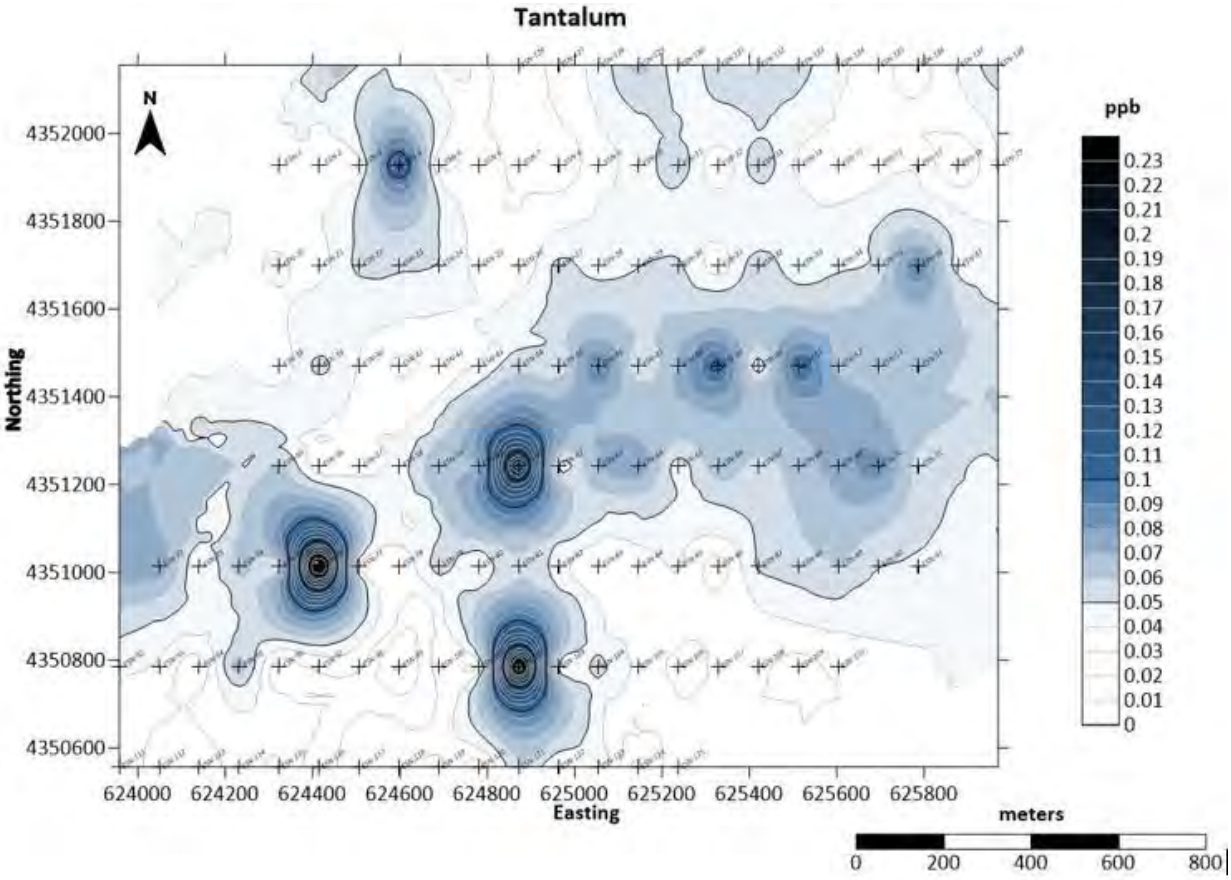


Figure 9.16 - Enzyme Leach Tantalum data contours.

9.4.7 Tin

Tin can be an indicator of copper sulfide minerals, where it is commonly found in hydrothermal mineralized systems. Tin can also substitute into the mineral lattice of the illite-smectite series of alteration clays. Thus, it can often be an indicator of hydrothermal argillic alteration. The high Sn values in the southern part of the area, could be an indicator of both of these occurrences.

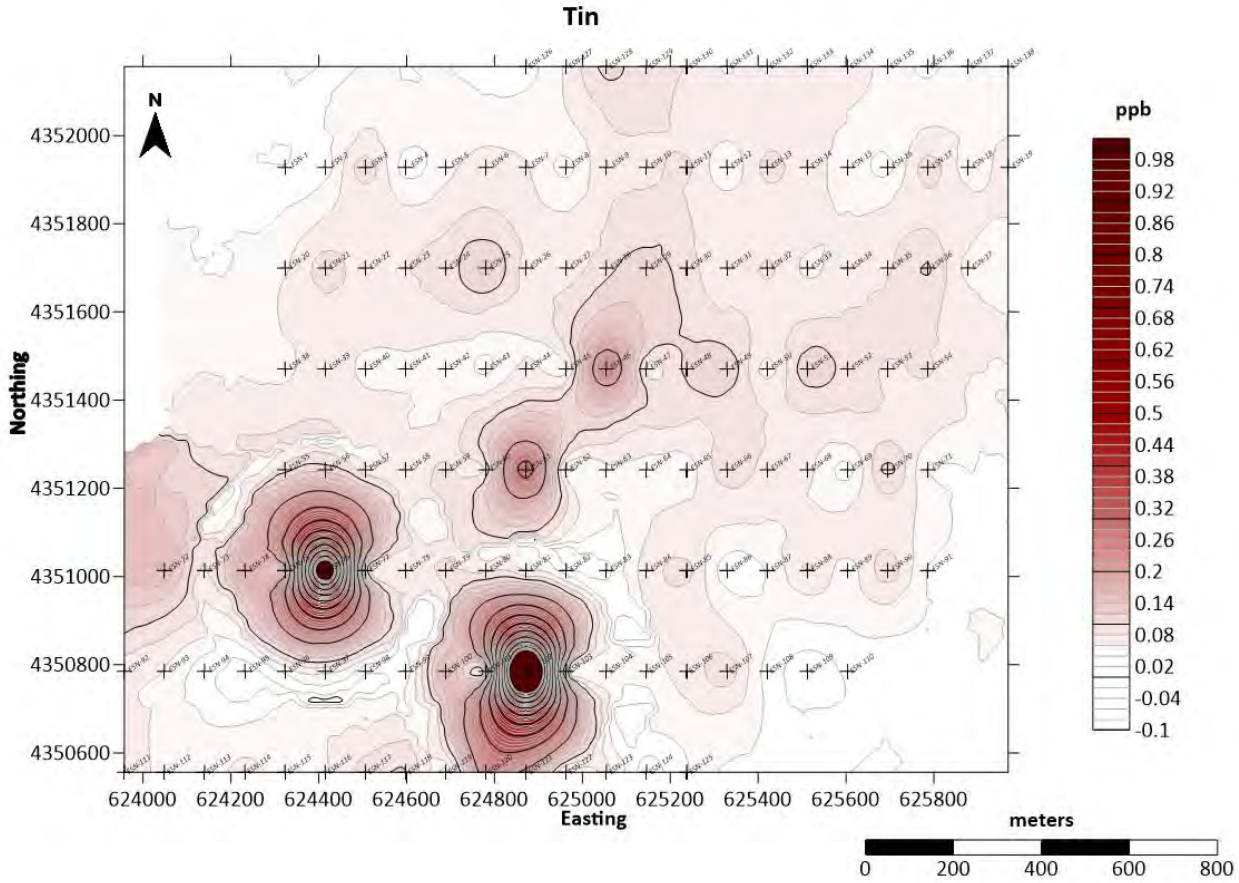


Figure 9.17 - Enzyme Leach Tin data contours.

9.5 Univalent (K-Rich) Alteration Patterns

9.5.1 Potassium

Potassium patterns can show (among other things) alteration zones where K is enriched in feldspars, micas, and argillic alteration clays.

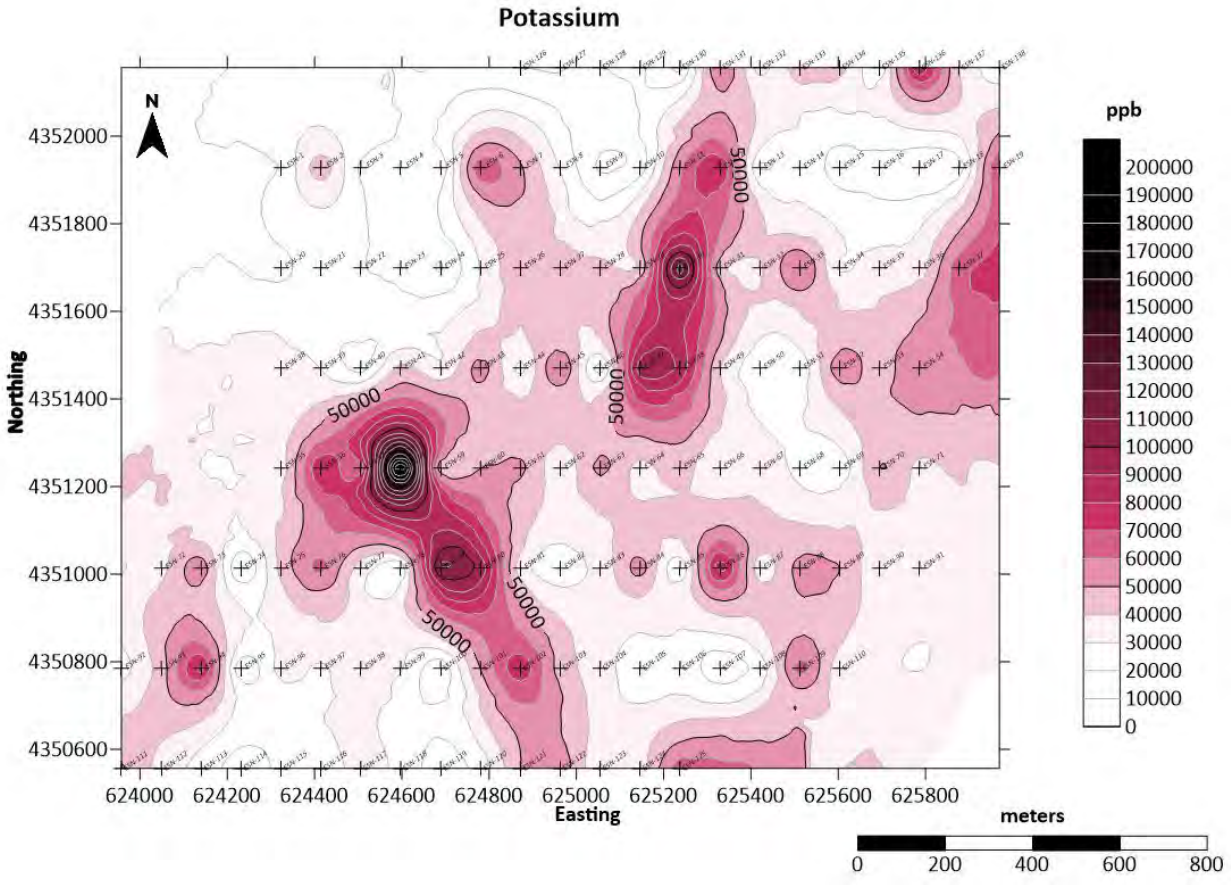


Figure 9.18 - Enzyme Leach Potassium data contours.

9.5.2 Rubidium

Rubidium is a univalent alkali metal, just like K, only it is a heavier element with a larger ionic radius. Therefore, it is geochemically very similar to K. In alteration minerals, Rb follows K, only it tends to have the highest values nearer the center of the mineralized system.

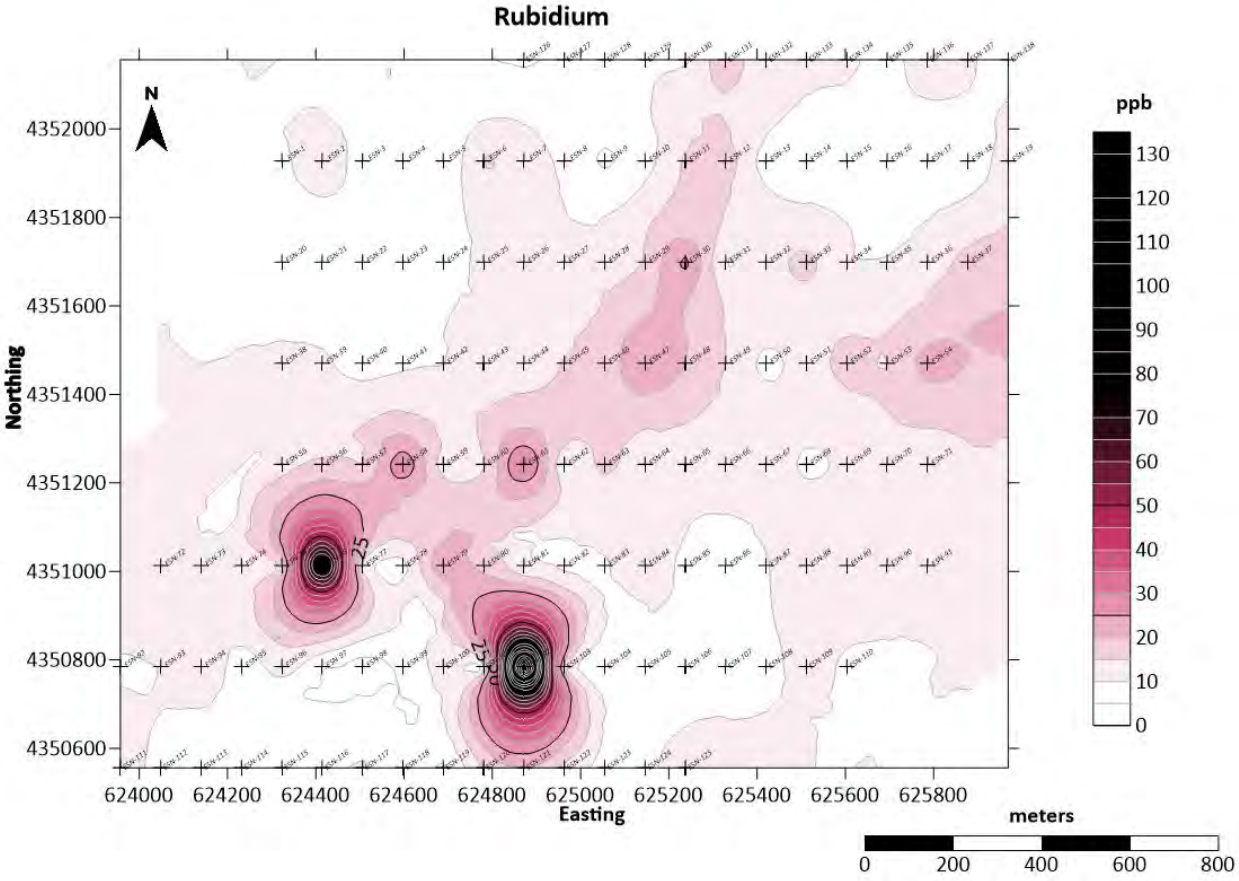


Figure 9.19 - Enzyme Leach Rubidium data contours.

9.5.3 Cesium

Cesium is a univalent alkali metal, just like K and Rb, only it is a heavier element with a larger ionic radius than K or Rb. Therefore, it is geochemically very similar to K and Rb. Cesium is commonly enriched in hydrothermal systems that have a component of magmatic water. In alteration minerals, Cs follows K and Rb, only it usually is much more enriched nearer the center of the mineralized system.

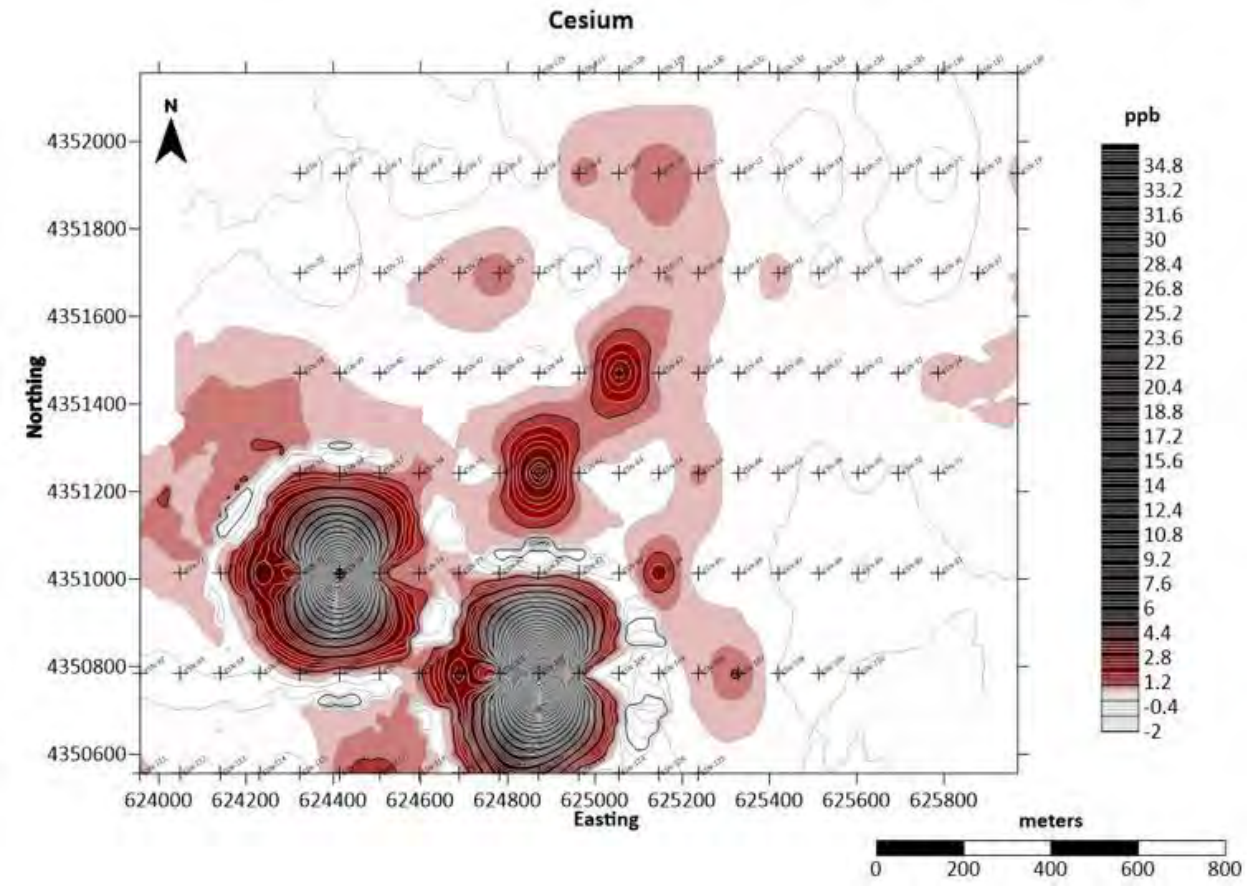


Figure 9.20 - Enzyme Leach Cesium data contours.

10 Drilling

ISM Resources has not yet performed any drilling on the subject property.

Historic drilling programs are described in Section 6 – History. In 1996, Homestake Mining Company drilled 27 reverse circulation (RC) holes to better define mineralized surface showings and drill results from previous exploration companies (Table 6.1). The drilling totaled 17,180 feet (5,236 m) of drilling.

The Homestake drilling data received by the author had sufficient information to include in this section, although with some caveats. The exact locations of the some of the holes may be suspect. All the Homestake original drill logs and assays are available but none of them included coordinates. Since the drilling was done before the use of GPS and the hole locations were not surveyed as far as is known, the plotting of the hole locations had to be done from old maps. In many cases it was possible to find the actual drill hole with surface pipe still intact that could be located using a handheld GPS unit. Other hole locations were approximated where no hole was found but a drill pad and/or other evidence was present. Hole numbers were assigned to the hole locations using the hand-drawn maps in the Homestake files; however, a few hole numbers are suspect. With these limitations in mind, Table 10.1 shows the best available hole locations along with comments by the person or persons who assembled the location data and performed the field checking.

Table 10.1 - Homestake 1996 drilling data.

RC Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elev (ft)	Elev (m)	Depth (ft)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Inclination (Deg)	Comments
NNV-01	625256	4351143	6973	2125	750	229	0	-90	Reclaimed RC hole
NNV-02	625452	4351146	7005	2135	565	172	0	-90	Reclaimed site-cuttings
NNV-03	625365	4351276	6963	2122	300	91	0	-90	RC hole w/ cement plug
NNV-04	625257	4351477	6885	2099	405	123	0	-90	Good OK
NNV-05	624956	4351466	6835	2083	500	152	0	-90	Good OK
NNV-06	625384	4351566	6890	2100	600	183	0	-90	Good OK
NNV-07	625913	4351126	7085	2160	725	221	275	-60	Good OK
NNV-08	625718	4351462	6950	2118	600	183	0	-90	Concrete plug
NNV-09	625584	4351328	6965	2123	600	183	0	-90	Cuttings
NNV-10	625474	4350870	7125	2172	400	122	0	-90	Cement collar w/ cuttings
NNV-11	625119	4351715	6820	2079	575	175	0	-90	Good OK
NNV-12	624956	4351804	6770	2063	755	230	0	-90	Good OK
NNV-13	624731	4351460	6813	2077	690	210	0	-90	Reclaimed drill site
NNV-14	625554	4351651	6890	2100	700	213	0	-90	Good OK
NNV-15	625287	4351655	6860	2091	525	160	0	-90	Good OK
NNV-16	626592	4351095	7115	2169	765	233	0	-90	Good OK
NNV-17	625260	4351471	6885	2099	565	172	152	-70	Good OK
NNV-18	625584	4351630	6895	2102	700	213	0	-90	Good
NNV-19	625642	4351652	6900	2103	650	198	0	-90	Good
NNV-20	625601	4351697	6890	2100	740	226	0	-90	
NNV-21	625555	4351740	6870	2094	805	245	0	-90	Good
NNV-22	625491	4351718	6860	2091	740	226	0	-90	Good
NNV-23	625423	4351696	6870	2094	740	226	0	-90	Good
NNV-24	625399	4351628	6890	2100	655	200	270	-70	Good
NNV-25	625594	4351953	6830	2082	740	226	0	-90	Good
NNV-26	625380	4351998	6800	2073	640	195	0	-90	Good
NNV-27	625502	4351556	6900	2103	735	224	225	-60	Good

Table 10.2 lists some of the same information about the highest-grade intervals from the 1996 Homestake drilling as discussed in Sterling and Dilles, 1996. A few of the numbers in Table 10.2 have been corrected using the original assay data made available to the author. No statements about the true width of the intercepts can be made since the holes were RC holes and accurate estimates of the angles of intercept are not possible. The intercepts do, however, show that gold mineralization is present over a large area of the ESN property as shown in Figure 10.1 and 10.2.

Table 10.1 - Highest grade intercepts from the 1996 Homestake drilling.

RC Hole ID	Start (ft)	End (ft)	Start (m)	End (m)	Interval (ft)	Interval (m)	Au (ppb)	Au (Oz/Ton)	
NNV-4	160	175	48.8	53.3	15	4.6	423	0.012	
NNV-14	355	370	108.2	112.8	15	4.6	1458	0.043	
NNV-14	610	615	185.9	187.5	5	1.5	900	0.026	
NNV-15	435	440	132.6	134.1	5	1.5	475	0.014	
NNV-17	130	185	39.6	56.4	55	16.8	677	0.020	Interval includes five 5-ft samples with no recovery.
NNV-17	385	390	117.3	118.9	5	1.5	375	0.011	
NNV-21	320	325	97.5	99.1	5	1.5	315	0.009	
NNV-23	395	400	120.4	121.9	5	1.5	450	0.013	
NNV-24	365	380	111.3	115.8	15	4.6	605	0.018	
NNV-27	440	450	134.1	137.2	10	3.0	525	0.015	

Because of the wide spacing of the holes and the type of drilling that was done, the orientation of the mineralization is not known. Carlin type mineralization in many deposits has been shown to be structurally controlled, but at the ESN property this has yet to be proven.

Figures 10.1 and 10.2 show the distribution of historic drilling and the location of the higher grade Homestake drilling assays to the best of the author's knowledge with the caveats stated above.

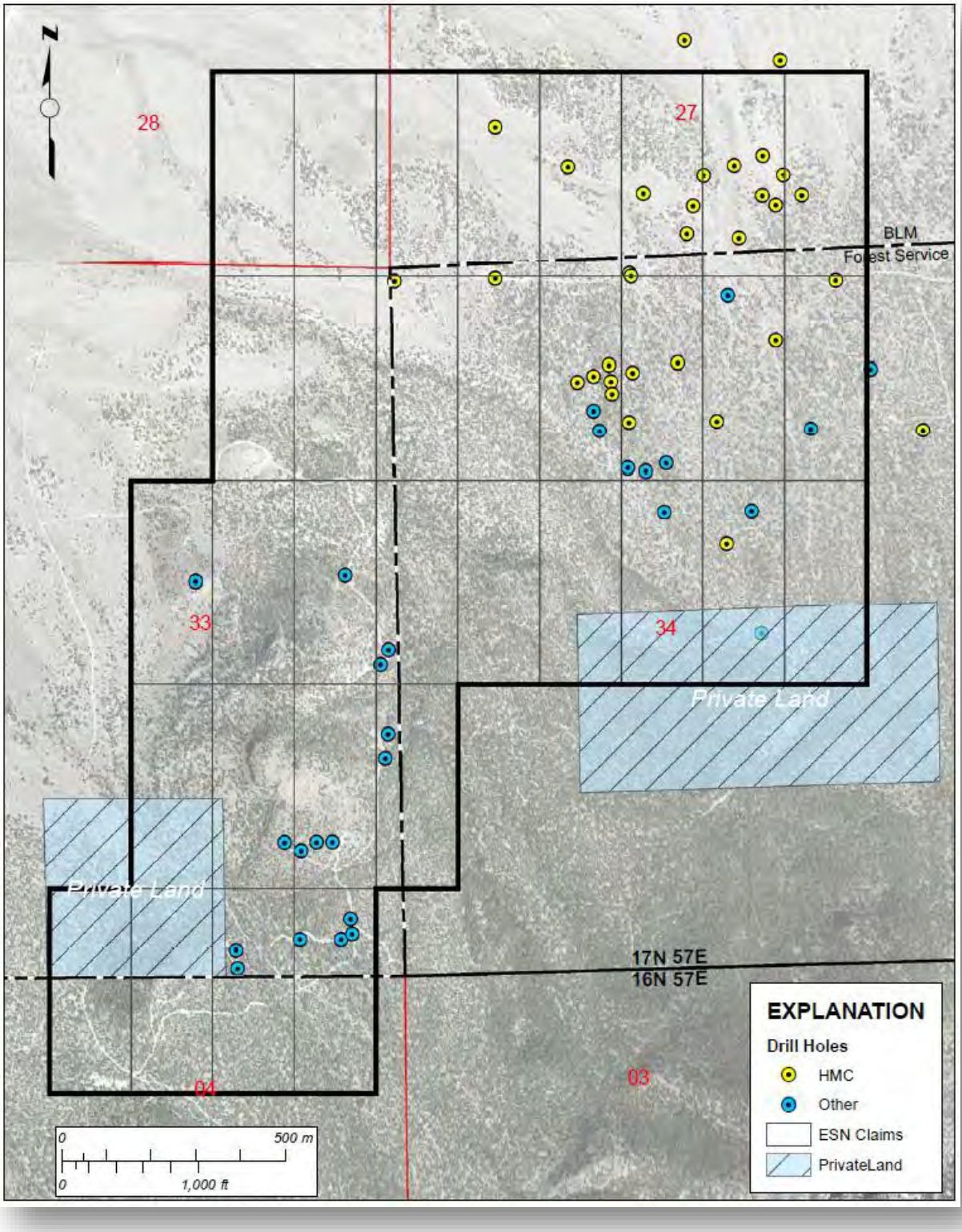


Figure 10.1 - Aerial photo showing the distribution of historic drill holes.

Figure 10.2 is a graphical representation of the significant drill intercepts from the Homestake 1996 program in the northern area of the claim block.

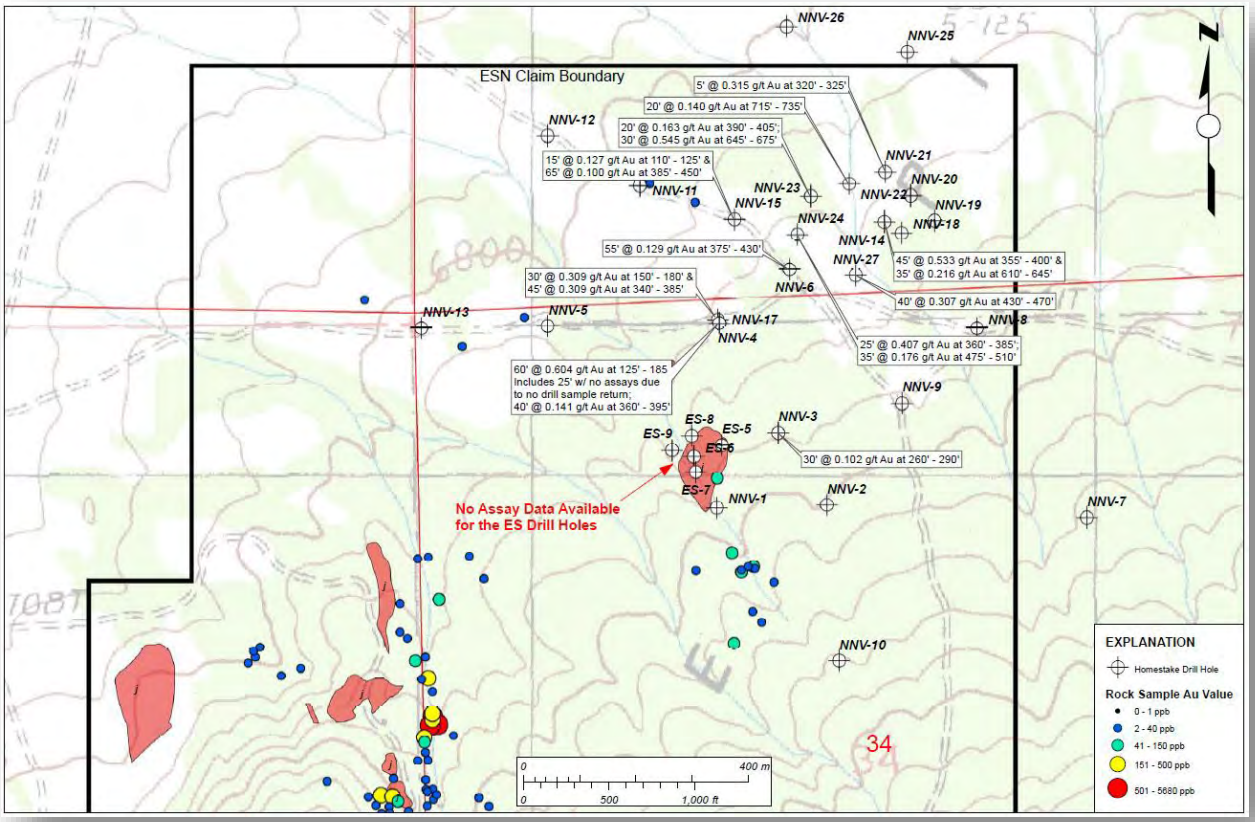


Figure 10.2 - Map of the northern area of the ESN claims with significant drill intercepts (from Friberg, 2019)

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Samples collected by ISM include the 7 surface rock samples collected by the author during the site visit to the property in August of 2020 and 138 enzyme leach samples collected in June of 2021.

11.1 Samples Collected by the Author

The samples collected by the author were kept in his possession until shipment to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada via the U. S. Postal Service.

The sample preparation method requested from ALS was PREP-31, which is described as: "Crush to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns." The method of analysis requested was ME-MS41, which is a 51-element method described as: "Aqua Regia with ICP-MS Finish." The gold determination by this method is semi-quantitative but the author was mainly interested in determining if gold and other pathfinder elements are present. No QA/QC samples were included with the batch of samples because of the early stage of the project and the fact that none of the analyses will be used for resource estimation.

11.2 Enzyme Leach Samples

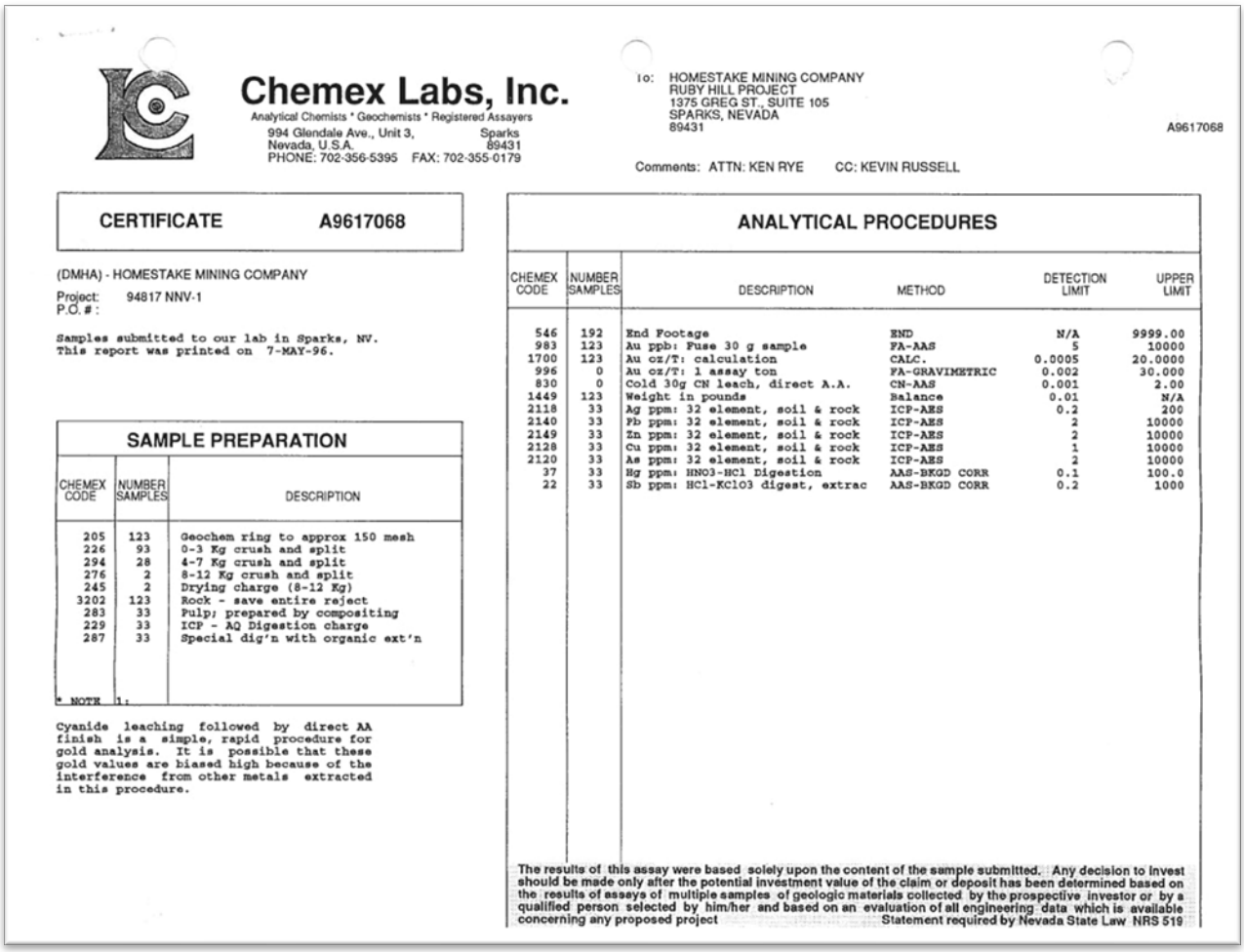
The Enzyme Leach samples were collected by Locke Goldsmith, P.Eng, and Robert Friberg, both Qualified Persons. Soil material was collected in sample tubes provided by Skyline Laboratories to hermetically seal the sample. The samples were kept in the samplers' possession or under lock and key at all times until they were shipped to the lab by a courier service. The samples were kept cool to prevent sample degradation prior to the samples submittal to Skyline, an ISO certified lab, for analysis.

The Enzyme Leach method uses a weak leaching solution to selectively dissolve the amorphous MnO_2 coatings on surface grains. MnO_2 acts as a 'collector' of a number of elements which are then analytically read in the ppb and ppt range by ICP-Mass Spectrometry.

11.3 Samples from the Homestake 1996 RC Drilling

Nothing is known concerning the sample security measures used for the 1996 Homestake drilling program. Sample security is not addressed in the Homestake program report (Sterling and Dilles, 1996).

The type of sample preparation and analyses performed on the samples is stated in Figure 11.1, which is the cover sheet for the Chemex Labs, Inc. Certificate of Analysis. It does not appear from the certificates that any reference standards, blanks or duplicate samples were included with the sample shipments. No reference was made to reference standards in the projects final report (Sterling and Dilles, 1996).



Chemex Labs, Inc.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
994 Glendale Ave., Unit 3, Sparks
Nevada, U.S.A. 89431
PHONE: 702-356-5395 FAX: 702-355-0179

To: HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY
RUBY HILL PROJECT
1375 GREG ST., SUITE 105
SPARKS, NEVADA
89431

A9617068

Comments: ATTN: KEN RYE CC: KEVIN RUSSELL

CERTIFICATE A9617068

(DMHA) - HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY

Project: 94817 NNV-1
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Sparks, NV.
This report was printed on 7-MAY-96.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	123	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
226	93	0-3 Kg crush and split
294	28	4-7 Kg crush and split
276	2	8-12 Kg crush and split
245	2	Drying charge (8-12 Kg)
3202	123	Rock - save entire reject
283	33	Pulp; prepared by compositing
229	33	ICP - AQ Digestion charge
287	33	Special dig'n with organic ext'n

* NOTE 1:

Cyanide leaching followed by direct AA finish is a simple, rapid procedure for gold analysis. It is possible that these gold values are biased high because of the interference from other metals extracted in this procedure.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
546	192	End Footage	END	N/A	9999.00
983	123	Au ppb: Fuse 30 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
1700	123	Au oz/T: calculation	CALC.	0.0005	20.0000
996	0	Au oz/T: 1 assay ton	FA-GRAVIMETRIC	0.002	30.000
830	0	Cold 30g CN leach, direct A.A.	CN-AAS	0.001	2.00
1449	123	Weight in pounds	Balance	0.01	N/A
2118	33	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
2140	33	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2149	33	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2128	33	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2120	33	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
37	33	Hg ppm: HNO3-HCl Digestion	AAS-BKGD CORR	0.1	100.0
22	33	Sb ppm: HCl-KClO3 digest, extrac	AAS-BKGD CORR	0.2	1000

The results of this assay were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim or deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of geologic materials collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him/her and based on an evaluation of all engineering data which is available concerning any proposed project

Statement required by Nevada State Law NRS 519

Figure 11.1 - Chemex Labs sheet describing the sample preparation and analyses for the Homestake 1996 drilling program.

12 Data Verification

Most of the data for the ESN NI 43-101 report were supplied to the author from the files of Trend Resources LLC, the original owner of the property. Much of the data came in the form of old reports, the content of which could not be verified. Additional exploration work would be needed to verify this data.

Data from most (17 of 27 drill holes) of the Homestake Mining Company 1996 drill holes included copies of the original assay certificates dated May of 1996 from Chemex Labs, Inc. in Sparks, Nevada. These original assay data were cross-checked against those used in figures in this report. Because of the existence of original assay data which could be cross-checked, these data are considered by the author to be valid.

Data resulting from the Enzyme Leach survey were also supplied by Trend Resources, who forwarded the original data supplied by Skyline Labs. These data were spot-checked with the plots used in the contoured figures used in Section 9 of the Technical Report and found to be accurate. An invoice from Skyline Laboratories was also supplied to the author with charges for the 138 soil sample analyses using the Enhanced Enzyme Leach extraction + ICP/MS analysis method. The author concludes that the soil survey and analyses were performed as indicated and have been verified.

The author has not verified the resources or reserves reported on the nearby properties mentioned in this report. The author is of the opinion that all data presented in this report are adequate for the purposes of this report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No metallurgical testing is known to have been performed on samples from the ESN Project.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

Insufficient data have been generated for the ESN Project to undertake a mineral resource estimate. To the author's knowledge, no historical mineral resource estimates have been undertaken.

23 Adjacent Properties

There are several nearby Carlin-type gold deposits that have similar features to the ESN Project. These are the Green Springs deposit approximately 10 miles to the south of ESN, the Easy Junior/Gold Rock deposit 11 miles southwest of ESN, the Pan Mine 11 miles to the west and the Griffon deposit 18 miles to the southeast. Figure 23.1 shows the location of these deposits in relation to ESN. Green Springs, Easy Junior/Gold Rock and Griffon have all had past production and are actively being explored at this time (https://questex.ca/projects/nevada-properties/green-springs/)(Fioregold.com) (Fremontgold.net). The Pan mine is currently in production, having produced +45,000 ounces of gold in 2019 and is expected to increase output in 2021 (Fioregold.com). An October 25, 2021 news release by Calibre Mining Corp. advised that Calibre has acquired Fiore Gold. The acquisition includes the Pan mine.

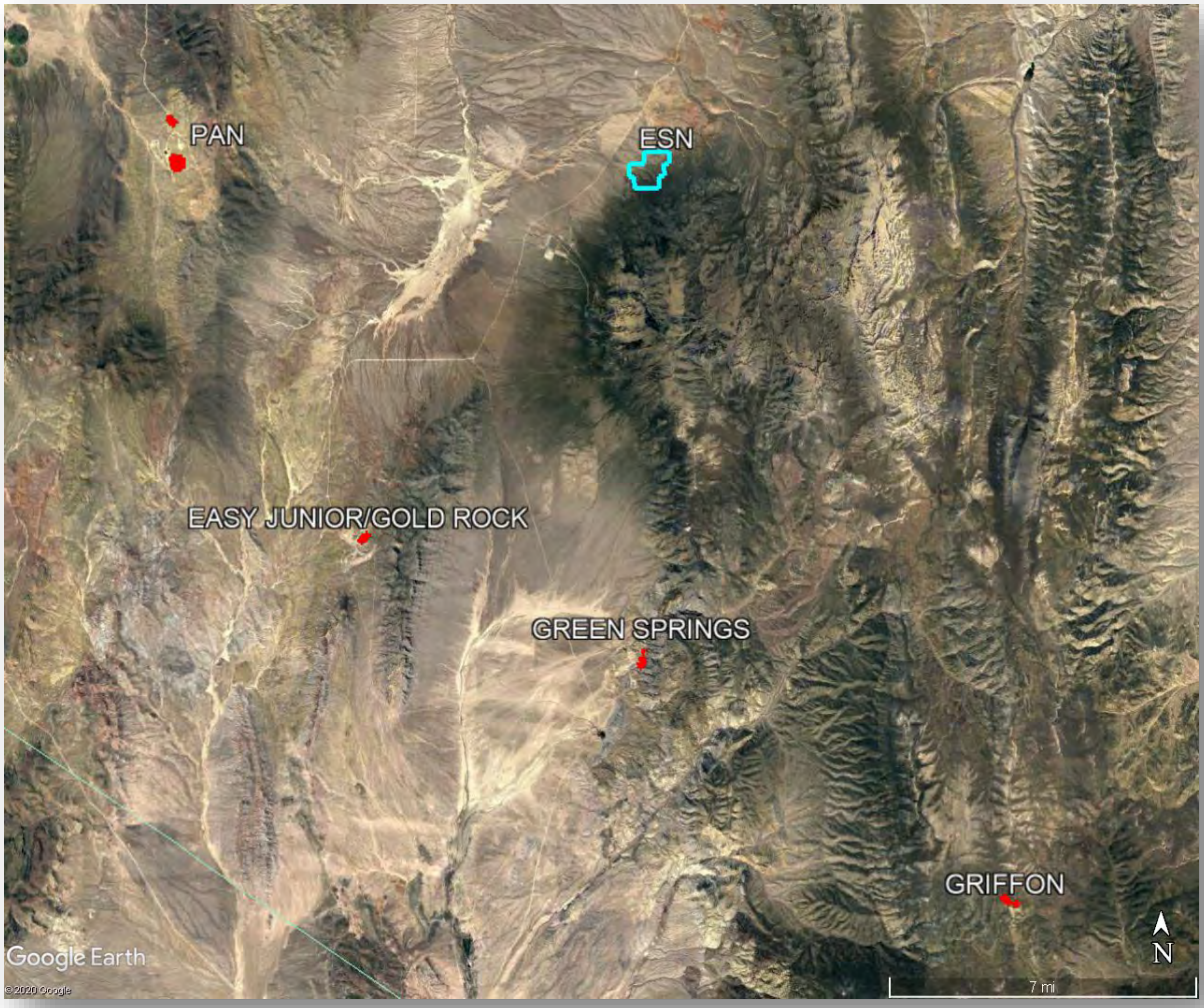


Figure 23.1 - Google Earth image with the locations of adjacent gold properties relative to ESN.

The adjacent properties have all been described as having analogous styles of mineralization, are preferentially deposited in the same stratigraphic horizons and have the same alteration patterns and pathfinder elements as the ESN Project. All except the Griffon deposit had these descriptions in NI 43-101 compliant reports (Dufrense, et al, 2020) (Hulse, et al, 2015) (Pennington, et al, 2017) (Russel, 2015). However, the author has not been able to verify the information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization found at the ESN Project.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

No other relevant data or information is known to exist that would make the report more understandable and not misleading.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The ESN Project has undergone several past exploration programs by various companies. From the information supplied to the author, it is indicated that at least 50 reverse circulation drill holes have been drilled and several hundred rock and soil samples have been collected and analyzed. Unfortunately, much of the data from these programs have been lost and only a fraction of the information has been verified by the author. Prominent similarities to Carlin-type gold deposits and to the nearby properties with gold production have been found to be present at ESN, as verified by the author's rock sampling and by the enzyme leach sampling. Such results require follow-up exploration.

Indications are that the ESN Project has the potential to host one or more Carlin-type mineral deposits. The literature is replete with examples of other Carlin-type deposits that have undergone many episodes of exploration before a mineable deposit was discovered. It is the author's opinion that further exploration at ESN is definitely warranted.

Figure 25.1 shows the target zones that have been indicated from what is currently known from past exploration programs. These areas should be the focus of future exploration expenditures.

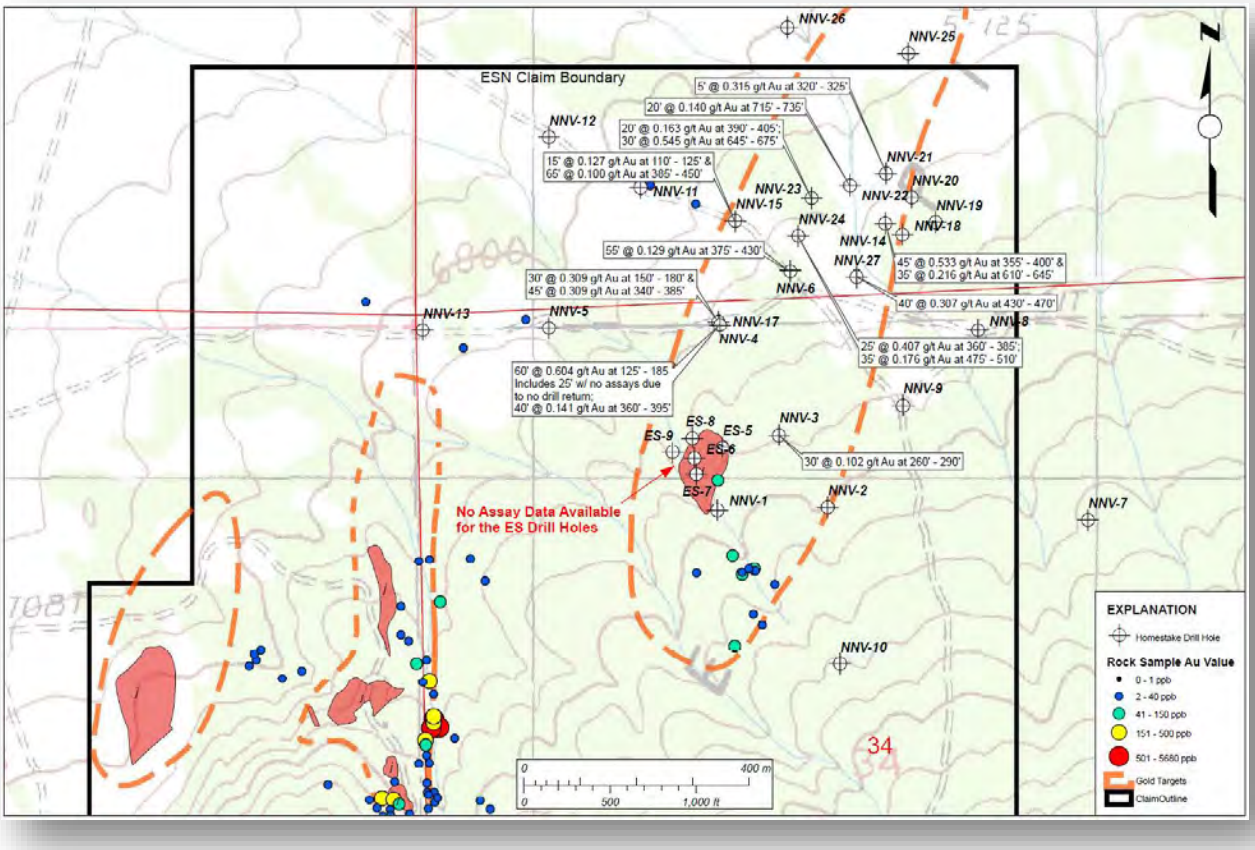


Figure 25.1 - Proposed targets for future exploration (from Friberg, 2019).

New information supplied by the Enzyme Leach survey conducted in 2021 has helped pinpoint future drill targets. The results of the survey identified 3 main areas with geochemical signatures indicative of Carlin-type gold deposits. The areas are:

Area 1 – Around Samples 64-66

Area 2 – The Sample 75-78/95-98 Area

Area 3 – Around Samples 8-11

The map in Figure 25.2 outlines the 3 areas.

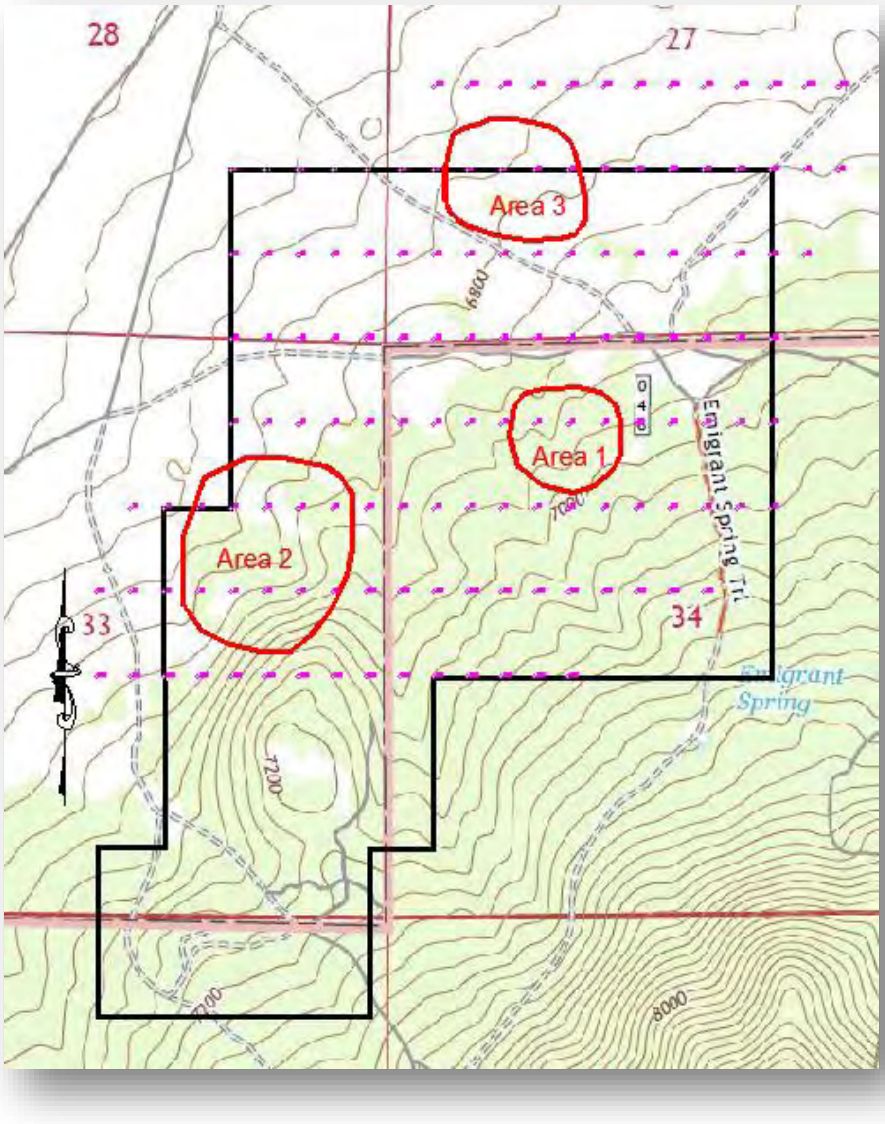


Figure 25.2 - Highest priority areas from Enzyme Leach Survey.

26 Recommendations

26.1 Phase I Recommendations

The first round of Enzyme Leach sampling provided additional data to target future exploration. A second phase of the Enzyme Leach soil sampling is recommended to extend the coverage to the north and south. Approximately the same number of samples as the first survey should be collected for the second round of sampling. The estimated budget for the second sampling program is US$18,600.

Table 26.1 - Estimated budget for next phase of Enzyme Leach survey.

Item	Number	Cost/Each	Total (US$)
Sample Assays	140	$40	$5,600
Sample Collection	2 Persons X 6 Days	$6,000	$6,000
Food, Lodging, Travel	2 Persons X 6 Days	$4,000	$4,000
Interpretation & Report	1	$3,000	$3,000
Total			**$18,600**

Following the Enzyme Leach survey, but not dependent on its findings, a Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics (CSAMT) survey should be conducted. This method will extend the knowledge of the subsurface geology, better define structures and provide targets for drilling.

The CSAMT survey is expected to be comprised of 200m-spaced E-W lines using 50m receiver dipoles. This would be for a scalar array, read in spreads of four down-line E-Field (Ex) dipoles with a single orthogonal magnetic field measurement (Hy) made in the center of each spread. The signal source would be a single transmitter bipole located about 6-8 km distance (in valley). This is considered relatively high-density coverage to map high-angle faults or contacts. It comprises 12 lines each 1600m in length. The cost of the CSAMT survey is estimated at US$95,000. This estimate and survey description were supplied by Zonge International, since the author is not an expert in the field of geophysics. The total cost of the sampling and geophysical programs is expected to be approximately US$113,600.

26.2 Phase II Recommendations

The second recommendation is to drill the areas indicated by the Enzyme Leach soil sampling and the geophysical method. This phase is dependent on the results of the sampling and geophysical phases. The average hole depth is forecast to be approximately 700 feet (215 meters) for a total program of 3500 feet (1067 meters). The cost of the drilling portion of the program is estimated to be approximately US$350,000.

Table 26.2 - Estimated budget for the Phase II recommended program.

Project Envisioned As:	5	RC Holes
	700	Feet Per Hole
Estimated Footage	3500	Total Feet
	1067	Total Meters
Samples Every 5 Feet	700	Samples
QA/QC Samples, Every 10 = Samples	70	Samples
	770	Total Samples

Sampling Materials & Assaying			
Item	**Number**	**Cost Each**	**Total Cost (US$)**
Sample Bags - 12" X 18" Poly	770	$ 0.40	$ 308
Sample Cards	770	$ 0.25	$ 193
Standards	35	$ 10.00	$ 350
Blanks - 1 Per Hole	18	$ 10.00	$ 175
Sample Prep - ALS PREP-31	770	$ 10.00	$ 7,700
Assaying -	770	$ 40.00	$ 30,800
	Subtotal		$ 39,526
	15% Contingency		$ 5,929
	Total		**$ 45,454**

Geological			
Item	**Number**	**Units**	**Cost (US$)**
Geologist (6 weeks) and Senior Geologist (2 weeks) + Per Diem			$ 40,000
		Total	**$ 40,000**

Total - Sampling Materials & Geological **$ 85,454**

Drilling & Permitting			
Item	**Number**	**Cost Each**	**Total Cost (US$)**
Drilling - Per Foot	3500	$ 40	$ 140,000
Permitting	1	$ 20,000	$ 20,000
Mob	1	$ 6,500	$ 6,500
Demob	1	$ 6,500	$ 6,500

Road Building	1	$ 10,000	$ 10,000
Reclamation	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
	Subtotal		$ 188,000
	15% Contingency		$ 28,200
Total Drilling & Permitting	**Total**		**$ 216,200**

Total - Entire Phase II Drilling Project	**US$**	**$ 347,109**

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Certificate of the Author

I, Bradley C. Peek, MSc., CPG do hereby certify that:

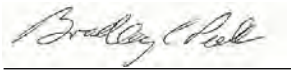
1. I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist at 438 Stage Coach Lane, New Castle, Colorado 81647, USA
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, ESN Project, White Pine County, Nevada, USA" with the effective date March 1, 2022 (Technical Report).
3. I graduated in 1970 from the University of Nebraska with Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and in 1975 from the University of Alaska with Master of Science degree in Geology.
4. I am a member in good standing with the Society of Economic Geologists and the American Institute of Professional Geologists (Certified Professional Geologist #11299).
5. I have continuously practiced my profession for 50 years in the areas of mineral exploration and geology. I have explored for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold in 10 states of the USA and 8 foreign countries. I have more than 6 years' experience generating open pit resource estimates for approximately 20 mineral deposits for precious and base metals and lithium using GEMCOM and Rockworks software.
6. I visited the ESN gold property on August 29-31, 2020.
7. I authored the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, ESN Project, White Pine County, Nevada, USA" with the effective date March 1, 2022, including the conclusions reached and the recommendations made, with the exception of those portions indicated under the heading, "Reliance on Other Experts".
8. I am independent of ISM Resources Corp., applying all of the tests in Section 5.1.1, Part 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report other than that which is stated in this report.
10. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, professional affiliation, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be an independent qualified person for the purposes of this NI 43-101 report.
11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them of the Technical Report for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated: March 03, 2023

Bradley C. Peek, MSc., CPG

Date and Signature Page

The report herein, entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report, ESN Project, White Pine County, Nevada, USA” has an effective date of March 1, 2022



Signed 03, 2023

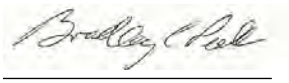
Bradley C. Peek, MSc., CPG

Consent of Qualified Person:

To: Securities Regulatory Authority

I, Bradley C. Peek, do hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report, ESN Project, White Pine County, Nevada, USA” with the effective date of March 1, 2022 (the "Technical Report") by ISM Resources Corp. (the "Issuer"), and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record. I also consent to the use of extracts from, or a summary of, the technical report.

Signed



Dated

March 03, 2023 .