NI 43-101 Technical Report,

JPL Project, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA

Prepared for:
Starmet Ventures Inc.
409-221 West Esplanade
North Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V7M 3J3

Location:
Sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 15
Township 7 South, Range 42 East
Mount Diablo Meridian
Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA

UTM X 4,133,100 UTM Y 479,000
37.34° Lat, -117.23° Long

This Report Prepared by the following
Qualified Person:

Alan J. Morris MSc, CPG
Spring Creek, Nevada, USA

Effective Date: November 15, 2021

Certificate of Qualified Person

To accompany the report entitled "*NI-43-101 Technical Report, JPL Project, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA*", prepared for Starmet Ventures Inc. (SCVI) dated December 7, 2021 with effective date November 15, 2021.

I, Alan Jesse Morris, residing in Spring Creek, Nevada, USA do hereby certify that:

1.) I am the principal geologist with Ruby Mountain GIS with an office at 237 Ashford Drive, Spring Creek, Nevada, 89815, USA.

2.) I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado in 1976 and a Master of Science Degree in Geographical Information Science from Manchester Metropolitan University in 2003. I have 40 years of geologic mineral exploration experience in the western United States, Alaska, and Yukon, Canada. My primary experience is with early stage generative projects and mid-stage drill projects for precious metals, base metals, uranium, and lithium.

3.) I am a Certified Professional Geologist with the American Institute of Professional Geologists, registry number 10550. I am a Licensed Geologist in the State of Utah, USA (5411614-2250) and a Registered Professional Geologist in the State of Alaska, USA (555). Nevada does not have a registration or licensing program for Exploration Geologists.

4.) I visited the JPL Property on May 28, 2021 and spot checked the claim posts, drill hole locations, soil sample sites, and general geologic setting.

5.) I have read the definition of a "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify, by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) and form 43-101F1.

6.) I, as a qualified person, am independent of the Property, the vendor, and the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

7.) I am responsible for this report in its entirety.

8.) I visited the property prior to the preparation of this report.

9.) I have read National Instrument 43-101, and this report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.

10.) I hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled "*NI-43-101 Technical Report, JPL Project, Esmeralda County, Nevada*" (the "Technical Report") and any extracts from or summary of the Technical Report Dated December 7, 2021.

<u>As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge and information, this report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.</u>

Signed and Sealed

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS
CERTIFICATE NUMBER 10550
AIPG
ALAN J. MORRIS
CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST

Alan J. Morris, CPG, QP

Dated: 15 Dec 2021

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1.0 Summary

1.1 Introduction

Alan J. Morris, CPG was retained to prepare a technical report on the early stage JPL Project. The purpose of the report is to summarize the location, general geology, and previous exploration on this property, and its viability as a Property of Merit for continued exploration. This report is intended to comply with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101).

Starmet Ventures Inc., a British Columbia, Canada corporation (Starmet), entered an Exploration Lease and Option to Purchase Agreement with Curellie LLC, a Nevada, USA company, to explore and acquire the JPL Project on August 11, 2020. The property position controlled by Starmet is outlined below and in further detail in Section 4. A complete list of the claims is included as Appendix One.

Starmet has the option to purchase the claims for $1,000,000 and Curellie reserves a 3% net smelter royalty from any future production of minerals from the property or adjacent properties within a one mile area of interest developed by Starmet.

1.2 Property Location and History

The JPL property consists of 54 unpatented lode claims covering 1,117 acres (452 Ha.) in the Tokop Mining District, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA. The claims cover all or parts of sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 15 of T7S R42E Mt. Diablo base and meridian (Figure 2). The center of the property is about 37° 20’ 463” North Latitude, 117° 14’ 6” West Longitude: UTM X 4,133,100 UTM Y 479,000 NAD 27; Zone 11 N.

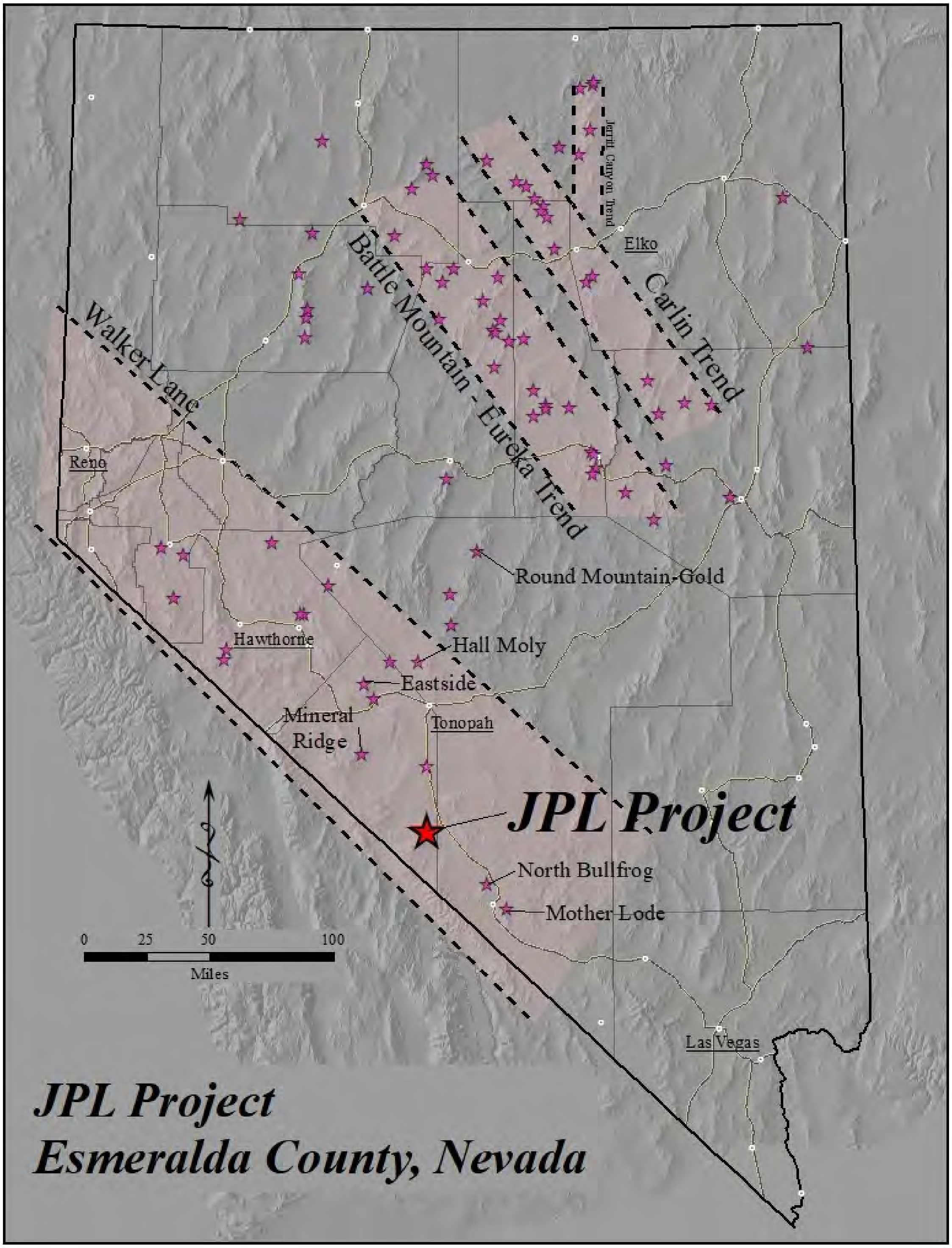

Figure 1. JPL Project: General Location Map

The JPL property is located about 59 road miles (95 km) south-southwest of Tonopah, Nevada, 288 miles (463 km) southeast of Reno or about 185 miles (297 km) from Las Vegas, Nevada. Access to the property from U.S. Highway 95 is via a well-maintained county road, leaving the highway 51.3 miles (82.5 km) south of Tonopah, Nevada and traveling southwest then west about 7.2 miles (11.6 km) to the Gold Coin Mine.

History

The early history of the Tokop District is not well documented: the earliest reference is a short report by Sydney Ball of the USGS which describes well established mines by the time of his visit in 1906 (Ball, 1907). The area was part of the Gold Point Mining District before about 1900 but the distinction was not well followed in the literature so tracking down the history of the immediate area of the claims (as opposed to the more general district) is problematic.

The district was discovered by Thomas Shaw about 1866 but was largely ignored until 1871 with the development of the Oriental Mine. Several small mines and mills operated in the area between 1871 and 1900 (Smith and Tingley, 1983). Production prior to 1900 was estimated to be about $500,000 (gold equivalent of 25,000 ounces, 778 kg). Later “regular but small” production of gold, silver, copper, and lead for the period 1902-1932 was reportedly valued at $98,974 in 1936 (Hewett et al, 1936).

Detailed records are lacking for the immediate claim area; two mines are named on the Scotty’s Junction 1:24,000 scale topographic map, Silver Moon and Gold Coin but little is known of the history of these operations.

Modern work by American Gold Resources (AGR) started circa 1987 with trenching, rock sampling and geologic mapping. The Gold Coin shaft was retimbered and the workings mapped and sampled. In 1988, work continued with six reverse circulation drill holes totaling 355 meters (1,165 feet). Drill results showed moderate zones of anomalous gold values as shown in Table 8 and Table 9 (Long, 1997).

For the historic sampling, some of the original assay certificates for the drilling, trenching, and rock sampling are available others have been lost. Since not all original assay certificates from the AGR and Atlas Precious Metals (Atlas) analytical work could not be located, this data is not 43-101 compliant but is still useful from an historic exploration perspective.

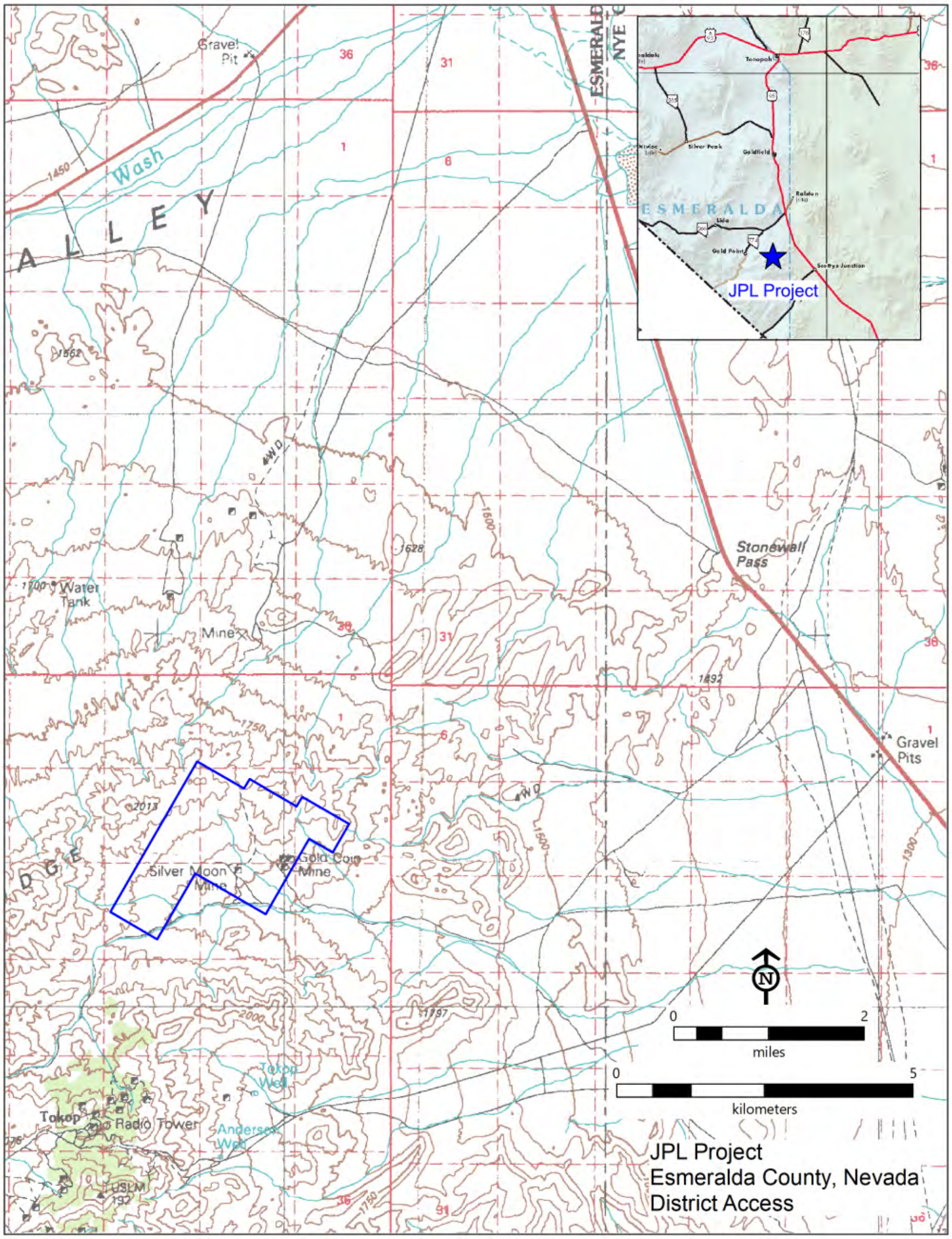

Figure 2. JPL Project: Access Map

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The JPL Project is in the southern Walker Lane Mineral Belt within the Gold Point – Tokop Mining District. The Walker Lane is a major northwest-southeast-trending active tectonic zone with dominantly right lateral and sympathetic cross faults that hosts a variety of precious metal and base metal mineral deposits (as well as geothermal activity) along its length. The Sylvania

Pluton underlies most of the Tokop Mining District but lies immediately west of JPL. Lithologies at JPL range in age from late Precambrian to Holocene (Albers and Stewart 1972).

The units mapped are the Precambrian to Cambrian Campito Formation, which is broken up into the Montenegro Member and the Andrews Mountain Member. Between the Montenegro and the Andrews Mountain Members there is a unit mapped as the Transition Zone. The Cambrian Poleta Limestone overlies the Precambrian-Cambrian Campito Formation. Jurassic dikes and sills cut both the Campito and Poleta Formations. The dikes and sills consist of two lithologies: quartz porphyry/rhyolite and latite. Tertiary rocks which are comprised of ash flows, lava flows, volcanic breccias, and fresh water sedimentary rocks overlie the Paleozoic metasediments. Alluvium and Colluvium are present as valley fill. These units are defined by Albers and Stewart (1972), and Long (1997).

1.4 Exploration

The property geology was mapped by Molly Hunsaker of Hunsaker Inc. using units and nomenclature depicted on a geologic map (Long, 1997) completed in the late 1980s for American Gold Resources ("AGR") and regional work by Stewart and Albers (1972). Hunsaker Inc. was contracted by Curellie and later Starmet to design and conduct an exploration program on the property.

A total of 264 rock samples are in the dataset from the JPL Property (Figure 3). Samples were primarily collected from old dumps, adits, and prospects. Samples taken by Hunsaker Inc. were analyzed by Bureau Veritas Minerals using a 30-gram fire assay with AAS finish for gold and ICP-MS analysis (4-acid digestion) for trace elements or by ALS USA Inc. 30-gram fire assay with AAS finish for gold and ICP-AES analysis (4-acid digestion) for trace elements. Multiple certified reference standards were included with every submittal. The results were within acceptable ranges. For the historic sampling, some of the original assay certificates for the drilling, trenching, and rock sampling are available; others have been lost. Although the assay certificates are not available for all, the exploration personnel, techniques, and analytical labs were within industry standards for the time.

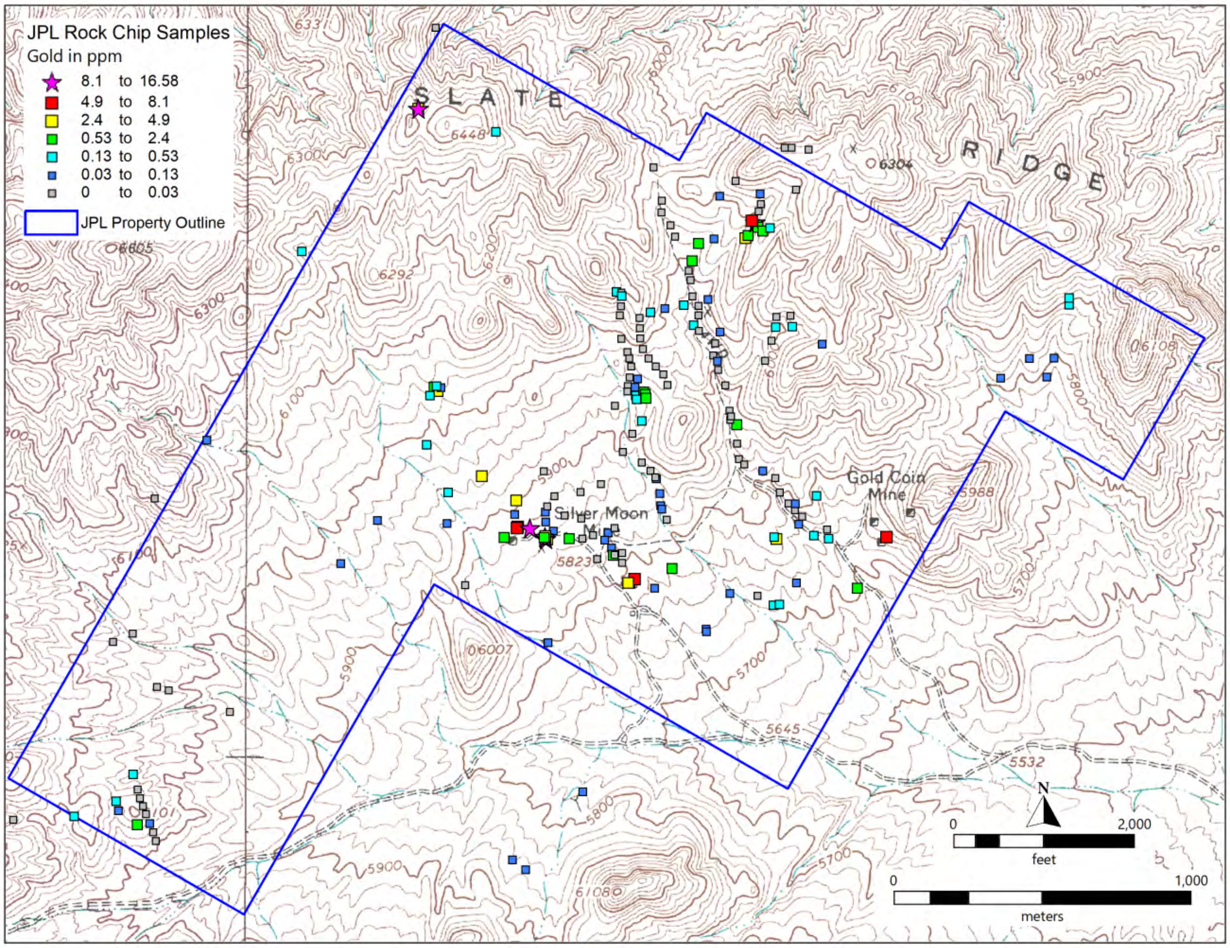

Figure 3. JPL Gold in Rock Chip samples (ppm)

Hunsaker Inc. also collected 195 scoop "soil" samples on the property. In this technique, a small scoop of the surface soils is collected approximately every six feet and put into a bag for the sample length of 100 feet. That sample is then analyzed like a rock sample. Previous work throughout Nevada has shown that scoop soils typically highlight subtle structural zones in terranes (like JPL) with poor soil development. Since this sample method collects in near-continuous sample rather than a single point to characterize an area, it should be more responsive to narrow anomalous zones than point samples.

The sample lines were laid out to cross suspected structural trends identified during mapping and rock chip sampling. Gold values ranged from less than detection (<5 ppb) to 182 ppb. Silver values overall were low, ranging from <0.5 ppm to 5 ppm; arsenic showed the largest relative range with values from <5 to 319 ppm. Areas of coincident (Au, Ag, Sb, As) anomalies are found along the northeastern soil line, and a swath in the west central lines. Most of these clusters are along mapped structures or structural trends (Figure 4).

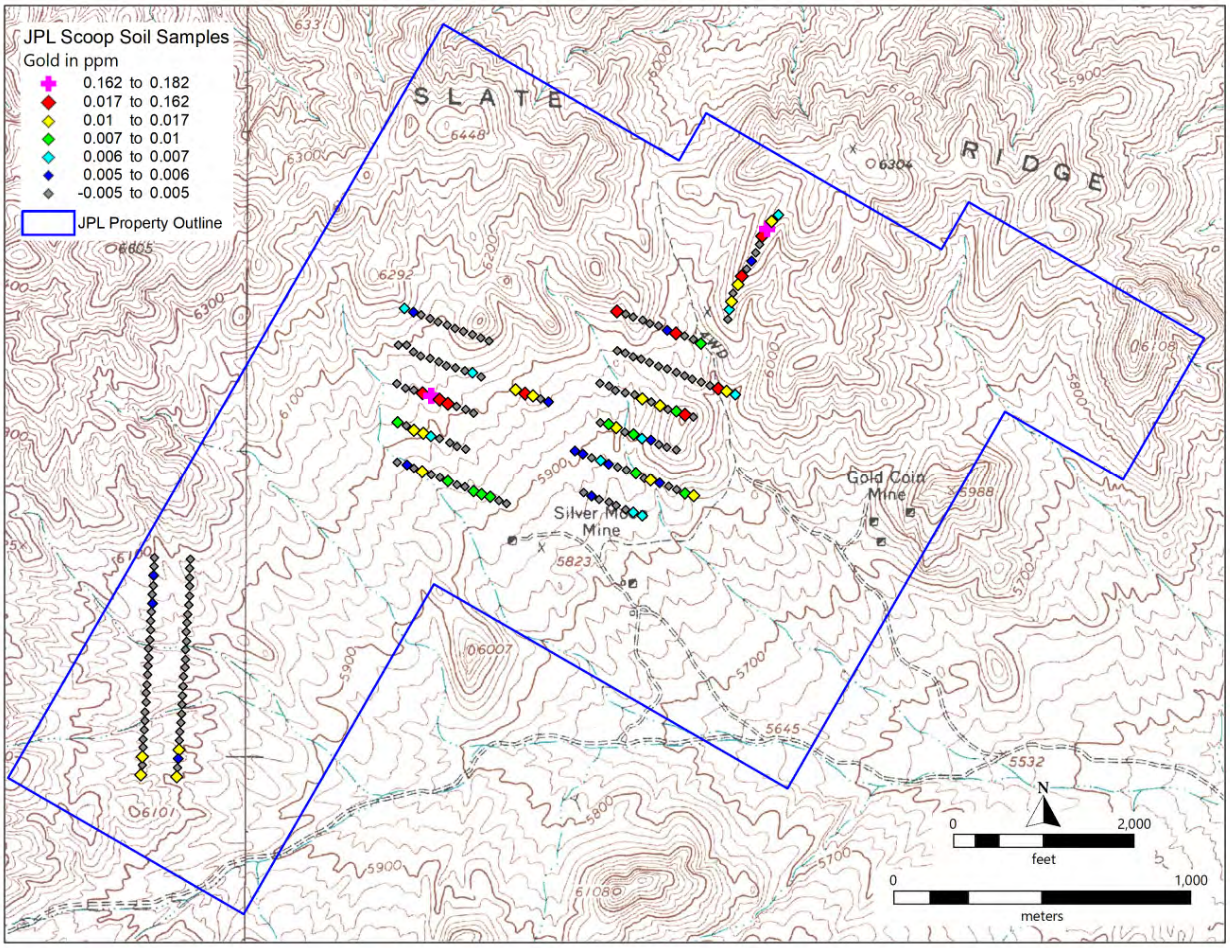

Figure 4. JPL Project - Gold in Soil

A geophysical consultant (Jim Wright of Spring Creek, Nevada) was engaged to design and interpret a program of gravity and ground magnetics. The survey area was laid out to extend beyond the initial claims to provide sufficient data to identify major geologic features. McGee Geophysical was contracted to do the field data collection and initial data processing. Gravity readings were collected from 211 stations on a 200 meter offset grid pattern. These readings were merged with additional readings taken at 500 – 1000 meter intervals along public roads in the area to place the detailed grid into a district scale perspective (Figure 5).

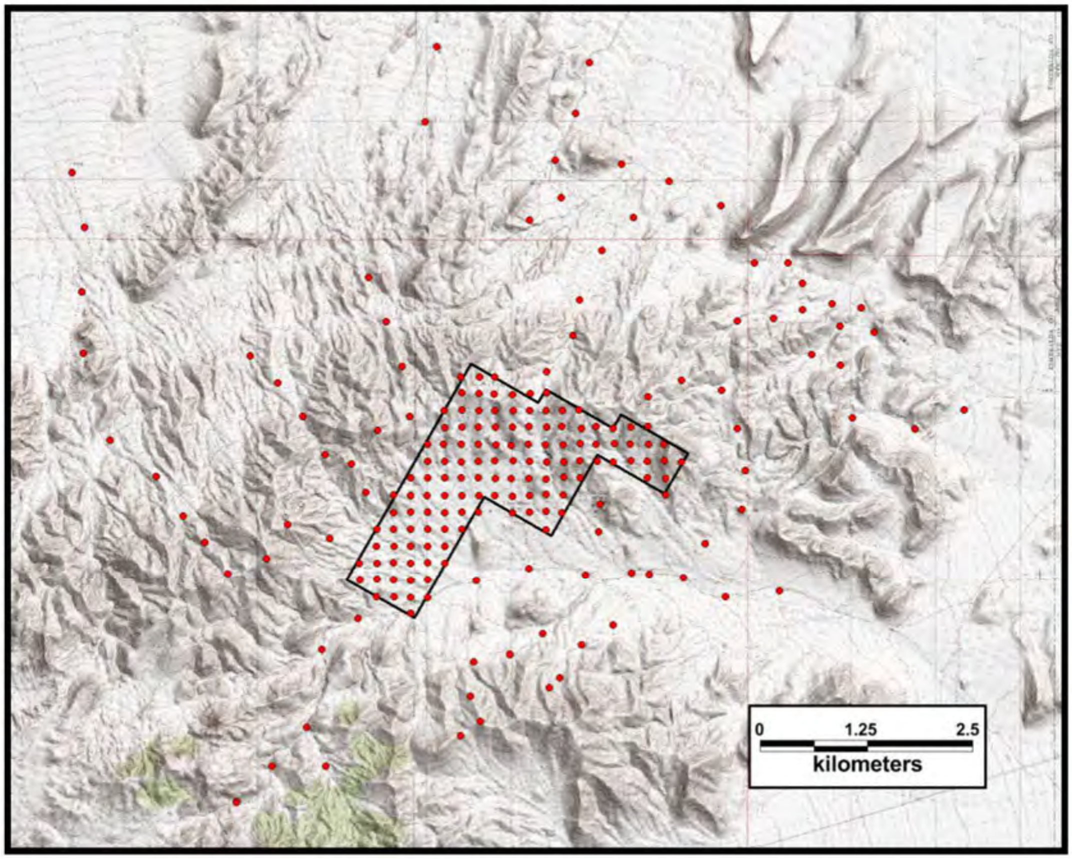

Figure 5. JPL Gravity Stations

Wright (2021) calculated several components of the gravity data to aid in interpretation. Figure 6 depicts the district scale residual gravity.

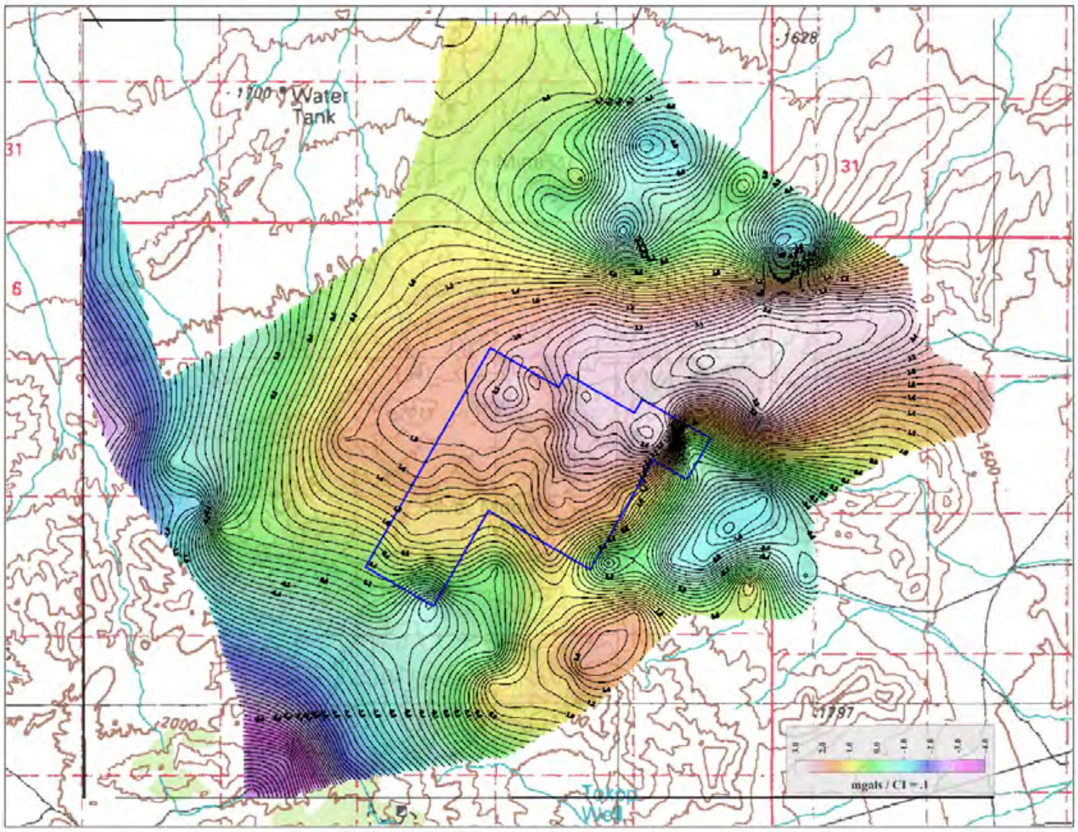

Figure 6. JPL District Residual Gravity (Wright, 2021)

A total of 91.6 line kilometers of magnetic data was collected on lines spaced 50 meters apart in continuous mode at two second spacing (Figure 7).

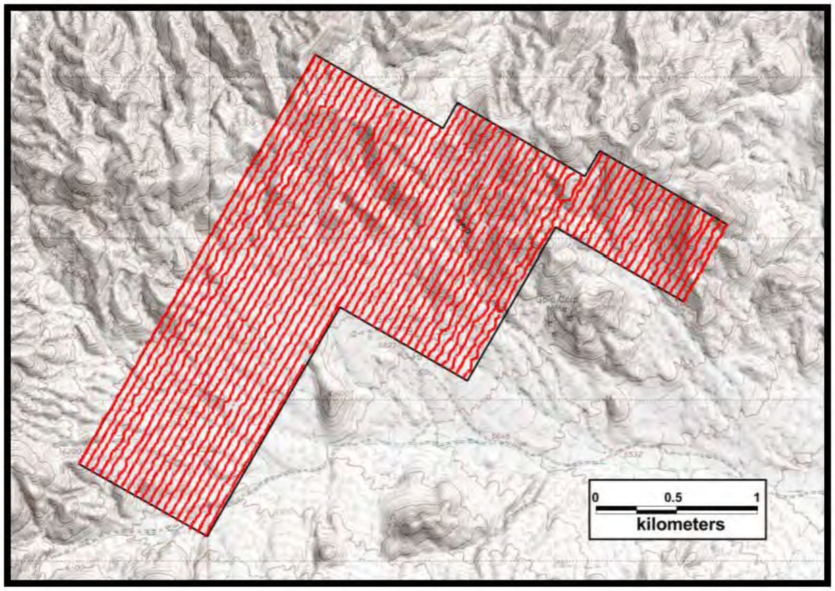

Figure 7. JPL Ground Magnetic Lines

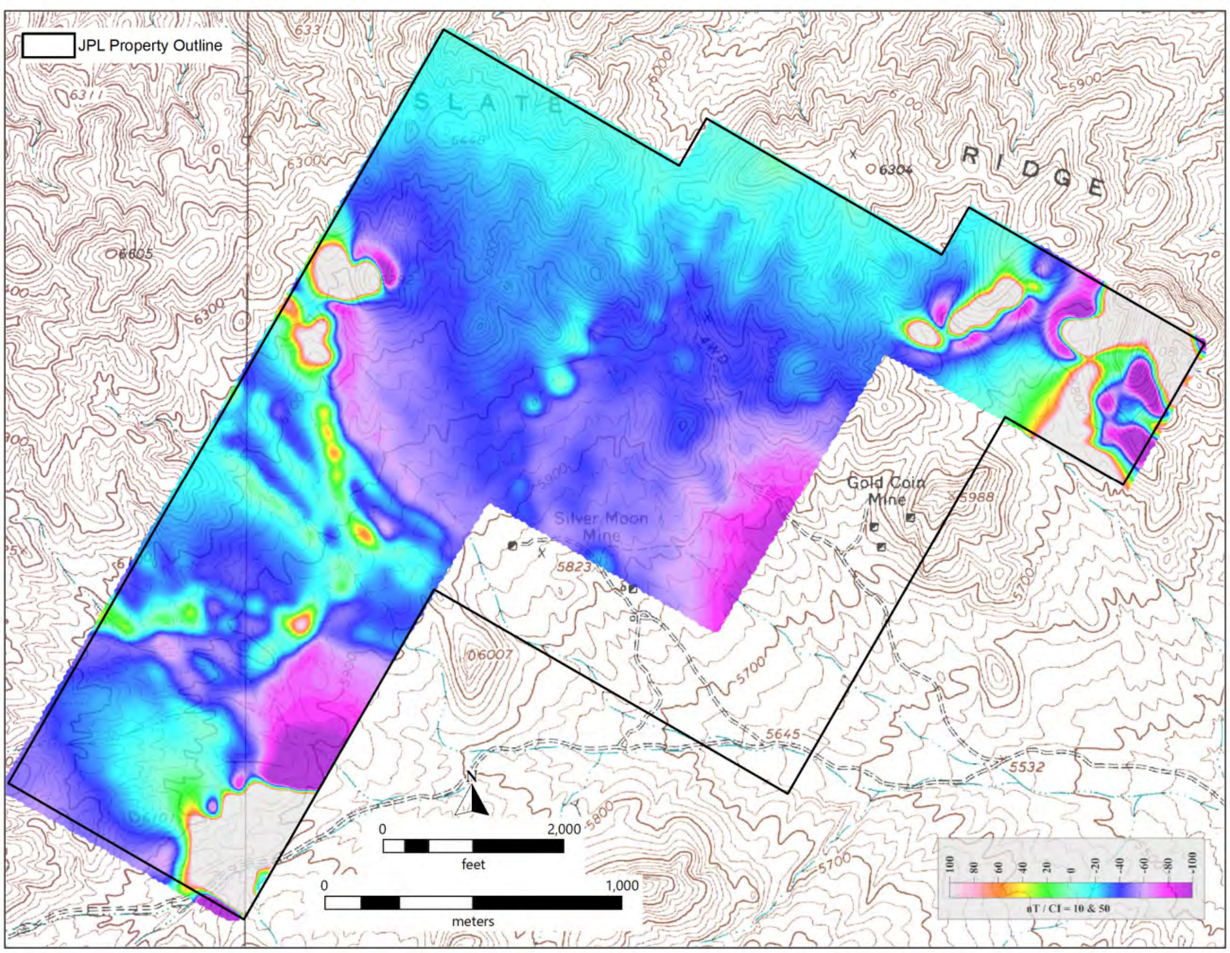

Figure 8. JPL Ground Magnetic data - reduced to pole

1.5 Drilling and Trenching

To date, Starmet has not drilled on the JPL property. The drilling conducted by AGR and Atlas Precious is the only known drilling on the property. Trenching by AGR consisted of cutting and sampling sixteen trenches with a total length of 1,361 meters (4,466 ft). Drilling by AGR consisted of six shallow holes with a maximum depth of 80 meters (260 feet) around the Silver Moon Mine. All encountered detectable gold with the best interval being 4.6 meters (15 ft) averaging 0.96 ppm gold. Atlas drilled three holes for a total of 457 meters (1,500 ft) with a maximum depth of 160 meters (525 ft) to evaluate a mercury in soil anomaly. The best interval was 3 meters (10 ft) of 0.32 ppm Au.

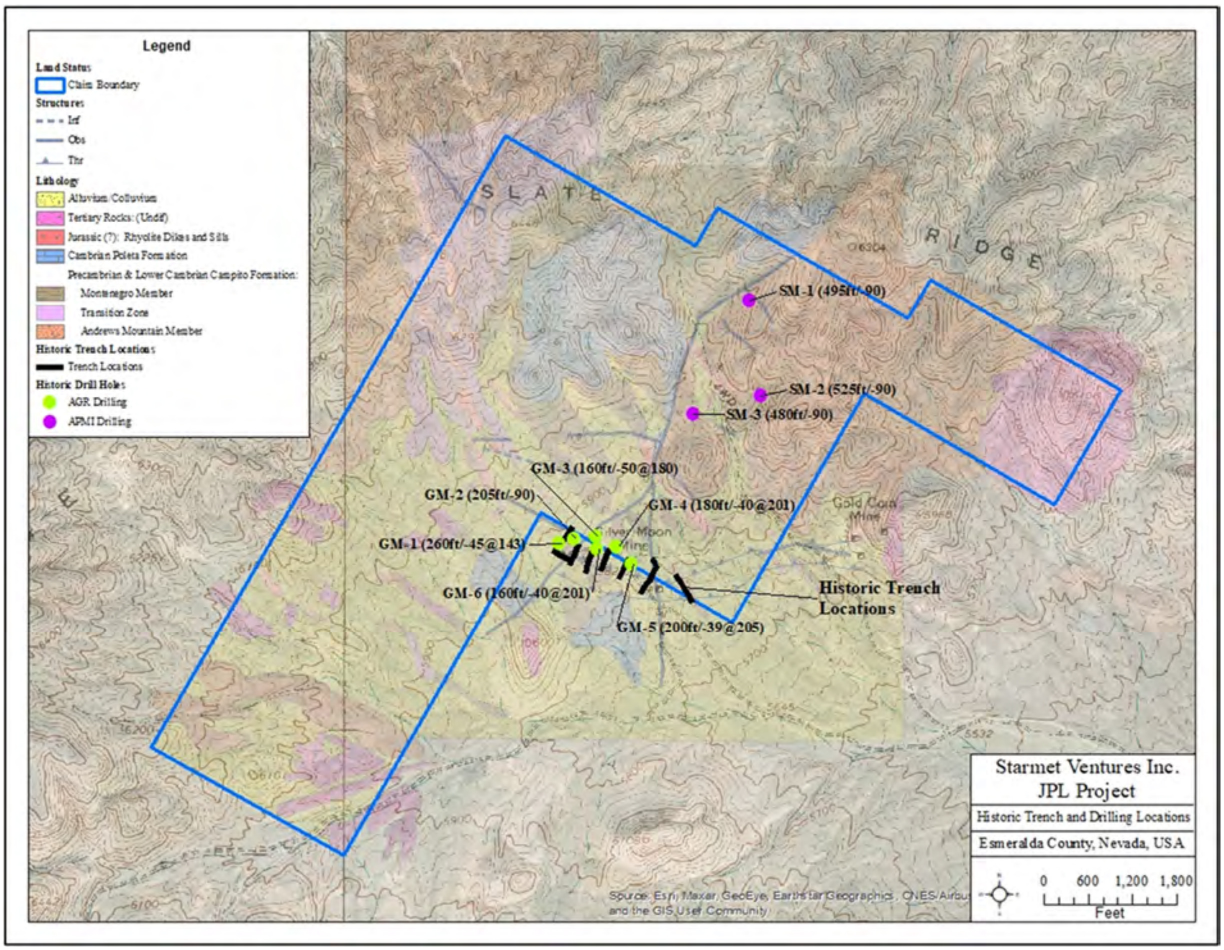

Figure 9. JPL Historic drill and trench locations

1.6 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

Sample techniques, security and analytical procedures used by AGR and Atlas are not fully documented but, given the companies and individuals involved, are likely within industry standards at the time of the work.

The 2017 and 2020 scoop samples were collected by Hunsaker Inc. geologists while mapping the property. After collection by the Hunsaker Inc. geologists, samples were kept in a locked vehicle or office until they were delivered to the Bureau Veritas (BV) preparation laboratory in Sparks, Nevada for the 2017 samples or the ALS preparation lab in Reno for the 2020 samples.

The 2017 samples were crushed and pulverized at the Bureau Veritas (BV) preparation facilities in Reno, Nevada. Pulped samples were analyzed at the BV lab in Sparks, Nevada (fire assay) and Vancouver, BC (ICP). Gold was run using fire assay with an Atomic Absorption finish, trace elements were run using a four acid (HNO3, HCl, HCl04, HF) digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS).

Samples collected in 2020 and analyzed in 2021 were prepared at the Reno ALS facility and analyzed by fire assay for gold at the ALS Reno lab and trace elements by 4-acid digestion and ICP-OES at the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

1.7 Data Verification

The 2020 – 2021 Starmet data set is in excellent condition. Analytical certificates matched the electronic versions and values recorded in the provided database and field locations of the samples are field verifiable. Data generated by Atlas and AGR is in fair to good condition for the age of the work. Most of the data used by Hunsaker Inc. was recovered from paper maps and reports. Drill hole and trench sites were reclaimed shortly after use but are still evident in the field. Some sample tags also remain and match their mapped and digitized locations. Some of the original assay certificates for the drilling, trenching, and rock sampling are available; others have been lost. While the AGR-Atlas data is likely not 43-101 compliant, it is certainly usable for exploration purposes.

1.8 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable.

1.9 Mineral Resource Estimate

Not applicable: work to date has not been directed at identifying resources.

1.10 Conclusions and Recommendations

The JPL project is an early stage property of merit. Work to date indicates the potential for a significant gold deposit on the property. Previous exploration drilling has encountered thin intercepts of gold and silver that are not likely economic in themselves but indicate a mineral system is present in the project area.

Recommendations for surface work include additional geologic mapping concentrated on defining mineralized structures and alteration patterns, soil sampling, and rock geochemistry. This information can be combined with the existing database to identify locations for further drilling. A phased program of surface exploration and drilling is budgeted at $300,000.

2.0 Introduction

This report was prepared by Alan J. Morris CPG, QP at the request of Starmet Ventures Inc. for the purpose of compiling an overview of the previous exploration efforts in this district and specifically on the JPL property position. This report is intended to comply with the standards dictated by National Instrument 43-101 regarding the JPL Project located in Esmeralda County, Nevada.

This report is not intended to define an economic conclusion upon which to make a mine development decision.

Alan J. Morris understands Starmet Ventures Inc. will use this document for reporting purposes.

Alan J. Morris is a consulting exploration geologist with approximately 40 years of experience at all levels of mineral exploration and development for several commodities. He is a Certified Professional Geologist through AIPG, a Fellow with the Society of Economic Geologists, and a member of the Geological Society of Nevada. He provides his services through Ruby Mountain GIS in Spring Creek, Nevada.

2.1 Purpose and Terms of Reference

This report is prepared using the industry accepted Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum (CIM) “Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines” for disclosing mineral exploration information and the Canadian Securities Administrators revised regulations in NI 43-101, Form 43-101F, (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects).

Alan J. Morris is not an associate or affiliate of Starmet Ventures Inc. and his fee for this Technical Report is not dependent in whole or in part on any prior or future engagement or understanding resulting from the conclusions of this report. The fee is in accordance with standard industry fees for work of this nature. Alan J. Morris does not have any financial interest in Curellie LLC, Starmet Ventures Inc. or any affiliated company.

2.2 Sources of Information

Much of the information in this report was provided by Hunsaker Inc. and was verified by the author. Hunsaker Inc. was contracted by Starmet Ventures Inc. to produce a geologic report which includes property geologic maps, geochemical results, and geophysical studies along with a compilation of any historic information available for the property. Hunsaker Inc. compiled this information from published sources, unpublished exploration reports, and results of their on-going exploration efforts. The regional geology and background information was compiled by the author from published historical works and personal experience in the district and region.

These historical reports appear to be based on factual data and the interpretations of their authors. None appear to have been modified to mislead the prudent reader. The author does not know of any existing information in the public domain or developed by Starmet. or the underlying vendor that has been intentionally omitted to mislead the reader about the viability of this project.

2.3 Qualified Persons

The Qualified Person responsible for this report is Alan J. Morris, a consulting geologist contracted by Starmet Ventures Inc.

2.4 Effective Date

The effective date of this report is November 15, 2021.

2.5 Field Involvement of Qualified Persons

The author spent one day (May 28, 2021) examining the land tenure and conducting a reconnaissance of the geology along with spot checking claim posts, soil sample sites, and verifying reclaimed drill sites.

2.6 Contributors

There are no other contributors to the report.

2.7 Units of Measure

Units of measure in this report are imperial unless otherwise noted. Metric equivalents are given in parentheses following the English value where needed. Budget numbers and holding costs are given in US dollars. In some cases, expenditures are in Canadian dollars, these are noted in the text and designated with the symbol “$C”

Locations are given in Longitude – Latitude degrees or UTM X, Y (meters) in NAD 27 Zone 11 projection.

2.7.1 Common Units

Above mean sea level	AMSL	Dollars (Canada)	$C
Cubic Foot	feet3	Gallon	gal
Cubic inch	in3	Gallons per minute	gpm
Cubic yard	yd3	Grams per tonne	g/t
Day	d	Equal to or greater than	≥
Degree	°	Hectare	ha
Degrees Centigrade	°C	Hour	h
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Inch	”
Dollars (US)	$	Kilo (thousand)	k

Equal to or less than	≤	Pounds	lb.
Micrometer (micron)	um	Short ton (2,000lb)	st
Million Years Ago	Ma.	Short ton (US)	t
Milligram	mg	Specific gravity	SG
Troy ounces per short ton	oz/t	Square foot	feet2
Parts per billion	ppb	Square inch	in2
Parts per million	ppm	Yard	yd.
Percent	%	Year	yr.

2.7.2 Metric Conversion Factors

Metric Conversion Factors (divided by)

Short tons to tonnes (1.10231)

Pounds to tonnes (2204.62)

Ounces (Troy) to tonnes (32150)

Ounces (Troy) to kilograms 32.150

Feet to meters (3.28084)

Ounces (Troy) to grams (0.03215)

Ounces (Troy)/short ton to grams/tonne (0.02917)

Acres to hectares (2.47105)

Miles to kilometers (0.62137)

2.7.3 Abbreviations

American Society for Testing and Materials	ASTM
Arsenic	As
Aluminum	Al
Antimony	Sb
Atomic Absorption Spectrometry	AAS
Atomic Emission Spectrometry	AES
Boron	B
Bureau of Land Management	BLM
Bismuth	Bi
Calcium	Ca
Copper	Cu
Diamond Drill Hole	DDH
Fluorine	F
Global Positioning System	GPS
Gold	Au
Internal Rate of Return	IRR
Inductively Coupled Plasma	ICP
Lead	Pb
Magnesium	Mg
Manganese	Mn
Mass Spectrometry	MS
Metallic Screen Fire Assay	MSFA
Molybdenum	Mo
Mount Diablo Base and Meridian	MDB&M
Mercury	Hg
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
Nearest Neighbor	NN
Net Smelter Royalty	NSR
Potassium	K
Reverse Circulation	RC/RCV

Selenium	Se	Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM
Silicon	Si	United States Bureau of Mines	USBM
Silver	Ag	United States Geological Survey	USGS
Sodium	Na	Uranium	U
Tin	Sn	Zinc	Zn
Tungsten	W		

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The author of this report did not consult with other experts concerning legal, political, environmental, or tax matters.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The JPL property is located about 59 road miles (95 km) south-southwest of Tonopah, Nevada, 288 miles (463 km) southeast of Reno or about 185 miles (297 km) from Las Vegas, Nevada. The center of the property is about 37° 20' 43" North Latitude, 117° 14' 6" West Longitude: UTM X 4,133,100 UTM Y 479,000 NAD 27; Zone 11 N.

4.2 Property Position

The JPL property consists of 54 unpatented lode claims covering 1,117 acres (452 Ha.) in the Tokop Mining District, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA. The claims cover all or parts of sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 15 of T7S R42E Mt. Diablo base and meridian (Figure 10).

Holding costs for the 54 lode claims in the block are about $177 per year in rental fees paid to the Bureau of Land Management ($165 per claim = $8,910) and state and local fees paid to Esmeralda County ($22 per claim = $1,188). Total for the 54 claims is about $10,098 per year.

Claim rental fees for the September 1, 2021 – August 31, 2021 claim year have been paid to the BLM. A "Notice of Intent to Hold" and county fees for the 2021 – 2022 claim year have also been paid.

The claim names and numbers are included in Appendix One.

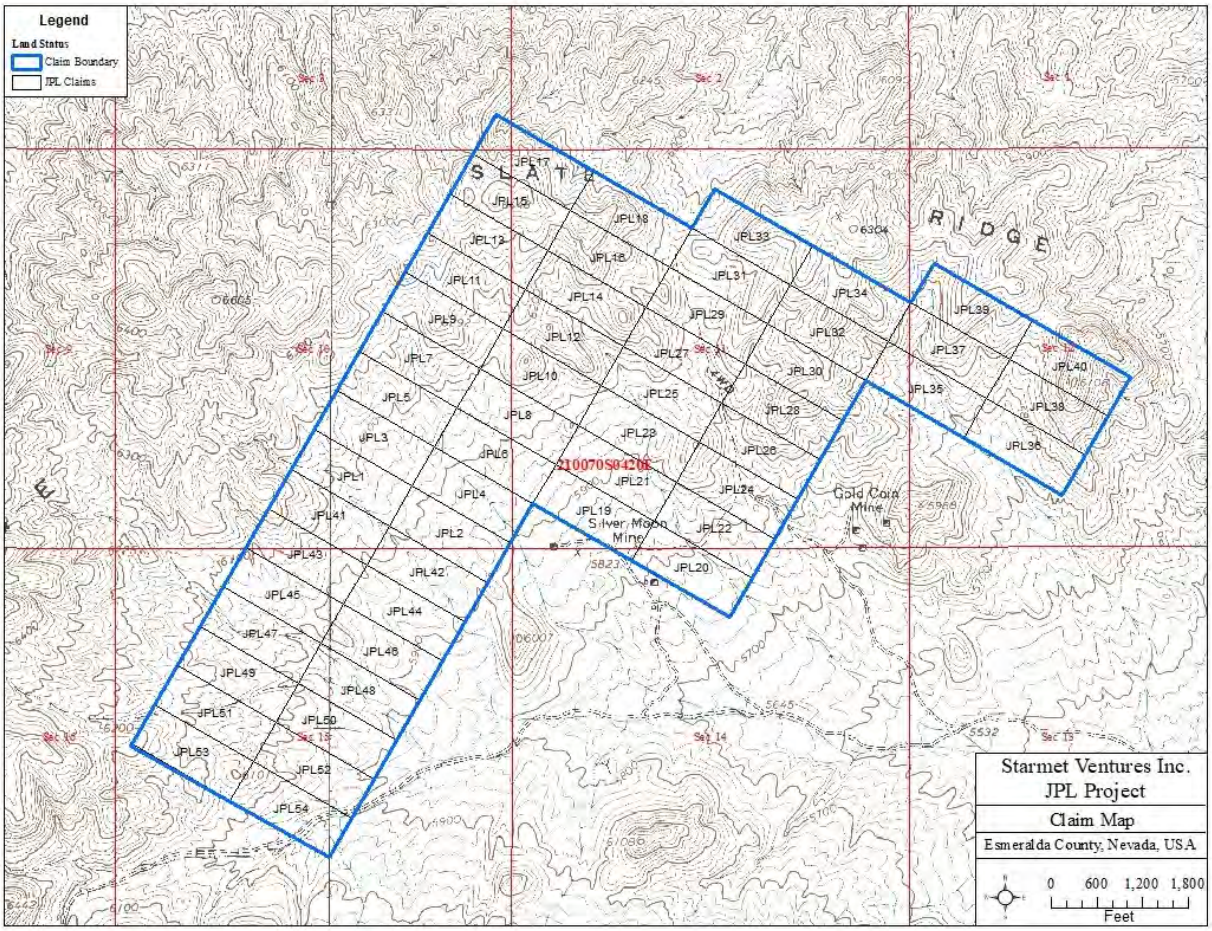

Figure 10. JPL Project: Land Holdings

4.2.1 Located Claims

As noted above, the property position consists of 54 unpatented lode mining claims with a core of eleven claims staked on May 5, 2014 and filed with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) August 11, 2014 (JPL 6, 8, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 25, 27, 29, 31) with the remained staked June 25 and 26, 2020 and filed September 9, 2020. The federal claim rental fees and the state filing fees have been paid through August 31, 2022.

4.2.2 Leased Properties

Starmet holds the JPL property via a lease with option to purchase from Curellie LLC (see section 4.3).

4.2.3 Fee land

There is no fee land on the JPL property.

4.3 Property Agreements and Royalties

Starmet Ventures Inc., a British Columbia, Canada corporation (Starmet), entered an Exploration Lease and Option to Purchase Agreement with Curellie LLC, a Nevada, USA company, to explore and acquire the JPL Project on August 11, 2020. Terms of the agreement include a payment, US $10,000 on signing along with reimbursement of land holding and exploration costs of $12,000, with subsequent payments as shown in the table below. Starmet must also pay all state and federal claim rental and filing fees to keep the property in good standing. The term of the agreement is for ten years with subject to the right to extend for an additional 2 terms.

Table 1. Exploration Lease Payment Schedule

Annual Minimum Payments	US Dollars
On execution of the agreement	$10,000
First Anniversary of the effective date	$10,000
Second Anniversary of the effective date	$12,500
Third Anniversary of the effective date	$15,000
Fourth Anniversary of the effective date	$17,500
Fifth Anniversary and each succeeding anniversary of the effective date	$20,000

Starmet has the option to purchase the claims for $1,000,000 and Curellie reserves a 3% net smelter royalty from any future production of minerals from the property or adjacent properties within a 1 mile area of interest developed by Starmet.

4.4 Environmental Liability

Several historic mine workings are found on the claim block. For the most part, these have been fenced and stabilized but there is an unknown risk of ground or surface water contamination associated with the workings and their waste piles. Several historic prospect pits and adits exist on the unpatented claims. These are normally not considered an environmental liability to the current claimant. However, if they pose a significant risk to recreationists and other members of the public, they should be fenced and posted with warning signs to avoid potential liability issues.

4.5 Operational Permits and Jurisdictions

The project is located on open federal land managed by the US Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). On BLM land, permits are required for all significant surface disturbances. Geologic mapping, soil and rock sampling, and other low-impact activities can be conducted without specific permits on a casual use basis. Any road or trail construction or use of mechanized equipment, drilling, or trenching will require a permit from the BLM. Up to five acres of disturbance are allowed on a Notice Of Intent level permit. The NOI can come with restrictions to protect biological, historical, or archeological resources. A performance bond is required to ensure the required reclamation work is done.

Disturbance of more than five acres requires a Plan of Operation (POO) which in turn requires an Environmental Assessment (EA). This process is standard practice in Nevada and both the regulators and applicants follow a standard set of rules. A POO can require significant environmental and archeological assessment work before the permit can be issued. Lead times for a POO can take up to a year or two depending on the environment and the extent of proposed operations. If the regulators consider the property large enough or in a sensitive area, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIA) may be required before operating permits are granted.

The phase one recommended exploration program can be conducted under the casual use provision while drilling will require NOI level permits from the BLM. As exploration progresses and surface disturbance occurs, NOI or POO level permits will be applied for as required.

4.6 Requirements to Maintain the Claims in Good Standing

Annual holding costs for the current 54 claim blocks are about $ 10,098. BLM (federal) claim rental fees are $165 per year, per claim due by September 1 of each year. A Notice of Intent to Hold must also be filed with Esmeralda County by November 1 of each year; payment of State and local fees of $22.00 per claim are due with this filing. Starmet is required by the lease and option to purchase agreement with Curellie to pay the rental fees unless they drop the lease.

4.7 Mineral Tenure

The property is held via unpatented mining claims under provisions of the Federal Mining Act of 1872 as amended and regulations issued by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. As long as the rental fees are paid, and document filings are made correctly, the claims do not expire. A mining claim grants discovery rights and the exclusive right to explore and develop the claims, but it does not give the holder an unfettered right to extract and sell minerals as there are multiple local, state, and federal regulatory approvals and permits required before this can take place.

4.8 Significant Risk Factors

The author is not aware of any significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property. The area is not within the parts of Nevada previously proposed for withdrawal to mineral entry as part of the Greater Sage Grouse management plans. However, similar efforts to protect other species cannot be completely ruled out in the future. The area is home to federally protected feral burros and any disturbance permits will likely include provisions to protect them. Surveys for threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna is part of the permitting process for drilling or other mechanized activities on the property.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

Property access, climate, and physical setting are all favorable. The site is remote from large population centers but not so much that it has wilderness value. Normal weather and climate of the area would not hinder year-round access or interfere with exploration and mining activities.

5.1 Accessibility

The JPL project is in southeastern Esmeralda County, Nevada about 59 road miles (95 km) south-southwest of Tonopah, Nevada, 288 miles (463 km) southeast of Reno or about 185 miles (297 km) from Las Vegas, Nevada. Access to the property from U.S. Highway 95 is via a well-maintained county road, leaving the highway 51.3 miles (82.5 km) south of Tonopah, Nevada and traveling southwest then west about 7.2 miles (11.6 km) to the Gold Coin Mine. The property is rolling to moderately rugged; access other than existing dirt roads and trails is by foot.

Goldfield, Nevada, about 20 road miles (32 km) to the northeast, offers limited seasonal fuel, restaurant, and lodging services. The nearest supply center is Tonopah, Nevada. Tonopah offers food, lodging, fuel, and some exploration services. While Las Vegas is a much larger town, Reno is the major supply center for exploration and mining activities in Nevada. All mineral exploration services including supplies, analytical laboratories, and drilling service companies are available in Reno 292 road miles (470 km) to the north-northwest or Elko, Nevada, about 325 road miles (525 km) to the north-northeast . The nearest airport with commercial service is Las Vegas, Nevada. Daily bus service is available between Tonopah and Las Vegas or Reno. The Tonopah airport can accommodate most general aviation aircraft, including business jets.

The highways are sufficient for transportation of exploration-size heavy equipment. Development logistics would use the two lane U.S. 95 highway and adjacent power, natural gas, and fiber optic transmission lines in the highway corridor. Four-wheel drive roads and ATV trails provide access to the main target areas.

5.2 Climate and Physiography

The project area is located at an elevation of about 6000 feet (1830 meters) in the Basin and Range physiographic province. The area has hot dry summers and cool winters. At Goldfield, Nevada (22 miles NNE of JPL at an elevation of 5700 feet, 1737 meters) the average daily high temperature for July is 89.6°F (32°C) with an average low of 50.9°F (10.5°C); in December, the average high is 43.3°F (6.3 °C) with an average low of 21.5°F (-5.8°C). The record high was 108°F (42.2°C) set on July 20, 1906 and the all-time low was -23°F (-30.5°C) set January 21, 1937. http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?nv3245.

Total precipitation averages 154 mm (6.06 inches) per year with most of this falling in January through June. Rainfall in this environment is highly variable with long dry periods interspersed with major downpours from thunderstorms in the March – October timeframe.

The property is in rugged terrain consisting of moderate slopes, rugged rocky ridges, and alluvial fans dissected by dry stream channels. Elevations range from 1770 meters (5800 feet) on the lower slopes to about 1950 meters (6300 feet) on the crest of the ridge. Vegetation is minimal consisting primarily of desert scrub, cacti, and Joshua trees (a giant Yucca).

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Other than a county-maintained gravel access road, drilling roads, and dirt trails, infrastructure on the property is negligible.

Since the location, size of the deposit, or the type of processing facility required is not yet known, the development footprint for a mine at the JPL property is also not known. The BLM has demonstrated a willingness to swap high quality grazing land (purchased on the open market by the mining company) for lower productivity land the mining company needs for processing facilities and buildings.

Drill rigs would likely need to come from the Reno area or the major regional hub for drilling at Elko, Nevada). In many cases, a drill rig will already be in the area working on other jobs, so mobilization distances may be less.

Mining is a common occupation in the area with several small to world class mines operating in the Tonopah-Goldfield-Beatty area over the past several decades. A well-trained and experienced mining workforce pool is available in Nevada that will flow to where it is needed.

6.0 History

6.1 Regional Mining History

For the most part, mining history in southern Nevada starts with prospecting done by settlers passing through the area headed to California in the mid to late 1840's and subsequently as prospectors fanned out from the Comstock rush in the 1860's. Several districts in the region were discovered between 1867 and 1900. Later rushes in the Tonopah, Goldfield, and Beatty areas circa 1910 - 1920 were referred to as the "Model T rushes" since early automobiles were employed for some access as opposed to literal horsepower.

Production from the Tokop District prior to 1900 was estimated to be about $500,000 (gold equivalent of about 25,000 ounces, 778 kg). Later "regular but small" production for the period 1902-1932 was reported as 8,333 tons (7,560 tonnes) containing 3,180.33 oz (98.9 kg) Au, 28,400 oz (883.3 kg) Ag, 8,023 lbs. (3.64 Tonnes) Cu, and 190,311 lbs. (86.3 Tonnes) Pb valued at $98,974 in 1936 (Hewett et al, 1936). The records do not clearly differentiate the different portions of the district and the production figures may or may not include production from the workings on the property.

6.2 Property History

Little is known of the history or production of the Gold Coin or Silver Moon mines. Most references to them come from their names on the topographic maps (USGS MRDS database https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10047128). When the work at the various shafts, adits, and prospect pits was done is not known. Reports on the district dating from the early 1900's speak of multiple mines in the district but only address the major ones (Ball, 1907, Ransome, 1907). These reports do not mention any of the mines in the immediate JPL property area by name nor do the geographic positions match the deposits covered by the Ball or Ransome reports. Maps in Long's 1997 report show names for several of the shafts, adits, and prospects (Butterfly Adit, 7 pit, Gold Coin, Silver Moon, Molly's Adit, West Shaft, North Pit, and 31 pit) but do not cite the source of the names.

Documented modern exploration began in 1988 when AGR staked 140 claims in the area after a short program of sampling and reconnaissance mapping. All the descriptions of the work completed by AGR and later by Atlas are from the summary report by Long (1997). Subsequently, AGR conducted a program of 1:4,800 mapping and rock chip sampling. The Gold Coin mine was opened and retimbered to allow underground mapping and sampling. This work led to cutting and sampling sixteen trenches with a total length of 1,361 meters (4,466 ft) and six reverse circulation drill holes totaling 355 meters (1,165 ft). AGR dropped the property in 1989 after spending an impressive $500,000 on the project.

The AGR trenches were mostly between the Silver Moon and the West Shaft. All were shallow and Long (1997) reports they "had difficulty" with cutting through caliche cement. The trenches showed "complex geology". Poor to moderate quality copies of the trench maps and sample results are in the available data set.

Table 2 AGR trenching highlights - from Long, 1997

Trench #	Interval (ft)	Interval (M)	Au opt	Au ppm
TR 3	6.0	1.8	0.015	0.52
TR 5	43.2	13.2	0.036	1.24
TR 6	11.0	3.4	0.027	0.93
TR 7	4.7	1.4	0.097	3.34
	8.5	2.6	0.024	0.83
	4.3	1.3	0.015	0.52
TR 8	9.5	2.9	0.027	0.93
TR 9	15.2	4.6	0.037	1.28
TR 10	8.3	2.5	0.127	4.38

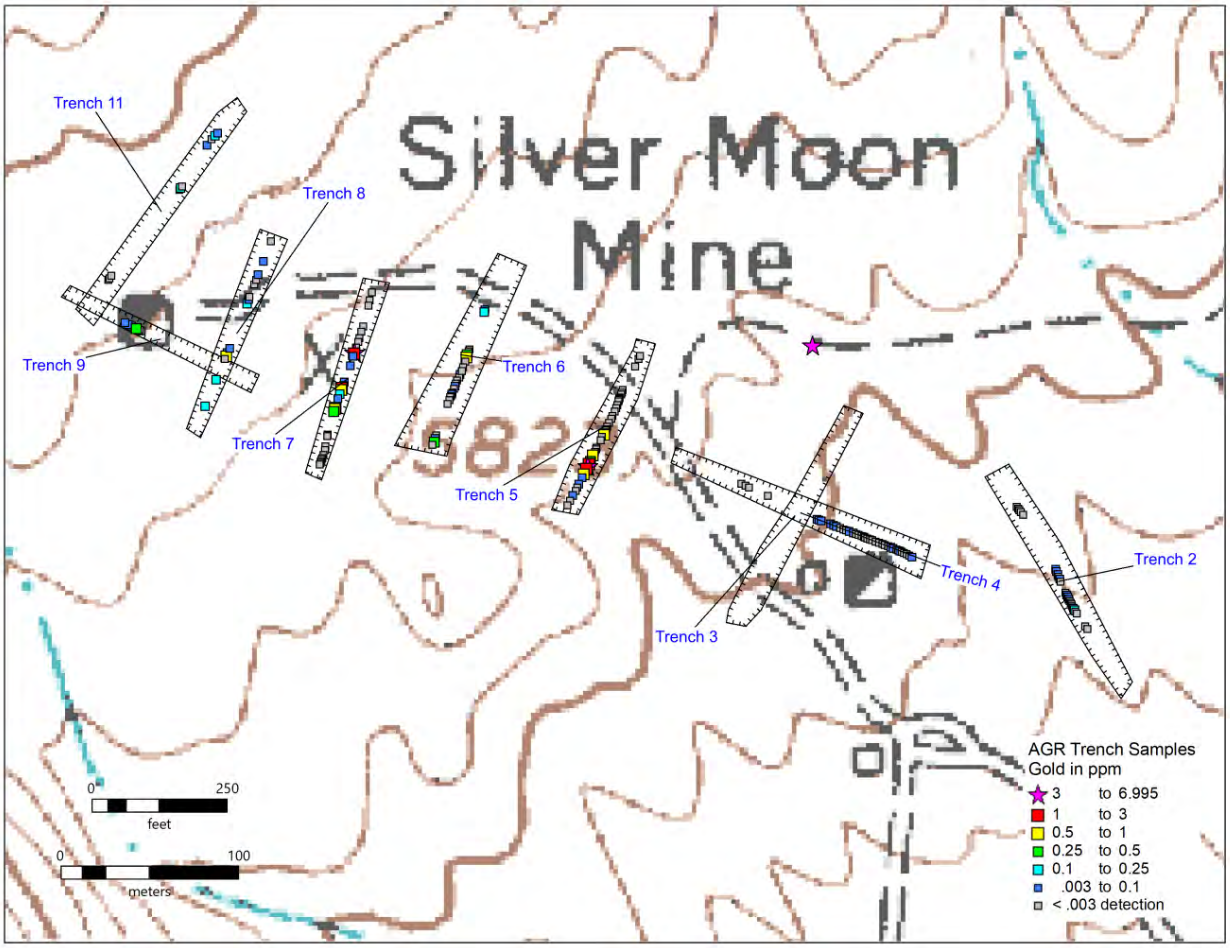

Figure 11. American Gold Resources Trench Results

Atlas staked much of the ground previously held by AGR in 1992 and leased another small block. Atlas completed another round of rock chip sampling along with soil sampling followed by three reverse circulation drill holes. Atlas dropped the property in 1993.

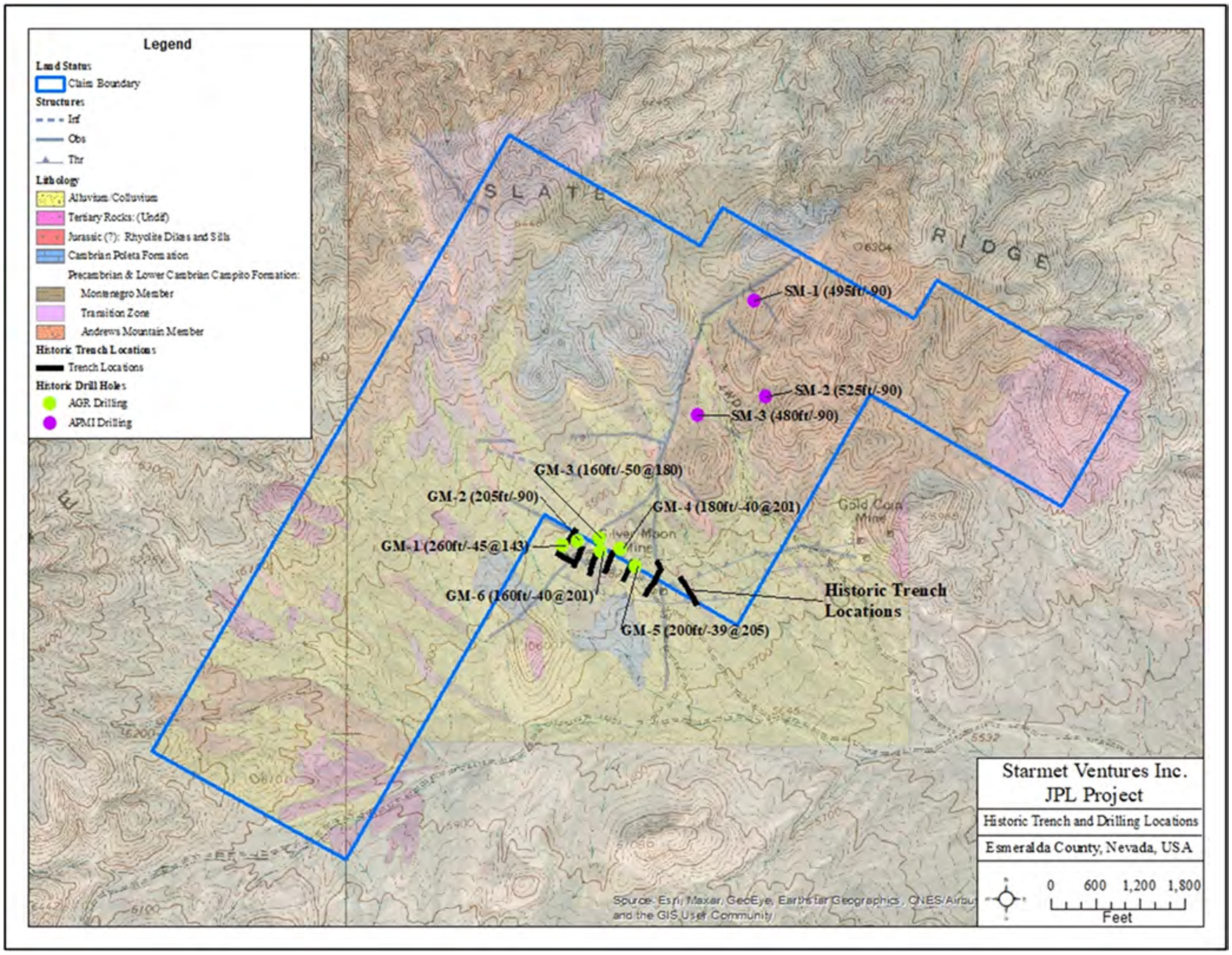

Figure 12. Historic Drill Hole Locations (Hunsaker, 2021 and Long, 1997)

Figure 13. JPL Project - Historic Butterfly Adit

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

Regionally, the JPL project lies within the Walker Lane deformation zone, a distal reflection of the San Andreas plate boundary structure. The oldest rocks in the region are pre-Cambrian sandstone, conglomerate, and limestone of the Deep Springs Formation. The pre-Cambrian sediments were likely deposited on crystalline continental basement. The overlying Cambrian sediments are part of a sequence of continental margin carbonates and clastics.

Thrusting during one of several accretionary events along the (current) west coast of North America resulted in inter-formational slippage in the Cambrian section which metamorphosed the siltstones and limestones to phyllites and marble. This probably reduced their potential to function as host rocks to later mineralization compared to their fresher equivalents in northeast Nevada.

From the Jurassic through the Pleistocene, multiple igneous events resulted in wide-spread volcanism and intrusion of stocks and dikes. Age dating of the various plutonic bodies in the region remains spotty, especially outside of the major mining districts.

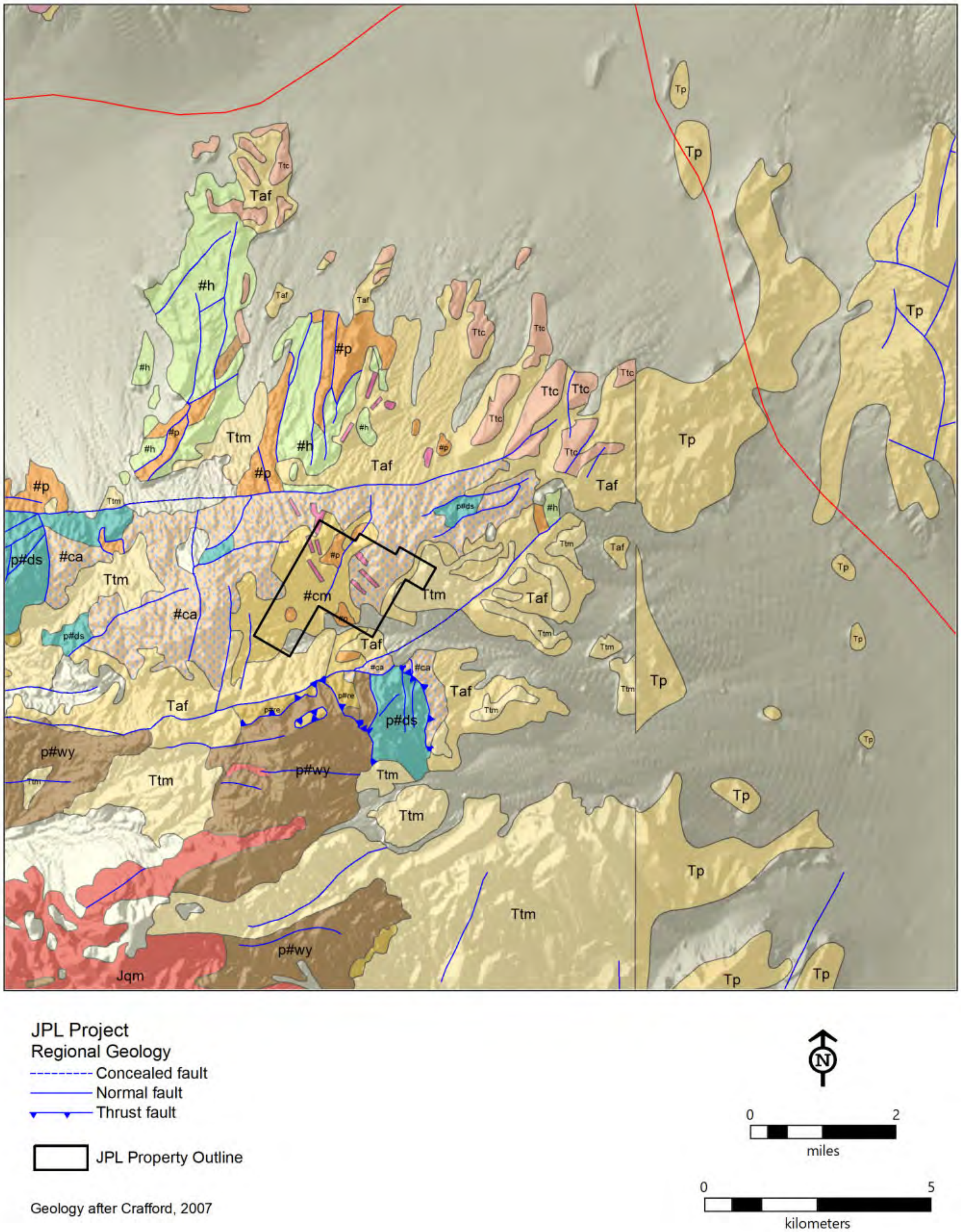

Figure 14. JPL Project: Regional geologic map

Figure 15. JPL Regional Geology units

Tectonic Setting

The western coast of North America has been the site of multiple episodes of subduction, back-arc spreading, and continental – island arc collisions. Compressional events range in age from the Mississippian Roberts Mountains Thrust/ Antler Orogeny (approximately 340 Ma.) through the Cretaceous Sevier Orogeny ending about 90 Ma. Relaxation of the collisional-compressional stress resulted in several basin-forming events between the compressions. During these lulls, the western North America – Pacific plate boundary (current position and directions) was either continental – oceanic plate subduction or strike-slip translational movement (Dickinson, 2011).

Table 3. Summary of Nevada Tectonic events (from Dickinson, 2011)

Ma	Cordilleran Context	Great Basin
25-0	Evolution of San Andreas transform system and associated Basin-Range block-faulting	crustal stretching of Great Basin and strike slip along the evolving Walker Lane-ECSZ belt
50-25	initiation of Basin and Range taphrogen during intra-arc and back-arc extension	seaward sweep of inland arc magmatism and development of Nevadaplano paleochannels
125-50	interval of major Cordilleran batholiths with Franciscan subduction of Farallon plate	initiation of Sevier thrust belt and elevated Nevadaplano with back sweep of magmatism
175-125	accretion of intra-oceanic Mesozoic arcs and development of intra-orogen suture belt	backarc Luning-Fencemaker thrust system, backarc plutonism, and distal extension
250-175	initiation of trench and Cordilleran magmatic arc along activated continental margin	backarc Auld Lang Syne extensional basin and encroachment of interior ergs from the east
325-250	final consolidation of exotic Paleozoic island arc assemblages along continental margin	development of Havallah and Oquirrh basins and emplacement of Golconda allochthon
375-325	initial accretion of exotic Paleozoic island arc assemblages and overthrust seafloor	emplacement of Roberts Mountains allochthon and development of Antler foreland basin
575-375	breakup of Rodinia (750–575 Ma) and evolution of passive continental margin	deposition of Cordilleran miogeocline (late Neoproterozoic to mid-Late Devonian)

Subduction of the Farallon plate in the Late Cretaceous - early Tertiary resulted in batholith formation to the west of Nevada (Sierra Nevada Batholith and others) and the elevation of the central part of Nevada. As the plate motions changed, the Farallon plate foundered and sunk deeper into the mantle. This rollback resulted in volcanism sweeping from north to south and south to north from the edges of the plate. Volcanic outbreaks started about 50 Ma. on the fringes and ended in southern Nevada about 10 Ma. (Dickinson, 2011). The contribution of magmas and fluids derived from the dehydration of the subducted rocks drove the Eocene period of gold mineralization in Nevada (Arehart et al, 2013).

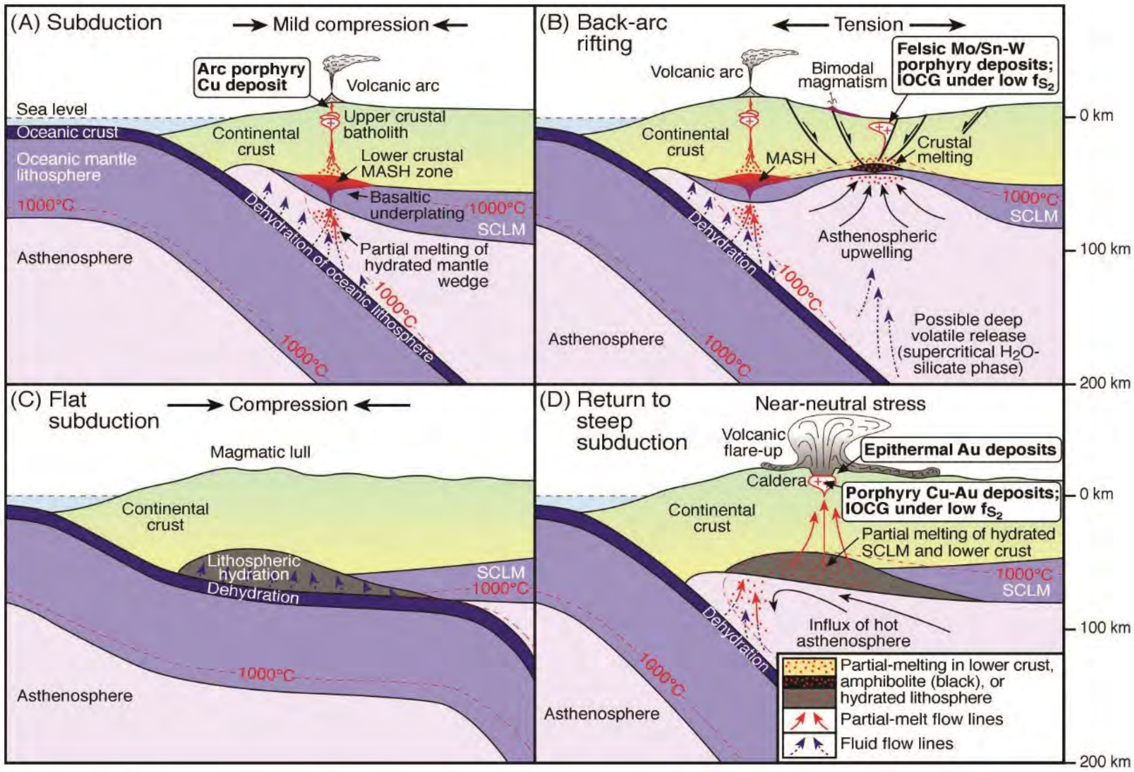

Figure 16. Western Nevada general tectonic setting (from Richards and Mumin, 2013)

Two major volcanic events covered the earlier metamorphic and sedimentary rocks and intrusives in the later Oligocene (~25 Ma.) and middle Miocene (~16 Ma.), along with recent basalts that are as young as a few thousand years old.

Tertiary volcanism occurred in roughly three waves in this part of Nevada. The oldest volcanic rocks in the immediate area were deposited on the meta-sedimentary Cambrian rocks in the western Cuprite District at about 27 Ma. (Swayze, 1997). Another outbreak at about 13-16 Ma is associated with the Siebert Tuff in the Goldfield area (Ashley and Abrams, 1980). The massive ash flows and associated calderas of the Southwest Nevada Volcanic Field deposited multiple ash flows on the area from about 13.25 to about 6 Ma but the only units preserved at the surface in the Cuprite area are about 7.6 Ma with a later basalt flow about 6.2 Ma (Swayze, 1997).

The Farallon plate detachment and roll back is considered the primary driver for the volcanism until about 10 Ma. Subsequent tectonic framework for the volcanism is less well understood. The source of the very young basalt features in the region are thought to be deep crustal features associated with the on-going east-west extension and the hinterland of the San Andreas system tapping relatively shallow mantle rocks.

7.2 Property Geology

Hunsaker (2021) completed a geologic map covering the entire claim block (Figure 17). The mapping is based on work by AGR and Atlas compiled in Long, 1997. The units mapped are the

Precambrian to Cambrian Campito Formation, which is broken up into the Montenegro Member and the Andrews Mountain Member. Between the Montenegro and the Andrews Mountain Member there is a unit mapped as the Transition Zone. The Cambrian Poleta Limestone overlies the Precambrian-Cambrian Campito Formation. Jurassic dikes and sills cut both the Campito and Poleta Formations (Figure 18 and Figure 19). The dikes and sills consist of two lithologies: quartz porphyry/rhyolite and latite. Tertiary rocks, comprised of ash flows, lava flows, volcanic breccias, and fresh water sedimentary rocks overlie the Paleozoic metasediments. Alluvium and colluvium are present as valley fill. These units are defined by Albers and Stewart (1972) and Long (1997).

Lithology

Precambrian and Lower Cambrian Campito Formation: The Campito Formation is divided in two units in Esmeralda County: the lower Andrews Mountain Member and the upper Montenegro Member. At JPL there is a unit mapped between the upper and lower unit, designated as the Transition Zone.

Andrews Mountain Member: described by Albers and Stewart, 1972 as: "*composed of dark-greenish-gray, olive-gray, pale-brown, yellowish-gray, and grayish red, very fine grained quartzite and minor coarse siltstone. The rock characteristically weathers a dark color – commonly brownish black, greenish black, black, or grayish red – and forms rubble-covered slopes that from a distance can be easily mistaken for rubble of basalt. The detrital grains in the quartzite are mostly quartz, although orthoclase constitutes as much as about 10 percent in some rocks, and minor amounts of plagioclase and opaque minerals occur. Hematite and limonite staining is common.*"

Transition Zone: The Transition Zone is between the upper Montenegro Member and the lower Andrews Mountain Member. Long, 1997 describes this as "*… zone crops out across the west-central and north-central parts of the area. Thickness of the transition zone ranges from 0 feet on the north slope of Slate ridge to approximately 1,200 feet near the west boundary of the property."*

Montenegro Member is described by Albers and Stewart, 1972 as: "*a dark-greenish-gray and greenish-gray siltstone, commonly metamorphosed and altered to paly-greenish-yellow, pale-olive, and grayish-olive phyllitic siltstone or phyllite. The siltstone is evenly laminated to thin-bedded, although the bedding is commonly obscured by a secondary cleavage at an angle to the bedding. Markings, which are probably mostly worm trails and burrows, occur on bedding planes, but these are generally obliterated by secondary cleavage. Thin limestone beds commonly occur in the top few hundred feet of the member."* Long, 1997 described the Montenegro locally as "*400 to 1,400 feet thick and is dependent on the location of the lowest limestone lens of the overlying Poleta formation. The member is composed of olive brown, phyllitic siltstone with 10 to 15 percent interbedded sandstone lenses 0.1 to 1.5 feet thick. In the upper one half of unit, brown 0.1 to 1.5 feet thick sparry limestone lenses contain trilobites and archaeocyathids*."

The contact between the Poleta and the Campito Formations at JPL appears to be conformable.

Cambrian Poleta Formation: The Poleta Formation is composed of lower, middle, and upper members. The lower member is dominant at JPL. The lower member is described by Albers and Stewart, 1972 as *"The lower member is composed of medium- to light-gray, commonly oolitic limestone and, at least in some areas, interstratified units of greenish-gray, olive-gray and moderate-brown siltstone. The limestone commonly contains abundant archaeocyathid, one of the most characteristic features of the member. Most of the limestone is indistinctly thin to very thin bedded, but some units have distinct and well-defined bedding. In most areas, the lower member contains at least one unit of siltstone interstratified with the limestone. These siltstone units range in thickness from a few feet to over 100 feet."*

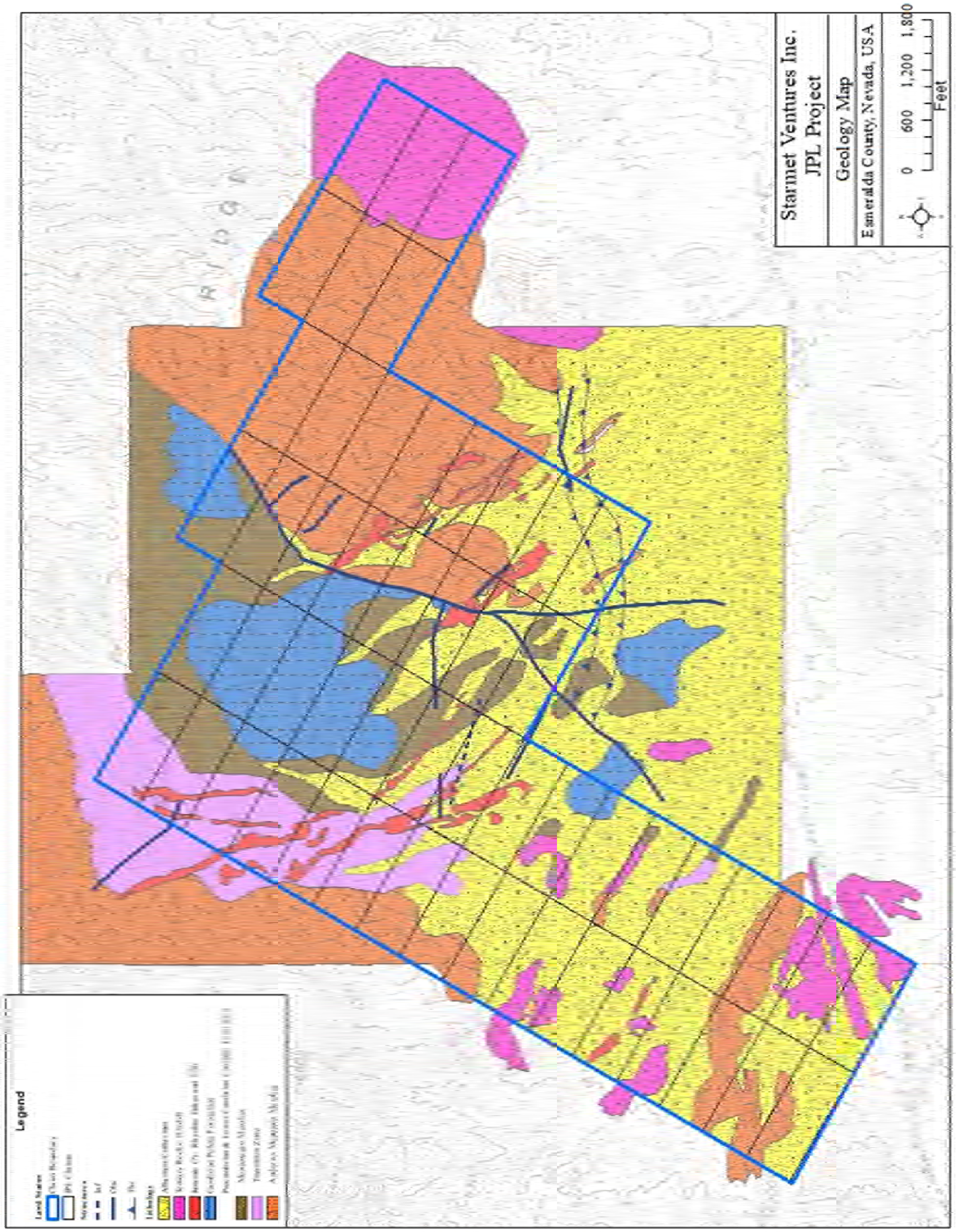

Figure 17. JPL Project: Generalized Geologic Map (from Hunsaker, 2021)

7.2.1 Igneous Rocks

Jurassic (?) Rhyolite Dike and Sills: The dikes and sills at JPL consist of two intrusive types: a quartz porphyry/rhyolite dike and a latite. The dike and sills cut the Campito and Poleta Formations. The dikes and sills at JPL trend north-northwest.

The Quartz Porphyry/Rhyolite is white to green, flow banded. Outcrop and subcrop are bleached and stand out. Long (1997) reports rare K-feldspar phenocrysts and suggests the spotted appearance means that locally the rock may be devitrified glass.

The latite is described by Long (1997) as "*Aphanitic-porphyritic; has a holocrystalline groundmass with plagioclase (minor K-feldspar) and amphibole phenocrysts partly altered to chlorite. Rare quartz grains are surrounded by ferromagnesian minerals*."

Tertiary Extrusive and Intrusive Rocks: These are designated Tv1, Tv2, and a basalt. Long (1997) described these as "*Tv1 is the oldest of the Tertiary volcanics and rests unconformably upon Poleta Formation limestone. The beds are airfall tuffs and non-welded ash flows. An unfaulted section is not exposed, but the formation appears several hundred feet thick*."

Tv2 overlies Tv1 and crops out in the southern and eastern parts of the area. Maximum exposed thickness is 200-300 feet, but the top has been eroded. Albers and Stewart (1972) assign the unit to the Ammonia Tanks member of the Timber Mountain Tuff (10.5-11.5 Ma). The beds are felsic welded crystal and lapilli tuffs. Phenocrysts consist of sanidine, minor to subordinate plagioclase, minor phlogopite, and locally common magnetite. Lapilli consist of flattened pumice fragments and minor amounts of sandstone. Glass shards are common to locally abundant.

Tertiary-Quaternary basalt crops out in scattered exposures in the southwest and eastern portion of the project. Contacts are not exposed, but local association with fault zones suggests the presence of several small intrusives. Hand samples are composed of basalt and aphanitic-porphyritic, with plagioclase and ferromagnesian mineral phenocrysts altered to epidote-chlorite-limonite in a stony groundmass. No banding was observed.

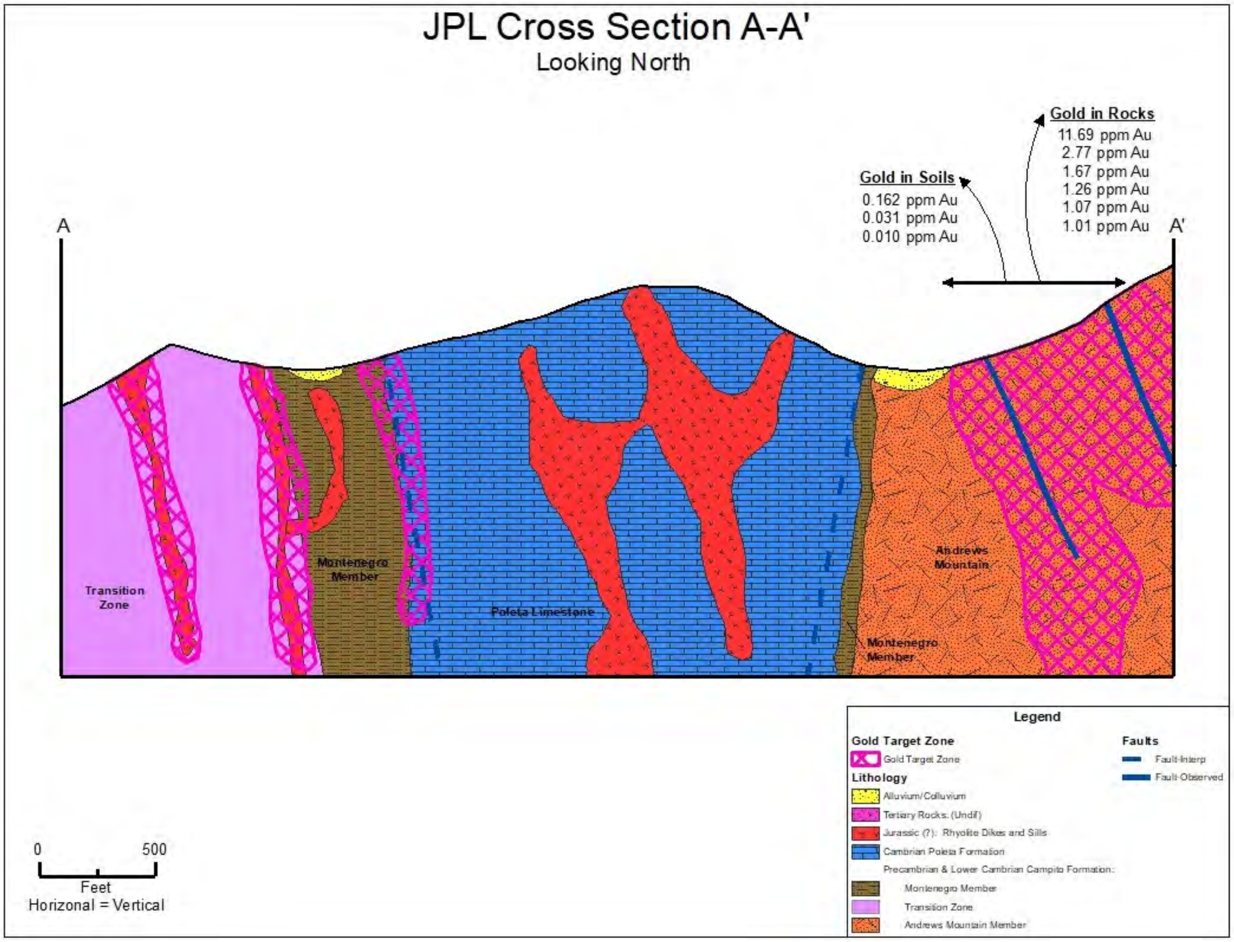

Figure 18. JPL Project: Cross Section A-A': (from Hunsaker, 2021)

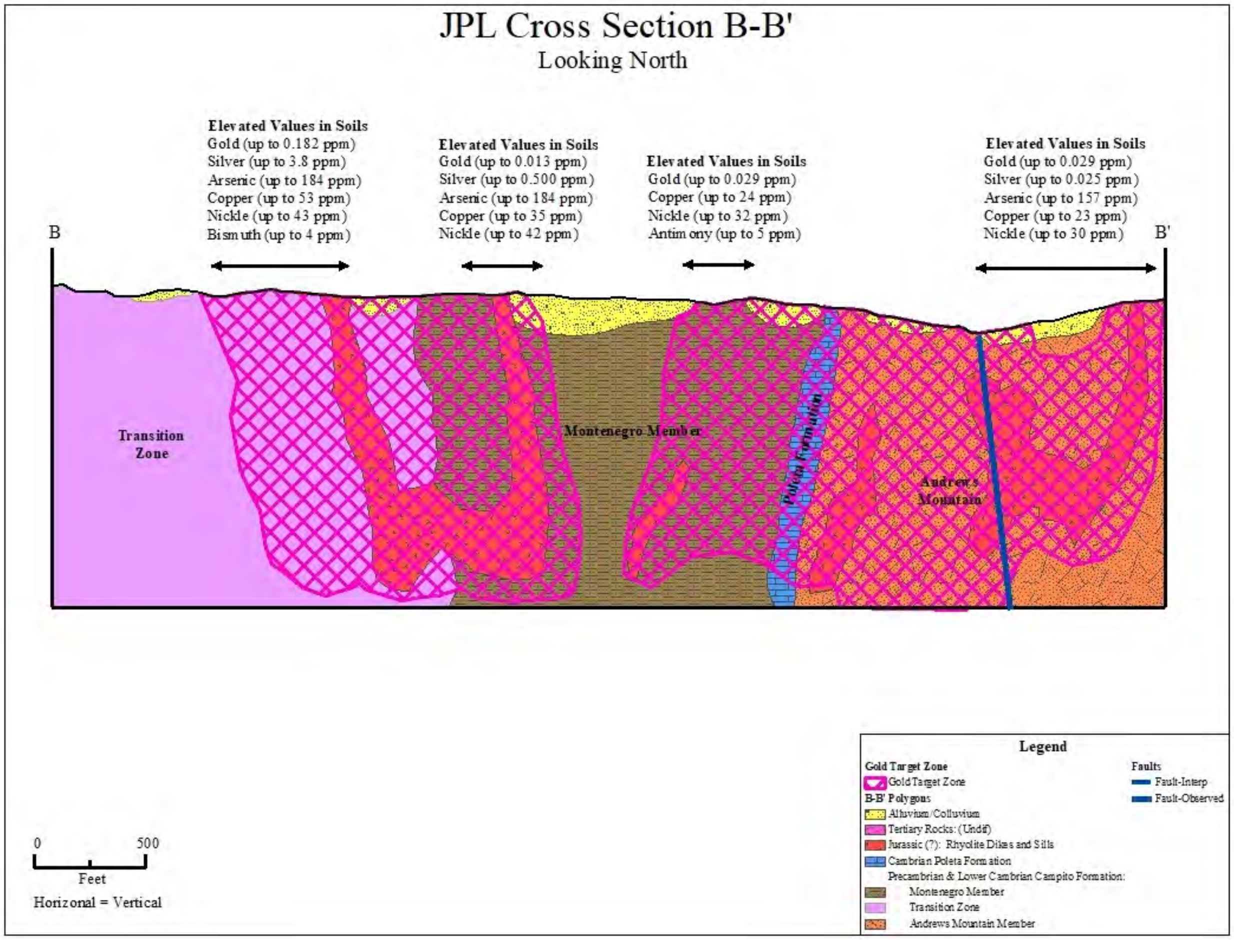

Figure 19. JPL Cross Section B-B’ from Hunsaker, 2021)

7.2.3 Structure

Structural zones at JPL are oriented east-west, northwest-southeast, and northeast-southwest. Dikes and sills at JPL trend northwest-southeast. Structures that contain gold mineralization that was mined in the historical workings, identified in historic trenching, and drilled in historic reverse circulation (“RC”) drill holes include:

- North dipping-low-angle shear zones
- Thrust faults
- Possible high angle reverse faults

Important mineralized structures include:

1. East-west structures
2. Northwest-southeast structure zones

3. Northeast-southwest structure zones

These mineralized structures are particularly interesting because the east-west structures are strongly associated with elevated gold, silver, and arsenic (Figure 24, Figure 25, Figure 26) and do not appear to offset the Jurassic dikes and sills. The northwest-southeast structure zones are mostly identified from the magnetic survey and are associated with gold mineralization. The northeast-southwest structural zones have elevated gold, copper, and nickel.

7.3 Mineralization

Mineralization discovered to date consists of structurally controlled veins and disseminated sulfides (or their oxidized remnants) in fracture zones. At this point, a coherent mineralized body has not been identified. Surface sampling (including mine workings and dumps), trenching, and drilling have returned gold values up to 16.58 ppm Au with 247 ppm Ag from dumps and 10 samples ranging from 1 to 6.99 ppm Au in trench samples. Several target areas identified by geology, geochemistry, and geophysics need to be assessed by additional surface work and eventual drilling.

7.4 Alteration

Alteration at JPL consists of quartz veins, iron oxidation, chloritic alteration, and pervasive silicification. It is most notable in fractures, intrusive units, and structural zones. The Campito and Poleta formations remain largely unaltered. Chlorite generally occurs with dikes and sills in the eastern portion of the project area.

Quartz veins are clustered on the eastern and western sides of the Project area within the structural zones. Exposure of the quartz veining is best seen within historic workings. Quartz veins at JPL can be white milky quartz with no iron oxidation. When sampled, these veins did not carry gold. Quartz also occurs as vuggy and pitted quartz fracture fill with strong iron oxidation. These zones typically have euhedral quartz crystals within the vugs. These quartz veins do carry mineralization. The quartz veining is mostly found in the Campito and Poleta Formations.

The quartz veins generally have moderate to strong iron oxidation, and iron oxidation occurs along fractures and structures. The iron oxidation is likely after disseminated pyrite. Typically, the gold values are directly correlative with the iron oxidized quartz veining.

Pervasive silicification is common within the fracture zones and structural zones; and the Jurassic dikes and sills often show moderate pervasive silicification. Mappable structural zones host quartz veins and are typically pervasively silicified in proximity to the structure.

8.0 Deposit Type

At this early point, the exact nature of the mineralization at JPL is not clear. Geologic setting and geochemistry suggest an intrusive related gold system. These systems can manifest with quite different styles of mineralization depending on the local host rock, distance from the causative pluton, and structural components driving fluid pathways.

8.1 Exploration Model

Without a clear determination of the mineralization type, the exploration model at JPL remains in the intrusive related spectrum with the potential for direct deposition of Au-Te-Bi minerals in or immediately adjacent to the intrusive, W-Au and base metal – silver sulfides deposits in the thermal metamorphic aureole, and Carlin-like disseminated gold-silver in reactive sediments distal to the plutonic rocks. Geochemical zoning at JPL has not been well established due mostly to a limited set of elements in the 1988 – 1992 programs and use of lower-cost high detection level methods in the more recent work.

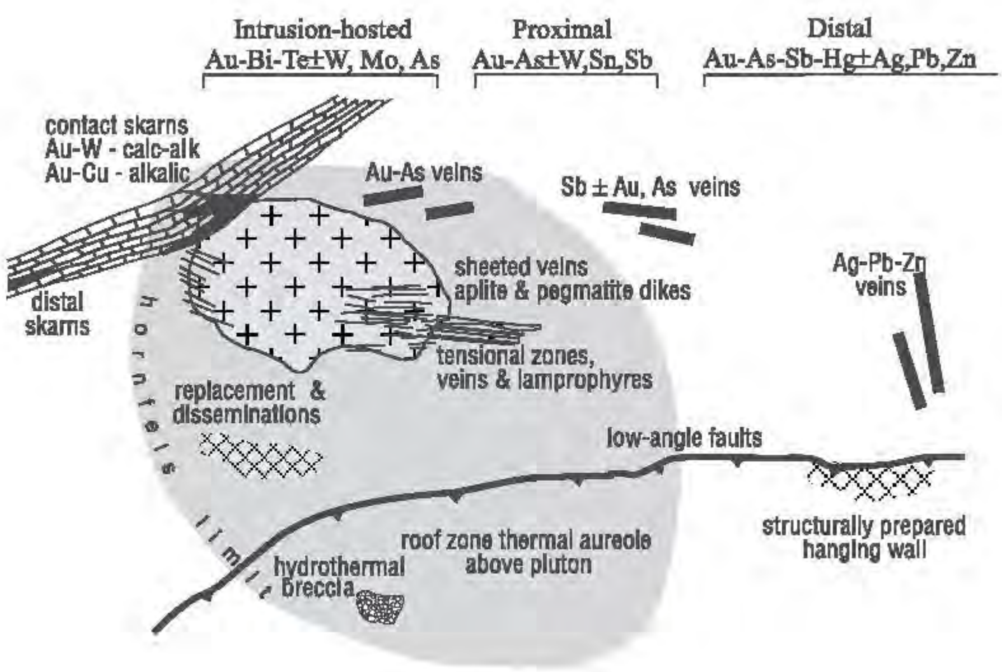

Figure 20. Generalized intrusion related gold system - from Hart et al, 2002

An interesting feature of the intrusion related model is that it can be fractal, the pattern repeating at all scales. The author has observed the progression of Au-Te-Bi quartz – feldspar veins to Au-As-Sb disseminated mineralization centered on a single dike within a distance less than 10 meters. As a result, the mineralization may show highly variable styles in a short distance. Also, other styles of mineralization may mimic this pattern or parts of it. The mineralization appears to be controlled by structures and intrusive dikes cutting the meta-sedimentary country rock. At

JPL, weak to moderate metamorphism probably is related to both igneous activity and regional tectonism. As information is developed, the exploration model will be updated to reflect the findings and redirect the exploration effort.

9.0 Exploration

The property is at an early stage of exploration. Work done on the property to date includes geologic mapping, prospecting scale rock chip sampling, ground magnetics, and gravity.

9.1 Surface Exploration

Surface exploration is limited to geologic mapping and rock chip sampling of prospects and altered outcrops. The results of these samples are discussed in the geochemical exploration section below. Trenching by AGR will be discussed in the rock sampling section below.

9.2 Geophysical Surveys

A geophysical consultant (Jim Wright of Spring Creek, Nevada) was engaged to design and interpret a program of gravity and ground magnetics. The survey area was laid out to extend beyond the initial claims to provide sufficient data to identify major geologic features.

Magnetics

A total of 91.6-line kilometers of magnetics data was collected using a Geometrics Model G-858 magnetometer. The lines were spaced 50 meters apart and oriented in a northeast-southwest direction to cover the entire claim block. Total magnetic intensity (“TMI”) measurements were taken in the continuous mode at two-second intervals along the magnetics lines.

The magnetics data was diurnally corrected by Jim Wright (Wright, 2020). The data was then gridded with a Kriging algorithm at a line spacing of 10 meters or 20% of the line spacing. The result grid was then filtered with a Gaussian filter to yield the final total field (TMI) product. This product was reduced to the pole (“RTP”) with a USGS algorithm. From the RTP grid a residual (“RES”) was extracted by upward continuation (“UC”) to 1,000 meters and subtracting from the RTP to produce the Residual Magnetic interpretation (RES). In addition, a first vertical derivative (“VD”) and total horizontal gradient were computed directly from the RTP Magnetics.

Jim Wright’s (2020) examination for the TMI and RTP magnetics data (Figure 16 and Figure 17) revealed many mapped and interpreted dikes. Jim Wright (2020) suggests two sources:

1. Source related to basaltic Quaternary rocks
2. Source related to rhyolitic Tertiary/Jurassic dikes

Some of the rhyolite dikes align with the mapped Jurassic dikes. None of the basalt dikes have been mapped at JPL.

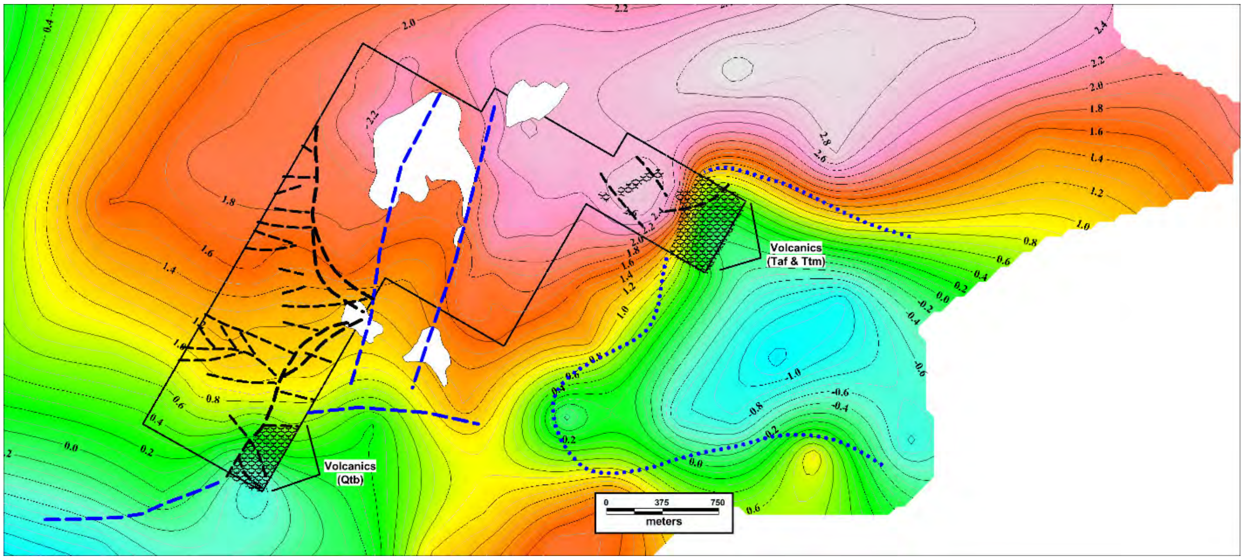

Figure 21. JPL Project: Residual Gravity Map with interpretation (based on Wright, 2020)

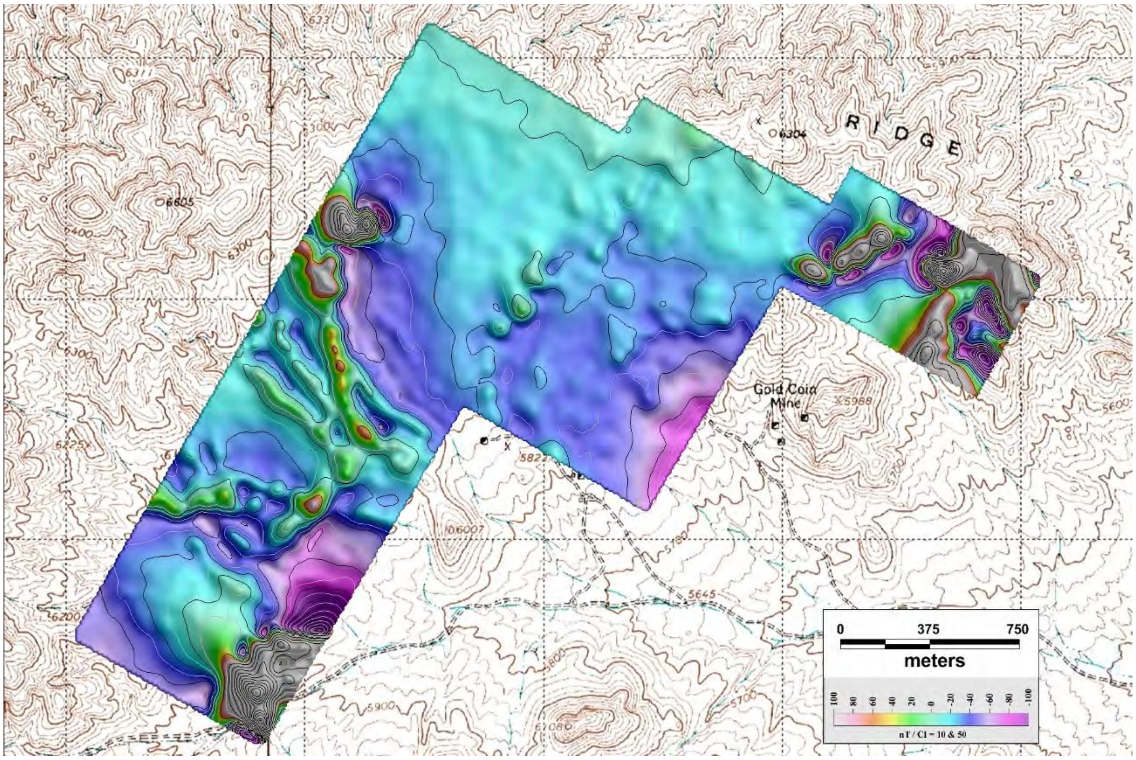

Figure 22. JPL Project: RTP Magnetics (Wright, 2020)

Quoting from Wrights report on the geophysical interpretation:

> *"The interpreted intrusion located in the northwest corner of the survey coverage and identified with a red polygon correlates with a gravity low, as well as a low embayment in the overall magnetic high (Figure 21 and Figure 22). An examination of the National Agriculture Inventory Program (NAIP) air photo reveals an unusual texture to the outcropping rocks at this locale. The texture is similar to spalling granite, thus the intrusive interpretation. Mesozoic granodiorite would be the anticipated lithology, which is designated as Mzgr by Stewart and Carlson (1978).*
>
> *Applying the simple Bouguer slab model to the perched basin yields a basin fill thickness of approximately 100 m. Application of the same model to the major north-south structure estimates a 130 m down to the west offset. Of course, this estimate varies along the 3.5 kilometer length of the structure. Bouguer slab estimates are simplistic and should only be viewed as a general guide."*

Detailed geologic mapping (Hunsaker, 2021) provided a good geologic basis from which to refine Wright's interpretation (Figure 17). Distinct offsets mapped in the field were like those noted by Wright (Figure 15). Figure 18 shows the mapped faults which correspond with the gravity and provide a more accurate placement of the faults. Dike swarms reflected in the ground magnetics were not observed on the surface. It is possible they do not reach the current erosion surface or weather recessively and are covered by colluvium.

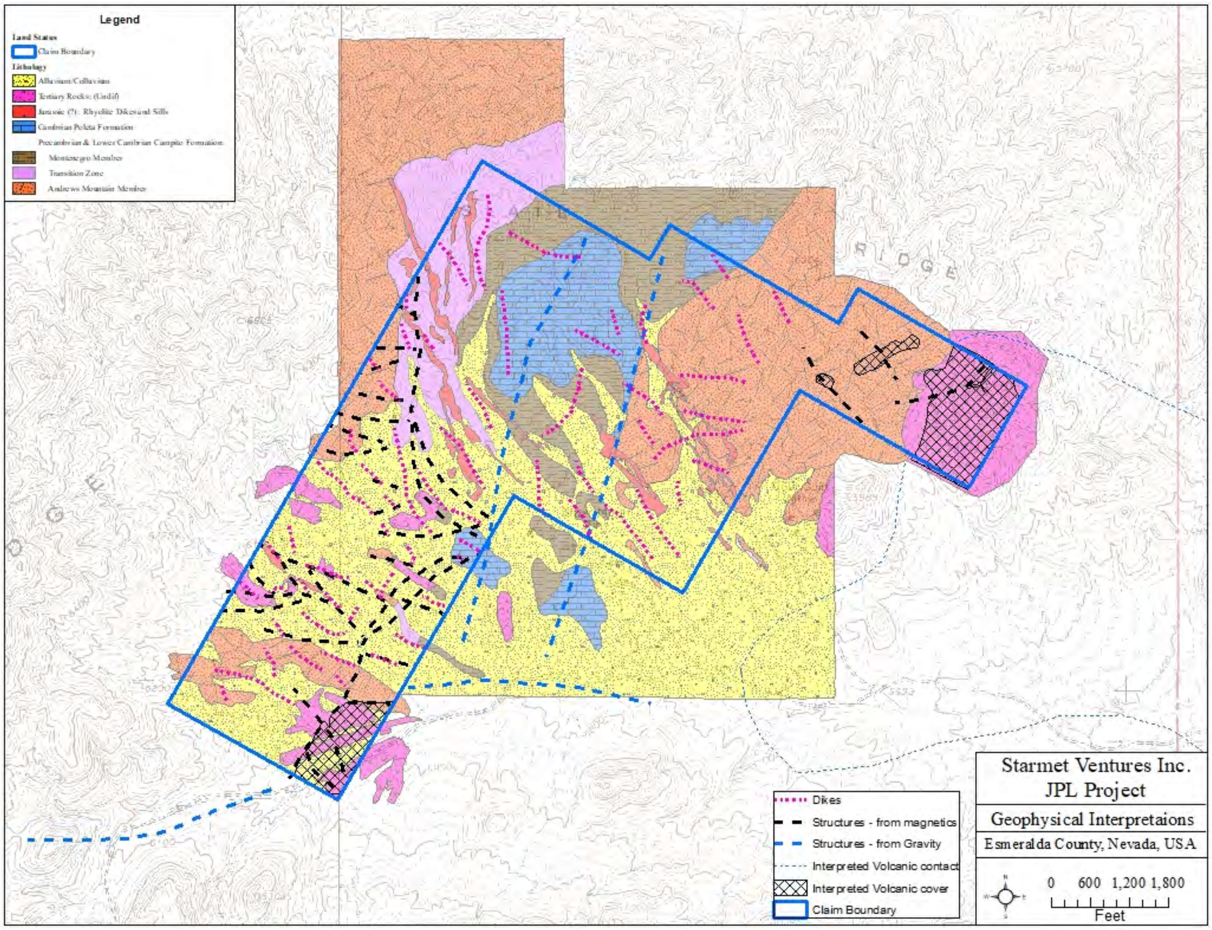

Figure 23. Geophysical Interpretation Summary

9.3 Geochemical Exploration

Rock chip geochemistry

There are 264 rock samples in the JPL dataset. The rock samples were primarily collected from old dumps, adits, and prospects. The rock chip samples presented here are from the historic work by AGR or Atlas. Original assay certificates do not detail exact assay methods, so those are not known. However, assay certificates from the drilling indicate reputable labs and methods were used by these organizations.

Only four elements were documented in the dataset: gold, silver, arsenic, and antimony. It is not clear if these were the only elements run or just a synopsis of the assays. The highest gold value is 16.58 ppm with 247 ppm silver apparently from a dump to the west of the Silver Moon mine. The silver and arsenic in this sample are also the highest values for those elements in the dataset.

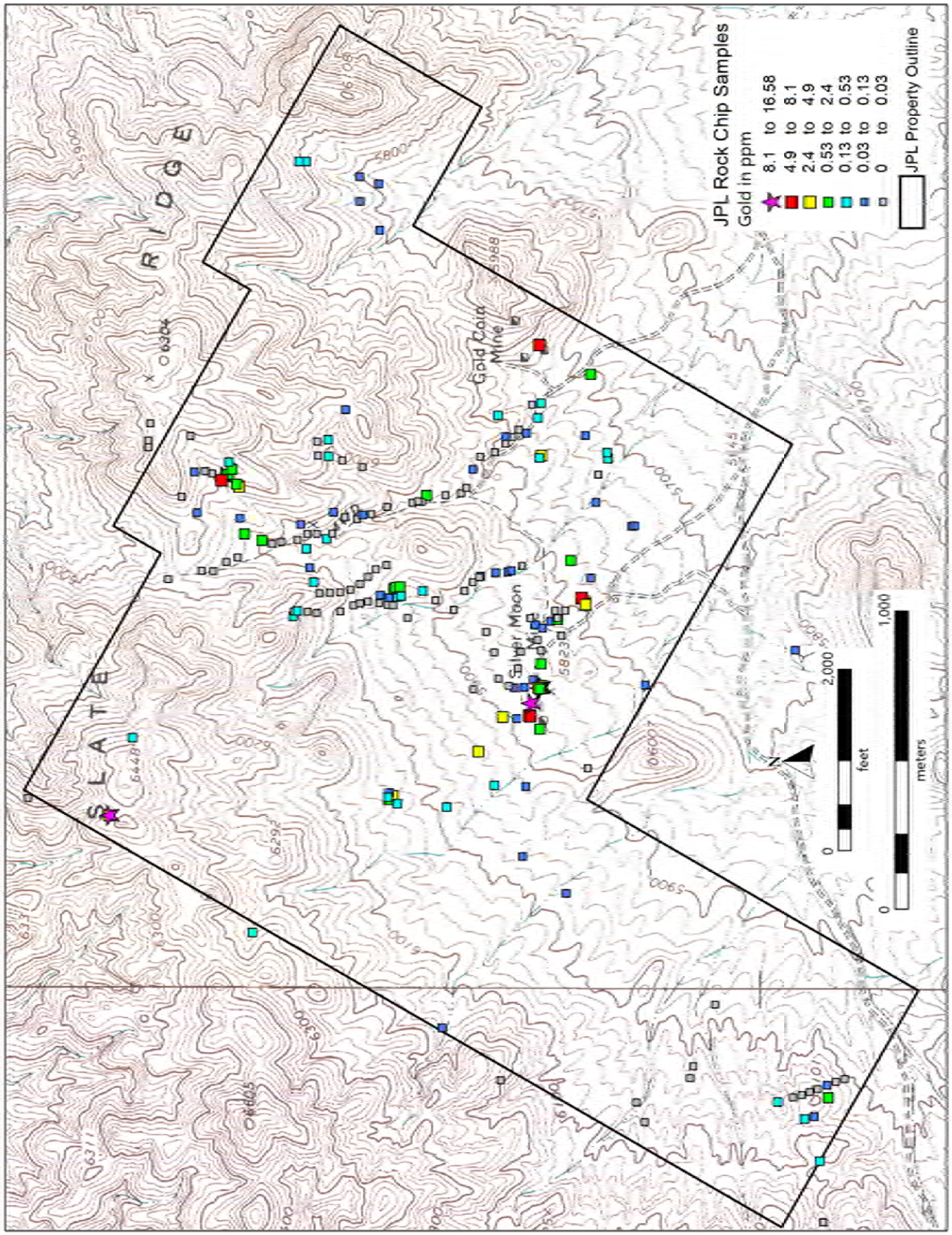

Figure 24. Gold in Rock Samples

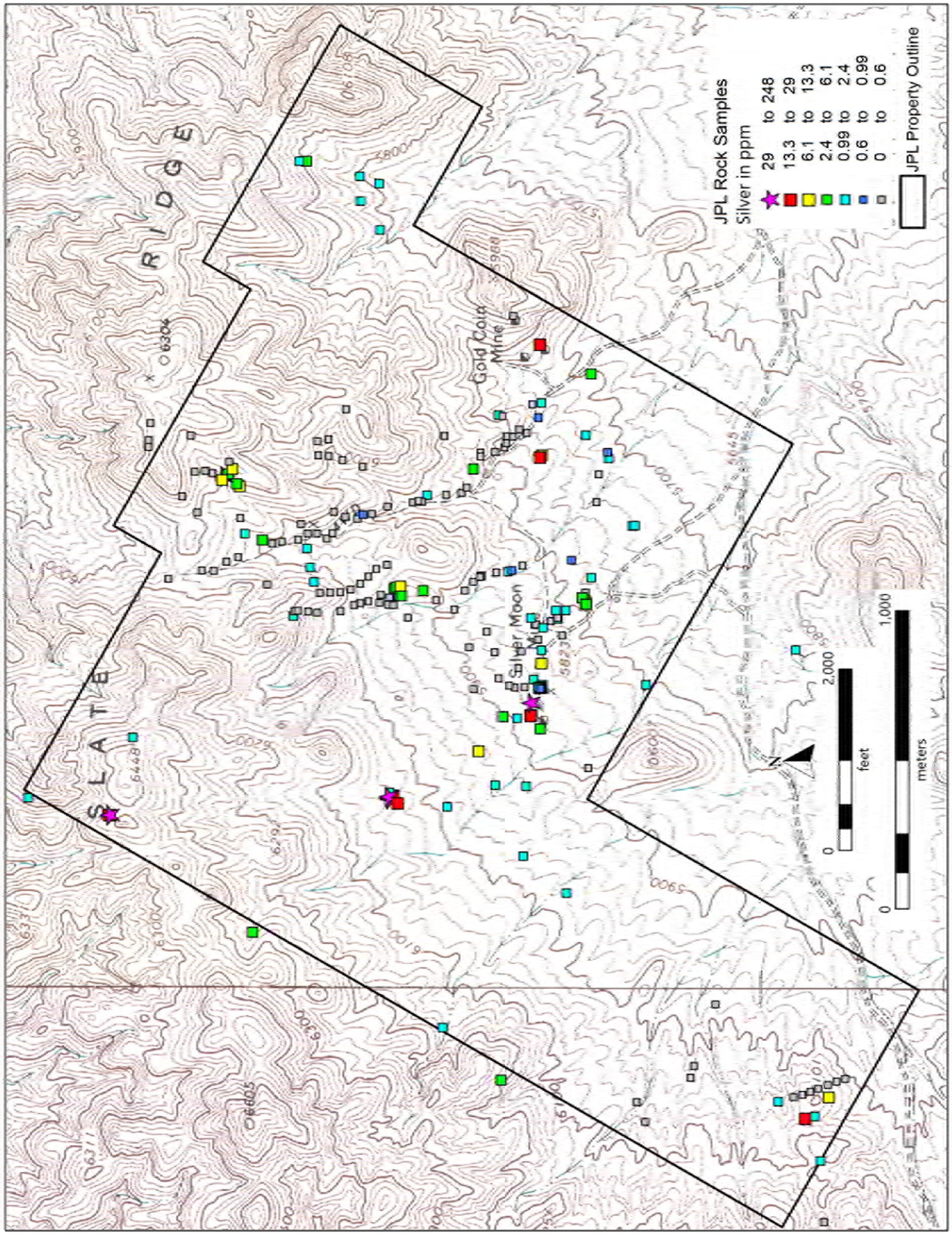

Figure 25. Silver in rock samples

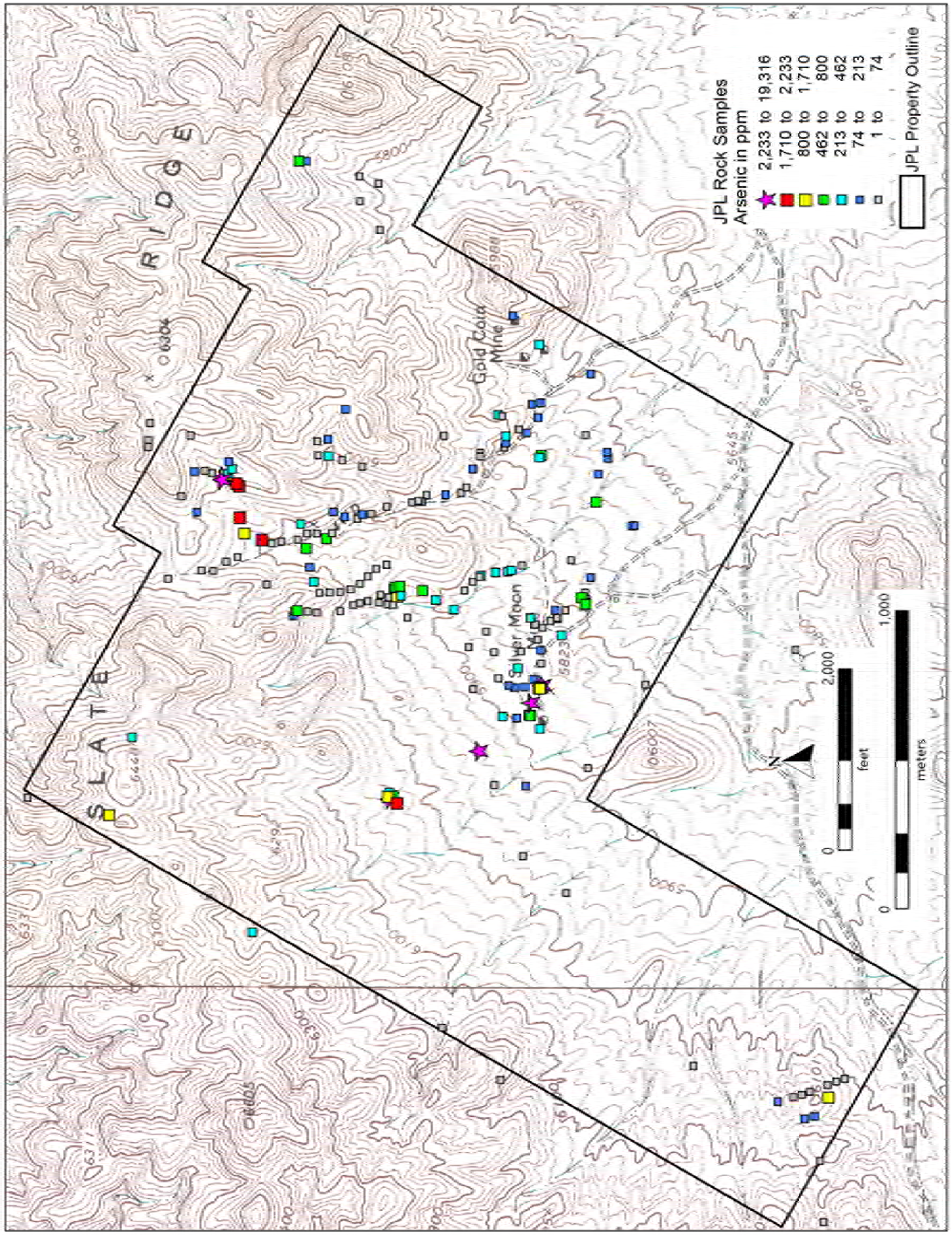

Figure 26. Arsenic in rock samples

Silver and arsenic show similar patterns as gold and have moderate to strong correlations using a standard Pearson correlation matrix (Table 4). Mercury seems to be relatively independent of gold, silver, and arsenic both spatially and in the correlation matrix, suggesting a different hydrothermal event or possibly a zonation effect. Sample location seems to be controlled mainly by access, or the drainages expose outcrop for sampling. This could lead to false trends where the patterns are a result of the sample density, not geology.

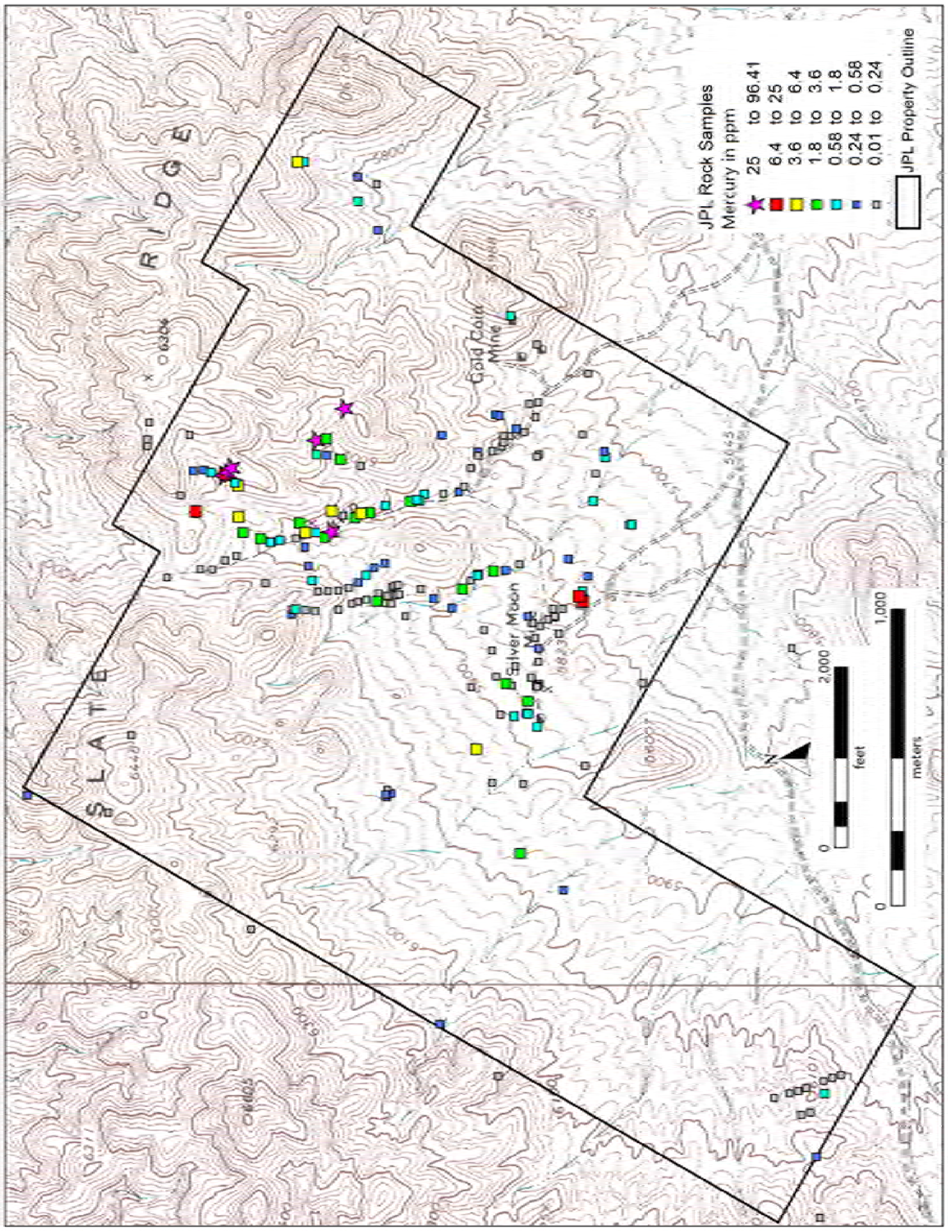

Figure 27. Mercury in rock samples

Table 4 Rock sample correlations

	Au	Ag	Hg	As
Au	---	0.587	0.144	0.640
Ag	0.587	---	0.046	0.906
Hg	0.144	0.046	---	0.057
As	0.640	0.906	0.057	---

Soil Geochemistry

Curellie conducted two campaigns of soil sampling: the first consisting of 16 samples, was mostly used a proof of concept test of the “scoop” soil sampling method and if a sufficient soil geochemical signal could be detected. Sixteen samples were collected in the 2017 program and 179 in the 2020 program.

Table 5 Soil sampling programs

Number of Soils	Date Soils Collected	Assay Lab
16	2017	Inspectorate American Corporation Reno, Nevada
179	2020	ALS Geochemistry, Reno Nevada

The scoop soil is a sample that is collected over 100-foot intervals. A small scoop of the surface soils is collected approximately every six feet and put into a bag for the length of 100 feet. That sample is then analyzed like a rock sample.

Previous work throughout Nevada has shown that scoop soils typically highlight subtle structural zones in terranes (like JPL) with poor soil development. The physical sample contains both small lag gravel pebbles and silt-clay size material. The method is directed primarily physical dispersion trains of eroded mineralization. However, “desert varnish” Fe-Mn oxide coatings on the lag gravel likely function as collectors for ions in aqueous transport so it may detect covered mineralization as well. Arsenic is particularly susceptible to scavenging by iron oxides in the desert environment.

Soil sampling to date is somewhat limited in scope with the programs designed to test specific targets including:

- Mapped intrusive dikes and sills
- Mapped structural zones
- Intrusive zones interpreted from the magnetic survey
- Gravity linears identified in the geophysical survey.

Results were subdued as would be expected with this type of sampling method. The analytical technique for gold was fire assay collection of a 30 gram charge followed by Atomic Absorption of the dissolved bead (ALS AA-AA23), the traces by 4-acid digestion followed by ICP- optical emission spectrography (ALS ME-ICP61).

Table 6. Soil Geochemistry - basic statistics

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev	# < det
Au ppm	<0.005	0.182	0.00	<0.005	0.02	130
Ag ppm	<0.5	5	<det	<0.5	0.56	186
As ppm	<5	319	24.15	13	33.56	1
Ba ppm	180	990	548.18	520	177.53	0
Be ppm	0.8	6	2.23	2.3	0.65	0
Bi ppm	<2	4	<det	<2	1.01	174
Ca percent	0.43	28.9	3.22	2.22	3.63	0
Cu ppm	7	55	22.01	22	7.20	0
Fe percent	1.29	6.43	3.91	3.95	0.74	0
Mn ppm	387	1310	680.29	670	148.42	0
Mo ppm	<1	3	0.57	1	1.02	53
Ni ppm	12	43	27.20	28	6.76	0
Pb ppm	5	45	14.72	14	5.61	0
S percent	<0.1	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.03	13
Sb ppm	<5	89	<det	<5	9.90	177
Zn ppm	17	116	68.51	72	21.05	0

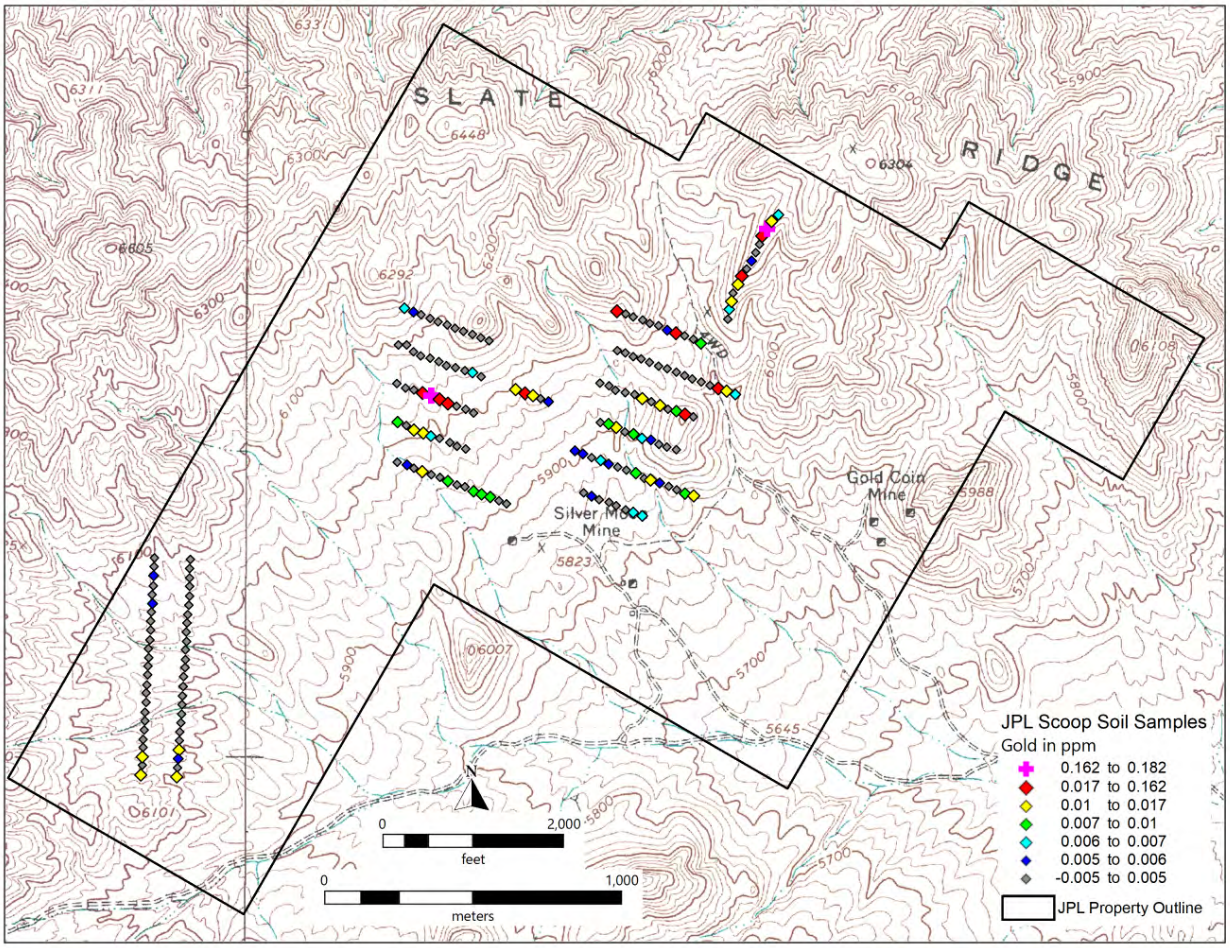

Figure 28. JPL Project - Gold in Soil

Gold results show several anomalies in the north and northeastern part of the claim block. Silver values do not correlate with gold as closely in the soils as they do in the rock samples, possibly due to more samples from less-mineralized rock than the rock data set which was more directed at visibly altered material.

Arsenic correlates with both gold and silver to a reasonable degree. Statistically, the best correlation with gold is arsenic but with a low coefficient of correlation..

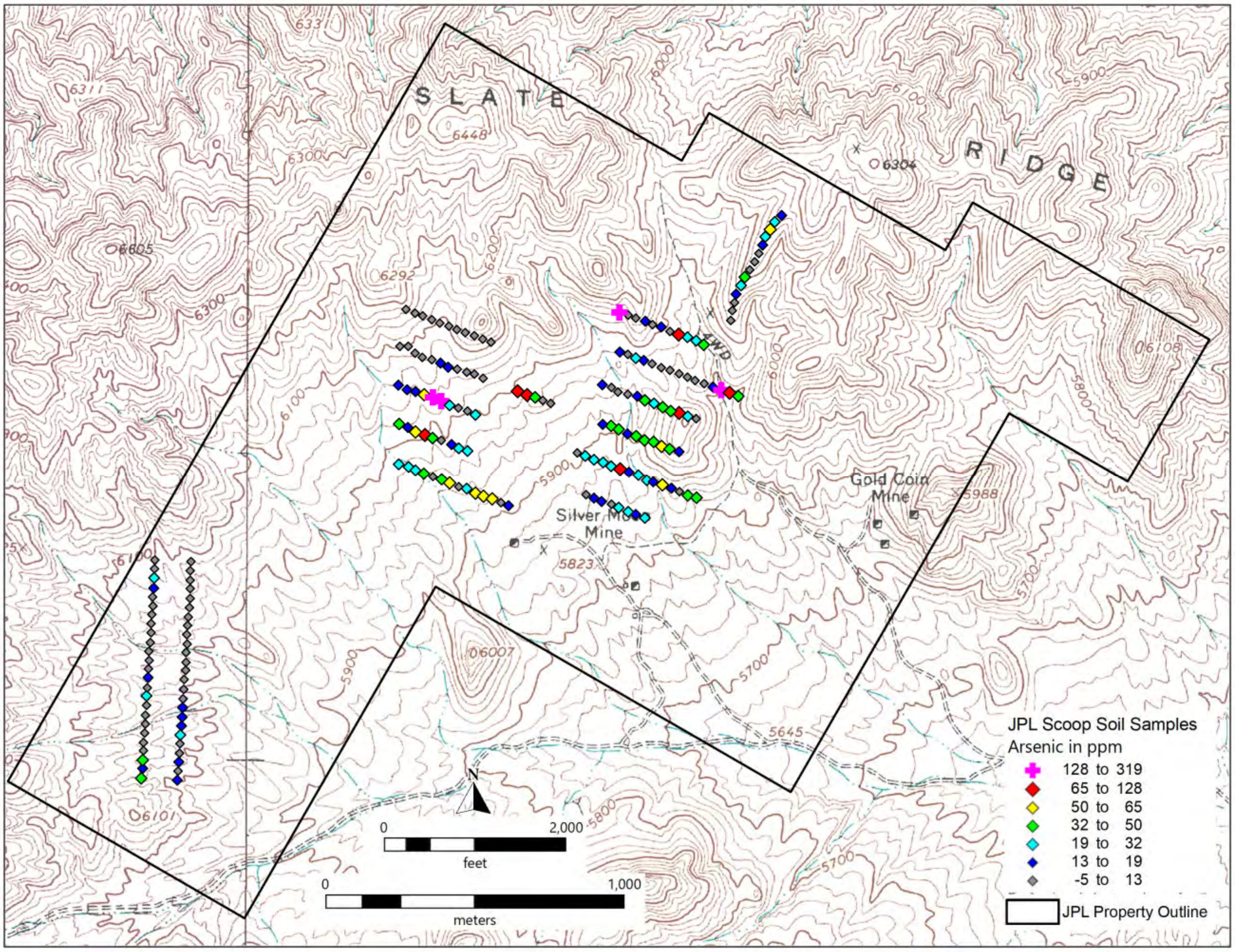

Figure 29. JPL Project - Arsenic in Soil

While some of the mineralization at JPL has a bit of copper stain, overall, the values are very low. Copper values are low overall but are higher in the same general pattern as arsenic and silver.

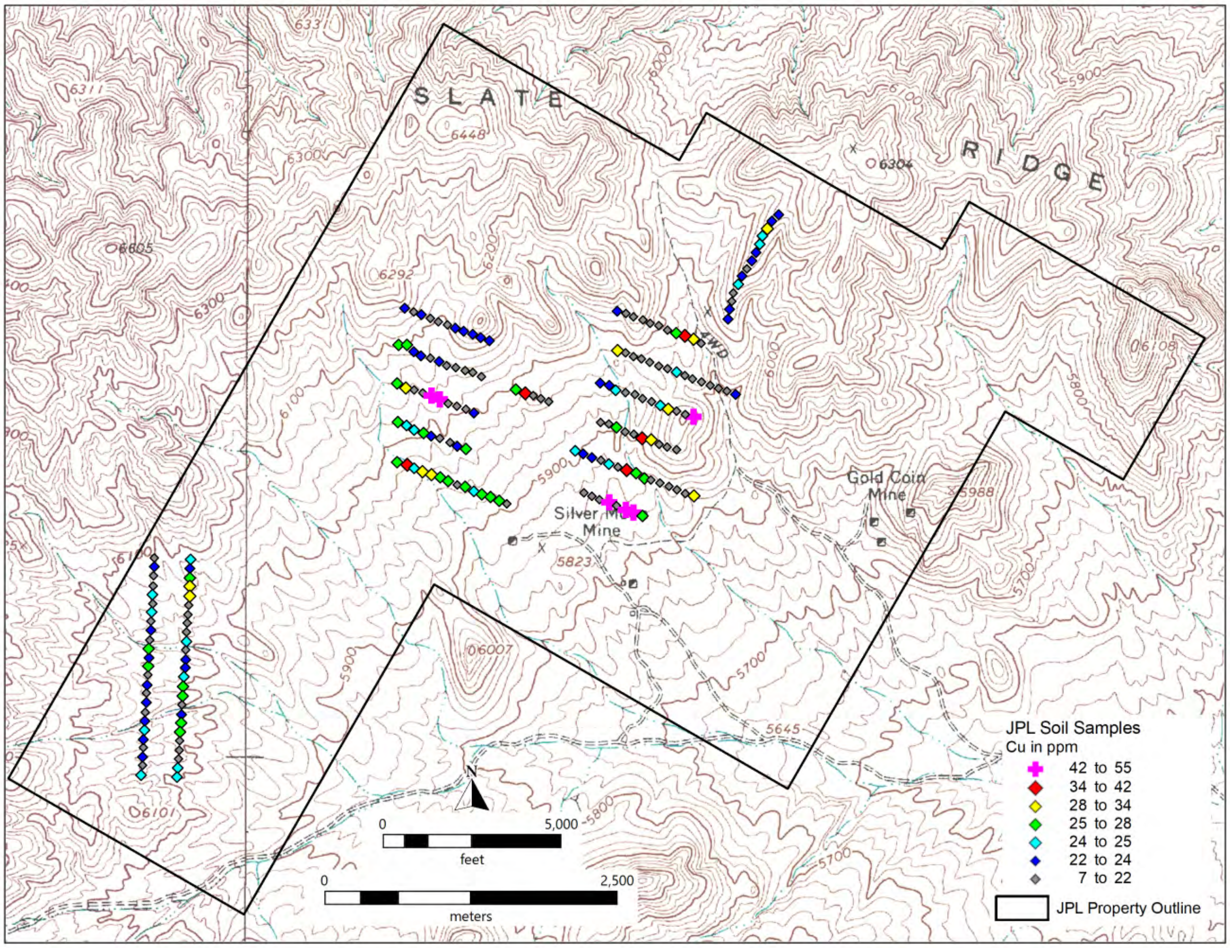

Figure 30. JPL Project Copper in Soil

Antimony values are also very subdued overall with only a very few samples breaking the 5 ppm detection level for the 2020 sampling. The string of lower grade samples in the northeast is the result of a lower detection level used in the 2017 samples.

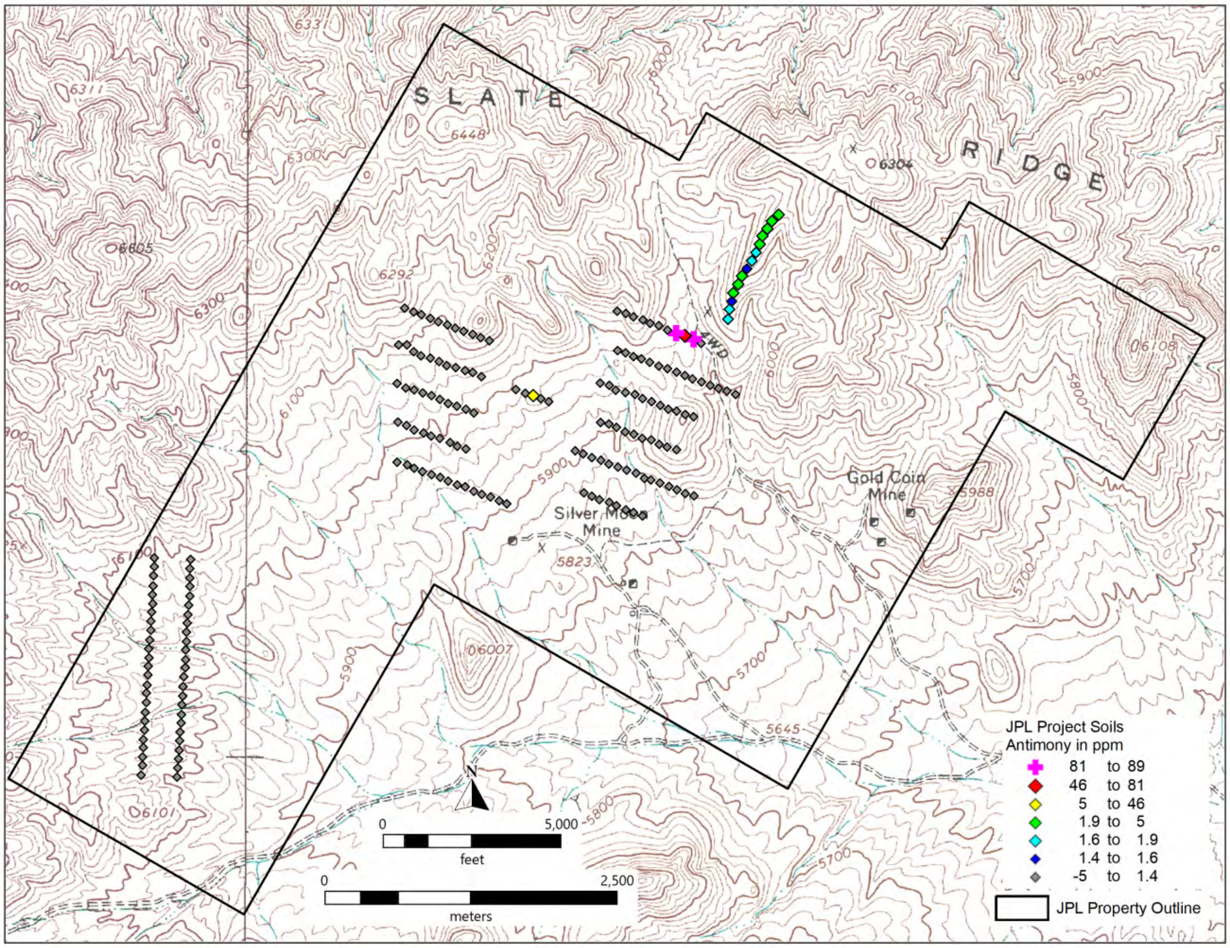

Figure 31. JPL Project - Antimony in Soil

Table 7. Soil Geochemistry correlation – selected elements

	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Fe	Mn	Mo	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Zn
Au	---	0.31	0.597	0.244	0.115	0.064	-0.013	0.246	0.132	-0.193	0.022	0.223	-0.16
Ag	0.31	---	0.211	0.696	0.242	0.172	0.037	0.259	0.066	-0.354	0.236	0.843	0.041
As	0.597	0.211	---	0.07	0.174	0.178	-0.1	0.146	0.366	-0.081	-0.125	0.139	-0.196
Bi	0.244	0.696	0.07	---	0.068	0.048	0.056	0.321	-0.106	-0.371	0.173	0.643	0.019
Cu	0.115	0.242	0.174	0.068	---	0.583	0.487	-0.03	0.552	0.047	0.394	0.143	0.575
Fe	0.064	0.172	0.178	0.048	0.583	---	0.334	-0.018	0.436	0.296	0.118	0.134	0.36
Mn	-0.013	0.037	-0.1	0.056	0.487	0.334	---	0.019	0.276	-0.037	0.489	0.072	0.575
Mo	0.246	0.259	0.146	0.321	-0.03	-0.018	0.019	---	-0.311	-0.021	0.02	0.332	-0.203
Ni	0.132	0.066	0.366	-0.106	0.552	0.436	0.276	-0.311	---	-0.176	0.099	-0.002	0.463
P	-0.193	-0.354	-0.081	-0.371	0.047	0.296	-0.037	-0.021	-0.176	---	-0.362	-0.337	-0.289
Pb	0.022	0.236	-0.125	0.173	0.394	0.118	0.489	0.02	0.099	-0.362	---	0.165	0.739
Sb	0.223	0.843	0.139	0.643	0.143	0.134	0.072	0.332	-0.002	-0.337	0.165	---	-0.011
Zn	-0.16	0.041	-0.196	0.019	0.575	0.36	0.575	-0.203	0.463	-0.289	0.739	-0.011	---

10 Drilling

Neither Starmet nor Curellie have drilled at JPL. The last drilling programs were conducted by AGR and Atlas Precious Metals with relatively shallow reverse circulation holes in 1988 and 1992, respectively. The AGR drilling concentrated around the historic workings targeting quartz veins in structural zones around the adits and shafts. Five angle holes and one vertical hole were drilled. The holes were shallow and only drilled to a maximum of 260 feet. All six holes returned detectable gold. It is not clear why the lower portions of the holes were not assayed. The assumption is these intervals were thought to be unaltered and not likely hosts for mineralization.

Table 8. AGR Drilling - Significant Gold Intercepts

GM-1	40 to 45 ft - 5 ft @ 0.34 ppm Au 140 to 155 ft - 15 ft @ 0.96 ppm Au (No assays below 165 feet)
GM-2	35 to 40 ft - 5 ft @ 0.377 ppm Au (No assays below 135 feet)
GM-3	45 to 50 ft - 5 ft @ 0.4 ppm Au (No assays below 50 feet)
GM-4	130 to 135 ft - 5 ft @ 0.72 ppm Au (No assays below 135 feet)
GM-5	70 to 75 ft - 5 ft @ 0.79 ppm Au (No assays below 135 feet)
GM-6	50 to 60 ft - 10 ft @ 0.5 ppm Au 80 to 115 ft - 35 ft @0.66 ppm Au Includes 80 to 90 ft - 10 ft @ 2.13 ppm Au (No assays below 135 feet)

The three Atlas holes were directed at high mercury in soil values near the Butterfly Adit area. All three were vertical; SM-1 was drilled to 495 feet, SM-2 was drilled to 525 feet, and SM-3 was drilled to 480 feet. All three holes encountered anomalous gold, arsenic, and mercury.

Table 9. Atlas Drilling - Significant Gold Intercepts

SM-1	85 to 95 ft - 10 ft @ 0.32 ppm Au
SM-2	85 to 155 ft - 70 ft @ 0.016 ppm Au
SM-3	15 to 170 ft - 155 ft @ 0.02 ppm Au 335 to 440 ft - 105 ft @ 0.027 ppm Au

The results shown above were taken from work presented in Long, 1997. The original assay certificates for the Atlas drilling are appended to the Long report but the AGR assays are not. Original drill logs are not available for either the AGR or Atlas drilling, so the results presented here are not 43-101 compliant but are believed to be reasonably accurate interpretations of the original data.

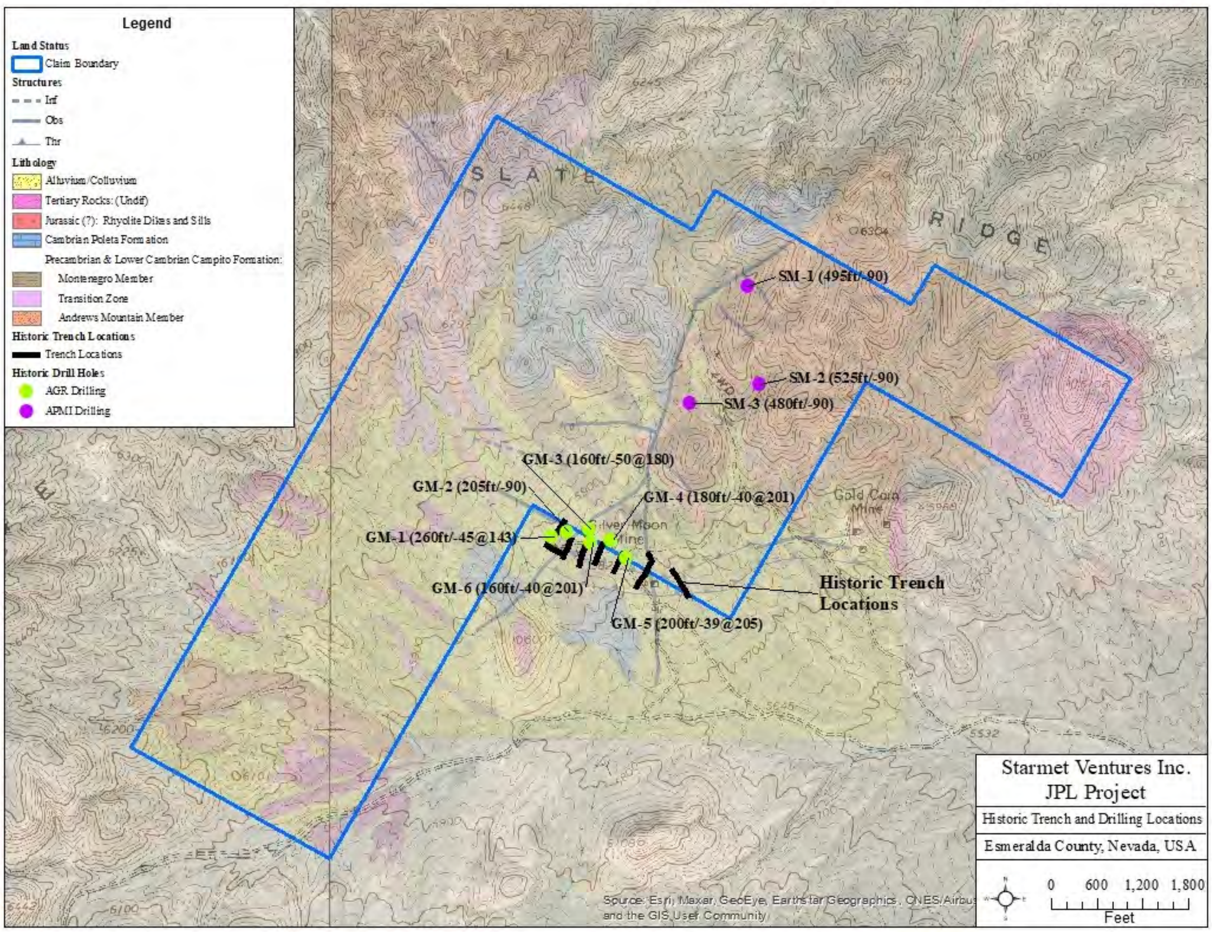

Figure 32. Historic Drilling and Trenches - from Hunsaker, 2021

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

Security, preparation, and analysis procedures for the rock samples collected by AGR and Atlas are unknown. The few original assay sheets for the Atlas drilling show the samples were run buy Chemex Labs Inc. (now ALS-Chemex or just ALS Laboratories) using fire assay followed by AA for gold and aqua regia leach for silver and presumably arsenic, antimony, and mercury.

The instrumental method is not clear but was likely ICP-optical emission spectrograph (ICP-OES).

The 2017 and 2020 scoop samples were collected by the Hunsaker Inc. geologists while they were mapping the property. After collection by the Hunsaker Inc. geologist, samples were kept in a locked vehicle or office until they were delivered to the Bureau Veritas (BV) preparation laboratory in Elko or Sparks, Nevada for the 2017 samples or the ALS preparation lab in Reno for the 2020 samples.

The 2017 Samples were crushed and pulverized at the Bureau Veritas preparation facilities in Reno, Nevada. Pulped samples were analyzed at the BV lab in Sparks, Nevada (fire assay) and Vancouver, BC (ICP). Gold was run using fire assay with an Atomic Absorption finish, trace elements were run using a four acid (HNO3, HCl, HCl04, HF) digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS).

Samples collected in 2020 and analyzed in 2021 were prepared at the Reno ALS facility and analyzed by fire assay for gold at the ALS Reno lab and trace elements by 4-acid digestion and ICP-OES at the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

12.0 Data Verification

Data verification for the pre-2017 work by AGR and Atlas is spotty. A few assay certificates exist for the Atlas drilling but most of the data from these programs exist mostly as paper copies of complied data. Since the original data cannot be completely verified, this information needs to be considered non-compliant with NI43-101 and can only be used for historic purposes. However, spot checks of a few of the sample sites by Hunsaker Inc. have returned similar values to the historic data.

Work by Hunsaker Inc. for Curellie and Starmet is well documented with original certificates of assay and digital files available. The author reviewed these documents and compared them to the working databases to ensure they matched.

Geophysical results contain their own internal checks that appear to be adequate for the work that was done.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgy

Not applicable

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

Not applicable.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

No other claims are known to be active in the project area at the time of this report.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is not aware of any other information about the project area that has not been discussed.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The structure and lithology at JPL could provide a potential setting for a significant gold deposit. The work done so far has outlined anomalous gold (up to 16 ppm gold) and silver (up to 247 ppm) in rock chip samples zones that warrant further work. Obvious drill targets are emerging and an expanded property wide soil program with additional rock sampling and detailed geologic mapping will refine drill hole locations and expand the current target zones (Figure 33). Thus, JPL is an early stage property of merit.

The geochemistry at JPL suggests two overlapping mineralizing events. Widespread mineralization of multiple affinities fit into a general intrusive related gold mineral system. This event appears to be associated with Jurassic age pluton and dikes exposed in the northern and northwestern part of the property. There are hints of a younger mercury dominant mineral event in the northeastern part of the property. This could be related to the Tertiary volcanic event. Further work is needed to evaluate the potential zonation or overprinting of systems.

The gravity data corresponds to the targeted structural/dike zones. The magnetics show likely intrusive dikes and larger bodies that have not been mapped at the surface. The current soils hint at structure / dike controlled mineralization and an expanded program could better define these zones.

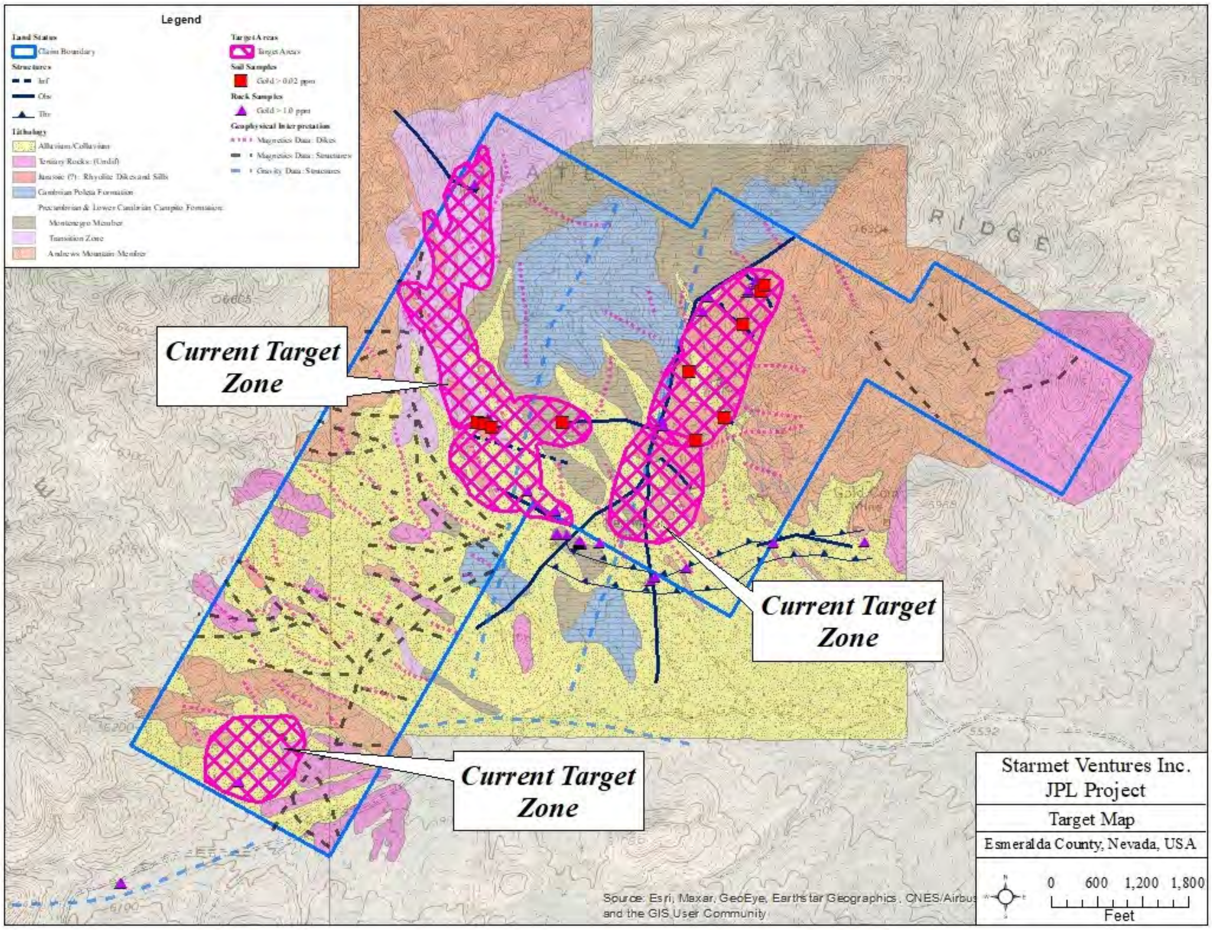

Figure 33. JPL Project: Target Areas

26.0 Recommendations

The recommended exploration work at JPL is designed to build on the existing database to add more layers of information for drill targeting followed by reverse circulation drilling. Recommendations for continued work at JPL include additional geologic mapping, additional soil sampling, and follow up rock chip sampling. The mapping should be directed at better defining the alteration types and patterns. Use of short wave infrared spectrometry (SWIR) to determine the alteration mineralogy would likely add useful information. This would be done in conjunction with additional rock chip geochemical sampling of the altered rocks. Additional soil lines to fill gaps in the coverage and to assess the potential structures defined in the geophysical programs would also provide data for drill targeting. Use of a lower detection analytical method using aqua regia leach of a 25 gram charge followed by ICP-Mass Spectrometry would yield gold detection levels comparable to the fire assay method (1 ppb – 0.001 ppm) and would increase the range of detectable values at an overall lower costs per sample.

After the new data is compiled and interpreted, phase II would employ scout reverse circulation drilling totaling about 3000 feet, (1800) meters to test the target zones.

Table 10. JPL Project - Proposed Budget

JPL PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM BUDGET

Q2 2020	Item	Count	Unit	Price	Cost
PHASE 1	Geologist	20	days	600	12000
	Field costs	15	days	200	3000
	Vehicle miles	1350	miles	0.6	810
	US Claim rental (2022-2023 year)	54	each	165	8910
	State Fees	54	each	22	1188
	Soil Sampling	500	each	40	20000
	Soil Assays (with QA/QC)	525	each	42	22050
	Rock Assays	75	each	42	3150
	Supplies, SWIR rental				3892
	Bonding	2	acres	5000	10000
	Drill Sites	6		2500	15000
				Total	$100,000
Q4 2021					
PHASE 2	Item	Count	Unit	Price	Cost
	Geologist	15	days	600	9000
	Field costs	10	days	200	2000
	Vehicle miles	1400	miles	0.6	840
	Drilling	3000	Ft	45	135000
	Drill sites reclaim	6	each	800	4800
	Assays w/QC samples	630	each	50	31500
	Supplies, contingency				18660
				Total	$200,000
	Grand total costs US$		$300,000		
	Grand total costs $C		$390,000		

27.0 References

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Appendix One. List of Claims

Claim Name	Claimant	Date_Located	Date_Filed	NMR_Number	Claim Type
JPL 19	CURELLIE LLC	2014-05-21	2014-08-11	NMC1103756	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL 20	CURELLIE LLC	2014-05-21	2014-08-11	NMC1103757	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL 21	CURELLIE LLC	2014-05-21	2014-08-11	NMC1103758	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL 22	CURELLIE LLC	2014-05-21	2014-08-11	NMC1103759	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL 23	CURELLIE LLC	2014-05-21	2014-08-11	NMC1103760	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL 25	CURELLIE LLC	2014-05-21	2014-08-11	NMC1103761	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL 27	CURELLIE LLC	2014-05-21	2014-08-11	NMC1103762	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL 29	CURELLIE LLC	2014-05-22	2014-08-11	NMC1103763	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL 31	CURELLIE LLC	2014-05-22	2014-08-11	NMC1103764	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL 6	CURELLIE LLC	2014-05-21	2014-08-11	NMC1103752	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL 8	CURELLIE LLC	2014-05-21	2014-08-11	NMC1103754	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-1	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207599	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-10	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207606	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-11	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207607	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-12	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207608	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-13	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207609	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-14	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207610	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-15	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207611	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-16	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207612	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-17	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207613	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-18	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207614	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-2	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207600	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-24	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207615	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-26	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207616	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-28	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207617	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-3	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207601	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-30	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207618	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-32	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207619	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-33	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207620	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-34	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207621	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-35	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207622	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-36	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207623	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-37	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207624	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-38	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207625	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-39	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207626	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-4	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207602	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-40	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207627	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-41	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207628	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-42	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207629	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-43	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207630	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-44	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207631	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-45	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207632	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-46	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207633	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-47	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207634	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-48	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207635	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-49	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207636	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-5	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207603	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-50	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207637	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-51	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207638	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-52	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207639	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-53	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207640	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-54	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-26	2020-09-14	NMC1207641	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-7	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207604	Unpatented Lode Claim
JPL-9	CURELLIE LLC	2020-06-25	2020-09-14	NMC1207605	Unpatented Lode Claim

Appendix Two. Historic rock chip sample results

Sample	Nad27_X	NAD27_Y	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Hg ppm	As ppm
88610	479052.7	4131051	0	0.99	0.3	3
88801	478430.9	4133863	3.93	13.38	0.03	1127
88802	479501.7	4132802	0.62	1.73	0.761	61
88803	479097.4	4133249	0.33	0.99	0.34	113
88804	479211.8	4133180	0.23	0.99	0.62	230
88805	479259.9	4133192	0.07	0.99	0.4	167
88806	478691.8	4133786	0.27	0.99	0.06	296
88807	478039.7	4133384	0.13	3.5	0.18	248
88808	478489.6	4134135	0.02	1.71	0.37	23
88809	478799.5	4134279	0	3.71	0.04	11
88811	479256.4	4134714	1	4.91	8.38	4
88812	479311.4	4134679	0	0.9	0.31	7
88813	479487.6	4131046	0	0.4	0.26	5
88814	479616	4131007	0.02	0.7	0.19	59
88815	477273.3	4131487	0.13	1.2	0.3	51
88816	477414.6	4131537	0.19	16.5	0.15	102
88817	477720.3	4132750	0.05	1.1	0.3	31
88818	477544.4	4132554	0.02	2.5	0.14	18
88819	479617.8	4134616	0	3	9.79	3
88820	479653.9	4134662	0	0.1	0.33	8
88821	479759.2	4134694	0	0.5	1.3	2
88822	479951.1	4134592	0	0.99	0.42	9
88823	479284.4	4132319	1.92	0.9	0.5	5
104562	479769.1	4132564	0.13	1.2	0.26	267
104563	479765.3	4132550	0	0	0.25	21
104564	479660.7	4132542	0	0	0.04	61
104565	479643.3	4132623	0	0	0.37	8
104566	479323	4133204	0.14	0.99	0.45	555
104567	479404.1	4133222	0.05	0	1.89	232
104568	479202.7	4133336	0	0	0.02	3
104569	479373.1	4133411	1.62	1.8	3.52	1333
104570	479425.3	4133426	0.1	0	4.22	1720
104571	479530.7	4133429	2.77	7.8	6.1	1813
104572	479539.1	4133438	1.01	3.4	0.75	2080
104573	479788.8	4133073	0.04	0	53.95	133
104574	479700	4132743	0	0	0.24	3
104575	478487.3	4132929	0.62	36.6	0.59	683

Sample	Nad27_X	NAD27_Y	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Hg ppm	As ppm
104576	478718.9	4132423	0.59	2.4	0.59	283
104577	478861.9	4132418	1.34	1.2	0.06	619
104578	478856.4	4132424	8.6	6.4	0.08	939
104579	478859.6	4132419	14.6	6.4	0.11	1573
104580	479080.1	4132388	0.03	0	0.18	61
104581	479140.5	4132270	4.3	11.8	9.85	491
104582	479176.3	4132272	0	0.2	0.8	8
104583	479709.1	4132467	0.03	0	0.03	85
104584	479634.6	4132419	4.3	11.6	0.141	480
104585	479231.2	4132620	0.06	0.8	0.63	264
104586	479161.9	4132899	0.16	0.8	0.18	1177
104587	479159.7	4132928	0.03	0	0.09	11
104588	479188.5	4132912	1.3	3.4	0.05	293
104714	478430.9	4133863	8.1	55.9	0.06	810
105085	479115.5	4132371	0.02	0.99	0.04	101
105086	478757.7	4131051	0.2	0.99	0.92	213
105087	478755.3	4132501	0.05	0.99	0.84	91
105088	478759.8	4132548	2.5	4.6	0.02	256
105551	477006.9	4131051	0.11	0.99	1.83	20
105552	477006.9	4131051	1.42	5.88	0.87	286
105553	477006.9	4131051	0.12	0.99	3.72	343
105554	477006.9	4131051	0.07	0.99	2.08	84
105555	477006.9	4131051	0.09	0.99	2.35	77
105556	477006.9	4131051	0.03	0.99	2.73	383
105557	477006.9	4131051	0.13	0.99	3.81	315
105558	477006.9	4131051	0.28	0.99	1.89	79
105559	477006.9	4131051	0.11	0.99	1.38	408
105560	477006.9	4131051	0.07	0.99	2.62	232
105561	477006.9	4131051	0.16	0.99	1.66	393
105562	477006.9	4131051	0.41	0.99	5.45	466
105563	477006.9	4131051	1.29	0.99	6.56	474
105564	477006.9	4131051	0.59	0.99	3.58	520
105565	477006.9	4131051	0.39	0.99	3.1	393
105566	477006.9	4131051	3.93	4.48	5.74	2171
105567	477006.9	4131051	5.29	2.89	5.46	933
105568	477006.9	4131051	8.07	6.88	3.93	1661
105569	477006.9	4131051	4.97	4.22	6.43	2110
105570	479563.9	4133482	11.69	29.97	63.21	2600
105571	479569.1	4133472	1.67	3.27	16.92	1357
105572	479572.1	4133465	1.07	2.56	31.16	386
105573	479588.6	4133452	1.26	7.03	96.41	234
105902	479225.8	4132253	0.03	0.99	0.34	139

Sample	Nad27_X	NAD27_Y	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Hg ppm	As ppm
105903	479398.7	4132115	0.07	0.99	0.13	168
105904	479399.8	4132107	0.03	0.99	1.6	178
105905	479702.3	4132270	0.03	0.99	0.04	10
105906	479624.7	4132196	0.2	0.99	0.62	212
105907	478884.4	4132445	0.03	0.99	0.12	133
105908	478861.1	4132422	0.23	0.99	0.14	620
105909	478864.4	4132417	3.83	4.73	0.21	2255
105910	478858.1	4132420	2.95	1.28	0.13	531
105911	478483.6	4132927	1.47	40.95	0.52	2427
105912	478458.9	4132735	0.17	0.99	0	0
105982	480100.9	4132514	0	0	0.58	91
105983	480004	4132424	6.3	26.6	0.21	299
105984	479907	4132252	0.93	4.01	0.18	192
141238	479194	4132904	0.54	4.4	0.04	550
141239	479196.2	4132891	2.21	7.1	0.04	550
141240	479164.2	4132887	0.33	2.401	0.03	270
141241	479182	4132815	0.435	2.5	0.03	480
141242	479168.2	4132956	0.03	0.01	0.03	4
141243	478495	4132915	4.55	25.01	0.53	750
141244	478587.8	4132263	0.005	0.01	0.09	16
141245	479150	4132772	0.005	0.1	0.53	361
141246	479118	4132710	0.001	0.1	0.45	240
141247	479044.8	4132602	0.01	0.1	0.07	28
141248	478976.6	4132576	0.001	0.1	0.07	2
141249	478922.4	4132497	0.02	0.1	0.11	260
141250	479158.4	4132283	6.65	5.5	7.7	620
141251	479113.3	4133246	0.005	0.1	0.03	9
141252	479115.1	4133234	0.16	0.4	0.68	770
141253	479112.1	4133199	0.001	0.1	0.18	2
141254	479108.4	4133170	0.001	0.1	0.16	5
141255	479113.7	4133091	0.001	0.1	0.05	7
141256	479133.2	4133046	0.001	0.1	0.06	1
141257	479139.6	4133025	0.001	0.1	0.06	1
141258	479147	4132998	0.001	0.1	0.06	1
141259	479141.3	4132961	0.001	0.1	2.01	11
141260	479134.8	4132931	0.001	0.1	0.08	3
141261	479134	4132914	0.001	0.1	0.04	2
141262	479091.5	4132865	0.01	0.4	0.09	70
141263	479182.2	4132674	0.001	0.1	2.2	25
141264	479211.9	4132647	0.001	0.1	0.22	16
141265	479227.9	4132625	0.001	0.1	0.77	22
141266	479242.6	4132570	0.105	0.4	2.5	380

Sample	Nad27_X	NAD27_Y	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Hg ppm	As ppm
141267	479245.3	4132530	0.075	1.3	0.39	220
141268	479266.3	4132482	0.005	0.2	0.1	4
141269	479478.5	4132235	0.075	0.3	0.66	620
141270	479571.5	4132227	0.001	0.3	0.19	76
141271	479644.4	4132198	0.185	0.6	0.53	170
141272	479627	4132425	0.51	15.3	0.23	460
141273	479221.6	4133667	0.001	0.1	0.08	20
141274	479249	4133554	0.01	0	0.04	16
141275	479248.6	4133515	0.001	0.1	0.03	2
141276	479279.2	4133472	0.001	0.01	0.03	2
141277	479293.5	4133433	0.001	0.1	0.03	16
141278	479351	4133352	2.24	4.1	3.2	1950
141279	479339.6	4133320	0.001	0.1	1.2	6
141280	479346.4	4133288	0.001	0.1	0.94	1
141281	479351.8	4133234	0.001	0.1	0.19	11
141282	479373	4133202	0.001	0.1	3.7	1
141283	479373.2	4133169	0.001	0.1	0.7	44
141284	479355.7	4133136	0.16	0.2	2.8	500
141285	479374.5	4133117	0.001	0.1	29	1
141286	479445.1	4133113	0.045	0.2	3.6	84
141287	479429.2	4133076	0.005	0.01	0.12	124
141288	479422	4133035	0.005	0.1	2.5	1
141289	479439.2	4132987	0.001	0.01	2.7	2
141289	479435.9	4133016	0.035	0.6	3.6	148
141291	479443.8	4133569	0.045	0.4	8.011	160
141292	479463	4132934	0.001	0.1	1.2	22
141293	479477.3	4132849	0.001	0.1	3.01	54
141294	479479.6	4132819	0.001	0.1	0.95	80
141295	479482.1	4132829	0.001	0.1	0.63	48
141296	479502	4132738	0.001	0.1	0.045	134
141297	479509.4	4132686	0.001	0.1	0.33	1
141298	479526.7	4132668	0.01	0.1	0.15	64
141299	479588.5	4132647	0.11	2.4	0.05	96
141300	479631	4132623	0.001	0.1	0.1	54
141301	479645.7	4132574	0.001	0.1	0.03	0
141302	479674.9	4132538	0.001	0.1	0.03	150
141303	479697.2	4132515	0.001	0.1	0.04	0
141304	479720.9	4132492	0.01	0.1	0.45	1
141305	479805.3	4132449	0.01	0.1	0.21	88
141306	479698.7	4132536	0.035	0.2	0.04	344
141307	479760.2	4132430	0.335	0.7	0.04	180
141308	479810	4132419	0.48	1.2	0.04	98

Sample	Nad27_X	NAD27_Y	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Hg ppm	As ppm
141309	476916.1	4131423	0.005	0.1	0.031	12
141310	476990.9	4131475	0	0	0	0
141311	476999.1	4131471	0.015	0.2	0.25	42
141312	477068.8	4131475	0.025	0.3	0.07	26
141313	477472.3	4131628	0.195	1.5	0.015	132
141314	477487.9	4131577	0.001	0.1	0.09	7
141315	477495.3	4131547	0.001	0.1	0.08	4
141316	477505.7	4131521	0.001	0.1	0.06	6
141317	477515.3	4131494	0.001	0.1	0	0
141318	477527.5	4131462	0.04	0.1	0.05	24
141319	477539.2	4131433	0.015	0.1	0.05	15
141320	477548.8	4131404	0.015	0.1	0.07	19
141321	479174.1	4133161	0.005	0.1	0.06	3
141322	479175.3	4133126	0.005	0.1	0.04	6
141323	479176.4	4133092	0.001	0.1	0.04	10
141324	479185.8	4133056	0.001	0.1	0.06	7
141325	479204.9	4133025	0.001	0.1	0.25	7
141326	479228.9	4132998	0.001	0.1	0.75	5
141327	479253.9	4132971	0.001	0.1	0.5	5
141328	479268.2	4132936	0.001	0.1	0.25	9
141329	479682	4133168	0.001	0.1	70	24
141330	479687.7	4133131	0.17	0.1	2.01	76
141331	479634.2	4133164	0.005	0.1	1.7	20
141332	479631.9	4133130	0.14	0.1	0.42	272
141333	479618.5	4133084	0.001	0.1	1.9	12
141334	479596.7	4133017	0.005	0.1	0.08	2
141335	479742.1	4133726	0.001	0.1	0.07	2
141336	479685.2	4133733	0.001	0.1	0.1	11
141337	479662	4133732	0.02	0.1	0.06	70
141338	479701.3	4133592	0.001	0.1	0.07	1
141338	479497.6	4133621	0.005	0.1	0.07	2
141340	479580.2	4133577	0.055	0.1	0.35	210
141341	479582.3	4133544	0.001	0.1	0.3	2
141342	479574.7	4133519	0.005	0.1	0.9	22
158823	478859.2	4132475	0.03	0.4	0	125
158824	478857.5	4132508	0.03	0.4	0.23	74
158825	478863.9	4132528	0.02	0.4	2.27	92
158826	478853.4	4132646	0.02	0.4	0.15	10
158827	478888	4132561	0.001	0.4	0.13	14
158828	478978.3	4132487	0.02	0.4	0	12
158829	479017.5	4132431	0.02	0.4	0.04	17
158830	479032.4	4132350	0.001	0.4	0.23	274

Sample	Nad27_X	NAD27_Y	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Hg ppm	As ppm
158831	478856.7	4132425	0.6	2.44	0.16	1043
158832	478857	4132426	13.41	13.36	0.44	2154
158833	478857.2	4132427	0.71	1.67	0.14	627
158834	478857.7	4132428	2.94	1.7	0.21	596
158835	478853.6	4132423	0.65	0.87	0.09	934
158836	478765.4	4132454	4.08	25.58	1.29	609
158837	478765	4132459	5.22	4.75	1.58	579
158838	478764.9	4132460	0.07	2.37	0.5	243
158839	478642.9	4132627	0.07	0.4	0.51	235
158840	477006.9	4131051	0.21	0.4	0.14	10
158841	477006.9	4131051	0.15	0.4	0.07	10
158842	477006.9	4131051	0.04	0.04	0.28	12
158843	477006.9	4131051	0.18	0.4	1.55	743
158844	477006.9	4131051	0.04	0.4	3.64	308
158845	477006.9	4131051	0.02	0.4	5.9	402
158847	477006.9	4131051	0.04	0.99	2.5	15
158847	477006.9	4131051	0.07	0.99	1.29	10
158847	477006.9	4131051	0.1	0.99	2.39	17
158847	477006.9	4131051	0.15	0.99	0.85	55
158872	478983.3	4131568	0.03	1.25	0.02	55
158873	478747.3	4131341	0.03	0.99	0.03	60
158875	478791.9	4131307	0.03	0.99	0	60
158877	480388	4132958	0.03	0.99	0.38	10
158878	480485	4133024	0.03	1.04	0.83	26
158879	480543.3	4132962	0.03	1.11	0.13	11
158880	480567.6	4133026	0.03	1.46	0.48	16
158881	480618.4	4133205	0.23	3.1	1.05	191
158882	480618.2	4133228	0.2	2.02	4.8	734
158883	478527.7	4132470	0.1	0.99	0.08	116
158884	478293.6	4132480	0.07	1.54	1.89	27
158885	478170.5	4132335	0.07	2.06	0.52	65
158886	478866.6	4132070	0.07	1.65	0.04	18
158887	478507.2	4132927	0.03	1.6	0.16	275
158888	478491.5	4132931	0.52	33.69	0.52	1059
158889	478644.3	4132629	3.95	6.2	3.72	2881
158890	478530.9	4132575	0.3	0.99	0.17	73
158891	478762.2	4132454	6.17	16.82	0.63	543
158892	478806	4132454	16.58	247.48	2.35	19316
158893	478938.5	4132419	1.7	8.2	0.06	3
158894	479068.4	4132439	0.04	0.08	0.21	8
158895	479086.7	4132363	0.58	1.4	0.17	3
158896	479090.9	4132365	0.02	0.2	0.09	3

Sample	Nad27_X	NAD27_Y	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Hg ppm	As ppm
158897	479058	4132414	0.08	0.99	0.05	21
158898	478981.8	4132419	0.001	0.99	0.48	117
158899	479090.2	4132455	0.001	0.99	0.26	213
158900	479115.8	4132338	0.001	0.99	0.05	8
JRJLX	477486.1	4131459	2.02	8.67	0.82	817
JRJLY	477422.6	4131505	0.07	1.57	0.03	167
0	479136.4	4132270	4.603	4.1	0	510
0	477405.1	4132072	0.006	0	0	0
0	477551.9	4131921	0.005	0	0	0
0	479249.1	4132519	0.068	0.6	0	415
0	478993.2	4132661	0	0	0	3
0	478469.8	4132899	0.413	26.9	0	1776
0	479551.7	4133487	6.862	7	0	3945
0	479612.8	4133463	0.22	0.4	0	186
0	477470.4	4132100	0.006	0	0	0
0	477591.6	4131909	0.008	0	0	6
0	477798	4131838	0.005	0	0	0