ELEVATION GOLD MINING CORPORATION

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

FOR THE TRANSITION YEAR (SIX MONTHS) ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Dated as at: November 12, 2021

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INTRODUCTION

In this Annual Information Form ("**AIF**"), the "Company" refers to Elevation Gold Mining Corporation and its subsidiaries (unless the context otherwise requires). The Company refers you to the public disclosure documents of the Company, which may be found on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("**SEDAR**") at www.sedar.com, for more complete information than may be contained in this AIF. Unless stated otherwise, the Common Share (as defined herein) numbers stated in this AIF give effect to the Consolidation (as defined herein) of the Common Shares on a six (6) for one (1) basis effective September 24, 2021, notwithstanding that such amounts may relate to a period preceding the Consolidation. The Common Shares began trading on a post-Consolidation basis on the TSX Venture Exchange on September 24, 2021 under the trading symbol "ELVT".

DATE OF INFORMATION

Unless otherwise indicated, all information contained in this AIF of the Company is stated as at November 12, 2021.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company's Canadian operations are carried out in Canadian dollars and its United States business activities are carried out through its subsidiaries and are conducted in United States dollars. The Company's financial accounts are maintained in U.S. dollars. All dollar amounts herein are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. "US$" is used to indicate United States dollar values.

The high, low, average and closing exchange rates for Canadian dollars in terms of the United States dollars for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, and year to date, as quoted by the Bank of Canada, were as follows:

Exchange Rate Canadian dollars to United States dollars	**YTD 2021**[2]	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Closing	US$0.7959	US$0.7854	US$0.7699	US$0.7330
Average[1]	US$0.8000	US$0.7461	US$0.7537	US$0.7721
Low for period	US$0.7778	US$0.6898	US$0.7353	US$0.7330
High for period	US$0.8306	US$0.7863	US$0.7699	US$0.8138

(1) Calculated as an average of the daily rates for each period.
(2) January 1, 2021 to November 12, 2021.

The closing rate of exchange on November 12, 2021 as reported by the Bank of Canada for the conversion of Canadian dollars into United States dollars was $1.00 equals US$0.7959.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS

For ease of reference, the following factors for converting Imperial measurements into metric equivalents are provided:

To convert from Imperial	**To metric**	**Multiply by**
Acres	Hectares	0.404686
Feet	Meters	0.3048
Miles	Kilometers	1.609344
Tons	Tonnes	0.907185

QUALIFIED PERSON

The scientific and technical information contained in this AIF (other than the disclosure that is based on the Moss Mine Report and the Hercules Report) was prepared by or under the supervision of Dr. Warwick Board, P.Geo., who is a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101. Dr. Warwick Board is the Vice President of Exploration of the Company.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements made and information contained herein may contain forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian and United States securities laws. Such forward-looking statements and forward-looking information include, but are not limited to, statements concerning future exploration, development and production plans at the Company's mineral properties, including development of the Moss Mine Project and the Hercules Project; permitting requirements and timelines; future financing plans; estimated relating to Moss Mine Project economics, including estimates of capital costs and estimates of operating costs; net present value and economic returns; life of mine plan; proposed production timelines; timing and possible outcome of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve outcomes; and future exploration and operating plans; design parameters. Forward-looking statements or information relate to future events and future performance and include statements regarding the expectations and beliefs of management based on information currently available to the Company. Such forward-looking statements and forward-looking information often, but not always, can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "potential", "is expected", "anticipated", "is targeted", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes" or the negatives thereof or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

Forward-looking statements or information are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements or information, including, without limitation, risks and uncertainties relating to: general business and economic conditions; risks related to the effects of COVID-19; changes in commodity prices; the supply and demand for, deliveries of, and the level and volatility of prices of gold and silver; changes in project parameters as development plans continue to be refined; the timing of the receipt and/or renewal of permits and other regulatory and governmental approvals for exploration or mining operations; costs of exploration or production, including labour and equipment costs; production and productivity levels; risks and uncertainties related to the ability to obtain or maintain necessary licenses, permits or surface rights; changes in credit market conditions and conditions in financial markets generally; the ability to procure equipment and operating supplies in sufficient quantities and on a timely basis; the availability of qualified employees and contractors; the impact of value of the U.S. and Canadian dollar, foreign exchange rates on costs and financial results; changes in engineering and construction timetables and capital costs; market competition; the accuracy of Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates (including, with respect to size, grade and recoverability) and the geological, operational and price assumptions on which these are based; development or mining results not being consistent with the Company's expectations; changes in taxation rates; actual ore mined and/or metal recoveries varying from Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates, estimates of grade, tonnage, dilution, mine plans and metallurgical and other characteristics; risks associated with the estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves and the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits, including, but not limited to, models relating thereto; changes in environmental regulation; environmental compliance issues; other risks of the mining industry; and those factors discussed in the section entitled "*Risk Factors*" in this AIF. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements or information. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that could cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. For more information on the Company and the risks and challenges of its business, investors should review the Company's annual filings that are available at www.sedar.com.

The Company provides no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made and, except as may be required by applicable securities laws, the Company disclaims any intent or obligation

to update any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, changing circumstances, or otherwise.

NOTE TO UNITED STATES READERS REGARDING DIFFERENCES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN REPORTING PRACTICES

Information in this AIF concerning the properties and operations of the Company has been prepared in accordance with Canadian standards under applicable Canadian securities laws, which differ in material respects from the requirements of securities laws of the United States applicable to U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**SEC**"). The terms "mineral resource", "measured mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource" are Canadian mineral resource and reserve reporting terms as defined in accordance with NI 43-101 under guidelines set out in the Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM on May 10, 2014 (the "**CIM Standards**"). The definitions of "proven mineral reserves" and "probable mineral reserves" under CIM Standards differ in certain respects from standards under the SEC's Industry Guide 7. While the terms "mineral resource", "measured mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource" are recognized and required by Canadian securities regulations, they are not recognized under Industry Guide 7. Under Industry Guide 7 standards, mineralization may not be classified as a "reserve" unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. Under Canadian rules, inferred mineral resources can only be used in economic studies as provided under CIM Standards. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource is economically or legally mineable. An "inferred mineral resource" is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An inferred mineral resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an indicated mineral resource and must not be converted to a mineral reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration. Disclosure of contained ounces is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report resources as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures.

The SEC has adopted amendments to its disclosure rules to modernize the mineral property disclosure requirements for issuers whose securities are registered with the SEC. These amendments became effective February 25, 2019 (the "**SEC Modernization Rules**") and, in general, as at January 1, 2021, the SEC Modernization Rules replaced the historical property disclosure requirements for mining registrants that are included in SEC Industry Guide 7. The Company is not required to provide disclosure on its mineral properties under the SEC Modernization Rules. Under the SEC Modernization Rules, the definitions of "proven mineral reserves" and "probable mineral reserves" have been amended to be substantially similar to the corresponding CIM Standards and the SEC has added definitions to recognize "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources" which are also substantially similar to the corresponding CIM Standards; however there are differences in the definitions and standards under the SEC Modernization Rules and the CIM Standards and therefore there is no assurance that the Company's mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates under CIM Standards would be the same if the Company reported under the SEC Modernization Rules.

As such, certain information contained in this AIF concerning descriptions of mineralization and resources under Canadian standards may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to reporting and disclosure requirements of the SEC.

GLOSSARY OF DEFINED TERMS

In this AIF, unless there is something in the subject matter inconsistent therewith, the following terms will have the respective meanings set out below, words importing the singular number will include the plural and vice versa and words importing any gender will include all genders.

"**AIF**"	means this annual information form.
"**Arrangement Agreement**"	means the arrangement agreement dated December 4, 2020 among Eclipse, the Company and Maverix, as amended on December 23, 2020, pursuant to which the Company completed the Eclipse Acquisition.
"**Audit Committee**"	means the audit committee of the Company.
"**BCBCA**"	means the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia).
"**BLM**"	means Bureau of Land Management.
"**Board**"	means the Company's board of Directors.
"**CIM**"	means the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Council.
"**Common Shares**"	means the common shares of the Company.
"**Company**"	means the Company and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.
"**Comstock Exploration"**	means Comstock Exploration and Development LLC.
"**COVID-19**"	means coronavirus disease 2019, an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).
"**Eclipse**"	means Eclipse Gold Mining Corporation, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.
"**Eclipse Acquisition**"	means the acquisition of Eclipse by the Company on February 12, 2021 pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement.
"**Eclipse Shares**"	means the common shares in the capital of Eclipse.
"**Feasibility Study**"	means a comprehensive technical and economic study of the selected development option for a mineral project that includes appropriately detailed assessments of applicable Modifying Factors together with any other relevant operational factors and detailed financial analysis that are necessary to demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that extraction is reasonably justified (economically mineable). The results of the study may reasonably serve as the basis for a final decision by a proponent or financial institution to proceed with, or finance, the development of the project. The confidence level of the study will be higher than that of a Pre-Feasibility Study.
"**Golden Vertex**"	means Golden Vertex Mining Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of the State of Arizona.
"**Golden Vertex Idaho**"	means Golden Vertex Idaho Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of the State of Idaho.
"**Great Basin**"	means Great Basin Resources Inc.
"**Greenstone**"	means Greenstone Resources II L.P.

"**Hercules Gold**"	means Hercules Gold USA LLC., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada.
"**Hercules Project**"	means the Hercules exploration property, located in Lyon County, Nevada.
"**Hercules Report**"	means the "*Amended Technical Report for the Hercules Gold – Silver Project, Lyon County, Nevada, USA*" prepared by the Hercules Report Authors, with an effective date of September 1, 2019 and a report date of January 20, 2020.
"**Hercules Report Authors**"	means Michael M. Gustin, C.P.G. and Michael S. Lindholm, C.P.G. of MDA, being the authors of the Hercules Report.
"**Iconic**"	means Iconic Minerals Ltd.
"**Iconic Option Agreement**"	means the option agreement dated August 9, 2019 among Eclipse, Hercules Gold, Great Basin and Iconic, as amended on February 12, 2021 pursuant to which the Company became a party to the agreement.
"**IMC**"	means Independent Mining Consultants, Inc.
"Maverix"	means Maverix Metals Inc.
"MDA"	means Mine Development Associates.
"Mineral Reserves"	**Mineral Reserve**: The economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified. The reference point at which Mineral Reserves are defined, usually the point where the ore is delivered to the processing plant, must be stated. It is important that, in all situations where the reference point is different, such as for a saleable product, a clarifying statement is included to ensure that the reader is fully informed as to what is being reported. The public disclosure of a Mineral Reserve must be demonstrated by a Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study. **Proven Mineral Reserve**: The economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proven Mineral Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors. **Probable Mineral Reserve**: The economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the Modifying Factors applying to a Probable Mineral Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proven Mineral Reserve.
"Mineral Resources"	**Mineral Resource**: A concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. **Measured Mineral Resource**: That part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and

	final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.
	Indicated Mineral Resource: That part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.
	Inferred Mineral Resource: That part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
"Modifying Factors"	means the considerations used to convert Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves, which include, but are not restricted to, mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors.
"Moss Mine Project"	means the 100% owned Moss Mine Project located in Mohave County, Arizona.
"Moss Mine Report"	means the "*Technical Report on the Mineral Resource, Mineral Reserve, and Mine Plan for the Moss Mine*" prepared for the Company by the Moss Mine Report Authors with an effective date of July 1, 2021.
"Moss Mine Report Authors"	means Jacob R. Richey, PE of IMC; Robert G. Cuffney, CPG; Adam House, QP-MMSA, Director of Processing, Forte Dynamics, Inc.; and John Young, RM-SME, Principal, Great Basin Environmental Services, LLC, being the authors of the Moss Mine Report.
"NI 51-102"	National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations.*
"**NSR**"	means net smelter royalty.
"**NI 43-101**"	means National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.*
"**NI 52-110**"	means National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees*.
"**Options**"	means the stock options issued pursuant to the Option Plan to purchase Common Shares.

"**Option Plan**"	means the stock option plan of the Company dated for reference November 7, 2011.
"**Patriot Gold**"	means Patriot Gold Corp.
"**Patriot Gold Agreement"**	means the agreement with Patriot Gold signed on March 7, 2011, whereby the Company was granted the right to earn a 70% interest in the Moss Mine Project under certain terms, and the subsequent agreement dated May 26, 2016, where the Company completed an agreement with Patriot Gold, whereby the Company purchased Patriot Gold's remaining 30% interest in the Moss Gold/Silver Mine.
"Pre-Feasibility Study"	means a comprehensive study of a range of options for the technical and economic viability of a mineral project that has advanced to a stage where a preferred mining method, in the case of underground mining, or the pit configuration, in the case of an open pit, is established and an effective method of mineral processing is determined. It includes a financial analysis based on reasonable assumptions on the Modifying Factors and the evaluation of any other relevant factors which are sufficient for a Qualified Person, acting reasonably, to determine if all or part of the Mineral Resource may be converted to a Mineral Reserve at the time of reporting. A Pre-Feasibility Study is at a lower confidence level than a Feasibility Study.
"**PwC**"	means PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Company's auditor.
"Qualified Person"	as defined in NI 43-101 to mean an individual who: (a) is an engineer or geoscientist with a university degree, or equivalent accreditation, in an area of geoscience, or engineering, relating to mineral exploration or mining; (b) has at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these, that is relevant to his or her professional degree or area of practice; (c) has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report; (d) is in good standing with a professional association; and (e) in the case of a professional association in a foreign jurisdiction, has a membership designation that: (f) requires attainment of a position of responsibility in their profession that requires the exercise of independent judgment; and (g) requires: A. a favourable confidential peer evaluation of the individual's character, professional judgement, experience, and ethical fitness; or B. a recommendation for membership by at least two peers, and demonstrated prominence or expertise in the field of mineral exploration or mining.
"**RSUs"**	means the restricted share units issued pursuant to the Share Unit Plan, which may be settled in cash, Common Shares or a combination thereof.
"**SEDAR**"	means System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval.

"**SEC**"	means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.
"**Share Unit Plan**"	means the share unit plan of the Company dated September 26, 2019 pursuant to which the Company may issue RSUs and deferred share units.
"**Streaming Agreement**"	means the silver purchase and sale agreement dated December 5, 2018 among the Company, Maverix and Golden Vertex.
"**TSXV**"	means the TSX Venture Exchange.
"**United States**" or "**U.S.**"	means the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any State of the United States and the District of Columbia.
"**Warrants**"	means Common Share purchase warrants issued by the Company to acquire Common Shares, including the Listed Warrants.
"Warrant Indenture"	means the warrant indenture dated as of February 12, 2021 between the Company and Computershare Trust Company of Canada, as warrant agent, providing for the issue of up to 22,559,500 Listed Warrants expiring on January 14, 2023.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

AA	atomic absorption spectrometry
ac	acres
Ag	silver
Au	gold
cm	centimeters
core	diamond core-drilling method
^{o}	degrees
^{o}C	degrees centigrade
DDH	diamond drill hole
E	east
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
ft	foot or feet
G&A	general and administrative
g/t	grams per tonne
gpm	grams per minute
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	hectares
in.	inch or inches
kg	kilograms
km	kilometers
l or L	liter
lbs	pounds
LOM	life of mine
µm	micron
m	meters
Ma	million years old
mi	mile or miles
mm	millimeters
N	north
NSR	net smelter return
oz	ounce
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
RC	reverse-circulation drilling method
ROM	run of mine
S	south
t	metric tonne or tonnes
ton	Imperial short ton
W	west

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on June 7, 2007 under the name "Northern Vertex Capital Inc.". On February 16, 2012, the Company changed its name from "Northern Vertex Capital Inc." to "Northern Vertex Mining Corp.". On September 24, 2021, the Company changed its name from "Northern Vertex Mining Corp." to "Elevation Gold Mining Corporation" (the "**Name Change**") and consolidated all of its issued and outstanding Common Shares on a six (6) for one (1) basis (the "**Consolidation**").

The head office of the Company is located at Suite 1920 – 1188 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 4A2. The registered office of the Company is located at Suite 910 – 800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2V6.

The Company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario and the Common Shares are listed on the TSXV under the trading symbol "ELVT" and on the OTCQX Best Market under the trading symbol "NHVCF".

The Company amended its articles of incorporation (the "**Articles**") effective June 9, 2021 in order to bring the Articles in line with the current provisions of the BCBCA and good corporate governance policies. The Company's Articles were amended to, among other things:

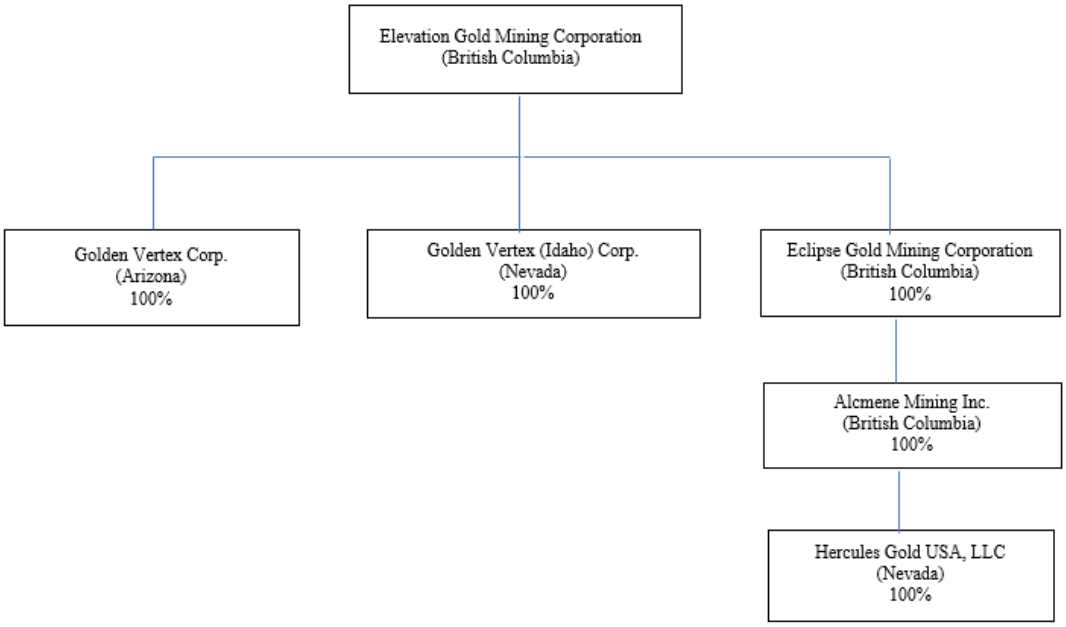
1. permit certain alterations to the authorized share structure of the Company, including any required changes to the Company's Articles and Notice of Articles, to be approved by resolution of the Directors or by ordinary resolution, rather than by special resolution of the shareholders of the Company;

2. fix the quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of Directors to a majority of the Directors of the Company (the former Articles allowed the Directors to set the quorum for a Directors' meeting); and

3. permit the Company to send a notice, statement, report or other records to a person by making such record available for public electronic access in accordance with the procedures referred to as "notice-and-access" under National Instrument 54-101 – *Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer* and NI 51-102, as applicable, of the Canadian Securities Administrators, or in accordance with any similar electronic delivery or access method permitted by applicable securities legislation.

Inter-corporate Relationships

The following diagram sets forth all of the subsidiaries of the Company, their jurisdictions of incorporation and the percentage of voting securities beneficially owned or controlled by the Company.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Three Year History

The following is a discussion of the general development of the Company's business over the financial years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, the last transition financial year (six months) ended December 31, 2020 and the period subsequent to the financial year ended December 31, 2020. The discussion includes the major events or conditions that have influenced that development through the aforementioned periods.

Subsequent to Financial Year Ended December 31, 2020

OTCQX Best Market

On October 29, 2021, the Company announced that the Common Shares commenced trading on the OTCQX Best Market under the trading symbol "NHVCF".

Updated Mineral Reserve, Mineral Resource and Technical Report for the Moss Mine Project

On October 21, 2021, the Company announced an updated Mineral Reserve estimate, Mineral Resource estimate and Moss Mine Report for the Moss Mine Project. See "*Mineral Properties – Moss Mine Project*".

Name Change and Consolidation

On September 24, 2021, the Company effected the Name Change and the Consolidation on a six (6) for one (1) basis. The Common Shares commenced trading on a post-Consolidation basis on the TSXV under the current trading symbol "ELVT" and the Listed Warrants (as defined below) commenced trading under the current trading symbol "ELVT.WT". Following the Consolidation, the number of Listed Warrants was not altered; however, the exercise terms were adjusted such that, effective September 24, 2021, six (6) Listed Warrants are exercisable to acquire one Common Share (on a post-Consolidation basis) following the payment of an adjusted exercise price of $4.80. See

"*Financing in Connection with the Eclipse Acquisition*" and "*Market for Securities – Trading Price and Volume – Listed Warrants"* for further details regarding the Listed Warrants.

Changes to the Board

Raymond Threlkeld was elected to the Board at the Company's annual and special meeting of shareholders held on May 21, 2021. Kenneth Berry and James McDonald did not stand for re-election to the Board and ceased to be Directors of the Company as at May 21, 2021.

Change of Management

On February 26, 2021, the Company announced the appointment of Michael G. Allen as President effective February 25, 2021 following the resignation of Kenneth Berry as the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer effective February 25, 2021.

Change in Financial Year End

On February 25, 2021, the Company changed the ending date of its financial year end from June 30th to December 31st , effective for the transition year end December 31, 2020.

Eclipse Acquisition

On February 12, 2021, the Company completed the Eclipse Acquisition pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement Agreement. As a result of the Eclipse Acquisition, all of the issued and outstanding Eclipse Shares were acquired by the Company and each holder of Eclipse Shares received 1.09 Common Shares (on a pre-Consolidation basis) in exchange for each Eclipse Share held (the "**Share Exchange Ratio**"). All outstanding stock options, restricted share units and warrants of Eclipse were exchanged for equivalent securities of the Company in such numbers and at such exercise prices as adjusted in accordance with the Exchange Ratio. See "*Market for Securities – Prior Sales*" for further information regarding the exchange of securities of Eclipse for securities of the Company. The Eclipse Shares were delisted from the TSXV on February 17, 2021, and Eclipse ceased to be a reporting issuer in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario on March 23, 2021.

In connection with the Eclipse Acquisition, Ivan Fairhall and Joseph Bardswich resigned as Directors of the Company, and the Company announced the following appointments to the Board and senior management team of the Company: Douglas Hurst as Chairman, Marcel De Groot as Director, Michael Allen as Executive Vice President of Corporate Development and Warwick Board as Vice President of Exploration.

Financing in Connection with Eclipse Acquisition

On January 14, 2021, Eclipse announced that it completed a brokered private placement (the "**Eclipse Subscription Receipt Offering**") of an aggregate of 45,119,000 subscription receipts (the "**Eclipse Subscription Receipts**") at a purchase price of $0.50 per Eclipse Subscription Receipts for aggregate gross proceeds of $22,559,500. Pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement, each Eclipse Subscription Receipt automatically converted into 1/1.09 of a unit of Eclipse (each whole unit, an "**Eclipse Unit**"). Each Eclipse Unit consisted of an Eclipse Share and one-half of an Eclipse common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, an "**Eclipse Warrant**"). Each Eclipse Warrant and Eclipse Share were converted into 1.09 of a Warrant and into 1.09 of a Common Share (on a pre-Consolidation basis), respectively, pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement. The Warrants were issued pursuant to the terms of the Warrant Indenture and subsequently commenced trading on the TSXV on March 9, 2021 (the "**Listed Warrants**"). The Listed Warrants expire on January 14, 2023. See "*Name Change and Consolidation*", "*Description of Capital Structure – Convertible Securities*" and "*Market for Securities – Trading Price and Volume – Listed Warrants"* for further details regarding the Listed Warrants.

Warrant Exercise by Maverix in Connection with the Eclipse Acquisition

On December 10, 2020 Maverix exercised Warrants to acquire 19,511,041 Common Shares (the "**Elevation Warrant Shares**") at $0.40 per Elevation Warrant Share (3,251,840 Common Shares at a price of $2.40 on a post-Consolidation basis) for gross proceeds to the Company of $7,804,416. Maverix sold the Elevation Warrant Shares to Eclipse for $0.50 per Elevation Warrant Shares ($3.00 on a post-Consolidation basis) for a total purchase price of $9,755,520 pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement. The Elevation Warrant Shares were subsequently returned to the Company for cancellation.

Financial Year Ended December 31, 2020

Repayment of the Greenstone Debenture

On December 1, 2020, the Company repaid in full the principal amount of US$8,500,000 of the Greenstone Debenture (as defined below), together with all accrued and unpaid interest payable thereunder. The Company and Greenstone entered into an agreement pursuant to which agreed not to exercise, and to waive in full, the Conversion Right (as defined below) in consideration for a cash payment of US$2,000,000 from the Company to Greenstone.

Purchase and Sale Agreements

On November 24, 2020, Eclipse closed the acquisition from CP Holdings Corporation of a 100% interest in 83 unpatented lode mining claims situated internal and adjacent to the Hercules Project, which claims are subject to an NSR granted to CP Holdings Corporation that varies between 1.25% and 2.5% on the mining claims and is subject to certain buy-down rights. See "*Mineral Properties – Hercules Project – Project Description, Location and Access*".

On October 21, 2020, Hercules Gold entered into an agreement with Nevada Select Royalty, Inc. to purchase a single unpatented mining claim located within the Hercules Project boundary and granted in connection therewith granted the seller a 2% NSR over the claim which is subject to certain buy-down rights. See "*Mineral Properties – Hercules Project – Project Description, Location and Access*".

On October 16, 2020, Hercules Gold finalized the acquisition from Comstock Mining Inc. of a 100% interest in eight unpatented lode mining claims located adjacent to the Hercules Project and granted the seller a 2% NSR over the claims which is subject to certain buy-down rights. See "*Mineral Properties – Hercules Project – Project Description, Location and Access*".

Change of Auditor

Effective October 30, 2020, the Company accepted the resignation of Meyers Norris Penny LLP ("**MNP**"), Chartered Professional Accountants, as the auditor of the Company and appointed PwC as the new auditor of the Company.

Extension of Convertible Debentures

On August 5, 2020, the Company announced the completion of the redemption of its subordinated unsecured convertible debentures that were expected to mature on May 31, 2021 (the "**2016 Debentures**"), and the issuance of new subordinated unsecured convertible debentures that are expected to mature on June 30, 2025 for a gross total of approximately $6,710,000 (the "**Debentures**"). See "*Description of Capital Structure – Convertible Securities*" for further details.

Bought Deal Financing

On July 7, 2020, Eclipse announced that it closed a bought deal prospectus offering of 15,985,000 Eclipse Shares at a price of $0.75 per Eclipse Share for aggregate proceeds of $11,988,750.

Financial Year Ended June 30, 2020

Approval of an Expanded Mine Plan

On March 19, 2020, the Company announced the federal permitting approval for the Phase III expansion at the Moss Mine Project. The permit approval allowed the Company to expand its operations from its patented claims onto its surrounding unpatented claims on federal BLM managed public lands.

Comstock Exploration Agreement

On February 25, 2020, Hercules Gold entered into an agreement with Comstock Exploration to acquire two patented and five unpatented mineral claims and granted the seller a 2% NSR in respect of the claims with certain buy-down rights. See "*Mineral Properties – Hercules Project – Project Description, Location and Access*".

New Officer of Eclipse Appointed

On February 18, 2020, Eclipse announced the appointment of Warwick Board as Vice President of Exploration of Eclipse.

New Chief Financial Officer Appointed

On February 11, 2020, the Company announced the appointment of David Splett as Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary of the Company effective March 1, 2020 following the resignation of Christopher Park as Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary of the Company effective February 28, 2020.

Filing of Final Prospectus and Trading on the TSXV

On February 6, 2020, Eclipse filed a final prospectus with the British Columbia Securities Commission qualifying the distribution of the Eclipse Shares issuable for no additional consideration upon deemed exercise of 15,500,232 subscription receipts of Eclipse issued on November 19, 2019 at a purchase price of $0.35 per subscription receipt for aggregate gross proceeds of $5,425,081. On February 18, 2020, Eclipse announced the commencement of trading of the Eclipse Shares on the TSXV under the trading symbol "EGLD".

Acquisition of Additional Claims

On January 6, 2020, Eclipse entered into an agreement with Joseph Sawyer Sr. to acquire four additional claims contiguous to the Hercules Project and in connection therewith granted the seller a 2% NSR with certain buy-down rights in respect of the claims. See "*Mineral Properties – Hercules Project – Project Description, Location and Access*".

Change of Directors

Ivan Fairhall was elected to the Board at the Company's annual and special meeting of shareholders held on December 31, 2019. Mark Sawyer did not stand for re-election to the Board and ceased to be a Director as at December 31, 2019.

Consolidation of Greenstone Convertible Debentures

On October 11, 2019, the Company announced that it completed the consolidation and extension of the outstanding convertible debt owed to Greenstone (pursuant to a US$3,000,000 convertible debenture dated January 16, 2018, a US$3,000,000 convertible debenture dated March 7, 2018 and a US$2,500,000 convertible debenture dated November 5, 2018) by the issuance to Greenstone of a new unsecured subordinated convertible debenture in the principal amount of US$8,500,000 with a maturity date of December 1, 2020 (the "**Greenstone Debenture**"). Pursuant to the Greenstone Debenture, all or part of the principal amount was eligible to be converted into Common Shares at a price of $0.30 per Common Share ($1.80 on a post-Consolidation basis), at the sole election of Greenstone, until December

1, 2020 (the "**Conversion Right**"). See "*Three Year History – Repayment of the Greenstone Debenture*" for details regarding the repayment in full by the Company of the Greenstone Debenture and Greenstone's agreement to not exercise, and to waive in full, the Conversion Right.

Iconic Option Agreement in respect of the Hercules Project

On August 9, 2019, Eclipse and Hercules Gold entered into the Iconic Option Agreement with Great Basin and Iconic. As a result of the Eclipse Acquisition, the Company, Great Basin, Iconic and Eclipse entered into an amending agreement dated February 12, 2021 in respect of the Iconic Option Agreement pursuant to which the Company became a party to the Iconic Option Agreement. In lieu of Eclipse issuing the remaining 3,000,000 Eclipse Shares to Iconic pursuant to the Iconic Option Agreement, the Company agreed to issue to Iconic an equivalent value of Common Shares, based on the Share Exchange Ratio, being an aggregate of 3,270,000 Common Shares in three equal distributions (545,000 Common Shares on a post-Consolidation basis). See "*Mineral Properties – Hercules Project – Project Description, Location and Access*".

Financial Year ended June 30, 2019

Board Appointment

On January 24, 2019, the Company announced the appointment of Geoff Burns to the Board.

Re-Financing Consisting of the Streaming Agreement and a Private Placement Financing

On December 12, 2018, the Company announced that it completed a US$28,000,000 refinancing consisting of a US$20,000,000 upfront payment from Maverix (the "**Upfront Payment**") pursuant to the Streaming Agreement and a concurrent private placement for gross proceeds of US$8,000,000. An aggregate of 44,596,666 units were issued in connection with the private placement at a purchase price of $0.24 per unit (7,432,777 units at a purchase price of $1.44 per unit on a post-Consolidation basis), of which Greenstone acquired 25,085,625 units (4,180,937 units on a post-Consolidation basis) and Maverix acquired 19,511,041 units (3,251,840 units on a post-Consolidation basis). Each unit consisted of one Common Share and one transferable Warrant. Each Warrant entitled the holder thereof to acquire one Common Share at an exercise price of $0.40 ($2.40 on a post-Consolidation basis) until December 12, 2020. Maverix exercised its Warrants on December 10, 2020 to acquire the Eclipse Warrant Shares. See "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Warrant Exercise by Maverix in Connection with the Eclipse Acquisition*".

A portion of the Upfront Payment and the proceeds of the concurrent private placement were used to repay outstanding indebtedness in the amount of US$18,492,331.51 owing pursuant to a senior secured credit facility with Sprott Private Resource Lending (Collector), LP and certain indebtedness owing to Greenstone.

As consideration for the Upfront Payment, pursuant to the Streaming Agreement, Golden Vertex agreed to sell to Maverix 100% (subject to a future step down as set out below) of the payable silver production from the Moss Mine Project on or after October 1, 2018, at an ongoing payment price per ounce equal to 20% of the then-applicable silver spot price. After the purchase by Maverix of an aggregate of 3,500,000 ounces of silver, the amount of payable silver purchasable by Maverix under the Streaming Agreement would be reduced to 50% of production for the remaining life of mine. The Company and Golden Vertex's obligations under the Streaming Agreement were secured against the outstanding securities of Golden Vertex and all of its assets.

Working Capital Facility

On November 5, 2018, the Company announced that it signed an unsecured working capital facility with Greenstone for up to US$10,000,000. The terms of the Greenstone facility included an initial advance of US$2,500,000, which the Company had drawn, and up to four further advances that could be made at the election of the Company by the earlier of May 5, 2019 and the date upon which the Company would receive the Upfront Payment. The Greenstone facility had a maturity date of October 3, 2019, at which time the principal amount was required to be repaid in full, subject to Greenstone having not elected to convert the principal amount outstanding. The interest rate of the

Greenstone facility was 12% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears in cash, and the conversion price of the initial advance was $0.30 ($1.80 on a post-Consolidation basis). See "*Three Year History – Consolidation of Greenstone Convertible Debentures*" and "*Three Year History – Repayment of the Greenstone Debenture*".

Achievement of Commercial Production at the Moss Mine Project

On September 18, 2018, the Company declared commercial production at the Moss Mine Project.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General

Summary

The Company is a Canadian mineral resource company actively engaged in the exploration, development and production of precious metals in the Walker Lane trend within the western United States. The Company's primary operation is the Moss Mine Project located in Mohave County, Arizona which transitioned to commercial production on September 1, 2018, as well as the Hercules Project, an exploration property located in Lyon County, Nevada. See "*Mineral Properties – Moss Mine Project*" and "*Mineral Properties – Hercules Project*".

The Company is a producer of gold and silver. The Company operates an open pit mine at the Moss Mine Project and extracts precious metals with a heap leach and Merrill Crowe circuit to produce gold and silver doré. For the six months ended December 31, 2020, a total of 24,207 ounces of gold and 215,062 ounces of silver were produced from the Moss Mine Project. For the financial year ended June 30, 2020, a total of 33,500 ounces of gold and 273,333 ounces of silver were produced from the Moss Mine Project.

During the six months ended December 31, 2020, the Company sold a total of 24,584 gold ounces at an average price of US$1,892 per ounce, and 259,246 silver ounces at US$24.94 per ounce for total revenue of US$52,739,000. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company sold 33,222 ounces of gold at an average realized gold price of US$1,563 per ounce for revenue of US$51,920,000. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company sold 312,465 ounces of silver at an average realized silver price of US$16.96 per ounce for revenue of US$5,315,000.

Pursuant to the terms of the Streaming Agreement, in consideration for the Upfront Payment, the Company delivers 100% of payable silver produced from the Moss Mine Project to Maverix (to be reduced to 50% after 3,500,000 ounces have been delivered). As at December 31, 2020, 630,246 ounces of silver have been credited against the Streaming Agreement. The principal buyers of gold doré produced from the Moss Mine Project, once refined, are international bullion banks, traders and refiners themselves. However, there is a worldwide market for gold and silver into which the Company could sell and, as a result, the Company is not dependent on a particular purchaser with regard to the sale of gold, silver or other metals which it produces.

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the global economy, disrupted global supply chains and created significant volatility in the financial markets. While the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's operational performance to-date has been minimized, future impacts depend on duration and severity and related restrictions. The Company has not incurred any disruptions in sales of gold; however, it has incurred additional costs in purchasing extra maintenance and operating supplies, as well as advancing preventative maintenance programs to ensure business continuity over an extended period. See "*Forward-Looking Statements*" and "*Risk Factors*".

Specialized Skills and Knowledge

All aspects of the Company's business require specialized skills and knowledge. Such skills and knowledge include the areas of geology, drilling, logistical planning, geophysics, metallurgy and mineral processing, implementation of exploration programs and accounting.

Management is composed of individuals who have extensive expertise in the mineral industry, including mine operation, mineral exploration, mineral processing and finance and are complemented by a strong board of Directors. See "*Directors and Executive Officers*".

Competitive Conditions

The mining business is a competitive business. The Company competes with numerous companies and individuals that have resources significantly in excess of the resources of the Company in the search for: (i) attractive mineral properties; (ii) qualified service providers and labour; and (iii) equipment and suppliers. The ability of the Company to acquire and retain mineral properties in the future will depend on its ability to continue operations at the Moss Mine Project, to develop the Hercules Project and to obtain additional financing to fund further activities. The Company also competes with other mining companies for investment capital with which to fund such projects. There is no assurance that the price of metals recovered from any mineral deposit will be such that they can be mined at a profit.

Components

The raw materials and support services that the Company requires to carry on its business are available through normal supply or business contracting channels in North America. Increased demands by other mineral exploration, development and operating companies can make it more difficult to procure certain supplies and services.

Cycles

The mining business, and particularly precious metals production, is subject to metal price cycles. The marketability of minerals and mineral concentrates is also affected by worldwide economic cycles. Declining prices can, for example, impact operations by requiring a re-assessment of the feasibility of a particular project, and they can also impact the Company's ability to raise capital. See "*Risk Factors*".

Environmental Protection

The current and future operations of the Company, including exploration, acquisition and development activities, are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing environmental protection, employee health and safety, exploration, development, tenure, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, protection and remediation of environment, reclamation, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters. The Company's operations are located in the United States and are subject to national and local laws and regulations. Compliance with such laws and regulations can increase the costs of, and potentially delay planning, designing, drilling and developing the Company's properties. Currently, the Company has posted surety bonds (through an insurance underwriter) with the respective agencies of the jurisdictions in which it operates, as financial assurance for its future asset reclamation obligations for the Moss Mine Project in Arizona and the Hercules Project in Nevada. These financial assurances given are based on the cost estimates outlined in the most recent mine closure plans accepted by the appropriate agencies in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. Details and quantification of the Company's reclamation and remediation provisions as at December 31, 2020 are set out in the consolidated audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Employees

The Company has approximately 85 employees, including senior management. The Company has not experienced, and does not expect to experience, difficulty in attracting and retaining qualified personnel. However, no assurance can be given that a sufficient number of qualified employees can be retained by the Company when necessary. The mining industry is highly competitive in attracting and retaining technical expertise to develop and operate mineral properties. See "*Risk Factors – Key Personnel*".

Foreign Operations

The Moss Mine Project is located in Arizona, and the Hercules Project is located in Nevada. The Company is dependent on its foreign operations through its three subsidiaries in the United States through which all United States operations are carried out.

Reorganizations

The Company completed the Eclipse Acquisition on February 12, 2021 pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement. See "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Eclipse Acquisition*".

Social or Environmental Policies

The Company is committed to social and environmental responsibility in all of its exploration, development and mining activities. The focus of the Company community relations and environmental management efforts is to ensure smooth and uninterrupted operations at the Moss Mine Project and the Hercules Project by creating an overall positive impact on its neighbouring communities, complying with the country's laws and regulations, adopting generally accepted international standards and best practices for environmental management, and protecting the health and safety of employees and local communities.

The Company has, and will continue to engage, experts in the United States on an as needed basis who specialize in social, environmental and economic development and whose responsibility is to ensure that the Company's activities and investments in these areas are consistent with the needs and developmental priorities of local communities, as well as the legal requirements of national governments and regulatory agencies.

The Company, through Golden Vertex, has continued its active involvement in local community initiatives. It is the goal of the Company to be an integral and contributing member of the local Bullhead City area and to help enhance the social and economic capacity of the local communities. The Company's main initiative is the educational enhancement programme and the creation of an Earth Sciences Centre at the local high school. This has been accentuated by the creation of a "pathway to a mining engineer" program with the University of Arizona. The Company also maintains continuous dialogue with the Bullhead City Council, the Mohave County Board of Supervisors, the Arizona Governor's office, and with the office of the Arizona Congressman.

The Company is committed to reclamation of both historic mine disturbances and contemporary disturbances to ensure the elimination of physical hazards, the prevention of contamination to surrounding lands or to groundwater, remediation of topographic surfaces to achieve an aesthetically pleasing topography, and revegetation with native species.

Risk Factors

An investment in the Common Shares is highly speculative and subject to a number of risks. Additional risks that the Company is unaware of or that are currently believed to be immaterial may become important factors that affect the Company's business. If any of the following risks occur, or if others occur, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected. Current and prospective securityholders of the Company should carefully consider these risk factors.

The Company's principal business activity is the exploration, development and production of precious metals, and the Company is exposed to a number of operational, financial, regulatory and other risks and uncertainties that are typical in the natural resource industry and common to other companies of like size and stage of development. These risks may not be the only risks faced by the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known by the Company or which are presently considered immaterial could adversely impact the Company's business, results of operation and financial performance in future years.

COVID-19

The global outbreak of COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the global economy, including that of the United States, where the Company operates, through restrictions put in place by the various levels of governments regarding travel, business operations and isolation orders to reduce the rate of spread of new infections. As the outbreak of COVID-19 risks are unknown at this time and may not be adequately responded to locally, nationally or internationally due to lack of preparedness to detect and respond to significant pandemic threats, there are potentially significant economic and social impacts caused by this infectious disease risk, including the inability of the Company's operating and exploration activities to continue as intended. The Company will monitor its ability to access refining operations run by third parties, who could be subject to any of their own operational restrictions. COVID-19 is expected to have a material impact on the market and could also impact the ability of the Company to obtain financial resources in the future. COVID-19 can cause disruptions to the Company's business and operational plans including: shortages of employees, unavailability of contractors and subcontractors, interruption of supplies from third parties upon which the Company relies, restrictions that governments impose to address the COVID-19 outbreak, and restrictions that the Company and its contractors and subcontractors impose to ensure the safety of employees and others. The Company will engage in discussions with local government and stakeholders to adjust to the dynamic conditions. At this time, it is not possible to reliably estimate the financial impact of the length or severity of COVID-19.

Volatility of Commodity Prices

The Company's profitability will be significantly affected by changes in the market prices of gold, silver and other minerals and metals. Precious metals prices are subject to volatile price movements, which can be material and occur over short periods of time and which are affected by numerous factors, all of which are beyond the Company's control. Such factors include, but are not limited to, interest and exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuations in the value of the US dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, speculative trading, the costs of and levels of precious metals production and political and economic conditions. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns, monetary systems, the strength of and confidence in the US dollar (the currency in which the prices of precious metals are generally quoted) and political developments. The effect of these factors on the prices of precious metals, and therefore the economic viability of any of the Company's exploration or development projects, cannot be accurately determined. The prices of commodities have historically fluctuated widely, and future price declines could cause the development of and any commercial production from the Company's properties to be impracticable or uneconomical. As such, the Company may determine that it is not economically feasible to commence or continue commercial production at some or all of its properties, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial performance and results of operations. In such a circumstance, the Company may also curtail or suspend some or all of its exploration, development or production activities.

Economic Conditions

Unfavourable economic conditions may negatively impact the Company's financial viability. Unfavourable economic conditions could also increase the Company's financing costs, decrease net income or increase net loss, limit access to capital markets and negatively impact the availability of credit facilities to the Company.

Financing Risks

There can be no assurance that cost overruns at the Moss Mine Project or at the Hercules Project will not occur and, if they do, that additional funding will be available for further production at the Company's properties. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities and the issuance of debt, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Unfavourable terms could result in material share dilution and/or cash flow reduction, while failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of the Company's operations.

Current global financial conditions for mining companies have been affected by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. This may impact the ability of the Company to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favourable to the Company, or at all. Additionally, other factors may cause decreases in asset values that are deemed

to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses. The Company's operations could be adversely impacted by decreased levels of commodity prices, and the trading price of the Common Shares may be adversely affected.

Estimates of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

Although the mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates included in this AIF have been carefully prepared, reviewed and verified by independent mining experts, these amounts are estimates only and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of gold or other minerals from resources will in fact be realized. Additionally, no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades are achieved or that the indicated level of recovery is realized. Estimates of mineral resources and mineral reserves can also be affected by factors, including but not limited to, environmental permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grade of ore ultimately mined may differ dramatically from that indicated by results of drilling, sampling and other similar examinations. Short term factors relating to mineral resources or reserves, such as the need for orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different grades, may also have an adverse effect on mining operations and on the results of such operations. Material changes in mineral resources or reserves, grades, stripping ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of projects. The quantity of mineral resources and mineral reserves may also vary depending on mineral prices. There can be no assurance that gold recoveries or other mineral recoveries in pilot plant tests can be duplicated during production. Mineral resources are reported as general indicators of mine life. The existence of mineral resources in respect of a project should not be interpreted as an assurance of mine life or of the profitability of current or future operations.

Exploration and Development

Exploration for and development of gold properties involves significant financial risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish mineral reserves by drilling, constructing mining and processing facilities at a site, developing metallurgical processes and extracting gold from ore. The Company cannot ensure that its exploration and development programs will result in profitable commercial mining operations.

The economic feasibility of a mine is based upon many factors, including the accuracy of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates; metallurgical recoveries; capital and operating costs; government regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting and environmental management and protection; and gold prices, which are highly volatile. Development projects are also subject to the successful completion of feasibility studies, issuance of necessary governmental permits and availability of adequate financing.

Permits

There is no assurance that delays will not occur in the renewal or amendment of permits held by the Company, and there is no assurance the Company will be able to obtain additional permits or amendments for permits for any possible future changes to operations, further development or production at its projects on its portfolio of properties, including, for example, additional permits or amendments associated with new legislation. There is also no assurance that there will not be delays in obtaining the environmental approval or permits necessary to develop any future projects. To the extent such approvals or consents are required and are delayed or not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from continuing its operations or proceeding with any further development or production. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining and exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse effect on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or require abandonment or delays in development and production at mining properties.

Share Price Volatility

The trading prices of the Common Shares have been and continue to be subject to material fluctuations and may increase or decrease in response to a number of events and factors. The world securities markets, including those in Canada, experience a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur.

Mining Accidents or Other Adverse Conditions

The Company's gold or silver production may fall below estimated levels as a result of mining accidents such as pit wall failures, fires or flooding, or as a result of other operational problems such as a failure within the crushing or conveying circuit, or failure within the plants, or the failure of, or inadequate capacity of, the Company's heap leach facilities. In addition, production may be reduced if, among other things, during the course of mining or processing, unfavourable weather conditions, ground conditions, high geomechanical stress areas or seismic activity are encountered, ore grades are lower than expected, the physical or metallurgical characteristics of the ore are less amenable than expected to mining or treatment, dilution increases, electrical power is interrupted or heap leach processing results in containment discharge. The occurrence of one or more of these events could adversely affect the Company's finances.

Environmental Regulations

The operations of the Company are and will continue to be subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas, which would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines or penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that means stricter standards and enforcement and fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their Directors, officers and employees. The costs of compliance with changes in governmental regulations may reduce the profitability of operations or cause such operations to become infeasible to continue.

Climate Change

Governments are moving to introduce climate change legislation and treaties at the international, national, state/provincial and local levels. Regulations relating to emission levels (such as carbon taxes) and energy efficiency are becoming more stringent. In addition, the physical risks of climate change may also have an adverse effect on the Company's business. These physical risks include changes in rainfall rates, rising sea levels, reduced water availability, higher temperatures, increased snowpack and extreme weather events. Such events could materially disrupt the Company's business if they affect the Company's properties, impact local infrastructure or threaten the health and safety of the Company's employees and contractors, which could result in material economic harm to the Company. Stakeholders are seeking enhanced disclosure on the material risks, opportunities, financial impacts and governance processes related to climate change. Adverse publicity or climate-related litigation could have an adverse effect on the Company's reputation or financial condition.

Government Regulation

The Company's mineral exploration, development or production activities are and will continue to be subject to various laws governing prospecting, mining, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances, land use, water use and other matters. No assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail exploration, development or production. The Company's operations are and will continue to be subject to government approvals, licences and permits. The granting and enforcement of the terms of such approvals, licences

and permits are, as a practical matter, subject to the discretion of the applicable governments or governmental officials. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in maintaining any or all of its various approvals, licences and permits in full force and effect without modification or revocation. To the extent such approvals, licenses or permits are required and not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from continuing or proceeding with exploration or development of mineral properties. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations or more stringent implementation thereof could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or development costs or reductions in levels of production at producing properties, if any, or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Lack of Available Resources

Mining exploration requires ready access to mining equipment, such as drills, and crews to operate that equipment. There can be no assurance that such resources will be available to the Company on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. Failure to obtain these resources when needed may result in delays in the Company's exploration programs.

Management

The success of the Company is largely dependent on the performance of the Board and the Company's senior management. The loss of the services of these persons will have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business and prospects. There is no assurance the Company can maintain the services of its Board and management or other qualified personnel required to operate its business. Failure to do so could have material adverse effect on the Company and its prospects.

Key Personnel

The Company depends on a relatively small number of key employees, the loss of any of whom could have an adverse effect on its operations. Recruiting and retaining qualified personnel will be critical to the Company's success. The number of persons skilled in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties is limited, and competition for such persons is intense. As the Company's business activity grows, it will require additional key financial, administrative, mining, marketing and public relations personnel as well as additional staff on the operations side. Although the Company believes that it can continue to attract and retain qualified personnel, there can be no assurance of such success.

Competition and Agreements with Other Parties

The mining business is competitive in all of its phases. The Company competes with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources than the Company possesses, in the search for and acquisition of attractive mineral properties. The ability of the Company to acquire and retain properties in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable properties or prospects for mineral exploration. There is no assurance that the Company will continue to be able to compete successfully with its competitors in acquiring and retaining such properties or prospects. The Company will also compete with mining companies for investment capital with which to fund such projects and for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

The Company may, in the future, be unable to meet its share of costs incurred under such agreements to which it is party, and it may have its interest in the properties subject to such agreements reduced as a result. Also, if other parties

to such agreements do not meet their share of such costs, the Company may not be able to finance the expenditures required to complete recommended programs.

Litigation Risks

All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims, with or without merit. The Company may become involved in legal disputes in the future. Defence and settlement costs can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, there can be no assurance that the solution of any particular legal proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Conflicts of Interest

The Directors and officers of the Company may serve as Directors or officers of other public resource companies or have significant shareholdings in other public resource companies. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions and investments where the other interests of these Directors and officers may conflict with the interests of the Company. From time to time, several companies may participate in the acquisition, exploration or development of natural resource properties, thereby allowing for their participation in larger programs, permitting involvement in a greater number of programs and reducing financial exposure in respect of any one program. It may also occur that a particular company will assign all or a portion of its interest in a particular program to another of these companies due to the financial position of the company making the assignment. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the Directors, after all material interests in any relevant companies are disclosed in accordance with applicable laws, will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

No Assurance of Titles

Although the Company has taken precautions to ensure that legal title to its property interests is properly recorded in the name of the Company or its subsidiaries where possible, there can be no assurance that such title will ultimately be maintained. The possibility exists that title to one or more of its properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties, might be defective because of errors or omissions in the chain of title, including defects in conveyances and defects in locating or maintaining such claims, or concessions. The ownership and validity of mining claims and concessions are often uncertain and may be contested. There is no assurance that the interests of the Company in any of its properties may not be challenged or impugned.

Debt and Liquidity

The Company's ability to make scheduled payments on any future debt will depend on its financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond its control. There is no guarantee that additional funding will be available for development of projects or to refinance other liabilities. There may be delays in obtaining, or there may be inability, to obtain consent of lenders, execute inter-creditor agreements or obtain required regulatory and exchange approvals. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due, including, among others, debt repayments, interest payments and contractual commitments. If the Company's cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund any debt service obligations, the Company could face substantial liquidity problems and could be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures or to dispose of material assets or operations, seek additional debt or equity capital or restructure or refinance the Company's indebtedness. The Company may not be able to affect any such alternative measures on commercially reasonable terms or at all and, even if successful, those alternatives may not allow the Company to meet any scheduled debt obligations.

Dilution and Future Sales of Securities of the Company

The exercise of any securities issued by the Company in the future that are convertible into or exchangeable for or carry the right or obligation to acquire equity securities of the Company and the issuance by the Company of additional equity securities in the future could result in dilution in the equity interests of the shareholders of the Company.

Life of Mine Plan

There can be no assurance that the estimates in the Company's life of mine plan set out in the Moss Mine Report will be consistent with future economic factors or actual results and performance. A decline in any future net cash flow may also require the Company to record an impairment charge against the carrying value of its net assets.

Insurance

Mining operations, including, exploration, development and production operations on mineral properties involve numerous risks, including, but not limited to, the risks described herein. It is not always possible to obtain insurance against all such risks, and the Company may decide not to insure against certain risks because of high premiums or other reasons. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. Although the Company maintains insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers reasonable, its insurance will not cover all potential risks associated with its operations, and insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any further profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

Corruption and Bribery Risk

The Company's operations are governed by, and involve interactions with, many levels of government in both Canada and the United States. Like most companies, the Company is required to comply with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, including the Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act (Canada) and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (United States), as well as similar laws in the countries in which the Company may conducts its business. In recent years, there has been a general increase in both the frequency of enforcement and severity of penalties under such laws, resulting in greater scrutiny and punishment to companies convicted of violating anti-bribery laws. Furthermore, the Company may be found liable for violations by not only its employees, but also by its third-party agents. If the Company finds itself subject to an enforcement action or is found to be in violation of such laws, this may result in significant penalties, fines and/or sanctions imposed on the Company, resulting in a material adverse effect on the Company's results of its operations.

Taxation Considerations

The Company is also subject to regulation by the relevant tax authorities. Risk exists with respect to tax audits and potential changes in and interpretation of tax regulations by the responsible tax authorities. Possible areas of tax audit and interpretation may include the Company's judgments in respect of qualifying exploration expenses and common share financings.

Dependence on Information Technology Systems

The Company relies heavily on its information technology systems including its networks, equipment, hardware, software, telecommunications, other information technology (collectively, "**IT systems**") and the IT systems of third-party service providers, to operate its business as a whole. The Company's operations depend on the timely maintenance, upgrade and replacement of its IT systems, as well as pre-emptive efforts to mitigate cybersecurity risks and other IT system disruptions. IT systems are subject to an increasing threat of continually evolving cybersecurity risks from sources including computer viruses, cyber-attacks, natural disasters, power loss, defects in design, security breaches and other manipulation or improper use of the Company's systems and networks, resulting in, among other things, unauthorized access, disruption, damage or failure of the Company's IT systems (collectively, "**IT**

Disruptions"). Although to date the Company has not experienced any material losses relating to such IT Disruptions, there can be no assurance that it will not incur such losses in the future. The occurrence of one or more IT Disruptions could have effects, including: damage to the Company's equipment, including mining equipment; production downtimes; operational delays; destruction or corruption of data; increases in capital expenditures; loss of production or accidental discharge; expensive remediation efforts; distraction of management; damage to the Company's reputation; or events of noncompliance which could lead to regulatory fines or penalties or ransom payments. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial performance.

Accounting Policies and Internal Controls

The Company prepares its financial reports in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. In preparation of financial reports, management may need to rely upon assumptions, make estimates or use their best judgment in determining the financial condition of the Company. Significant accounting policies are described in more detail in the Company's audited financial statements. In order to have a reasonable level of assurance that financial transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use and transactions are properly recorded and reported, the Company has implemented and continues to analyze its internal control systems for financial reporting. Although the Company believes its financial reporting and financial statements are prepared with reasonable safeguards to ensure reliability, the Company cannot provide absolute assurance.

Moss Mine Project

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Moss Mine Project, which hosts the Moss and Ruth Veins, in addition to multiple other gold-bearing veins. Even though the Company has established mining operations, various factors, including costs, actual mineralization, consistency and reliability of ore grades, processing rates and commodity prices, affect cash flow and profitability, and there can be no assurance that current or future estimates of these factors will reflect actual results and performance. The cost and availability of suitable machinery, supplies, mining and mill equipment and skilled labour, the existence of competent operational management and prudent financial administration, as well as the availability and reliability of appropriately skilled and experienced consultants can also affect successful project operations.

Nature of Mining

The activities of the Company may be subject to prolonged disruptions due to weather hazards depending on the location of operations in which the Company has interests, including floods, earthquakes, tornadoes and other environmental occurrences. Hazards, such as unusual or unexpected geological operating conditions, formations, pressures, ground or slope failures, fires, flooding or other conditions may be encountered in the drilling and removal of material. Risks also include political and social instability that could result in damage to or destruction of mineral properties or producing facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in mining caused by industrial accidents or labour disputes or changes in regulatory environment, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Additionally, whether a mineral deposit is commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as its size and grade, proximity to infrastructure, financing costs and governmental regulations, including regulations relating to prices and which production may be sold, taxes, royalties, infrastructure, land use, importing and exporting and environmental protection. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Streaming Agreement

The obligations of the Company and Golden Vertex under the Streaming Agreement are secured against the assets of Golden Vertex. Any failure to meet any of the payment obligations under the Streaming Agreement, or otherwise adhere to the covenants therein or fulfill the other obligations thereunder, may, subject to the notice and cure provisions of the Streaming Agreement and mediation among the parties, trigger an event of default and an enforcement of

Maverix's rights under the Streaming Agreement, leading to possible foreclosure or bankruptcy proceedings against Golden Vertex, which could result in the loss of all value of the Company's securities.

Limited Operating History and Going Concern

While the Company has commenced production, the Company has a limited history of earnings and there can be no assurance of the profitability of future operations of the Company. There can be no assurance that the underlying assumed levels of expenses will prove to be accurate. There can be no assurance that significant additional losses will not occur in the near future. The Company's operating expenses and capital expenditures may increase in subsequent years as the costs increase for the consultants, personnel and equipment associated with advancing exploration, development and production. The amount and timing of expenditures will depend on the progress of ongoing exploration, development and production, the results of consultants' analysis and recommendations, the rate at which operating losses are incurred, the execution of any joint venture agreements with strategic partners, the Company's acquisition of additional properties and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control.

Replacement of Depleted Reserves

As mining operations have been established at the Moss Mine Project, the Company's mineral reserves must be replaced to maintain production levels over the long term. Mineral reserves can be replaced by expanding known ore bodies, locating new deposits or making acquisitions. Exploration is highly speculative in nature. Exploration projects involve many risks and are frequently unsuccessful. Once a site with mineralization is discovered, it may take several years from the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable reserves and to construct mining and processing facilities. As a result, there is no assurance that current or future exploration programs will be successful. Depletion of mineral reserves may not be offset by discoveries or acquisitions and divestitures of assets could lead to a lower reserve base. Mineral reserves estimated in accordance with NI 43-101 may also decrease due to economic factors, such as the use of a lower metal price assumption.

Iconic Option Agreement

The Company's right to exercise its option over the claims subject to the Iconic Option Agreement will be dependent upon its compliance with the terms of the agreement. See "*Mineral Properties – Hercules Project – Project Description, Location and Access*". There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to comply with the provisions of the Iconic Option Agreement. If the Company is unable to fulfil the requirements of the Iconic Option Agreement, it is likely that it would be considered in default of such agreement and the agreement could be terminated resulting in the loss of all rights to the claims under the Iconic Option Agreement and the loss of all option payments made and expenditures incurred pursuant to the option to the date of termination of the Iconic Option Agreement. Additional funding will be required to fund the work expenditure commitments on the Hercules Project. There is no assurance that such funds will be available. Failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis could result in the loss of the Company's right to exercise the option pursuant to the terms of the Iconic Option Agreement.

Currency Fluctuation

The Company raises funds in both Canadian and US dollars and generally operates in United States dollars, which makes it subject to currency fluctuations. Such fluctuations may materially affect the Company's financial position and results.

MINERAL PROPERTIES

Moss Mine Project

The technical information below relating to the Moss Mine Project is derived from the Moss Mine Report. The following summary does not purport to be a complete summary of the Moss Mine Project and is subject to all the assumptions, qualifications and procedures set out in the Moss Mine Report and is qualified in its entirety with reference to the full text of the Moss Mine Report. Readers should read this summary and update in conjunction with

the Moss Mine Report, a copy of which is on SEDAR under Elevation Gold Mining Corporation. A copy is also provided on the Company's website under Projects, Moss Gold Mine, NW, Arizona, U.S.A.

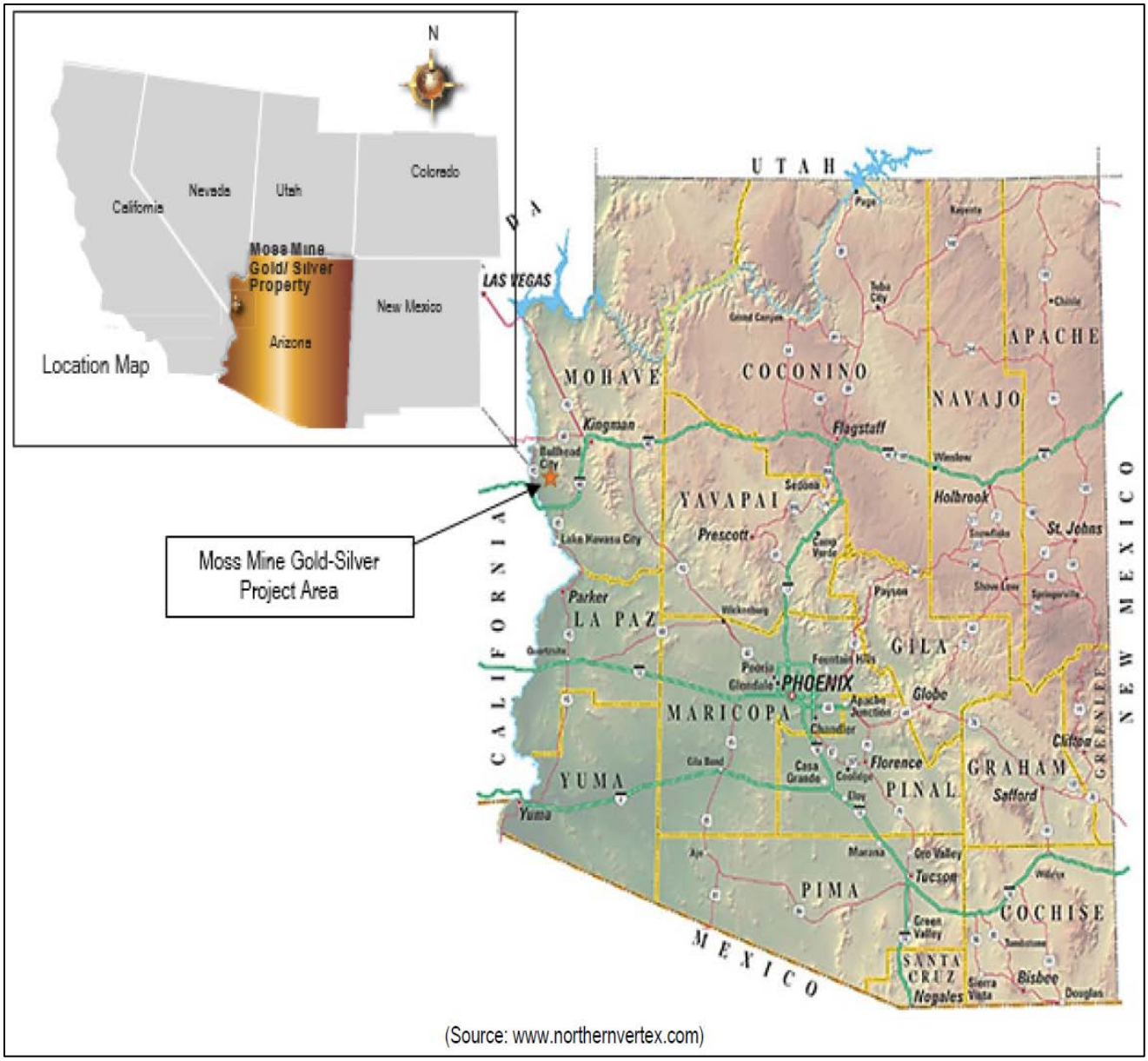
Property Description, Location and Access

Location and Access

The general location of the Moss Mine Project is shown in Figure 1. The Moss Mine Project is located at latitude 35º5'49" North and longitude 114º26'43" West, which is about 10 miles east from Bullhead City, Arizona, along Silver Creek Road. Bullhead City, Arizona is about 90 miles southeast from Las Vegas, Nevada. Access to the Moss Mine Project is provided by various state and county roads, including State Highway 68 from Bullhead City and Kingman; Silver Creek Road (County Route 10) from Bullhead City; Boundary Cone Road (County Route 153) from Fort Mohave; and Route 66 from Golden Shores, Oatman and Kingman.

Throughout the Moss Mine Project, there are numerous ATV trails used by recreationists and hunters which also provide access for exploration purposes. Access from Silver Creek Road to the actual Moss Mine Project operations is via the Moss Mine Access Road, (BLM Route 7717). The BLM has granted right of way permits and leases expiring on December 31, 2047, allowing Golden Vertex to reconstruct the road onto adjacent BLM land to meet the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Tier IV standards and to construct and operate the 24.9/14.4 kilovolts power line to the Moss Mine Project.

Figure 1 General Location Map of the Moss Mine Project



Mineral Tenure and Ownership

The Moss Mine Project is 100% owned by Golden Vertex, subject to the royalties set out below. The initial ownership in the Moss Mine Project was acquired by Golden Vertex through an option agreement with Patriot Gold to acquire a 70% interest in 2011 and a subsequent purchase agreement with Patriot Gold in 2016 to acquire a full 100% interest in the Moss Mine Project, subject to a royalty agreement.

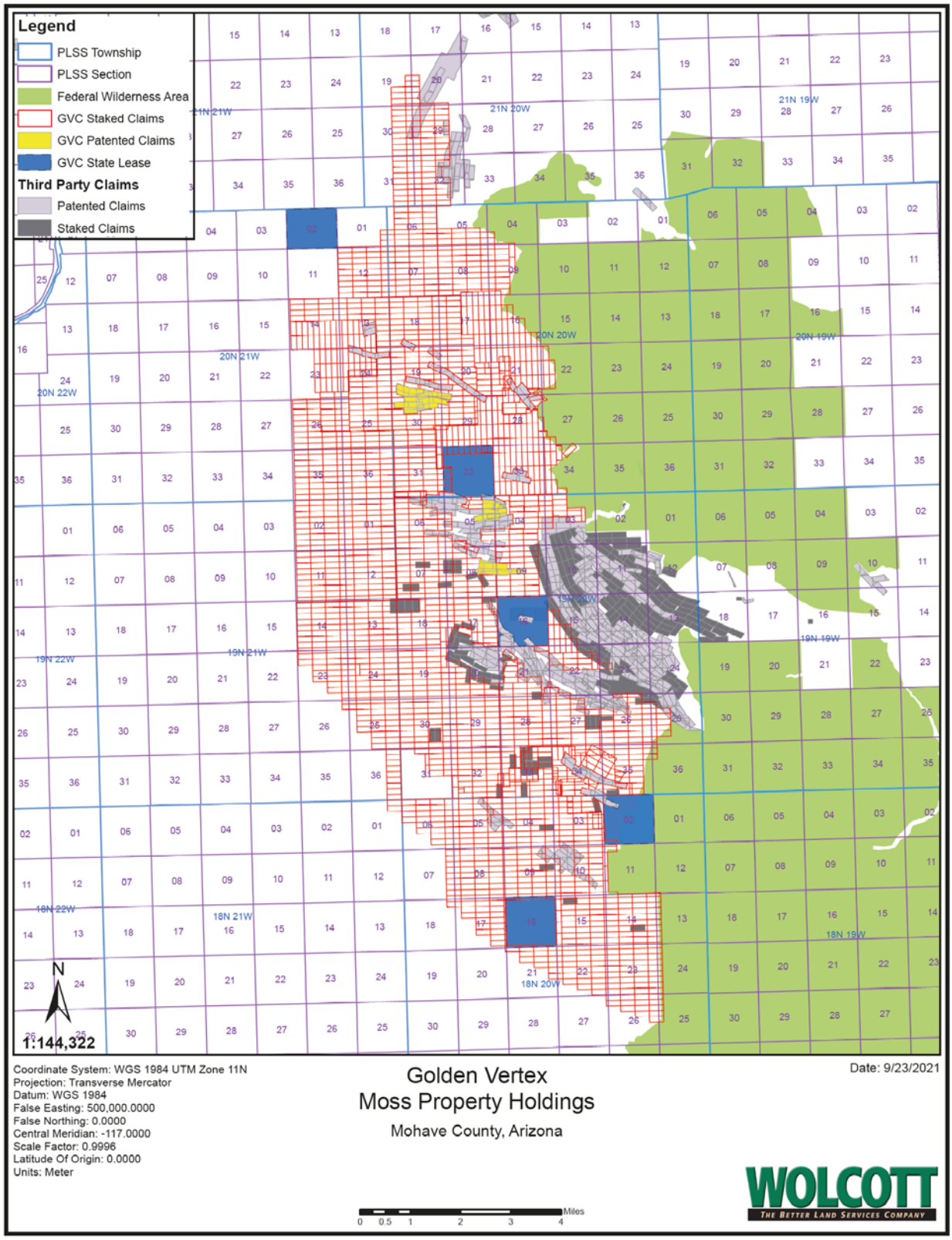
The Moss Mine Project area comprises approximately 41,760 ac and consists of:

- 254.1 ac in 15 contiguous patented claims (Moss) owned by Golden Vertex;
- 117.4 ac in 7 contiguous patented claims (Ivanhoe) owned by Golden Vertex as fee simple property;

- 109.4 ac in 10 contiguous patented claims (McCullough) owned by Golden Vertex as fee simple property;
- approximately 40,212 ac in 2,087 unpatented lode claims; and
- two Arizona State exploration leases: 08-119642 covering an area of 529.7 ac and 8-119834, covering an area of 537.8 ac.

Figure 2 provides a map of Golden Vertex's land position.

Figure 2 Land Position of Golden Vertex



Applications for three additional Arizona State Land Department exploration permits were made and accepted on August 25, 2021. The applications are in the process of being formalized into exploration leases and are also shown in Figure 2. In 2021, Golden Vertex initiated an extensive claim staking project that nearly tripled the Golden Vertex land position in the Oatman Mining District. An additional 1,549 claims were staked and filed with the BLM, bringing the total mineral rights area up to approximately 41,760 acres.

Royalties

The combination of all previous landowner agreements within the Moss Mine Project equates to a net smelter return value of between 4% and 8.5% for properties within a radius of approximately two miles of the Moss Mine Project. The royalties applicable to the claims containing the Mineral Resource range from 4% to 7.5% of net smelter return value. The Streaming Agreement applies to silver produced from the Moss Mine Project.

MinQuest, Inc.

MinQuest Inc. assembled the patented Moss Mine claims and staked an additional 63 unpatented lode claims. This land package was transferred to Patriot Gold in 2011 for payments and a royalty. In March 2018, Golden Vertex was notified by MinQuest Inc. that this royalty was transferred to Great Basin Royalty LLC. In mid-September 2020, Golden Vertex was notified that Great Basin Royalty LLC had transferred the royalty to Valkyrie Royalty Inc. On September 28, 2020, Nomad Royalty Company announced that it had purchased all the outstanding shares of Valkyrie Royalty Inc. and would receive:

- a 3% NSR in respect of any and all production from the 63 unpatented lode claims and on public lands within one mile of the outer perimeter of the then present (2010) claim boundary;

- a 1% NSR on any and all production from the seven patented lode claims to which no other royalties apply; and

- an over-riding 0.5% NSR on any and all production from those patented lode claims with other royalty interests (limited to the California Moss Lot 37 [Greenwood] lode claim, under the terms of the Greenwood Agreement (as defined herein)).

Greenwood Agreement

The California Moss Lot 37 (Greenwood) claim is subject to a purchase agreement dated March 2004 (the "**Greenwood Agreement**") among Patriot Gold and various other parties. The purchase price of US$150,000 was paid by Patriot Gold, in addition to which a 3% NSR is payable to the original owners, on gold and silver produced from the claim. In addition, and as defined above, a 0.5% NSR is payable to MinQuest Inc. (now to Nomad Royalty Company) in respect of the California Moss Lot 37 (Greenwood) claim and all other patented claims in which the original vendors have a royalty interest.

BHL Finder's Agreement

Pursuant to a finder's agreement (the "**BHL Agreement**") between the Company and BHL LLC, the Company paid a finder's fee to BHL LLC in respect of certain data, information and consulting services provided to the Company by BHL LLC concerning the business opportunity and the mineral prospect known as the Moss Mine Project. An initial payment of US$15,000.00 (equal to 3% of the initial payment under the Patriot Gold Agreement was made to BHL LLC. Subsequent payments equal to 3% of all exploration and drilling work expenditures incurred by the Company until the start of commercial production, as defined in the Patriot Gold Agreement have been made as quarterly installments, as required by the BHL Agreement, and as further agreed to by both parties. On commercial production from the Moss Mine Project, as described in the Patriot Gold Agreement, the Company initiated royalty payments to BHL LLC. The boundaries of the lands subject to BHL LLC royalty are the same as the Minquest Inc.'s

boundaries. Payments are made on or before 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, an amount for each troy ounce of gold and silver produced, according to the following schedule:

- for a quarterly average gold price of less than US$700 per troy ounce, US$5.00 per troy ounce of gold produced;
- for a quarterly average gold price equal or greater than US$700 per troy ounce but less than US$1,000 per troy ounce, US$10.00 per troy ounce of gold produced;
- for a quarterly average gold price of greater than US$1,000 per troy ounce, US$15.00 per troy ounce of gold produced;
- for a quarterly average silver price of less than US$15.00 per troy ounce, US$0.10 per troy ounce of silver produced;
- for a quarterly average silver price equal or greater than US$15.00 per troy ounce but less than US$25.00 per troy ounce, US$0.20 per troy ounce of silver produced; and
- for a quarterly average silver price of greater than US$25.00 per troy ounce, US$0.35 per troy ounce of silver produced.

The total amount of the payable fee is capped at US$21 million.

La Cuesta International, Inc.

The Company will pay La Cuesta International, Inc. ("**LCI**") a 1.5% NSR on any gold or silver production from the area covered by the Silver Creek claims, plus an additional 0.5% NSR on any third-party claims within the area of influence, which includes the Arizona State exploration lease (08-119642) and the patented claims within the boundaries of the Silver Creek claims. Quarterly advance royalty payments have been made to LCI and are deductible from future royalty payments.

Patriot Gold Corp.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement with Patriot Gold entered into by the Company in 2016, the Company will pay a 3.0% NSR on all gold and silver production from the patented and unpatented claims covered by the agreement with Patriot Gold entered into by the Company in 2011.

The Streaming Agreement

In consideration for the Upfront Payment, the Company and Golden Vertex entered into the Streaming Agreement in 2018 with Maverix, pursuant to which Golden Vertex agreed to sell to Maverix 100% (subject to a future step down) of the payable silver production from the Moss Mine Project on or after October 1, 2018, at an ongoing payment price per ounce equal to 20% of the then-applicable silver spot price. Payable silver, in respect of each delivery of concentrate to an offtaker, is the number of silver ounces equal to the greater of: (1) the silver ounces in such delivery, multiplied by 98%; and (2) the gold ounces in such delivery, multiplied by 98%, multiplied by 8.5 for deliveries until December 31, 2027, and multiplied by 6 for deliveries thereafter. After the purchase by Maverix of an aggregate of 3,500,000 ounces of silver, the amount of payable silver purchasable by Maverix under such agreement will be reduced to 50% of production for the remaining life of mine.

Surface Rights

The Moss Mine Project is currently an active mine that is fully permitted and maintains surface rights necessary to operate. Although the mine began production using diesel-powered generators, the mine recently installed line power from Mohave Electric Co-operative (the local power utility) that became operational as of mid-September 2020.

History

Discovery and Early Mining (1863 to 1935)

The Moss Mine Project was discovered in 1863 by John Moss (1839-1880). At the time, it was reported to be the first major gold discovery in Mohave County. The larger San Francisco Mining District of Mohave County was established in 1864 (Malach, 1977). John Moss's name appeared on the first recorded mining claim called the Moss Lode, under the ownership of the San Francisco Gold and Silver Company. The available records show that Mr. Moss sold the Moss Lode to Dahrean Black and that it was later sold to the Gold Giant Mining and Milling Company of Los Angeles. The area around the glory hole was explored by numerous holes and tunnels, but no other substantial quantities of gold are reported to have been found. Ransome (USGS Bulletin 743 – Preliminary Report 1923) stated that US$240,000 worth of gold (approximately 12,000 ounces) was recovered by Mr. Moss. Following its abandonment in 1866, there was little mining activity in the district until the discovery of the regionally famous Gold Road Vein in 1901. In 1906, the Tip Top and Ben Harrison mineralized shoots were discovered. In 1915 and 1916 the Big Jim, Aztec and United Eastern mineralized bodies were discovered on the Tom Reed Vein. In 1933, an increase in the gold price from US$20 to US$35 per ounce resulted in a brief flurry of activity, but all the local mines were closed by 1942.

Historical underground mine plans of the Moss Mine in the Company's database are dated May 10, 1915 by Gold Road Mines Co. of Gold Road, Arizona, and September 25, 1920 by the Moss Mines Co. of Gold Road, Arizona. These show the Allen Shaft and levels at 60 ft, 75 ft, 125 ft and 220 ft. The plans show that the Moss Mine was operating between 1915 and 1920.

The available records show that the Ruth Mine was accessed by a 60º degree incline shaft to drifts on the 100-ft, 200-ft and 300-ft levels. Activity appears to have continued through to mid-1935, by which time approximately 600 ft. of drifting is reported to have been completed.

Previous Exploration and Development (1982 to 2009)

Table 1 summarizes the work carried out on the Moss Mine Project by previous owners and operators, up to and including Patriot Gold's last exploration program in 2009. The comments contained in the following sub-sections apply.

Table 1 Summary of Exploration and Development Work Carried Out by Previous Owners and Operators on the Moss Mine Project (the 15 patented lode claims) to 2009

Company	Date	Work Completed	Comments
Moss Mine	1860 to 1920	Surface holes and underground mining	12,000 oz of gold reported to have been extracted
Ruth Mine	1900 to 1935	Underground mining	Approx. 24,400 t of mineralized material extracted
BF Minerals	1982	54 rotary air trac holes, four RC holes for a total of approximately 6,190 ft	Only assayed Moss Vein material.
Harrison Minerals	1987 to 1988 (exact dates unknown)	Rehabilitated Allen Shaft and deepened it to 300 ft	Constructed headframe in 1987, reportedly left broken mineralized material in stopes, 3,000 to 5,000 short tons trucked to Tyrol mill.
Billiton Minerals	1990	21 RC holes for a total of 6,925 ft	Preliminary analysis of gold and silver deportment, preliminary metallurgical tests.
Magma Copper Company	1991	21 RC holes for a total of 9,890 ft	Developed local geological maps. Metallurgical testwork carried out by McClelland Laboratories.
Reynolds Metals Explorations, Inc.	1991	11 holes for 4,865 ft, plus two RC holes 500 ft	Collar coordinates not available.
Golconda Resources	1993	19 RC holes for a total of 3,058 ft	
Addwest Minerals International Ltd.	1996 to 1997	30 RC holes for a total of 8,217 ft plus six diamond holes for a total of 1,667 ft	Developed a new geological model.
Patriot Gold	2004 to 2009	43 RC holes for a total of 11,807 ft plus 12 diamond holes for a total of 6,846 ft	Consolidated land position, carried out geological studies and surveys. Contracted Metcon Research to carry out metallurgical testwork.

Historic Production

Production details for the historical Moss Mine are limited. A total of some 12,000 oz of gold is estimated to have been produced prior to 1920, and in 1988 a total of between 3,000 and 5,000 tons were extracted and hauled to Tyro Mill in Mohave County.

The available records for Ruth mine suggest that prior to 1907, ‘several hundred tons’ of mineralized material had been extracted, for processing at Hardyville. During the Oatman boom the mine was extended and, according to Ross Barkley, mine superintendent in the 1930s, approximately 25,000 tons were mined on the 100 level. Mining ceased when a geological fault was encountered.

When the mine changed hands in 1935 shipments totaling 500 short tons at US$9.45/ton were made in February, along with 900 tons at US$13.00/ton in March and 1,200 tons at US$14.00/ton in April. For the gold price prevailing at the time (US$35/oz), the production records outlined suggest gold grades of between approximately 0.262 oz/ton and 0.408 oz/ton for the extracted material, hence selective high-grading along what were known as pay shoots (i.e. high-grade zones of mineralized material).

Operating Phases of the Moss Mine Project under the Company

Phase I Project Description

The Phase I pilot heap operations were carried out in 2013 and 2014 to test the metallurgical parameters for commercial operations. The Phase I facilities included an open pit, heap leach pad, barren and pregnant solution ponds, a carbon recovery plant, and ancillary facilities such as an onsite laboratory, onsite diesel power, a medical/safety office and a general office trailer.

During Phase I, some 193,000 tons of material was mined from the Phase I open pit using conventional drill and blast mining methods. Roughly 124,000 tons was crushed to minus ¼ inch (6 mm), agglomerated with cement, and placed on the heap leach pad with a radial stacker. The material was placed in one 33 ft lift.

The mining, crushing, agglomeration and stacking was carried out by a contractor using mobile equipment. The operation was overseen and managed by Golden Vertex personnel.

The heap leach stage of the operation was carried out from August 2013 to September 2014. During this period, a weak cyanide solution was applied to the top of the heap using drip irrigation. Solutions were recovered to a pregnant solution pond and then circulated through conventional carbon columns. The loaded pregnant carbon was then shipped offsite to a stripping facility to recover the precious metals. The stripped carbon was then returned to the Moss project site for re-use.

Approximately 4,150 ounces of gold were recovered during the pilot heap operations representing 82% recovery to doré bar.

Phase II Project Description

Phase II involved mining and processing material wholly contained within the patented claim boundaries, which could be accessed without trespass onto adjacent public lands administered by the BLM. The necessary permits and capital were obtained and Phase II commenced construction in late 2017 with eventual operation during 2018 that consisted of mining, crushing, agglomeration and stacking of ore onto a conventional heap leach pad. Commercial production was declared as of September 2018. Gold and silver recovery were achieved by a Merrill Crowe process to produce doré bars at the project site. The operation was designed for a five-year mine life based on a throughput of 5,000 tons per day.

Phase III and Current Project Description

Phase III extended operations onto the adjacent federal lands administered by the BLM. This third phase allowed the Company to take full advantage of the estimated Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. The third phase necessitated an expanded waste rock facility to accommodate the additional waste rock as well as an expanded heap leach pad to treat the additional mineralized material.

BLM issued a Decision Record and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) regarding Golden Vertex's Mine Plan of Operation on March 18, 2020 based on analysis provided in the Phase III Moss Mine Expansion and Exploration Project Environmental Assessment.

Since the start of Phase II, the Moss Mine Project has produced about 7,918,000 tons of ore and recovered 101,400 oz of gold and 753,700 oz of silver as of June 30, 2021.

Historic Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves have been stated previously for the Moss Mine Project. The most recent previous resource estimate was developed by David Thomas of Mine Technical Services and is provided in Table 2. The most recent previous reserve estimate was developed by Scott Britton of SAB Mining Consultants Ltd and is provided in Table 3.

Table 2 Historical Mineral Resource Estimate - Effective Date: December 31, 2019, not current. Gold Cutoff Grade: 0.006 ounce per ton. (This estimate is in imperial units)

Resource Class	Tons (1,000)	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	Au oz	Ag oz
Measured	2,270	0.0232	0.2533	53,000	575,000
Indicated	18,290	0.0168	0.2126	307,000	3,888,000
Measured + Indicated	20,560	0.0175	0.2171	360,000	4,463,000
Inferred	11,960	0.0108	0.1149	129,000	1,375,000

1) The Qualified Person for the estimate is David Thomas, P.Geo.
2) The Mineral Resource estimate is constrained within an optimized LG (as defined below) shell with a maximum pit slope angle of 65^0.
3) Optimization parameters consist of metal prices of US$1,400/oz for gold and US$18/oz for silver; metallurgical recoveries of 82% for gold and 65% for silver; total process and G&A costs of US$7.73/t of ore mined.
4) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
5) Numbers in the table have been rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimate and may not sum due to rounding.

Table 3 Historical Mineral Reserve Estimate - Effective Date: May 2015, not current. (This estimate is in metric units)

Material	Category	ROM kT	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cont. Au oz.	Cont. Ag oz.	AuEq g/t	Contained AuEq oz.
Primary Ore	Proven	4,208	0.948	9.99	128,260	1,351,550	1.064	143,950
	Probable	3,304	0.754	9.22	80,090	979,400	0.861	91,460
	Combined	7,512	0.863	9.65	208,350	2,330,950	0.975	235,410
Low Grade Ore	Proven	251	0.215	2.98	1,740	24,050	0.25	2,020
	Probable	210	0.216	3.55	1,460	23,970	0.257	1,740
	Combined	461	0.216	3.24	3,200	48,020	0.254	3,760
Stockpile	Proven	62	0.777	8.84	1,550	17,620	0.88	1,750
Total	Combined	8,035	0.825	9.28	213,100	2,396,590	0.933	240,920

1) The Mineral Reserve estimate is constrained within a pit-constrained LG pit with maximum slope angles of 65°. Metal prices of US$1,250/oz and US$18.50/oz were used for gold and silver respectively. Metallurgical recoveries of 82% for gold and 65% for silver were applied.
2) A variable gold cut-off was estimated based on a mining cost of US$2.75/t mined, and a total process and G&A operating cost of US$6.48/t of ore mined. Primary ore is based on a cut-off of 0.25 g/t Au, and low grade ore is based on a cut-off of 0.2 g/t Au.
3) The gold equivalent ("AuEq") formulae, applied for purposes of estimating AuEq grades and ounces, are as follows:
Factor A (gold) = 1 / 31.10346 x metallurgical recovery (82%) x smelter recovery (99%) x refinery recovery (99%) x unit Au price (US$1,250 / oz)
Factor B (silver) = 1 / 31.10346 x metallurgical recovery (65%) x smelter recovery (98%) x refinery recovery (99%) x unit Ag price (US$18.50 / oz)
AuEq grade = Au grade + (Ag grade x [Factor B / Factor A])
AuEq ounces = (AuEq grade x material tonnes)/31.10346
4) All figures have been rounded to reflect accuracy and to comply with securities regulatory requirements. Summations within the tables may not agree due to rounding.
5) The Mineral Reserves were defined in accordance with CIM Definition Standards dated May 10, 2014.
6) The Measured and Indicated Resources are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Mineral Reserves.
7) Tonnages listed (ROM) are in millions of tonnes ("**MT**").

Geological Setting and Mineralization

Regional Setting

In a regional structural context, the Oatman district lies in the transition zone between the stable Colorado Plateau on the north and disrupted terrane of the highly extended basin and range on the south. Although the area is broken into north-south trending ranges and valleys typical of the basin and range, extension is minor.

The Oatman mining district lies within a large tertiary volcanic field, developed on a basement of Precambrian granitic and metasedimentary rocks. A batholitic body of trachytic magma invaded the volcanic field to the northwest of Oatman, culminating in massive pyroclastic eruptions of the Peach Springs tuff, resulting in collapse of the roof of the batholith and formation of the huge Silver Creek caldera at around 18.8 Ma. The Peach Springs tuff fills the caldera; its outflow ash-flow sheet extends for more than 100 miles from the caldera, covering more than 15,440 square miles across northwest Arizona and California. The main Oatman district lies just outside of the caldera rim, where mineralization is hosted in pre-caldera intermediate composition lava flows; whereas Moss lies inside the caldera and is hosted in intra-caldera tuffs and intrusions.

Calderas are often excellent loci of epithermal precious metals deposits due to the combination of deep-seated structures (concentric and radial fractures), permeable volcanic and volcaniclastic host rocks, intrusive activity, and abundant water for development of hydrothermal fluids. Examples include Round Mountain in Nevada, Silverton in Colarado, Goldfield in Nevada, and Creede in Colorado. The main Oatman mining district, lying immediately to the east-southeast of the Moss Mine Project, produced more than two million ounces of gold from northwest to west-northwest-trending epithermal quartz-calcite veins. Several mines contained bonanza grade ores shoots averaging more than 1 oz/t gold.

Host Rocks

The dominant host rock of the Moss deposit is the Moss porphyry, a polyphase monzonite to quartz monzonite porphyry, which intrudes the Peach Springs tuff. Typical Moss porphyry contains coarse grained (4 mm to 10 mm) plagioclase and biotite phenocrysts with lesser hornblende in a very fine-grained groundmass of quartz and feldspar. The Moss stock contains several phases, including equigranular quartz monzonite to monzodiorite, and more felsic phases. Within the Moss Mine Project area, the porphyry has undergone weak early propylitic and potassic alteration, characterized by potassic feldspar partially replacing plagioclase feldspar. Sparsely porphyritic feldspar porphyry and rhyolite porphyry to aplite dikes with quartz eyes crosscut the porphyry and the volcanic wall rocks and constitute minor host rocks. Late (post-mineral) micro-gabbro to basalt dikes cut all units along north-trending faults.

The easternmost portion of the project area and the western portions of the claims, west of the West Pit, are underlain by the Peach Springs tuff, (formerly the Alcyone Formation), consisting of volcanic tuffs, flows, and minor volcaniclastic sediments filling the caldera. In the project area, the Peach Springs tuff is a thick, highly variable unit composed dominantly of several welded trachytic ash-flow tuff sheets separated by coarse volcaniclastic sediments, debris flows, and volcanic breccias. Lithic-rich welded tuff is common. Locally, large foundered blocks of Precambrian granite, representing landslide deposits from the caldera walls, occur within the tuff. Welded tuffs within the Peach Springs tuff are competent units capable of hosting both persistent veins and stockworks.

The Times granite, a fine-to medium grained leucogranite, forms an irregular intrusion centered to the south of Silver Creek. Age relations between the Moss porphyry and the Times granite are uncertain; the two intrusions appear to intermingle in several places. The granite is a host rock at the West Oatman prospect.

Mineralization

Gold-silver mineralization in the West Oatman district occurs as high-level low-sulfidation epithermal veins and stockworks. The mineralization is very similar to that of the main Oatman mining district. The Moss Vein may

represent the western extension of the Gold Road vein on the north end of the Oatman district. Three main veins and their associated stockworks host the bulk of mineralization defined as at July 1, 2021 at the Moss Mine Project: 1) the Moss Vein and its extensions to the west and east of the resource area; 2) the Ruth Vein to the immediate south of the Moss Vein, and 3) the West Oatman Vein, lying about one mile to the south of the Moss Vein.

Moss Vein System

The Moss Vein system extends for 3.90 miles in a roughly east-west direction across the Moss/Silver Creek claim block. The vein has been divided into three sections for exploration and mining purposes:

1. the Main Moss Vein/resource area (Moss Open Pit, West Pit), comprising 1.2 miles of the Moss Vein on the patented mining claims;

2. the Eastern Extension, extending for. 1.5 miles eastward from the east end of the open pit to the east end of the Silver Creek claims where the vein intersects the North-North-West-trending Mossback Vein; and

3. the Western Extension of the Moss Vein, extending for 1.20 miles from the west end of the West Pit to the Far West prospect., including the Cliffs of Mordor/Mordor Vein and the Mid-West target.

In the central part of resource area, within the Moss Open Pit, the Moss Vein strikes east-southeast (approximately 96° azimuth) and dips steeply (approximately 70°) to the south. The Ruth Vein and other small veins in the hanging wall of the Moss Vein are antithetic veins dipping to the north.

Geological mapping combined with review of the Moss Mine Project drill hole logs and assay database indicate the potential for exploitation of other mineralized veins and stockwork zones between the Moss and Ruth Veins.

West Extension of Moss Vein

The Moss Vein can be followed for 1.20 miles west of the West Pit, and is expressed on surface as quartz+/-calcite veining, stockwork veining, or silicification along trend of the vein.

Four mineralized areas within the West Extension are discussed separately: West Pit, Mordor, Mid-West Extension and Far West.

West Pit

The West Pit mineralization is part of the main Moss Vein/resource area.

Strong gold-silver mineralization follows the Moss Vein to the west across the Canyon fault, a major north-northwest linear. The structure of the Moss Vein crosses the Canyon fault apparently without change in orientation, and although it appears as if there is little displacement across the fault, potential movement along the fault is being tested with additional drilling. Movement along the Canyon fault may pre-date the Moss Vein; drill testing will confirm whether post-mineral movement is minor.

The West Pit, an expansion of the original Moss open pit for about 1,200 feet to the west, and the associated Gold Bridge and Gold Tower targets lie immediately west of the Canyon fault. The nature of the Moss Vein changes across the fault. Massive quartz-calcite veining typical of the Moss Vein is only locally developed. Replacement silicification cut by quartz-calcite veining is more common. Widespread strong silicification marks the footwall of the structure. Several thin north-dipping antithetic quartz veins, silicified zones, and zones of stockwork veining occur in the hanging wall of the Moss structure. The West Extension has been interpreted as being a zone of horse-tailing of the Moss Vein.

The stockwork associated with the West Pit/Gold Bridge/Gold Tower is wider and more extensive than that on the hanging wall of the main Moss Vein – up to 400 feet wide. Accordingly, gold-silver grade is lower than in the Moss Vein and associated stockworks in the Moss Open Pit.

Cliffs of Mordor/Mordor Vein

The rugged cliff terrain west of the topographic crest of the West Pit is informally named the Cliffs of Mordor. Stockwork and vein mineralization continues west of the pit, but has until recently been difficult to access and drill due to the rugged topography. Pioneering in the West Pit has created the opportunity for drilling from various flat benches within the pit as it develops. The host rock changes from the Moss porphyry to welded tuffs of the Peach Springs tuff west of the West Pit boundary. The tuffs are competent host rocks capable of propagating both veins and stockwork mineralization, as manifest in the presence of numerous veins in outcrop to the west of the current mine.
A well-defined quartz-calcite vein, the Mordor vein, crops out along the base of the cliffs, just west of the leach pads. The vein strikes 260° and dips 50° to the north in outcrop and can be followed for about 400 feet along strike. Continuous-chip samples collected across the 5-feet-width of the vein ranged from 0.079 oz/ton to 0.286 oz/ton Au.

Mid-West Extension

To the west of the Cliffs of Mordor, about 1,800-2,300 feet west of the West Pit, the Moss Vein crops out as a rib of replacement silicification with minor white quartz veining for about 1,000 feet of strike length. Several prospect pits and one short adit are remnants of historic exploration of the vein.

Fairly low gold values have been obtained from rock-chip samples of the vein structure. Only five of 48 samples assaying greater than 0.02 oz/ton Au, with a maximum of 0.0575 oz/ton Au. Despite the weak expression of the Moss vein and the relatively low surface gold values. Drilling by Reynolds Metals in 1991 defined a broad area of thick low-grade gold, including a section of 370 feet assaying 0.0127 opt Au in hole WO 91-07. This drillhole intersected hanging wall stockwork veining above the Moss Vein but does not appear to have been drilled deep enough to intersect the Moss Vein. The Mid-West Extension is considered a primary target for future resource expansion.

Far West

The Far West extension of the Moss Vein comprises the westernmost exposures of the vein system. Following a gap of about 1,500 feet lacking surface expression of the Moss Vein, the structure reappears as a broad zone of stockwork veining with quartz-calcite+/-fluorite veins extending for about 2,000 feet along the steep south flank of a large hill (the Black Fin). Additional subvertical veining is present on the back side of this hill. Several small prospect pits and a long adit have been driven into the vein/stockwork. Lac Minerals drilled seven reverse-circulation holes in 1989, which intersected multiple thin zones of gold mineralization. It is possible that the Black Fin area is similar to the Cliffs of Mordor area, with extensive stockwork veining and silicification in the hanging wall to the Moss Vein; the silicification resulting in the development of significant topographic highs.

The Far West prospect is considered a good exploration target for long-term resource expansion. However, rugged topography and distance from current operations render it a somewhat lower priority target at this stage.

Morphology of Moss Vein

The Moss Vein strikes S84E and dips an average of 70º to the south. The pre-mining expression of the vein was a series of low west-northwest-trending hogbacks, with the vein footwall defining the north side of the ridges.

The Moss Vein is a fissure-filling vein, best described as a “breccia vein”. The vein is a primary hydrothermal breccia, as opposed to a brecciated vein produced by post-mineral faulting, although some post-vein brecciation does occur. The Moss Vein occupies a major fault zone that was periodically opened during episodic boiling events, which deposited quartz together with and/or alternating with calcite. Explosive breccias and boiling textures are common.

Some of the pulses also deposited gold and silver. The main vein varies with decreasing quartz-calcite matrix from nearly solid white vuggy quartz and/or calcite (usually quartz-calcite mixtures) with occasional colloform banding, through quartz-calcite vein with abundant floating clasts of wall rock (breccia vein), to brecciated wall rock veined and cemented by quartz-calcite stockworks. In places, the Moss Vein consists only of stockwork veining.

The hanging wall of the vein contains scattered thin quartz-calcite veins and breccia veins over a zone measuring several tens of feet up to 100 feet wide, creating thick zones of low-grade mineralization. Quartz-calcite veining in the hanging wall may occur either as thin planar veins (often quartz veins with calcite cores), irregular veins with sinuous borders, or highly irregular breccia infillings. Significant gold mineralization can occur in stockwork zones with only a few percent of visible quartz-calcite veinlets.

The vein and hanging wall stockwork zone pinch and swell both along strike and down dip, probably reflecting dilatant zones developed along subtle bends in the vein structure.

The footwall contact is normally a fairly sharp well-defined contact between vein and porphyry wall rock with few or no veinlets. The contact varies in nature from a sharp contact between intact fissure-filling vein and wall rock to a fault contact with brecciated vein juxtaposed against footwall Moss porphyry host rock. Locally, quartz-calcite stringers carrying low-grade precious metal values extend for 10 to 15 feet into the footwall wall rock. Mineralized footwall zones may be associated with dilational flexure zones. In contrast, the position of the upper contact of the hanging wall stockwork is a less well-defined contact, picked predominantly on the basis of gold assays as vein density in the hanging wall gradually decreases.

Locally, the Moss Vein has been subjected to later movement within and across the fault along which the vein developed. This movement has created locally brecciated portions of the vein, both at the footwall contact and internal to the vein. Late post-mineral calcite often cements these tectonic breccias. The Moss Vein displays a variety of styles, ranging from massive quartz-calcite veining with bladed calcite and small vugs, colloform banded quartz and quartz-calcite veining, breccia veining with wall rock clasts floating in quartz-calcite matrix, to stockworks veining cementing brecciated wallrock.

Ruth Vein

The Ruth Vein is an epithermal quartz-calcite vein, similar and subparallel to the Moss Vein, lying about 650 feet to the south of Moss in the central area and dipping about 60 degrees north toward the Moss vein. The Ruth Vein was a former producer and is credited with about 25,000 tons of ore mined between 1900 and 1935.

The vein crops out as a four to six-foot-wide solid quartz+/-calcite vein, extending from the shaft at the old mill site near the present mine office to two shafts lying about 600 feet to the east. The shafts serviced workings developed in a high-grade (approximately 0.35 oz/ton Au, 2.0 oz/ton Ag) ore shoot that raked about 45 degrees to the east. East of the shafts, there is no surface expression of the Ruth vein for about 500 feet along strike. On the east side of the wide north-trending felsic dike, the Ruth structure reappears and can be followed for another 350 feet to the east as a series of scattered ENE-aligned small prospect pits exposing 2-inch to 10-inch-thick north-dipping quartz veins (approximately 254/67; right-hand rule strike and dip).

West of the mill site, across the Canyon fault, the Ruth Vein can be followed for about 800 feet to the west-southwest as weak veining or stockworks exposed in a few prospect pits and roadcuts. The Ruth Vein has about 2,250 feet of exposed strike length.

The main productive area of the Ruth Vein strikes nearly east-west and dips north at 50-70 degrees (267/50-70). The east and west extensions have more northeasterly trends with an orientation of approximately 255/65. The change in orientation causes the Ruth Vein to diverge from the Moss Vein west of the Canyon fault and to converge towards the Moss Vein east of the eastern shafts.

There is no surface expression of the Ruth Vein beyond the last prospect pit 850 feet east of the eastern shafts. However, in the Eastern Extension area, off the patented claims, a similar north-dipping quartz/-calcite +/-fluorite vein, which is subparallel to the Moss Vein, crops out about 600 feet south of the Moss vein. Informally named the Generator vein, this vein may represent the eastern extension of the Ruth vein.

Although no petrographic studies have been conducted on Ruth Vein material, macroscopic study of outcrops, drill core, and drill chips suggest similarity to the Moss Vein. The Ruth Vein varies from a single four-to-six-foot-wide vein, through zones of one-to-six-inch-wide quartz+/-calcite veins intermixed with wall rock to stockworks of thin quartz+/-calcite veinlets. Overall, the Ruth Vein is smaller and less well developed than the Moss Vein. The Ruth Vein also exhibits less vugginess with finer vugs than are typical of the Moss Vein. No bladed calcite or colloform veining has been noted in drill core from the Ruth Vein, but only a small amount of core has been inspected as at July 1, 2021. Silver:gold ratios are similar to the Moss Vein, suggesting similar ore mineralogy.

Locally along the vein, mineralized stockwork zones with white quartz-calcite veinlets comprising 10% to 30% of the rock occur both above and below the main Ruth Vein.

Gold-Silver Mineralization

Vein Mineralogy

The mineralogy of the Moss Vein system as currently explored is simple and the ore is nearly void of all deleterious elements. Key elements of the ore are:

- Gangue consists of quartz and calcite with minor fluorite locally occurring as late- stage veins and vug fillings.
- Gold mineralization is predominantly in the form of very fine-grained native gold and silver-rich native gold grading to electrum (an alloy of gold and silver with Ag:Au greater than 1:5).
- Silver occurs as electrum and within the silver-rich gold. Minor native silver has also been identified. In addition, minor amounts of very fine grained, grey to black sulfides (dominantly acanthite) are present as disseminations and occasionally in very thin grey bands in unoxidized or weakly oxidized parts of the veins. The silver minerals bring the overall Ag:Au ratio of the deposit to approximately 8:1.
- Base metals (copper, lead, zinc) are very low, especially in the upper parts of the system, but show a slight increase with depth, consistent with low-sulfidation epithermal veins.
- No arsenic or antimony minerals occur.
- Mercury is negligible.

Mode of Gold/Silver Occurrence

Petrographic study by Hudson (2011) identified native gold and electrum and tentatively identified acanthite (Ag_2S). Larson (2013, 2015) positively identified acanthite as well as minor native silver and found that gold and electrum occur in the following modes, in order of abundance:

- Grains interstitial to quartz grains or in small vugs in quartz (most common)
- Grains on or within goethite, after oxidized pyrite (common)
- Grains encapsulated in pyrite (rare)

- Grains encapsulated in quartz or calcite (rare)

Larson (2015) reports, “Overall, quartz is the host for all of the metallics…. with this generalization that quartz is the dominant host, the most common site(s) for precipitation of gold or acanthite are in open spaces such as vugs and intergranular between quartz grains.” Such occurrence lends to good leach recoveries following secondary crushing, since the rock tends to break along quartz grain boundaries, rather than across them.

The Moss Vein contains a very small amount of sulfide minerals, principally pyrite (less than 1% by volume). Although pyrite is only a very small component of the rock, pyrite was found to co-precipitate with quartz and electrum, and Larson (2015) writes, “Pyrite is present in small amounts in most of the samples, goethite formed by the oxidation of pyrite and usually retaining the shape of the original pyrite is in half of the sections. Of these, pyrite or goethite actually host (encapsulate) some of the electrum in five of the samples.” Nearly all the pyrite has been oxidized to goethite within the current limits of mining.

The mode of occurrence of gold within the Moss Vein appears to be variable. Hudson (2011) determined that all the gold grains identified in the three core samples he studied were encapsulated in calcite. In contrast, Larson (2013, 2015), who studied a broader group of 18 sections of core spanning 3,500 ft of strike length and 860 ft of vertical extent of the Moss Vein, found only one occurrence of gold encapsulated in calcite, although several electrum grains were located adjacent to calcite grains. Baum & Lherbier (1990) estimated that 64% of electrum grains in sample 444-1-2 were associated with hydrous iron oxides (goethite), 26% were associated with quartz-calcite gangue, and 10% of gold grains were encapsulated in pyrite grains.

Gold Grain Size

Gold/electrum is dominantly very fine grained, but some exceptions occur. Larson (2013) found that most gold/electrum grains were very small with a range of 3 microns to 70 microns in diameter. Measurements made by the author of 48 grains of electrum from Larson’s (2015) photomicrographs indicate a range in maximum grain dimension from 2 to 98 microns, with an average of 23 microns. Hudson found only very fine grains of gold/electrum with all grains measuring less than 10 microns in one polished section and all grains measuring less than 20 microns in another.

Baum & Lherbier (1990) studied two composite chip samples from Billiton’s reverse-circulation drill holes. They found a large variation in grain size between the two composites, with one sample containing mostly very fine-grained particles (81% less than 20 microns) and only 2% of grains measuring greater than 100 microns. The second sample had significantly more coarse grains with 46% of grains being greater than 20 microns and 18% measuring greater than100 microns to a maximum of 300 microns.

Paragenetic Sequence

Petrographic work by Larson (2013, 2015) shed additional light on the alteration and mineralogical/paragenetic associations of gold-silver mineralization at Moss. Important observations include:

- Widespread early propylitic (chlorite, epidote, calcite) and potassic (K-feldspar replacing plagioclase, magnetite veinlets and disseminations) affected the Moss porphyry and its wall rocks throughout the project area

- Ore stage alteration is limited to several phases of quartz and calcite precipitation in open spaces

- Small amounts of pyrite were deposited with quartz, both before and during ore-stage gold-silver mineralization

- Acanthite postdates most pyrite, occurring as rims on pyrite or infilling fractures in pyrite
- Very minor base metals mineralization (chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite) narrowly predates precious metals deposition (evidenced by acanthite rimming and replacing sphalerite)
- Acanthite is more resistant to oxidation than pyrite (which is earlier and often fractured), often surviving as unaltered acanthite within goethite after oxidized pyrite
- Late calcite occurs as post-mineral breccia infillings

Deposit Type

The Moss deposit is a steeply dipping (average 70˚) quartz-calcite vein and stockwork system, which extends over a strike length of approximately one mile in the resource area (Moss Open Pit and West Pit), but can be traced for 3.9 miles in total length.

The Moss Vein system is considered a high level, low-sulfidation (adularia-sericite) epithermal gold-silver deposit in the classification of Heald et al (1987) and White and Hedenquist (1995). Low sulfidation epithermal deposits form from hydrothermal waters in the relatively near-surface environment, typically within 1.5 km of the earth's surface (Taylor, 2007). They are commonly found associated with magmatism and volcanism, but are somewhat distal (vertically or laterally) from the actual center of magmatism, in environments where meteoric waters have mixed with and diluted magmatic waters.

Epithermal deposits comprise one of three sub-types: high sulfidation; intermediate sulfidation; and low sulfidation. Each sub-type is identified by characteristic alteration and ore-stage mineral assemblages, occurrences, textures and suites of associated geochemical elements. The designation of high sulfidation versus low sulfidation is based on the sulfidation state of the ore-stage sulfide suite, not the abundance of sulfides in the ore. However, precious metals mineralization at Moss is characterized by a low sulfidation suite of minerals and a very low sulfide content (less than 1%) as well.

The quartz-calcite vein textures at Moss (massive, breccia, vuggy, colloform), are typical of low sulfidation epithermal veins. Gold occurs as very fine native gold and electrum, and silver typically occurs as electrum and very fine grained acanthite, similar to other low-sulfidation precious metals deposits.

The very low (usually trace) levels of base metals in the Moss ores are also consistent with high-level low-sulfidation gold deposits. Alteration related to main-stage precious metals mineralization is confined to silicification and minor sericitization of wall rock adjacent to the veins.

The Moss mineralization differs from typical low-sulfidation precious metals deposits in its lack of adularia (possibly present, but not yet positively identified) and lack of deleterious elements such as arsenic, antimony, and mercury.

The high level of emplacement of the Moss mineralization is evidenced by the very fine grain size of ore-stage minerals (gold, silver, electrum, acanthite) and the highly vuggy nature of much of the vein. No paleosurface or near surface features, such as silica sinters, chalcedony or a steam-heated acid leach cap, are preserved in the Moss project area. This indicates that the top of the hydrothermal system has been eroded, thereby exposing the gold depositional zone. Larson (2015) notes that much of the quartz in the Moss Vein was likely deposited as chalcedony or opal, which later converted to fine-grained quartz. This would place the upper part of the Moss Vein system only slightly below the surficial hot-spring zone.

Bladed calcite, which is common in the Moss deposit, is indicative of the boiling zone of the hydrothermal fluid, where calcite and quartz co-precipitate, after which calcite is partially replaced by quartz. The boiling zone is the main locus of gold deposition, since boiling destabilizes gold-bearing hydrothermal solutions, causing precipitation of gold.

The boiling zone within the Moss Vein, as defined by the occurrence of bladed calcite and quartz replacing bladed calcite, extends over a vertical extent of more than 500 ft (150 m) and likely continues much deeper (Cuffney, 2015).

Bladed calcite replaced by quartz is common on the east side of the Canyon fault (central pit), extending from surface to a depth of 500 feet below surface. On the west side of the Canyon fault (West Pit/West Extension) bladed calcite is less common and is first seen in core at a depth of 600 feet (Cuffney, 2015). This relationship suggests that the Canyon fault may be a reverse fault with the west side down-dropped. More search for boiling textures in outcrop and drill samples will be needed to test this theory. Larson (2015) also noted that some quartz in the Moss vein in the central pit area showed textures indicative of replacement of chalcedony by higher temperature quartz. This also argues for a high-level setting on the east side of the fault.

In many epithermal deposits, precious metals grades above the boiling zone can be low, but bonanza grades often occur at the boiling zone. Although the overall grade of the Moss deposit is low, several pods of high-grade mineralization have been found in modern exploration and during mining of the Phase I bulk sample. A small shoot of very high-grade gold was reportedly mined in the early days of the mine, yielding nearly 10,000 ounces of gold valued at US$200,000 at US$20.67/oz, from a small (10 ft diameter x 10 ft deep) shaft (Malach, 1977). In addition to the Moss Vein, a number of high-level veins throughout the Moss property present good opportunity for discovery of bonanza-grade ore shoots beneath outcrops that yield only low gold and silver values.

The spectacular bonanza ore shoots of the Tom Reed, United Eastern, and Ben Harrison mines at Oatman were blind ore bodies, whose surface expression was narrow argillic (illitic) alteration halos along structures. The argillic alteration blooms were barren, but rapidly changed to high-grade (greater than 0.25 ounce per tonne of gold) ore. An exception is the Tip Top orebody, which lies about 100 feet below a surface outcrop of silicified latite laced with quartz and calcite veins, very similar to portions of the Moss Vein. The ore shoots at Oatman were characterized by abrupt tops and bottoms corresponding to the boiling zone, extending over a vertical interval of about 1,200 feet, from about 2,600 feet down to 1,400 feet elevation. The Gold Road vein, north of the main district, cropped out on surface and has a vertical extent of at least 2,000 feet (3.300 feet down to approximately 1,200 feet elevation) with current exploration testing the bottom of mineralization. The Moss vein mineralization, although overall much lower grade than the Oatman ore shoots, fits the elevation range of the Oatman mineralization and boiling zone well, extending from about 2,300 feet down to at least 900 feet elevation.

The Silver Creek claims contain both a low-sulfidation epithermal precious metals vein system and a high-sulfidation mineralization system. The latter is characterized by widespread strong argillic to advanced argillic alteration and silica caps. High-sulfidation systems are developed in close proximity to magmatic centers, often porphyry copper-gold systems; and are characterized by magmatic hydrothermal waters. Ore morphology varies from veins to breccias and breccia pipes. Very high-grade bonanza gold deposits can form within the boiling zone. Important examples include Goldfield in Nevada, El Indio in Chile and Yanacocha in Peru.

Exploration

The Company (2011 through 2015)

2011 Exploration Program

The main focus of the Company's 2011 exploration program was an infill and confirmation drilling program as described under "*Drilling – The Company's Drilling Programs (2011 through 2021)*". In addition, a surface rock-chip sampling program was carried out to test for extensions to the Moss Vein.

2012 Exploration Program

In 2012, the Company's exploration effort on the Moss Mine Project was again focused on drilling the western Moss Vein extension, west of the Canyon fault, and on infill drilling in the main Moss vein area as described under "*Drilling – The Company's Drilling Programs (2011 through 2021)*". The Company also carried out a channel sampling program at five-foot intervals across the backs/inverts/crowns of the accessible drifts and crosscuts of the historical underground workings in the vicinity of the Allen Shaft.

2013/2014/2015 Exploration Program

The Company contracted an airborne magnetic survey conducted by Precision GeoSurveys, Inc. of Vancouver, B.C. To follow-up the magnetic survey results, the Company initiated a geological mapping and sampling program on both the Moss claims and the Silver Creek claim block in September 2014 to 'identify and prioritize areas for future drilling where new resources may be discovered'.

Mapping and rock-chip sampling focused on identification of epithermal veins and stockwork zones. Several vein exposures on the Moss Mine Project are auriferous at surface with others showing alteration and trace elements that indicate their surface expression is above the boiling zone where gold might be found lower in the system. Samples were collected by professional prospectors under the direction of the Qualified Person. The key target areas defined by the 2015 exploration program consisted of:

1. The West Oatman Vein System - This vein system is defined by a fault striking N70W mapped for a distance of three miles. The system is similar to the Moss vein system with both well-developed veins and quartz-calcite breccias and stockwork zones. Rock-chip samples from a systematic program of 143 samples (both grab and 1-meter chips) averaged 0.018 oz/ton Au with several samples assaying between 0.115 and 0.239 oz/ton Au.

2. The Silver Creek Spring Vein System - This vein system trends N80W for 0.75 miles and contains several historic shafts and surface diggings exposing quartz-calcite-fluorite veining. Surface vein exposures are up to 16 ft wide.

3. The Old Timer Vein System - This historic vein system has a strike length of 3,300 ft, trending S80E. It is a series of en-echelon quartz-calcite +/- fluorite veins that appear to splay off the NNW-trending Canyon Fault similar to the setting of the Moss deposit. Forty-three of 95 rock-chip samples from the system were highly mineralized, containing 0.032 opt Au to 0.592 opt Au.

4. The Grapevine and Florence Hill System - A series of silica-capped hills underlain by strongly clay altered volcanic rocks were mapped on the Silver Creek claims. The silica caps are replacements of host volcanic rocks. Quartz veins are rare, but some narrow veins have highly anomalous gold values in the 0.015 to 0.030 oz/ton Au range with two very high samples (0.342 oz/ton and 0.531 oz/ton Au) collected at West Grapevine. Preliminary mapping shows that NNE to NNW-trending silicified ribs cut the strongly clay altered volcanic rocks. Anomalous gold, molybdenum and fluorine were detected in the silica ribs in previous work.

Preliminary indications are that surface alteration and mineralization are at a high level in the epithermal depositional system. The boiling or gold zone could be at some depth below the surface rock exposures.

The Company (2016 to Present)

2016 Mapping and Sampling

Follow-up geological mapping and rock-chip sampling was conducted at the Grapevine West, Florence Hill, and Old Timer prospects in June-July 2016. The Arrastre and Far West areas were also evaluated. Further follow-up was conducted in October 2016. The results from the 2015 and 2016 exploration program were used to develop drilling targets for the 2017 Exploration Program.

2017 Mapping and Sampling

Additional mapping and rock-chip sampling was conducted in 2017 in conjunction with the Phase IV drilling program. New high-grade zones were defined at Old Timer West, Rattan Extension, and the Mordor (West Extension) veins. All these areas are outside of the resource area.

2020 Mapping and Sampling

The area west of the leach pads and south of the western extension of the Moss vein – the 3A/3B leach pad area – was mapped and sampled by Robert G. Cuffney, CPG, prior to condemnation for the leach pad expansion. Several small quartz-calcite veins, some with good boiling textures (bladed calcite) and fluorite filling vugs, were mapped and sampled. A condemnation drilling program was designed to test structural and geochemical targets generated from the fieldwork. Scattered weak gold mineralization in surface outcrops and thin intercepts in the shallow drill holes confirmed vein-type mineralization in the area, but the potential to develop a resource was deemed insufficient to prevent use of the area for leach pads.

2021 Sampling

Rock chip sampling targeted apparent structure-hosted veins to the north of the Moss vein system, along the northwestern extension of the Mossback area, as well as follow-up sampling on hyperspectral buddingtonite and kaolinite anomalies in the West Grapevine and Florence Hill areas. A total of 86 samples were collected as part of this program. The sampling confirmed the presence of a mercury and arsenic anomaly over the West Grapevine and Florence Hill areas and indicated the presence of gold mineralization in previously untested veins along the Mossback and northern structures (up to 0.028 oz/ton gold). Additional exploration is being planned for these areas.

2021 Multi-spectral Survey

The Company contracted PhotoSat Information Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., to conduct a hyperspectral satellite imaging survey of the Moss/Silver Creek claims using the WorldView-3 satellite. In mineral exploration, hyperspectral imaging is used to identify structure and areas of potential mineralization, based on alteration introducing clay, iron oxide, and silica minerals.

The hyperspectral survey at the Moss Mine Project identified numerous areas of alteration that are worthy of follow-up exploration. Of particular note is the Florence Hill area on the Silver Creek claims. At Florence Hill, the survey shows a large cap of silicification lying on high-temperature clay alteration, a scenario typical of intrusion-related high-sulfidation gold-silver systems such as Goldfield in Nevada and Yanacocha in Peru. High mercury assays argue for a high level of exposure above a potentially large, high-grade gold-silver deposit.

Land Expansion

During the first half of 2021, the Company expanded the land holdings at the Moss Mine Project from 19 square miles to 68.4 square miles through claim staking and land acquisition. The expanded land position covers numerous old mine workings, prospects, veins, extensions of mineralized structures, and gold/silver occurrences within the Oatman District and its extensions. Systematic exploration of the expanded land position is planned following data compilation and review of hyperspectral data.

Drilling

Previous Owner's Drilling Programs (1982 to 2009)

Table 4 summarizes the details of the 221 holes completed by previous owners of the Moss Mine Project. The list identifies only those holes for which the collar coordinates are known and have been verified. The LH98-1 to LH98-15 holes completed by Addwest in 1998 were drilled as up-holes in the historical underground workings. In each case the holes were drilled to explore the Moss Vein, based on knowledge of its attitude and extent from field mapping and related geological fieldwork.

Table 4 Holes Drilled by Previous Owners with Known Collar Positions

Company	Year	Type	No. of Holes	Total Footage (ft)	Average Depth (ft)	Drill Hole Series	
						From	To
BF Minerals	1982	Air Trac	54	4,720	87	M-1-30	M-25-60
		RC	3	1,170	390	M-27-68	M-29-60
Billiton Minerals	1990	RC	21	6,925	330	MM-1	MM-21
Magma Copper	1991	RC	21	9,890	470	MC-1	MC-21
Golconda Resources	1993	RC	14	2,698	193	MR-1	MR-14
		RC	3	470	157	BX-4	BX-6
Addwest Minerals	1996	RC	30	8,217	273	M96-1	M96-30
	1996	Core HX	6	1,667	278	MC96-1	MC96-6
	1998	Long holes	14	402	29	LH98-1	LH98-15
Patriot Gold	2004 to 2005	RC	43	11,807	275	AR-01	AR-44
	2007, 2009	Diamond	12	6,846	570	AR-45C	AR-56C
Totals			221	54,812			

The Company's Drilling Programs (2011 through 2021)

Since entering into the joint venture agreement with Patriot Gold in February 2011, the Company carried out eight drilling programs in the Moss Mine Project area. The 2021 drilling program was underway at July 1, 2021.

2011-2019 Drilling

The Phase I 2011 drilling program was supervised by MinQuest Inc. Golden Vertex's personnel supervised the Phase II 2011 program and all subsequent drilling programs. Table 5 summarizes the type and number of holes drilled during the first three years of drilling (2011-2013).

Drilling in 2017 tested exploration targets outside of the primary project area (West Extension, West Oatman, Old Timer). These drilling results are not relevant to the current Moss Mine Project's operating plans. The 2018 program consisted of thirty-one 94-ft-deep percussion holes drilled into the hanging wall of the Mordor Vein in the West Extension area. Twenty-four of the holes encountered strong vein and stockwork gold-silver mineralization. The drilling results were used to guide deeper reverse-circulation drilling in 2020. Table 6 summarizes the 2018 drilling program.

Table 5 Holes Drilled by Previous Owners for Known Collar Positions

Program Phase	Type	No. of Holes	Total Footage (ft)	Drill Hole Series	
				From	To
2011 Phase I	RC	54	20,595	AR-57R	AR-68R
				AR-78R	AR-99R
				AR-101R	AR-119R
				MW-1R	-
	Diamond	10	2,606	AR-70C	AR-77C
				AR-100C	-
2011 Phase II	RC	19	7,792	AR120R	AR-138R
2012	Diamond	23	8,925	AR-139R	AR-161C
2013	Diamond	51	17,789	AR-162C	AR-212C
	Percussion	323	28,225	0+00A	21+50G
				Adit-E-75-1	Adit-W-125-9
				Dike-1	Dike-29B
				Rattan-CP1	Rattan-CP3
				Rattan-S1	Rattan-S2-3
				Ruth-1-3	Ruth-1-19
				Ruth-2-1	Ruth-2-19
				RuthShaft-1	RuthShaft-3
				RuthDump-3	RuthDump-11
				MW2012-1	MW2012-3
				WW-1	WW-2
Subtotals	RC	73	28,387		
	Diamond	84	29,320		
	Percussion	323	28,225		
Grand Total		480	85,932		

Table 6 Summary of Percussion Drill Holes Completed by the Company in 2018 Drilling Program

Program Phase	Target	No. of Holes	Total Footage (ft)	Drill Hole Series	
				From	To
2018	Mordor vein	31	2,896	M0_00B	M0_50C
				M1_00B	M1_50D
				M2_00A	M2_50D
				M3_00A	M3_50D
				M4_00B	M4_50D

2019 Drilling

The 2019 drilling program, an infill drilling program in the West Pit area, commenced on September 3, 2019 and concluded on November 13, 2019. Longyear Drilling Company completed 29 reverse-circulation drill holes totaling 14,140 feet using a track-mounted MPD-1500 drill rig. Table 7 summarizes the 2019 drilling program. Twenty-five of the 29 drill holes encountered significant stockwork gold-silver mineralization, with most holes having multiple intercepts. In addition to confirming continuity of mineralization and upgrading resource categories, the program was successful in proving mineralization beneath the planned pit bottom.

Table 7 Summary of Drill Holes Completed by the Company in the 2019 Drilling Program

Program Phase	Target	No. of Holes	Total Footage (ft)	Drill Hole Series	
				From	To
2019	Moss West Vein	29	14,140	AR-216R	AR-244R

2020-2021 Drilling

The 2020-2021 drilling program was initiated on May 11, 2020 and was ongoing as at July 1, 2021. Table 8 summarizes the 2020-2021 drilling, based on drill holes for which assays were received by May 24, 2021. Drilling focused on the Ruth Vein, deep mineralization at the projected Ruth/Moss Vein intersection, the Gold Bridge and Gold Tower targets (adjacent to and extensions of the West Pit mineralization), and the East Extension of the Moss Vein.

Thirty-two exploration holes were drilled as extensions of mine mineralization: 21 holes in the East Extension area, immediately east of the Moss pit, and 11 RC holes to extend mineralization past the West Pit mineralization. Further west, 12 RC holes were drilled along the western extension of the Moss Vein structure (including Mordor and Mid-West targets). The West Oatman target, a vein/breccia structure one mile south of the Moss mine, was tested with one RC drill hole.

Table 8 Summary of Drill Holes Completed by the Company in 2020-2021 Drilling Program (only holes with full assay results included)

Program Phase	Target	No. of Holes	Total Footage (ft)	Drill Hole Series[1]	
				From	To
2020-2021	Gold Bridge	16	6,900		
RC Drilling	Gold Tower	13	7,300		
	Ruth Vein RC	75	36,275		
	Deep Ruth-Moss	12	11,665		
	Intersection RC				
	East Extension	21	11,270		
	West Pit	11	8,095		
	West Extension	11	6,470		
	West Oatman	1	400		
2020-2021	Ruth/	11	10,901		
Diamond core	Ruth- Moss intersection				
Total	All	171	99,276	AR-245R	AR-451R[1]

1) The drill hole numbering series is slightly out of sequence as this is an on-going drilling program using multiple drills; only holes for which assays have been received are included; some holes were not drilled.

In addition to the reverse-circulation and diamond core exploration drill holes, nine PQ core holes (8,015 feet) were drilled for metallurgical studies, and shallow (94-foot-deep) percussion holes were drilled for condemnation purposes in the 3A/3B leach pad expansion area.

West Pit — Gold Bridge/Gold Tower

A total of 40 reverse-circulation holes were drilled in the West Pit area. Drilling of 16 holes at Gold Bridge infilled a gap in drill density between the current open pit and the planned West Pit, measuring 850 ft east-west by 200 ft north-south. Results are similar to the 2019 West Pit infill drilling, with most holes intersecting multiple zones of stockwork mineralization throughout the length of the holes. The Gold Tower drilling extends mineralization at Gold Bridge to the south and southwest.

Ruth Vein

Reverse circulation drilling in 2020 intersected high-grade gold in the historically mined ore shoot adjacent to the eastern inclined shaft on the Ruth Vein. Hole AR20-286R drilled 50 feet grading 0.265 oz/ton Au, 6.17 oz/ton Ag, including five feet grading 2.021 oz/ton Au and 20.88 oz/ton Ag. The hole intersected a near-surface pillar of ore next to the shaft. Several holes drilled as offsets either intersected elevated grade in the Ruth Vein or encountered open stopes.

Drilling along the projection of the Ruth Vein discovered a second high-grade zone about 500 feet to the east of the shafts, where hole AR20-313R intersected 20 feet grading 0.285 oz/ton Au, 1.06 oz/ton Ag, including five feet grading 0.735 oz/ton Au and 2.49 oz/ton Ag. Drilling has established mineralization along about 1,700 feet of the known 2,250-foot strike length of the Ruth Vein.

In outcrop, the Ruth Vein is a fairly narrow 4-6-foot-wide quartz+/-calcite vein with little indication of associated stockwork veining. The historical workings at the eastern shafts pursued a 4-foot-thick vein that averaged 0.35 oz/ton Au. Any lower-grade material surrounding the vein would have been ignored due to economics at the time. In drill holes, the Ruth Vein ranges from a narrow (five ft) vein with no adjacent mineralization to a vein with thick zones of adjacent stockwork mineralization. Stockwork vein zones also occur both above and below the Ruth Vein. Most holes intersected multiple mineralized zones. The average true thickness of individual gold intercepts (based on 133

intercepts in 58 drill holes) is 15.2 feet, but the cumulative thickness of gold zones in the holes averages 35 feet per hole. The average (unweighted) grade of the intercepts is 0.0245 oz/ton Au, 0.265 oz/ton Ag for silver to gold ratio of 9.07. Both the grade and Ag:Au ratio are very similar to the Moss Vein. Precious metals grade is generally related to density of white quartz-calcite veining, but some zones of moderate to high-grade mineralization have very little macroscopic veining, a common feature of the Moss Vein stockwork.

Higher grades occur both within the core of the Ruth Vein and locally as thin intervals within stockwork zones in both the footwall and hanging wall. Rare pockets of high-grade gold have been drilled, but drilling density is insufficient to define coherent ore shoots. Grades in excess of 0.10 opt Au are rarely encountered, and only five 5-foot intervals exceeding 0.25 oz/ton gold have been drilled. Two very high-grade samples: 0.735 oz/ton Au in hole AR20-313R and 2.021 oz/ton Au in AR20-286 are statistical outliers.

Deep Moss/Ruth-Moss Intersection

Defining mineralization beneath the limit of previous drilling and expanding the resource to depth below the planned open pit bottom were goals of the 2020-2021 drilling programs.

Twenty-one angled drill holes: 11 reverse-circulation, and 10 core, were drilled from south to north to test the deep Moss Vein and the intersection of the Ruth and Moss Veins. One deep reverse-circulation hole (AR20-315R) was drilled at -85^{o} to the south to test the Moss-Ruth intersection. Drill lengths ranged from 660 feet to 1,355 feet, reaching vertical depths of up to 1,170 feet below the surface. Significant precious-metals mineralization was encountered to depths of up to 950 feet beneath the surface (AR20-315R).

Due to the oblique orientation of drill holes to the Moss Vein, several drill holes have exaggerated mineralized intervals. Drilling up to July 1, 2021 shows no indication of bonanza grades at the vein intersection, but sections of moderate grade mineralization in the Moss Vein have been drilled to depths in excess of 900 feet.

The 2020-2021 drilling has defined typical Moss mineralization to at least 600 feet below the pit bottom. The lowest mineralization in hole AR20-315R was at an elevation of about 1,150 feet, 630 feet below the bottom of the central Moss open pit. The intercept near the bottom of WW-17 (1230-1250 feet) remains the deepest mineralization drilled to July 1, 2021 bottoming in 20 feet grading 0.010 oz/ton Au at an elevation of 867 feet, 900 feet below the bottom of the central pit. The mineralized vein was moderately oxidized within a zone of unoxidized wall rock.

Drilling in Areas Outside of the Resource Area

East Extension

Drilling in the East Extension area focused on following the Moss Vein and its hanging wall stockworks eastward from the open pit/patented claim boundary. Twenty-one reverse- circulation holes were drilled over a strike length of 700 feet.

Five shallow (150-350 ft long) drill holes angled into the projection of the Moss Vein immediately east of the open pit did not encounter significant mineralization. However, two holes just east of the shallow drilling intersected thick moderate-grade gold-silver. AR21-425R intersected 75 feet grading 0.0309 oz/ton Au, 0.58 oz/ton Ag and AR21-425R intersected 75 feet grading 0.058 oz/ton Au, 0.069 oz/ton Ag. The apparent gap in mineralization may be due to insufficient drilling or the shallow depth of drill holes, or it could be due to a fault offset of the vein to the north, steepening or overturning of the vein, or a barren compressional zone between mineralized extensional zones along the vein. Infill drilling is needed to evaluate the area.

West Extension

The West Extension follows the Moss Vein structure west of the West Pit to the eastern limit of the Moss claim block. Mineralized areas include the Cliffs of Mordor, the Mordor Vein, Mid-West Extension, and Far West Extension.

Two RC holes, AR20-251R and AR 20-252R, were drilled along the base of the Mordor Cliffs. AR20-252R, about 1,500 feet west of the West Pit, was located too far to the south and did not reach the Moss stockwork zone. AR20-251R, about 1,300 feet west of the West Pit, intersected two mineralized zones:

1. 20 ft grading.0.027 oz/ton Au, 0.011 oz/ton Ag between 40 ft to 60 ft downhole; and

2. 80 ft grading 0.010 oz/ton Au, 0.04 oz/ton Ag between 175 to 255 ft downhole.

Mordor Vein

The Mordor vein, lying along the base of the cliffs about 800 feet west of the West Pit, was tested by shallow (94-ft-deep) percussion holes in 2018. One vertical reverse-circulation hole was drilled in 2020 to test mineralization at depth. Hole AR20-254R drilled two thick sections of mineralization:

1. 40 ft grading 0.011 oz/ton Au, 0.10 oz/ton Ag from 105 ft to 145 ft downhole, including 5 ft grading 0.031 oz/ton Au, 0.33 oz/ton Ag from 145 ft to 150 ft downhole; and

2. 80 ft grading 0.012 oz/ton Au, 0.02 oz/ton Ag from 310 ft to 390 ft downhole.

Mid-West Extension

At Midwest Extension, centered about 2,300 feet west of the west end of the West Pit, one reverse circulation hole was drilled to test for bulk tonnage gold mineralization and to verify results from Reynolds Metals' drilling in 1991. Drill Hole AR21-253R, a 400-foot vertical reverse circulation hole, drilled in the northwest part of the target area, intersected four zones of mineralization between the surface and 390 feet depth. Results of AR21-253R confirm the existence of thick sections of low-grade gold at Mid-West Extension, verify results from Reynold's Metals' 1991 drilling, and suggest good potential for a bulk-tonnage gold deposit at shallow depth.

West Oatman

One reverse-circulation hole was drilled at the West Oatman target, a vein/breccia system lying about one mile south of the Moss mine on the south side of Silver Creek Wash. Drill hole AR21-259R was a vertical hole drilled as an offset to Reynolds Metals' hole BW 92-10, which encountered 145 feet grading 0.016 oz/ton gold.

AR20-259R intersected 175 feet grading 0.024 oz/ton gold and 0.431 oz/ton silver including 60 feet grading 0.0452 oz/ton gold and 1.03 oz/ton silver, about 50 feet downdip of BW 92-10. The drill results suggest significant thickening and increase in grade with depth in the West Oatman system. A drilling program to follow up the results of hole AR20-259 is planned. The drilling will expand upon previous drilling by Reynolds Metals and 13 core holes drilled by Golden Vertex in 2017.

Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Information on sample preparation and QA/QC protocols is only available for drilling completed by the Company and Golden Vertex.

Drilling 2011-2013

Exploration drilling Phases I – III were conducted in the years 2011-2013. Sampling methods in this time period included reverse circulation drilling, diamond core drilling and percussion drilling. Phase I samples were assayed at the ALS Chemex laboratory in Reno, Nevada. Samples from phases II and III were assayed at the Inspectorate laboratory in Sparks, Nevada. Blanks, standards and field duplicates were inserted into the assay stream.

Drilling 2016-2017

Exploration drilling Phase IV was conducted in the years 2016-2017. Samples were assayed at the Inspectorate laboratory conforming to International Standard ISO 9001:2008 in Sparks, Nevada. This drilling campaign consisted of diamond core, reverse circulation, and percussion drilling.

Rock samples were dried, crushed and pulverized to 85% passing through a 200-mesh sieve. The pulps were assayed for gold using a 30-gram aliquot by fire assay with atomic absorption finish. Assays above a threshold limit of 0.292 oz/ton (10 g/t) for gold were rerun using a gravimetric finish. The pulps were also assayed for 35 elements including silver with a 0.25-gram split using four acid digestion Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectrometer analysis.

Drilling 2018

The exploration drilling conducted in 2018 was solely percussion drilling, which did not meet CIM's best practice guidelines. None of the 2018 exploration drilling was used in resource estimation.

Drilling 2019-Present

All drilling completed after 2013 that was used for resource estimation was either reverse circulation or diamond drilling.

Exploration drilling Phase VI was conducted in 2019. A certified standard, a blank and a field duplicate sample were inserted into the assay stream for every 30 samples submitted to Skyline Assayers and Laboratories ("**Skyline**") of Tucson, Arizona. During this drilling program and earlier, duplicate samples were taken at the rotary splitter for reverse circulation samples and as quarter core for diamond core samples during cutting in the core shed. Exploration drilling Phase VII began in 2020 and is ongoing. A certified standard, a blank and a coarse reject duplicate sample are inserted into the assay stream for every 20 samples submitted to Skyline. During this drilling program, duplicate samples are taken from the coarse rejects at the assay laboratory. Samples from the reverse circulation drill cuttings are collected at five-foot intervals by the drilling crew using a wet rotary splitter. Samples are collected in bags with a sample tag inserted and delivered to a secure on-site location prior to pick-up by Skyline.

Drill core from the diamond core rig is pulled from the core barrel by the drillers and broken into lengths to fit into the core boxes. The depth of the core is labeled by the drillers when it is placed in the core box. The core is later logged and cut by geologists in the core shed. Half core is assayed on five to 10-foot intervals. Half core samples are placed in bags with a sample tag inserted and delivered to a secure on-site location prior to pick-up by Skyline. All assays completed from 2019 and later were performed by Skyline in Tucson, Arizona. Rock samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to 95% passing through a 150-mesh sieve. The pulps are assayed for gold using a 30-gram aliquot by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. Assays above certain threshold limits for both gold and silver (5 g/t for gold and 100 g/t for silver, 0.146 oz/ton gold and 2.92 oz/ton silver) are rerun using a gravimetric procedure. Rejects and pulps are stored at Golden Vertex's warehouse in Bullhead City, Arizona, for future reference.

Data Verification

IMC utilized QA/QC information collected by Golden Vertex to confirm that the database was applicable for determination of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources. The following items were addressed during this analysis.

- Data Entry: Evaluated by checking that Golden Vertex provided an electronic data base against a selected subset of original laboratory assay certificates.

- Precision: Evaluated by analysis of the duplicate assays of samples.

- Cross Contamination: Evaluated by analysis of blanks inserted into the assay stream.

- Accuracy: Evaluated by analysis of standard samples inserted into the assay stream.

- Alternative Sample Collection Types: Evaluated by nearest neighbor analysis of drilling methods and time periods.

The data base was provided to IMC in two components: pre-2020 drilling and post-2020 drilling, which included eight additional holes added to the database in June 2021.

Certificate Check

2020-2021 Drilling

All assay certificates for the 2020 and 2021 drilling data were made available to IMC. Of 22,124 assay intervals checked in the 2020-2021 drilling, 115 database entry errors in the gold assays and 100 entry errors of silver assays were found. The data entry error rate was less than 0.5%. The intervals in error were corrected in the database used by IMC prior to resource estimation.

2019 and Earlier Drilling

Comma delimited files of certificates were provided for Golden Vertex's drilling between 2012 and 2019. In addition, PDF files of assay certificates for the 21 holes drilled by Magma Copper Company in 1991 were provided. All available comma delimited files were checked against the database and the PDF files were spot checked against the database.

There were 16,450 gold assays in the pre-2019 database that were checked against available certificates. Of those, 175 assay intervals within the same assay batch in drill holes 1_00B through 6_00B did not precisely match the certificates (1%). The database assay data were, however, quite similar to the certificate values. Batch reassaying is considered to be the reason behind the differences noted. In light that the certificates and data base were so close for the 175 intervals, no correction was made to the data base.

The certificates prior to 2019 also included 15,313 silver assay intervals that were checked against the database. No issues were found with the silver assay grades.

Duplicates

Since the start of 2020, all duplicate samples have been coarse reject material from the assay laboratory crusher. The staff at Golden Vertex refers to these as "Prep. Duplicates". The Prep. Duplicates' insertion rate has been approximately 4- 5% during that period. From 2020 through July 2021, there have been a total of 950 prep duplicates inserted into the assay stream. IMC has been provided 128 additional duplicates representing drill periods prior to 2020. Those are a mixture of field duplicates and other unknown methods.

IMC completed XY plots with regression and other statistical measures to check the duplicate results. Table 9 presents two hypothesis tests that compare the original samples to the prep duplicates. The T-test confirms that the two populations have sufficiently similar mean values. The Paired-T test addresses how the paired samples vary from

each other. In aggregate the two tests summarize any bias in the mean values as well as the similarity of the variance from both data sets.

Table 9 T-Test and Paired T for 950 duplicates from 2020 through 2021

No.	Original Au (oz/ton)		Duplicates Au (oz/ton)		Test of the Mean			Paired T test		
Samples	Mean	Variance	Mean	Variance	T-stat	d.f.	Result	Paired-t	d.f.	Result
950	0.0039	0.0001	0.0040	0.0001	0.22	949	acceptable	1.86	949	acceptable

*d.f.-Degrees of Freedom

Blanks

Blanks have been inserted in the assay stream by Golden Vertex since they began drilling in 2011. Starting in 2019, there is approximately one blank to every 23 assay intervals. Between 2011 and 2018, there was approximately one blank every 53 assay intervals. There have been 1,403 blanks inserted since 2011. There are five gold blanks reported over 0.001 oz/ton (0.35%) and none reported over 0.002 oz/ton. These values are all substantially less than the mineral resource cutoff. Of the 1,403 silver assays of the blanks inserted over time, there is only one above 0.06 oz/ton silver. The results of the blank analysis indicate that there is no issue regarding cross-contamination between samples.

Standards

Standards have been inserted in the assay stream by Golden Vertex since it began drilling in 2011. In 2019 and later, there is approximately one standard to every 18 assay intervals. Between 2011 and 2018, there was approximately one standard inserted for every 26 assay intervals. IMC has completed a careful statistical analysis of the inserted standards. Although unconventional, an XY plot has been prepared where the assayed results of each standard are reported against the accepted certified value of the standard. This method illustrates that the few problems with standards that are out of tolerance are very likely swaps where a different sample was tested than recorded. This could occur in the recording process or physically inserting the wrong standard into the assay stream. The results of the standard insertions, as checked on standard control charts with relevant certified reference material confidence intervals, generally confirm that the laboratory results are reasonably accurate.

Verification of Alternative Sample Methods and Drilling Programs

Nearest neighbor pairing was used to confirm the similarity of alternative sample methods and drill programs. The QA/QC analysis just discussed was used to confirm that the drilling completed in 2020-2021 was reliable and could be used as a basis to compare against other programs in historic time periods. In this analysis, pairs of assay data located 10 ft and 20 ft apart from each other are selected where one member of the pair is of one test group and the second member of the pair is from the group being compared. Two statistical hypothesis tests are utilized on the paired data. The first is a check that the two sets have similar mean grade (bias check) using a large population method similar to the T-Test (Smith-Satterthwaites' Test). The second is a Paired-T test to confirm that the variability between individual sample pairs is small. Indirectly, this is a test of similar variance.

Diamond to RC

Diamond drilling has been compared to Reverse Circulation drilling to establish that both are reliable and can be commingled in the assembly of the resource model.

Diamond+RC to Percussion+Air Track

The diamond and RC holes were paired with nearby percussion and Air Track drilling. Based on the hypothesis testing, there does not appear to be an issue with including the percussion and Air Track drilling in the dataset used to estimate the resource.

Diamond+RC to Channel+Trench

The diamond and RC holes were paired with nearby channel and trench samples. Based on the hypothesis testing, there does appear to be a high bias in the channel and trench sampling. As a result, the channel and trench data were rejected from use in the resource model. There is a sufficiently high density of drilling in the areas of trench and channel samples such that trench and channel data were not required in the resource estimation.

2020-2021 Drilling Compared to 2011 - 2019 Drilling

Due to the limited number of duplicates available for the 2011-2019 drilling , a nearest neighbor comparison between the 2011-2019 and 2020-2021 drilling data has been completed to add confidence to the utilization of the 2011 to 2019 drilling.

Table 10 Paired Data of 2020-2021 compared to 2011-2019 Drilling

Separation	No.	2020/2021 Au (oz/ton)		2011-2019 Au (oz/ton)		Test of the Mean			Paired T test		
Dist. (ft)	Samples	Mean	Variance	Mean	Variance	T-stat	d.f.	Result	Paired-t	d.f.	Result
20	41	0.017	0.001	0.016	0.001	0.05	78	acceptable	0.05	40	acceptable
30	250	0.006	0.000	0.007	0.001	0.42	436	acceptable	0.12	771	acceptable

*d.f.-Degrees of Freedom

Diamond+RC 2011-2021 to Diamond+RC pre-2011

The final nearest neighbor test paired RC/DDH drilling from the time period of 2011-2021 with RC/DDH drilling before 2011. There does not appear to be an issue with combining historical and recent drilling.

Additional Data Rejects

Golden Vertex provided a description of drill holes in the database that are unreliable for resource estimation. IMC chose not to include drill holes labeled “Long Hole” for lack of information available on the drilling type and because they have been mined out already.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing since November 2017

Recent metallurgical testing has primarily focused on assessing the metallurgical response of monthly composites taken from the crushing plant through column leach tests. The test work has been performed by site personnel and the associated assaying has been performed at the on-site assay facility.

Metallurgical Test Work Results

The samples collected for metallurgical testing on which column leach testing was performed are monthly composites obtained from the crushing plant and are representative of material placed on the heaps for leaching. Recoveries are based on the back calculated head grade and range from 72% to 94% and 21% to 60% for gold and silver, respectively. The average gold recovery is 80% while the average silver recovery is 43%.

The metallurgical recoveries reported are undiscounted. A discount factor is commonly applied to column leach recoveries when estimating the expected production from a full-scale leaching operations to account for inefficiencies incurred. The discount factor typically ranges from 3% to 5%. In this case, the expected ultimate leach pad recovery for gold could be expected to range from 75% to 77% based on the average column leach test recovery, while the silver recovery could be expected to range from 40% to 43%. Given the slow nature of silver recovery, the ultimate recovery could be expected to approach 50% given enough time and solution application; however, the volume of solution required to achieve 50% is significantly higher than that required for gold recovery, which may not be practical.

Production Reconciliation

Current gold and silver recoveries from the leach pad are 70% and 34%, respectively. These figures agree with expectations based on the recoveries observed in the monthly composite column leach tests. Figure 3 shows the cumulative gold placement and production records for the leach pad along with the projected recoverable ounce inventory. The recoverable ounce placement values are based on an assumed 77% recovery. The trends show that production tracks consistently with the recoverable estimate. The recoverable ounce inventory is stable and has decreased over the last year as operational consistency has improved.

Figure 3 Life of Pad Heap Leach Gold Placement and Production Trends

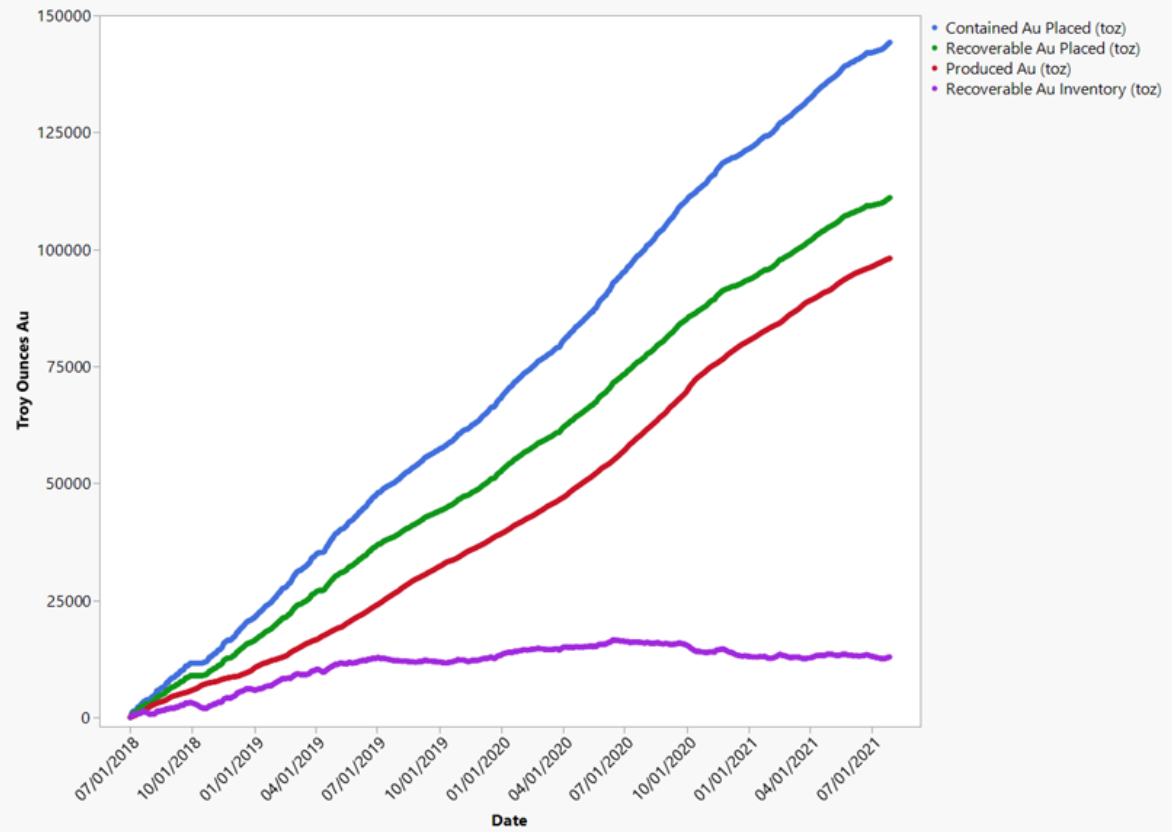
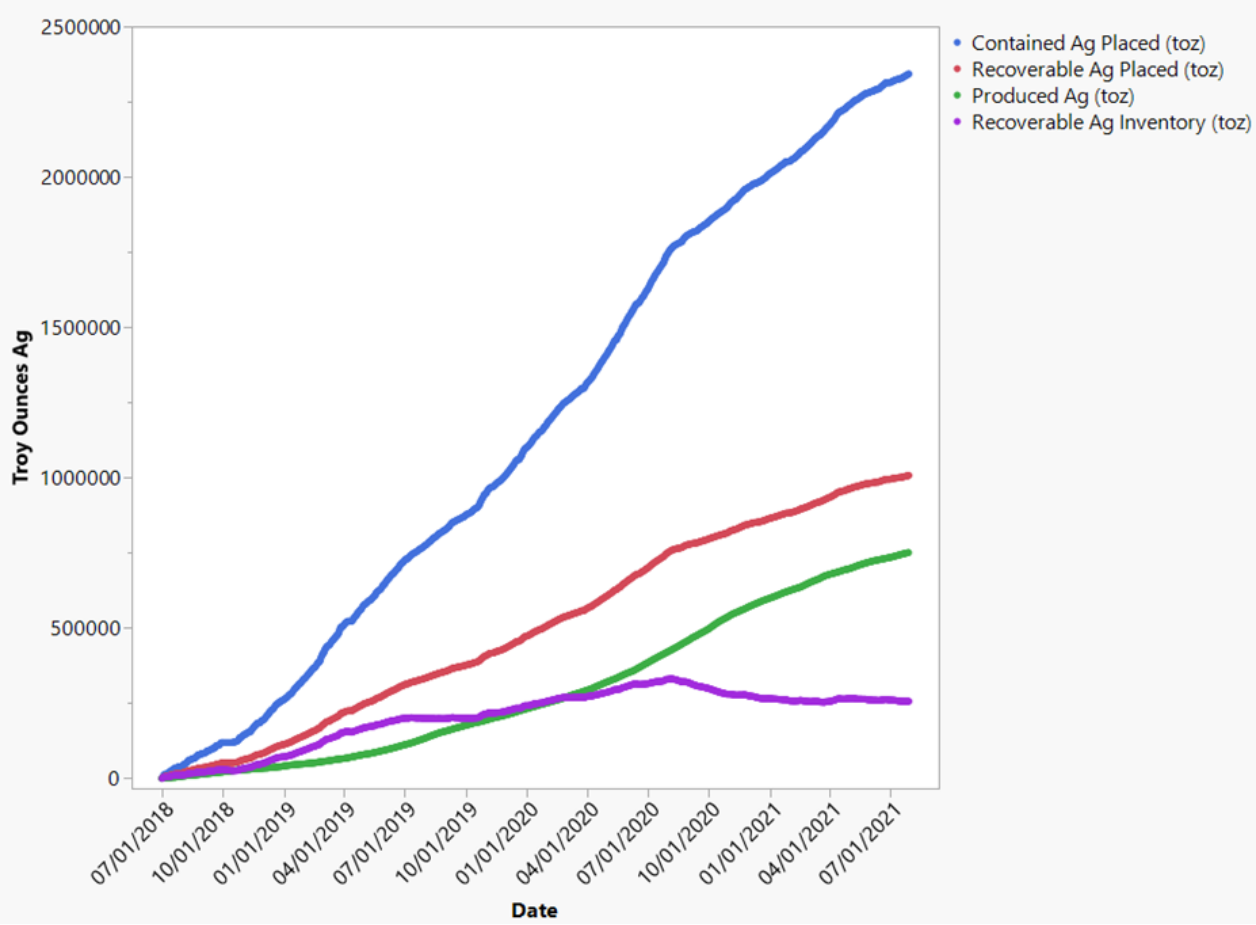


Figure 4 below shows the cumulative silver placement and production records for the leach pad along with the projected recoverable ounce inventory. The recoverable ounce placement values are based on an assumed 43% recovery. The trends show that production tracks consistently with the recoverable estimate. The recoverable ounce inventory is stable and has decreased over the last year as operational consistency has improved.

Figure 4 Life of Pad Heap Leach Silver Placement and Production Trends



The estimated 7% of recoverable gold placed in inventory agrees with trends apparent in the column leach test data. In nearly every case in the extraction profiles for column leach tests, the extraction is increasing well after 100 days of leaching. The average extraction increase over all the columns from 100 days to cessation of leaching is 4.7% and is 5.6% from 90 days. These trends indicate that the current inventory should be recovered as the amount of material placed on the leach pad increases and more material receives multiple leach cycles.

Similar to the gold recovery, silver recovery continues to increase beyond 100 days but at a slower rate. However, this suggests that leaching will continue as the ore is exposed to additional leach cycles.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mineral Resource model was developed by IMC during May and June of 2021. The drill hole database and interpretations of geology used in developing the resource model were provided to IMC by Golden Vertex.

The geology solids provided were reviewed by IMC. The final database used in Mineral Resource estimation was a subset of the drill hole database provided by Golden Vertex based on review of the assay data and QA/QC data.

The Moss Mine has been mined continuously since the beginning of 2018. Production data was made available by Golden Vertex for validating the grade model developed for the Moss Mine Report. The most reliable production data was tonnage mined out of the Center Pit between February 2019 and November 2020. Grade estimation methods were chosen that would produce an estimate that reflected historical production.

The Mineral Resource was established using a 3-D block model to estimate the in-situ mineralization. The component of the in-situ material that meets the requirements for reasonable expectation of economic extraction was developed using pit optimization software (Lerchs-Grossman algorithm) and metal prices of US$1,800/oz. gold and 22.00/oz silver. The estimates of economic inputs and metal recovery were based on actual mining and processing costs that are incurred by the mine site in operations.

Economic benefit was applied to all three confidence classes of Measured, Indicated and Inferred for the determination of Mineral Resources. No restrictions were applied to constrain the computer pit shell from mining site infrastructure. Table 11 summarizes the input parameters for determination of the Mineral Resource.

Table 11 Pit Optimization Parameters for Defining Mineral Resource

Input Parameter	Value	
Gold Payable	100	%
Silver Payable	20	%
Royalty	4.50	%
Marketing Cost	10.00	US$/oz Au
Gold Recovery	77	%
Silver Recovery	43	%
Mining Cost in situ	2.89	US$/ton
Incremental Cost Below 1900'	0.02	US$/ton/bench
Bench Discounting	0.00	%/bench
Mining Cost Fill	1.97	US$/ton
Process Cost	4.18	US$/ton ore
G&A Cost	1.77	US$/ton ore
Slope Angles:		
North Wall	63	degrees
South Wall	45	degrees
Fill Material	37	degrees

The result of applying the above input parameters to the Moss block model is the statement of Mineral Resources in Table 12 that reflects the project status as of July 1, 2021. The formula for the cutoff grade used for the Mineral Resource is provided below:

$$\frac{\text{US\$5.95/ton processed + General and Administrative Costs}}{\text{(US\$1,800/oz Au Price - US\$10/oz Selling Cost)*77\% Recovery*(100\%-4.5\% Royalty)}} = 0.0045 \text{ oz/ton}$$

Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves. The Mineral Resource could change as additional drilling is completed or as additional process recovery information becomes available. Metal prices and operating costs could materially change the resources in either a positive or negative way.

Table 12 Moss Mine Project Mineral Resources, July 1, 2021

Material Type Classification	Cutoff Grade oz/t	Tonnage Ktons	Head Grade Au (oz/ton)	Head Grade Ag (oz/ton)	Contained Metal Au (koz)	Contained Metal Ag (koz)
Measured	0.0045	9,257	0.012	0.15	107.4	1,389.0
Indicated	0.0045	33,576	0.011	0.13	382.8	4,365.0
Measured+Indicated		42,833	0.011	0.13	490.2	5,754.0
Inferred	0.0045	7,233	0.010	0.13	73.8	940.0

Notes:
The Mineral Resource is inclusive of the Mineral Reserve
Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability
The Mineral Resource estimate was prepared by Jacob Richey of IMC
Mineral Resource was prepared in accordance with CIM Definition Standards
Summation errors are due to rounding
Metal Prices used: US$1,800/oz Au, US$22.00/oz Ag
Imperial tonnages are reported. ktons are 1,000 short tons of 2,000 lbs
koz are 1,000 troy ounces
oz/ton is troy ounces per short ton
Inputs to pit optimization on Table 11

Mineral Reserve Estimate

Computer Generated Pits

The final pit design and internal phase designs that contain the Mineral Reserve were guided by the results of the Lerchs-Grossman ("**LG**") algorithm. The LG algorithm is a tool for phase design guidance. The algorithm applies approximate costs and recoveries along with estimated pit slope angles to establish theoretical economic breakeven pit wall locations.

Economic input applied to the algorithm is necessarily preliminary as it is one of the first steps in the development of the mine plan. The computer-generated pit shell geometries should be considered as approximate as they do not assure access or working room. Multiple LG pit shells were run at a range of metal prices. The base case metal prices were:

Au: US$1,525/oz. Ag: US$18.50/oz.

The base case metal prices were factored upward and downward (revenue factors) from 0.72 to 1.08 of the base case. Pit shells were run at reduced revenue factors to identify geometries suitable for initial phases. Measured and Indicated blocks only were allowed to contribute positive economic value. The computer-generated pit shells used to guide phase design were restricted from mining the existing crusher location as well as the north wall of the pit. These restrictions were applied to the LG algorithm because it cannot take into account the practicalities of moving the crusher or mining width requirements of pushing back the north wall. The remainder of the economic inputs are provided in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Input Parameters to LG Algorithm

Input Parameter	Value	
Gold Payable	100	%
Silver Payable	20	%
Royalty	4.50	%
Marketing Cost	10.00	US$/oz Au
Gold Recovery	77	%
Silver Recovery	55	%
Mining Cost Insitu	2.84	US$/t material mined
Incremental Cost Below 1900'	0.02	US$/t/bench

Input Parameter	Value	
Bench Discounting	0.50	%/bench
Mining Cost for Fill	1.87	US$/t material mined
Process Cost	4.33	US$/t ore
G&A Cost	1.77	US$/t ore

Selection of Ultimate Pit

LG shells of increasing size were evaluated to determine the pit geometry that would produce a robust mine schedule at the base case metal prices of: US$1,525/oz Au and US$18.50/oz Ag. This was accomplished by generating a suite of shells at "revenue factors" between 0.72 and 1.08 and comparing the value of the increasing shell tonnages tabulated at the base case metal prices. A pit shell value was assigned to each pit of:

Pit Value = Ore Tons x NSR (at US$1,525Au/US$18.50Ag in US$/ton) - US$6.10/ton proc + G&A)
- Total Tons x (US$2.84/ton + 0.02 Incremental Mining Cost in US$/ton/bench)

There appears to be marginal benefit of mining a pit larger than the 0.92-0.98 revenue factor pit at the base case metal prices. IMC designed the final pit at the Moss Mine Project to target the 0.98 revenue factor pit.

Updated Cost and Recoveries

The updated costs and recoveries are provided in Table 14. IMC conducted a sensitivity check on the impact of incorporating the new parameters and determined that the existing phase designs based on Table 13 are acceptable for mine planning and reserve definition and no re-design of the final pit or phases was necessary.

Table 14: Final Parameters used in Project Economics

Input Parameter	Value	
Gold Payable	100	%
Silver Payable	20	%
Royalty	4.50	%
Marketing Cost	10.00	US$/oz Au
Gold Recovery	77	%
Silver Recovery	43	%
Mining Cost Insitu	2.89	US$/ton material mined
Incremental Cost Below 1900'	0.02	US$/ton/bench
Bench Discounting	0.50	%/bench
Mining Cost Fill	1.97	US$/ton material mined
Process Cost	4.18	US$/ton ore
G&A Cost	1.77	US$/ton ore

Mineral Reserve Estimate

The Mineral Reserve is the sum of the Proven and Probable material that is scheduled to be processed in the mine plan. The cutoff grade for material sent to the crusher is 0.006 oz/t gold grade. This is above the "internal or marginal" cutoff grade to reflect operational practice and provide improved economics.

The Mineral Reserves are summarized in Table 15.

The Mineral Reserve could change as more drilling and engineering is completed. Metal prices or changes in metal recovery or operating costs could materially change the Mineral Reserve in a positive or negative way.

Table 15 Proven and Probable Mineral Reserve, July 1, 2021

Classification	Ore ktons	Gold oz/ton	Silver oz/ton	Cont. Au 000's oz	Cont. Ag 000's oz
Proven	5,083	0.013	0.17	68.1	858.8
Probable	8,965	0.013	0.15	116.4	1,342.0
Proven + Probable	14,048	0.013	0.16	184.5	2,200.8

Notes:
-Metal Prices used for Mineral Reserves: US$1525/oz Au; US$18.50/oz Ag.
-The Mineral Reserve is tabulated at a 0.006 oz/ton gold cutoff grade.
-The topography date used for tabulating the Mineral Reserve is July 1, 2021.
-Imperial tonnages are reported. Ktons are 1,000 short tons of 2,000 lbs.
-The Mineral Reserve estimate was prepared by Jacob Richey of IMC
-oz/ton is troy ounces per short ton.
-Numbers may not add exactly due to rounding.
-Mineral Reserve estimate was prepared in accordance with CIM Definition Standards.
-Reserve Estimate does not include inventory ounces on pad before July 1, 2021

Mining Methods

The Moss deposit is currently being mined by conventional open pit hard rock mining methods by contract miner McCoy and Sons Inc. ("**McCoy**") with drilling and blasting subcontracted to Western Explosive Systems Company. This mine plan is based on a continuation of contract mining.

Mining of the deposit is accomplished with 70-100 ton rigid frame haul trucks and front end loaders. Excavators are used for loading in areas where dilution could be an issue at ore waste boundaries. Mining geometries have been designed with nominal 200 ft operating widths to allow for equipment operating room. Mining occurs at 20-ft bench heights. The pit configuration is triple benched with catch benches every vertical 60 ft.

A quarterly schedule was developed for the mine plan. The schedule starts July 1, 2021. The crusher is planned to operate for 323 days per year with a throughput rate of 11,000 tons per day. This requires an ore production rate of approximately 888 ktons of ore to be sent to the crusher each quarter. Mining is expected to last for four years from Q3 2021 – Q2 2025.

The quarterly mine schedule is provided in Table 16.

Table 16 Moss Quarterly Mine Schedule

						Contained Metal		Recoverable Metal	
Period	Ore ktons	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Waste ktons	Total ktons	Au koz	Ag koz	Au koz	Ag koz
2021Q3	888	0.014	0.17	1,093	1,980	12.8	154.6	9.8	85.0
2021Q4	888	0.013	0.14	1,112	2,000	11.4	126.1	8.8	69.4
2022Q1	888	0.013	0.12	1,110	1,998	11.6	108.9	8.9	59.9
2022Q2	888	0.014	0.13	1,110	1,998	12.0	115.2	9.3	63.4
2022Q3	888	0.013	0.13	1,114	2,000	11.5	111.3	8.9	61.2
2022Q4	888	0.011	0.11	1,112	2,000	9.9	100.6	7.6	55.4
2023Q1	888	0.011	0.14	1,112	1,999	10.2	125.9	7.8	69.2
2023Q2	888	0.011	0.19	1,261	2,149	10.2	171.6	7.8	94.4
2023Q3	888	0.015	0.19	828	1,715	13.5	170.2	10.4	93.6
2023Q4	888	0.017	0.20	562	1,450	15.3	179.1	11.8	98.5
2024Q1	888	0.017	0.19	561	1,451	15.3	164.3	11.8	90.4
2024Q2	888	0.012	0.11	562	1,450	10.8	93.4	8.3	51.4
2024Q3	888	0.016	0.19	197	1,084	14.0	164.9	10.8	90.7
2024Q4	888	0.010	0.14	215	1,103	8.9	123.2	6.8	67.7
2025Q1	888	0.011	0.18	218	1,106	10.0	156.1	7.7	85.8
2025Q2	728	0.010	0.17	139	866	7.4	125.3	5.7	68.9
Total	14,048	0.013	0.16	12,306	26,349	184.7	2190.8	142.2	1204.9

*Recoveries: 77% for Gold; 55% for Silver

Mine Phase Designs

A total of four phase or pushback designs were developed to achieve the ultimate pit design. Phase designs are practical expansions of the mine excavation that incorporate haul road designs, operating room for equipment and all practical mining requirements.

Design Parameters

Pit slope angles are based on recommendations from a March 2017 report from Golder and Associates Inc. “Pit Slope Design Recommendations Moss Gold-Silver Project”. The Golder report recommended that 55° interramp angles (70° bench face angle with 20 ft catch benches every vertical 60 ft) would be achievable. The report also mentions that with excellent pre-split blasting results, the bench face angle can be increased from 70° to 80° resulting in an interramp angle of 63°.

Mining Pit Phase Progression

Pit phase progression occurs in the order of least expensive gold ounces to mine to most expensive. A description of the phase progression in the mine plan is provided below:

1. The first phase in the sequence is a continuation of the east pit that is currently being mined. It is mined down to the 1880’ bench.

2. The second phase is the first phase of the “West pit”. This phase mines out the higher-grade ore with a lower stripping ratio on the east side of the West pit. This phase mines down to the 2020’ elevation.

3. The third phase mines deeper in the east pit with a pushback on the south side of the pit. This phase also allows access back into the central pit where it mines out the access ramp left in the south wall and mines the central pit several benches deeper. This phase mines down to the 1760’ elevation.

4. The fourth and final phase pushes the west pit deeper and further west. This phase mines down to the 1900’ elevation.

Mine Production Schedule

The mine production schedule that is presented in Table 16 was based on the phase designs and the planned crusher feed rate. Sufficient waste is moved during the mine life to assure continued release of the required 11,000 tons per day process feed material. The cutoff grade of is 0.006 oz/ton.

The crusher location is directly south of the central pit with a surge stockpile located at the crusher pocket. The crusher pocket is not large enough for trucks to direct dump into the crusher; all ore is stockpiled and fed to the crusher with a CAT 988 front-end loader.

Waste Storage

The waste storage area is directly south of the east pit. Some historical waste will need to be rehandled in the mining of phase 3. This mine plan places waste rock further south and higher than the current configuration of the waste dump. The waste dump is constructed in 50 ft lifts at an angle of 2.5:1; this angle is achieved by leaving a 60 ft step-back every 50 ft lift.

Mining Contractor

The mining contractor is responsible for mine supervision, equipment operation, equipment maintenance, and blast hole drilling and sampling. Drilling is accomplished with smaller air track drills that are capable of drilling production holes and pre-split holes. Production drilling uses 5.5” diameter holes on 11x11 ft spacing. Pre-split drilling is accomplished with 4.5” holes on 4 ft spacing. A majority of the loading is accomplished with 13-yard CAT 992 front-end loaders. In locations where dilution is an issue, a 9-yard CAT 1200 excavator is used for loading. Haul trucks are CAT 775F 70-ton and CAT 777F 100-ton trucks.

Recovery Methods

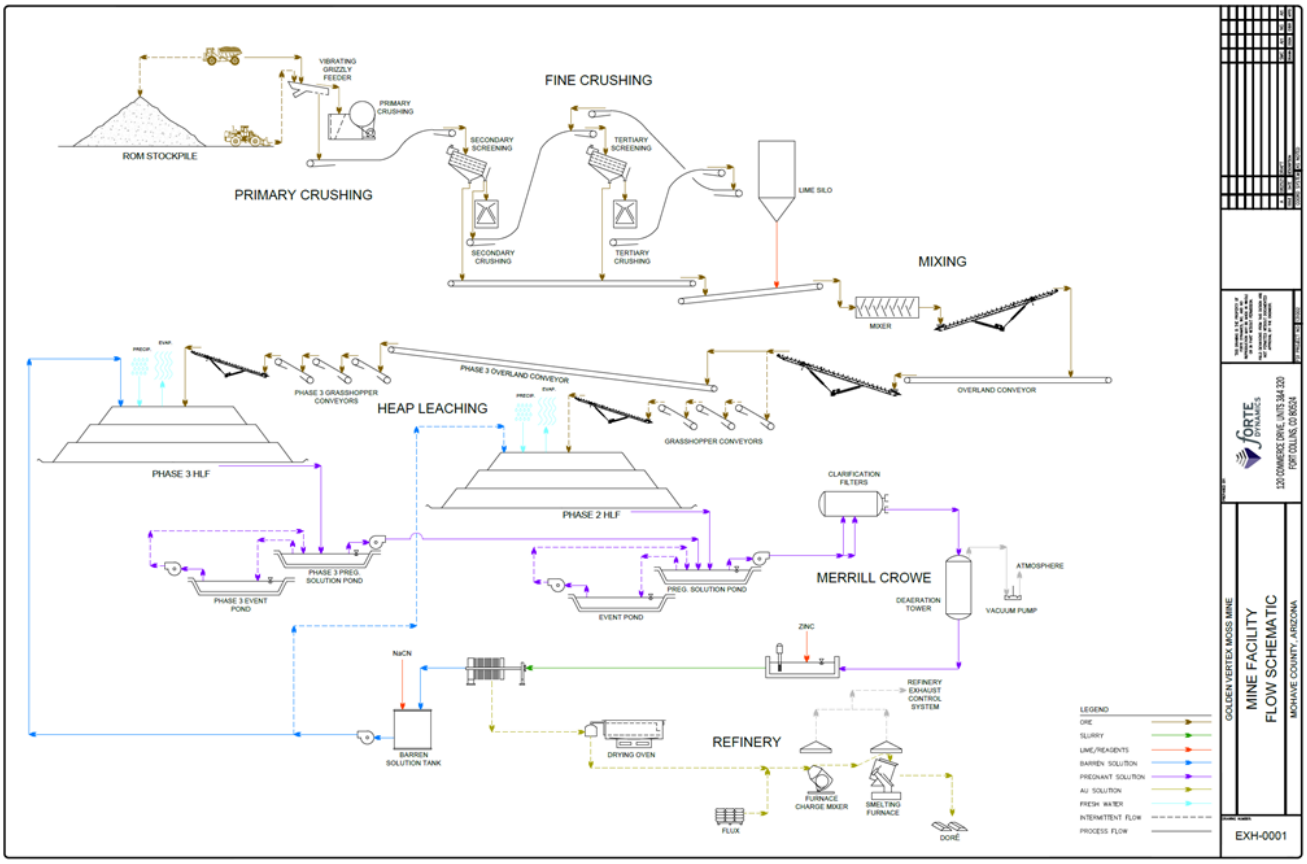
The Moss Mine Project extracts gold and silver from ore via heap leaching. Mined ore is crushed and conveyed to heaps where it is stacked. Following stacking, the leach pads are irrigated with dilute sodium cyanide solution. Gold and silver are dissolved as the sodium cyanide solution passes through the leach pads. The solution (referred to as pregnant solution) exits the leach pads and flows to a pregnant solution pond. From the pregnant solution pond, the solution is passed through a Merrill-Crowe plant where the gold and silver are precipitated out of solution using zinc powder. The precipitate is filtered, dried, and smelted to produce doré bars.

The following discussion presents a summary process flowsheet along with a process description. Also presented is a summary of process statistics from the operation.

Recovery Methods

A simplified process flow diagram for the Moss Mine Project is shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5 Simplified Process Flow Diagram



Mined ore is trucked from the mine to the crushing plant. The ore is dumped directly onto the ROM pad. Ore is then reclaimed by a front-end loader and fed to the primary crusher feed hopper.

The primary crusher reduces the feed material to a P80 of approximately 3 inch (80 mm). The product is conveyed to a 66-ton (60 tonne) surge bin. A belt feeder removes material from the surge bin to a triple deck vibrating screen. Screen oversize passes to a secondary crusher where it is reduced to a P80 approximately of 1.3 inch (33 mm). Screen undersize passes to the final product conveyor. Intermediate screen product combines with the secondary crusher product and is conveyed to a 143-ton (130 tonne) surge bin ahead of the tertiary crushing circuit. Two belt feeders remove ore from the surge bin and independently feed two screens ahead of two tertiary crushers. Undersize from the screens is sent as final product. Screen oversize passes through the tertiary crushers where the size is reduced and conveyed back to the tertiary screens for re-classification. The product from the crushing plant has a target P80 of 3/8 inch (9.5 mm). The operation began, crushing to a P80 of ¼ inch (6.35 mm); however, increasing the crush size was found to reduce crusher maintenance while having no appreciable impact on recovery. Dust suppression is controlled in the crushing circuit with water sprays and dust collectors.

Crushed ore was agglomerated via drum using cement and water at startup. However, with little clay or ultra-fine material, agglomeration was deemed unnecessary. In 2020, the drum agglomerator was removed and replaced with a paddle wheel mixer. The cement addition was replaced with pebble quicklime that is added to the conveyor belt ahead of the mixer. The ore and lime are conveyed using an overland conveyor followed by a series of grasshopper type conveyors to the leach pad from where it is stacked to a target height of 33 feet (10 meters).

Following stacking, the ore is irrigated with a dilute sodium cyanide solution via drip emitter. The solution passes through the heap leach pad and exits the bottom. As it travels through the heap, the solution dissolves gold and silver.

The solution discharging from the heap is loaded with dissolved gold and silver and is referred to pregnant solution. The pregnant solution flows from the heaps or is pumped to a pregnant solution pond. From the pregnant solution pond, it is pumped to the Merrill-Crowe plant. The pregnant solution passes through clarifier filters to remove any entrained solids from the solution. The oxygen content in the solution is then decreased by passing through a deaeration tower. Zinc dust is added to the discharge solution from the deaeration tower. The dissolved gold and silver plates onto the zinc dust and forms a precipitate. The solution passes through plate and frame filter presses where the precious metal bearing precipitate is removed. The discharge solution from the precipitate filters is referred to as barren solution, which reports to the barren solution tank. Sodium cyanide is added to the barren solution to the target concentration, and then the barren solution is pumped back to the heap leach pad for further leaching.

The precipitate from the filters is removed and collected in pans. The pans are placed in ovens where the precipitate is dried. The dried precipitate is mixed with fluxes and smelted in a furnace to produce doré bars for sale to refiners. The smelting process also produces slag. The slag is crushed and screened to recover any high-grade chips which are returned to the smelting furnace. The remaining slag is stored for transfer or disposal. Fumes from the melting furnace are collected through ductwork and passed through a scrubber before discharging to atmosphere.

Salient Production Statistics

The cumulative metallurgical recovery for gold and silver as at July 1, 2021 is approximately 70% and 34%, respectively. Target metallurgical recoveries are 77% and 43% for gold and silver respectively.

Metallurgical accounting is indicating that, up to July 28, 2021, 102,694 ounces of gold and 768,248 ounces of silver have been produced from the project since startup. Reconciliation of metal sold to the projected metal produced is consistently within 1%, generally with metal poured reporting slightly higher than the forecasted metal produced. Bench scale metallurgical test work on leach material is ongoing. This test work indicates that expected metallurgical recoveries for gold ranged from 72% to 94% and for silver they range from 21% to 60% for test work through October 2020. The average for the gold recoveries was 80%, while the average for silver was 43%. The recoveries from the onsite test work are undiscounted to account for any factors involved in applying bench scale results to that expected under field conditions.

Current gold and silver recoveries from the leach pad are 70% and 34%, respectively. The recoverable ounce placement values are based on an assumed 77% gold recovery and 43% silver recovery. The trends show that production tracks consistently with the recoverable estimate. The recoverable ounce inventory is stable and has decreased over the last year as operational consistency has improved. It is anticipated that inventories will continue to decrease over time with continuing operational consistency.

A relatively small number of gold and silver ounces were discounted from the economic model. While the metal is recoverable, the cost to recover the ounces exceeds the value realized through recovery and doré production. However, the overall gold recoveries are still anticipated to range from 75% to 77% with silver recoveries ranging from 40% to 43%.

Infrastructure, Permitting and Compliance Activities

Project Infrastructure and Logistical Issues

The Moss Mine Project has been in production for more than three years, so that sufficient infrastructure exists to produce gold and silver.

A power transmission line was recently constructed (approximately 11 miles) from Bullhead City to the mine site. The 24.9 kilovolt power line was energized through Mohave Electrical Co-operative on September 9, 2020, allowing the mine to go off diesel power generation. Some of the diesel generators will remain on site for backup.

The total water demand at the mine site is on average about 225 gpm. During peak periods water demand ranges from about 200 gpm up to 300 gpm. The principal source for water supply is from pumped groundwater as well as pit de-watering. Make-up water demand is seasonal due to variations in the temperature, humidity and precipitation during the year. Make up water is trucked to site, when necessary.

All administration and support offices are located at the mine site. A warehouse is located off Silver Creek Road within Bullhead City limits. Access to the fenced mine site is through a gate which is monitored 24-hours a day by site security personnel. Golden Vertex provides company vans to transport personnel to and from the mine site. There are no maintenance workshops or a truck shop for the mining contractor. An area on the existing waste rock facility is provided for the mining contractor to perform equipment maintenance.

Blasthole samples are prepared and analyzed on site. The existing assay laboratory is housed in a shipping container for sample preparation. Two retro-fitted wooden sheds (12 x 32 ft) house the wet assay lab and fire assay laboratory. The laboratory is capable of processing about 160-180 samples per day during two shifts.

Environmental

Key issues identified during BLM environmental analyses included air quality (dust emissions); biological resources including springs and riparian vegetation; bats and wildlife use and management; habitat corridors and fragmentation; special status species habitat and use; vegetation and invasive species; cultural and tribal resources; noise; public access and recreation; socioeconomics; visual resources; groundwater resources; and cumulative impacts. There are no known environmental issues that would constrain the development of the resource.

Permitting

All land use and facility operating permits are in place to operate Phase III of the Moss Mine Project. The following agencies served as Cooperating Agencies with BLM during the Phase III plan review and impact assessment processes: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Arizona Game and Fish Department, City of Bullhead City, Mohave County, and Fort Mojave Indian Tribe. The Arizona State Mine Inspector oversees the reclamation plan on private lands.

Required Permits and Status

No new permits are required to develop the resource as all related activities would not exceed BLM-approved facility footprints. Minor modifications such as engineering design changes to approved facilities may be needed for the State of Arizona air and aquifer protection permits if process circuits are changed or optimized for processing the resource. Modification of these permits are routine as typical technical improvements are made.

Capital and Operating Costs

Operating Costs

The expected operating costs ("**OPEX**") for the Moss mine plan set out in the Moss Mine Report are estimated to total US$165.7 million. These costs include the costs of mining, ore and waste, processing, and G&A costs. The average operating costs over the life of mine by category are provided in Table 17.

All costs presented are based on 3rd quarter 2021 US Dollars.

Table 17 Moss Mine Life Operating Cost by Category

OPEX Category	Unit Cost	Units	Total Cost $US Million
Contract Waste Mining Cost	2.83	US$/ton Waste	34.83
Contract Ore Mining Cost	3.43	US$/ton Ore	48.21
Processing Cost	3.69	US$/ton Ore	51.85
Cost to Recover Inventory Ounces	-	-	5.90
G&A Cost	1.77	US$/ton Ore	24.86
Total			165.66

*Waste Mining Cost is an average of the cost to mine in-situ and fill material

Capital Costs

The expected capital costs ("**CAPEX**") for the remainder of the Moss mine life are estimated to total US$17.5 million. The only capital costs expected are for the construction of additional leach pad foundation and the cost for site reclamation. The estimated capital costs over time are provided in Table 18 below.

Table 18 Capital Cost Estimate by Year

	Totals	Time Period					
		Jul21-Dec21	Jan22-Dec22	Jan23-Dec23	Jan24-Dec24	Jan25-Mar25	Jan26-Mar26
Capital Costs 000's US$							
Heap Leach Pad	8,360	1,861	1,176	5,323	0	0	0
Reclamation	6,930	0	0	0	0	3,465	3,465
Contingency Avg. 14%	2,188	0	321	1,452	0	208	208
Total	17,479	1,861	1,497	6,775	0	3,673	3,673

*Contingency is 0% for Heap Leach Pad Costs in 2021 because 2021 costs are based on actual invoices. A contingency of 30% is applied to the remainder of the heap leach pad costs and 6% to the reclamation costs.

Economic Analysis

The Moss Mine Project's economic analysis is a conventional discounted cash flow model that is based on the mine plan and estimated project costs that are presented in the Moss Mine Technical Report. The analysis calculates annual cash flow projections over the life of mine as it is currently understood and incorporates metal sales costs, royalties and taxes. The analysis is based on 2021 third quarter U.S. dollars.

Since the Moss Mine Project has already been operational for four years, the only metric used to summarize the economic model is the discounted and non-discounted net present value ("**NPV**").

The base case metal prices for the financial analysis are US$1,700/oz for gold and US$18.50/oz for silver. Table 19 summarizes the economic model results at three sets of metal prices:

- The base case prices (US$1,700/oz gold and US$18.50/oz silver),
- October 1, 2021 Spot (US$1,757/oz gold and, US$22.10/oz silver), and
- Mineral Reserve metal prices (US$1,525/oz gold, US$18.50/oz silver).

Table 19 Financial Model Results (US$ Millions)

Metal Prices:	US$1,700/oz Au US$18.50/oz Ag	US$1,757/oz Au US$22.10/oz Ag	US$1,525/oz Au US$18.50/oz Ag
After-Tax Undisc. Cash Flow	54.2	60.3	31.6
After-Tax NPV5%	45.3	50.6	25.9
Pre-Tax Undisc. Cash Flow	60.7	68.8	35.7
Pre-Tax NPV5%	50.8	57.8	29.4

The start date for the economic analysis is July 1, 2021. All discounted metrics are discounted to July 1, 2021. The second half of 2021 is treated as a full year when applying discounting for simplicity.

Results

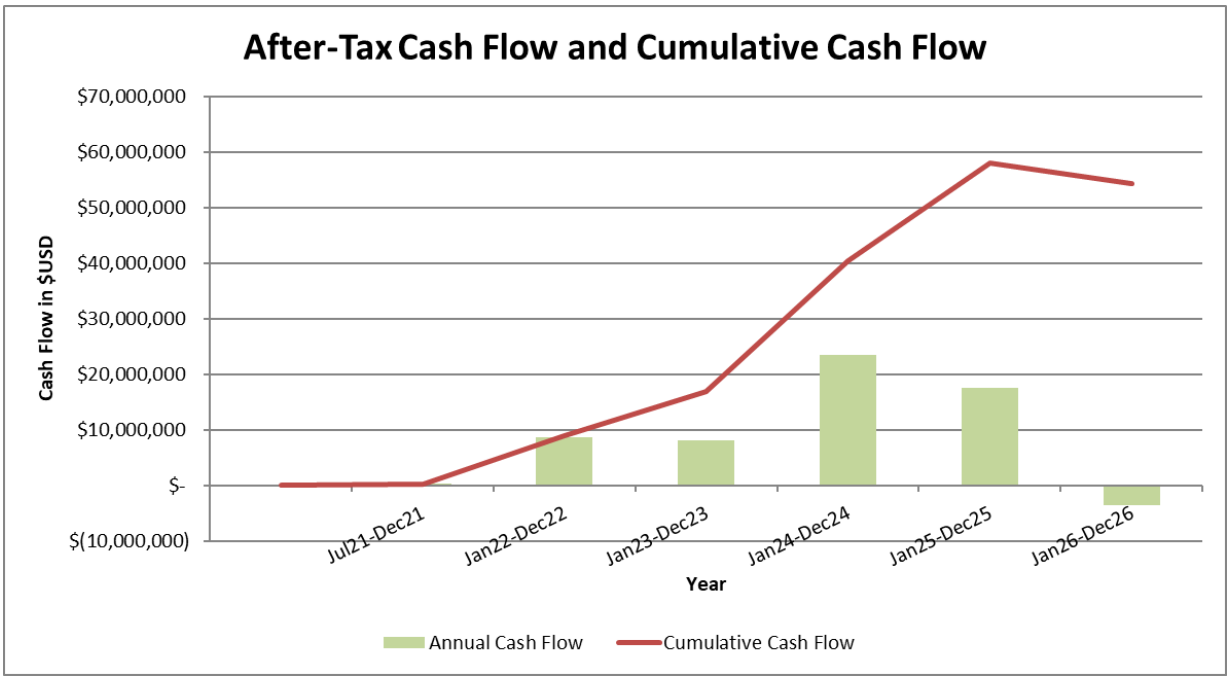
The economic model results at the financial analysis base case metal prices are presented in terms of NPV both on a pre-tax and after-tax basis. The NPV is presented both undiscounted and at a 5%, 10% and 15% discount rate as shown in Table 20. On an after-tax basis, the project has an $NPV_{5\%}$ of US$45.3 million.

Table 20 Financial Model Results, Pre-Tax and Post-Tax
(US$1,675/oz Au,US $18.50/oz Ag)

Metric	After-Tax	Pre-Tax
Undiscounted Cash Flow	US$54.2 Million	US$60.7 Million
NPV@5%	US$45.3 Million	US$50.8 Million
NPV@10%	US$38.2 Million	US$43.0 Million
NPV@15%	US$32.6 Million	US$36.7 Million

The undiscounted cash flows generated by the project financial model are provided graphically in Figure 6.

Figure 6 Undiscounted After-Tax Cash Flow

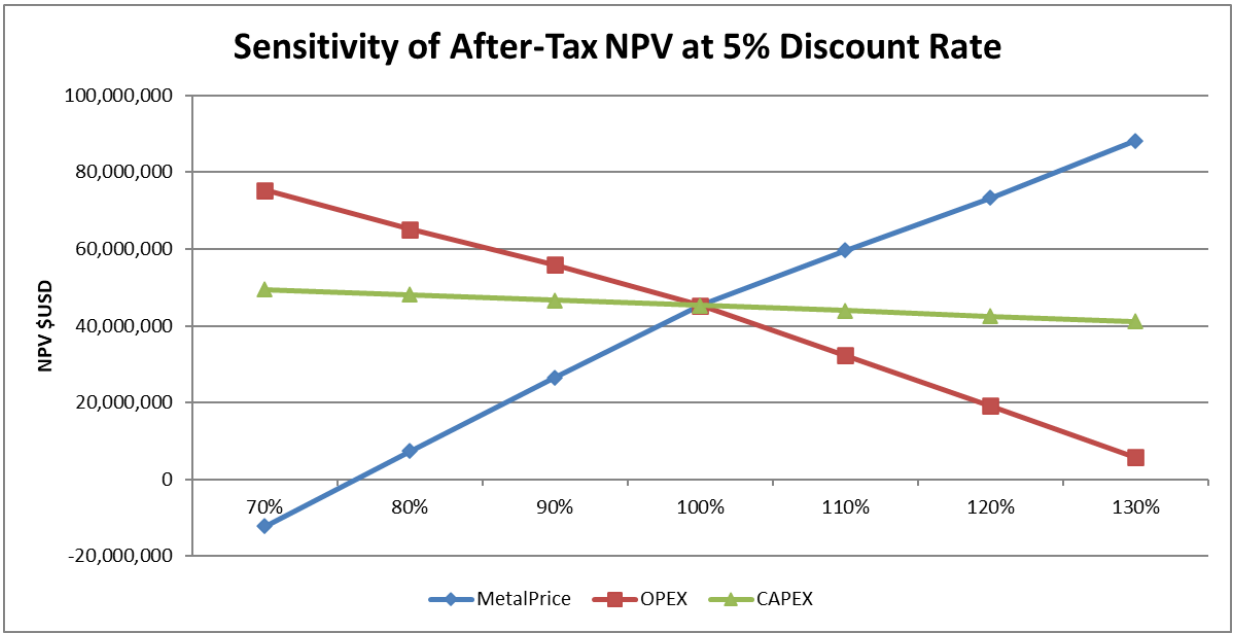


Sensitivity

The economic sensitivity of the project was evaluated with respect to OPEX, CAPEX, and metal prices between -30% and +30% of the base case values. Change in metal prices could also be indicative of changes in metal recovery and/or processed head grades.

Economic results appear to be most sensitive to metal prices and least sensitive to changes in capital cost. A spider graph depicting the results on project NPV by varying the OPEX, CAPEX and metal price inputs (one category at a time) is provided in Figure 7.

Figure 7 Sensitivity of After-Tax NPV



Exploration, Development and Production

For a description of the Company's current and contemplated exploration, development and production activities, please refer to *Exploration – The Company (2016 to Present)*", "*Drilling – 2020 – 2021 Drilling*", "*History – Operating Phases of the Moss Mine Project under the Company – Phase III and Current Project Description*" and "*Mining Methods*".

Hercules Project

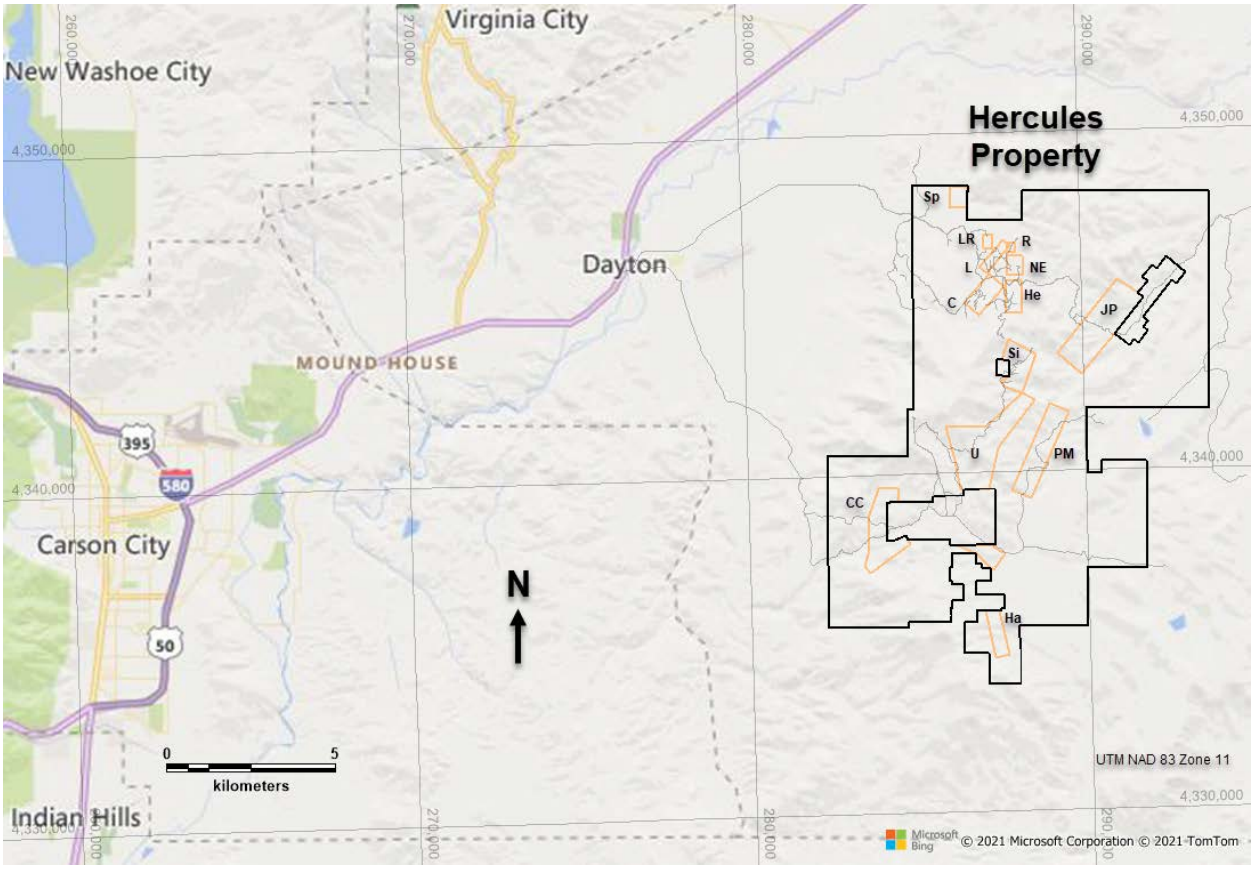
The technical information below relating to the most recent technical report for the Hercules Project, the Hercules Report, is derived from and has been updated, where necessary, from the Hercules Report. The following summary does not purport to be a complete summary of the Hercules Project and is subject to all the assumptions, qualifications and procedures set out in the Hercules Report and is qualified in its entirety with reference to the full text of the Hercules Report, except where such information has been updated as set out herein. Readers should read this summary and update in conjunction with the Hercules Report, a copy of which is on SEDAR under Eclipse Gold Mining Corporation. A copy is also provided on the Company's website under Projects, Hercules Project.

Project Description, Location and Access

The Hercules Project, part of the Como mining district, is located approximately 40 kilometers southeast of the city of Reno, in Lyon County, Western Nevada (Figure 1). A total of 1,323 unpatented and four patented lode mining

claims comprise the Hercules Project. In total, the property covers approximately 10,000 hectares (24,710 acres), which are owned or controlled by the Company. The principal access to the Hercules Project is from U.S. Highway 50 and the town of Dayton, Nevada located about 67 kilometers by road southeast of Reno, Nevada and 27 kilometers by road northeast of Carson City, Nevada. The Hercules Project can generally be accessed year-round.

Figure 1 Location Map of the Hercules Project (Target Areas: He=Hercules, C=Cliffs, L=Loaves, NE=Northeast, R=Rattlesnakes, LR=Lucky Rusty, Sp=Sprite, JP=Jurassic Park, Si=Sirens, U=Ursa, PM=Pony Meadows, CC=Como-Comets, Ha=Hades)



On August 9, 2019, Eclipse and Hercules Gold entered into the Iconic Option Agreement with Great Basin and Iconic, as amended on February 12, 2021, pursuant to which the Company became a party to the agreement, for an option to obtain a 100% interest in 116 unpatented mining claims situated in Lyon County, Nevada forming part of the Hercules Project.

The Iconic Option Agreement has a maximum term of 12 years from February 28, 2020 (the "**Listing Date**"), being the tenth day following the date that the Eclipse Shares commenced trading on the TSXV. In consideration for the option, Hercules Gold and the Company together are required to:

- pay US$50,000 to Great Basin and $325,000 to Iconic upon inception of the Iconic Option Agreement (paid);
- pay US$50,000 to Great Basin on each anniversary of the Listing Date (for an aggregate of US$600,000) (US$50,000 paid to date); and
- issue to Iconic common shares as follows: 1,000,000 Eclipse Shares on the Listing Date (issued) and 181,666 Common Shares (1,090,000 Common Shares on a pre-Consolidation basis) on each of the first (issued), second and third anniversaries of the Listing Date.

Hercules Gold is also required to pay all mining claim maintenance fees with respect to the claims subject to the Iconic Option Agreement and incur exploration expenditures as follows:

- $100,000 for the preparation of an NI 43-101 report with respect to the Hercules Project;
- US$550,000 by the first anniversary of the Listing Date (complete);
- An additional US$750,000 by the second anniversary of the Listing Date; and
- An additional US$1,000,000 by the third anniversary of the Listing Date.

All mineral titles and permits are held by Great Basin and will be transferred to Hercules Gold upon satisfaction of the obligations in the Iconic Option Agreement. The claims under the Iconic Option Agreement are subject to a 3% NSR, payable to Great Basin. Hercules Gold may repurchase 50% of the NSR for US$2,000,000 at any point prior to 90 days post commercial production, and Hercules Gold has the right of first refusal over the royalty should Great Basin seek to sell the royalty to any third party.

After the effective date of the Hercules Report and up to the date of this AIF, the Company has acquired an aggregate of 1,106 additional claims contiguous to the Hercules Project by staking. Such additional claims cover approximately 83 square kilometers in northwestern Nevada.

On January 6, 2020, Hercules Gold entered into an agreement with Joseph Sawyer, Sr. to acquire four additional claims that are contiguous to the Hercules Project in consideration for US$64,000, of which US$40,000 was paid on January 6, 2020, and US$24,000 was paid within a year of entering into the agreement. In addition, Hercules Gold granted Joseph Sawyer, Sr. a 2% NSR royalty over the claims subject to the agreement. Hercules Gold can repurchase 75% of the NSR for US$250,000 cash or equity of the Company. Hercules Gold will have right of first refusal on the purchase of the remaining 25% of the NSR.

On February 25, 2020, Hercules Gold entered into an agreement with Comstock Exploration to acquire two patented claims and five unpatented claims for a sum of US$100,000 (paid) and subject to a 2% NSR royalty. These claims cover approximately 0.50 square kilometers. Hercules Gold can repurchase each 1% of the NSR for US$75,000 per claim and has the right of first refusal in the event of a sale of the NSR.

On July 28, 2020, Hercules Gold entered into an agreement with Donna Santos to acquire two patented mineral claims for a sum of US$23,750 (paid) and subject to a 2% NSR. Hercules Gold can reduce the royalty from 2% to 0.5% by paying US$100,000 at any time after the first 12 months following commercial production.

On October 16, 2020, Hercules Gold finalized the acquisition of a 100% interest in eight unpatented lode mining claims located adjacent to the Hercules Project. The claims were acquired from Comstock Mining Inc. for consideration of 100,000 Eclipse Shares and a 2% NSR over the claims subject to the agreement. Hercules Gold can repurchase each 1% of the NSR for US$75,000 per claim and has the right of first refusal in the event of a sale of the NSR.

On October 21, 2020, Hercules Gold entered into an agreement with Nevada Select Royalty, Inc. to purchase a single unpatented mining claim located within the Hercules Project boundary for US$20,000 (paid) and by granting the seller a 2% NSR over the claim. Hercules Gold can repurchase 50% of the NSR for US$500,000 and has the right of first refusal for any sale of the NSR.

On November 24, 2020, Eclipse closed the acquisition of a 100% interest in 83 unpatented lode mining claims situated internal and adjacent to the Hercules Project as well as a historical dataset of 88 drillholes, 628 rock samples, 1,578 soil samples and other geological data from CP Holdings Corporation. The purchase price was US$100,000, 500,000 Eclipse Shares (issued on November 24, 2020), and the granting of an NSR to CP Holdings Corporation that varies between 1.25% and 2.5% on the mining claims. Hercules Gold has reserved the right to buy 50% of the NSR at any time by making a US$1,000,000 payment in cash and has a right of first refusal on the remainder.

Annual land holding costs, including lease payments and work commitments, in respect of the Hercules Project for 2021 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of Estimated Land Holding in 2021 Costs for the Hercules Project

Item	Estimated Cost (USD)
BLM Federal Mining Claim Maintenance Fees (1,323 unpatented mining claims; 2021-2022 assessment year)	$218,295
Lyon County Recording Fees (1,323 unpatented mining claims; 2021-2022 assessment year)	$15,910
Cash Payment to Great Basin pursuant to Iconic Option Agreement	$50,000
2021 Work Commitment as required pursuant to the terms of the Iconic Option Agreement	$750,000
Total	***$1,034,205***

Hercules Gold has the right to use the surface of the unpatented mining claims for exploration related purposes to September 1, 2022, and which it may maintain on a yearly basis beyond that by timely payment of claim maintenance fees and other filing requirements, and subject to applicable state and federal environmental regulations.

History

The information summarized under this heading has been extracted and modified to a significant extent from Noland (2011) and McGibbon (2012), as well as other sources cited.

Historical Mining

The Hercules Project is part of the Como mining district, which was worked as early as the late 1850s. About $500,000 in gold and silver was produced from the Como mining district since its discovery (Couch and Carpenter, 1943), although none of this production is attributed to the Hercules area. In the late 1880s, the Hercules Mining Company explored the property with approximately 610 meters of underground workings and reportedly mined and shipped some ore. Several decades later, an additional 457 meters of underground development took place, possibly in the mid-1920s to late-1930s. No production records are available for any of the historical mining at Hercules, although some authors (*e.g.*, McGibbon, 2012) have estimated that as much as 5,000 ounces of gold and 20,000 ounces of silver were extracted. This estimate is based on, "*…the lack of large volumes of dump material and the size of the underground workings…*", and the average grade applied is based on, "*…the required value for shipping ore during this period and recently reported underground sampling results…*". While the Hercules Report Authors did not attempt to verify this estimated production, the magnitude of observed underground workings and associated dump material, as well as gold and silver grades from rock-chip sampling, were considered consistent with the small amount of production estimated by McGibbon. Based on the site visits of the Hercules Report Authors, historical production of this magnitude was considered reasonable. A placer mining operation was attempted in the northeastern part of the property in the late 1970s to early1980s (McGibbon, 2012).

Historical Exploration

Modern-era exploration at Hercules began in the early 1980s. Asamera Minerals Inc. ("**Asamera**") explored for Comstock-vein style gold-silver mineralization on the southern parts of the original 116 claims subject to the Iconic Option Agreement (the "**original Hercules property**"). Asamera conducted substantial underground and surface channel sampling across the veins in the Hercules and West Cliffs areas and drilled nine diamond core drillholes. Although high-grade vein structures were not found, significant intervals of low-grade were identified. At about the same time, in 1984, St. Joe Gold Corporation ("**St. Joe**") leased the northern portion of the original Hercules property with the intent to explore for disseminated and vein-hosted gold mineralization. St. Joe conducted a broad campaign that consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, bulk sampling from trenches and outcrops, preliminary metallurgical test work, and reverse circulation ("**RC**") drilling.

In 1986, Horizon Gold Corporation ("**Horizon**") acquired both the north and south portions of the original Hercules property. Geological mapping, trenching, surface and underground sampling, RC drilling, and induced potential-resistivity and magnetic geophysical surveys were performed.

In 1992, Pioneer Mining Corporation ("**Pioneer**") merged the north and south portions of the original Hercules property into single ownership. Pioneer compiled the results of the historical exploration programs conducted to date at that time and produced the first resource estimates for the property. Pioneer leased the property to Phelps Dodge Corporation ("**Phelps Dodge**") in 1993, who conducted geologic mapping, rock and soil sampling, and a two-phase drill program from 1993 to 1997.

MinQuest, Inc. ("**MinQuest**") staked claims in the Hercules area beginning in 1999 and leased the property to Miranda Diamond Corporation ("**Miranda**") in 2003. Miranda then leased the claims to Lincoln Gold Corporation ("**Lincoln**") in 2004, who performed mapping and drilled three drillholes. Lincoln and Miranda eventually returned the property to MinQuest, who then leased the property to American Goldfields, Inc., ("**AGFL**") in 2005. AGFL conducted three drilling campaigns at Hercules through 2007. Willow Creek Enterprises ("**Willow Creek**") entered into an option agreement with MinQuest in 2010 and subsequently drilled 20 RC drillholes. Willow Creek entered into a joint venture agreement with Iconic in 2011 and subsequently a revised lease agreement with MinQuest in 2012. Iconic drilled eight diamond core and 12 RC drillholes in 2012 and conducted metallurgical test work on Hercules mineralized material.

Historical Drilling by Operator

Asamera Minerals Inc. – Early 1980s

Asamera drilled nine diamond core drillholes totaling 1,210 meters in the area of the historical adit at the Hercules target. These angled drillholes were widely spaced along the strike of the vein zone(s) intersected by the underground workings, and the drillholes were drilled from both the northwest and southeast. The core was selectively sampled only where quartz veins were present. Only 31 samples were collected and assayed, and the sample intervals ranged from 1.2 to 36.3 meters in length. The total length sampled and assayed represented only slightly more than 20% of the total length drilled. Although high-grade veins were not found, the sampled intervals returned grades ranging from 0.45 to 1.92 g Au/t with silver values up to 37.8 g Ag/t.

St. Joe Gold Corporation – 1984-1985

St. Joe drilled ten RC drillholes for a total of 794 meters in 1985. Of the 475 drill samples collected and analyzed, all but 12 had interval lengths of 1.52 meters (five feet), and nine of the remaining samples were taken at 3.05-meter (10-foot) lengths. Four of the St. Joe drillholes were scattered in the northern portion of the Loaves target, and the other six weredrilled along two veins at the Northeast target. The best results included 21.3 meters at 0.63 g Au/t and 4.4 g Ag/t in drillhole HY8508 (Loaves target), 47.2 meters at 0.44 g Au/t and 3.8 g Ag/t in drillhole HY8508 (Northeast target), and 22.9 meters at 0.32 g Au/t and 3.1 g Ag/t in drillhole HY8510 (Northeast target); the highest-grade sample in these intervals was 1.30 g Au/t.

Horizon Gold Corporation – 1987-1989

Based on the project database, Horizon drilled 130 RC drillholes for a total of 5,538 meters in 1987 and 1989. All the drillholes were relatively shallow, with the deepest penetrating to a vertical depth of 93 meters, and only samples from intervals with favourable alteration and/or veining were analyzed. Three of the four main target areas, excluding West Cliffs, were drilled, with six drillholes also drilled to the east, west, and northwest of the Loaves target. All the 101 drillholes drilled in 1987 were vertical, and the remaining 29 drillholes drilled in 1989 were angled at -45°. Over 40 of the 68 drillholes drilled in the Northeast target were concentrated in a tight grid in the north half of the area, with the remainder of the drillholes drilled in the southern half. Horizon's drilling at the Northeast target, combined with drillholes drilled by St. Joe and AGFL, defined continuous gold mineralization over a north-south strike length of approximately 350 meters that appears to be open in both directions along strike. As examples of successful drillholes in this area, HY8774, which lies within the tight grid of drillholes in the northern portion of this mineralized zone, intersected 42.7 meters grading 0.61 g Au/t, and HY8727, drilled in the southern portion of the mineralized zone, returned 30.5 meters grading 0.46 g Au/t; Horizon did not assay for silver in these drillholes.

Horizon also drilled 48 drillholes at the Loaves target, which were closely spaced and drilled to test veins in the northern portion of the target. HY8786, one of several drillholes that returned significant shallow intercepts, intersected 0.69 g Au/t over 35.1 meters. Another ten widely spaced drillholes were drilled in 1989 to test the south half of the Loaves target. Eight angle drillholes were also drilled into the Hercules target in 1989. The 1989 drillholes were generally not systematically sampled, and many of the sample intervals exceeded four meters in length. The drill-sample lengths averaged about 1.52 meters in 1987. However, all samples from the 29 drillholes drilled in 1989 were a minimum of 3.05 meters in length and most exceeded four meters; two sample intervals were in excess of 30 meters, with the longest being 82 meters.

Phelps Dodge Corporation – 1993-1997

Phelps Dodge conducted a two-phase RC drill program from 1995 through 1996. The drilling targeted alteration in the West Cliffs area, which had seen little exploration and no drilling at the time. Seventeen drillholes were completed for a total of 2,685 meters to vertical depths up to 211 meters below surface. All but one of the drillholes were angled. Sixteen of the drillholes were drilled along the northeast-trend of the West Cliffs target area, and one drillhole was drilled at the Northeast target. All drillholes were sampled at 1.52-meter intervals and assayed for gold, although McGibbon (2012) noted that the drilling done by Phelps Dodge was selectively assayed, which may be represented by long intervals with values of '0'.

All the drillholes encountered one or more mineralized intervals of variable downhole lengths. The longest significant intercept was 30.5 meters at 0.86 g Au/t and 3.8 g Ag/t in drillhole HY9502. Drillhole HY9509 returned 3.1 meters at 6.77 g Au/t and 11.3 g Ag/t, the highest-grade interval in the Phelps Dodge drillholes.

Lincoln Gold Corporation – 2004

In 2004, Lincoln drilled three RC drillholes at the Hercules target for a total of 853 meters. The drilling contractor was Drift Exploration Drilling, Inc. ("**Drift Exploration**") (McGibbon, 2012), and drill logs indicate that an MPD-1000 RC rig was used.

Samples visually determined to be strongly altered or containing quartz veins were selected for assaying: less than half of the total drilled length of the drillholes was sampled at 1.52-meter intervals and assayed. The first drillhole intersected 0.88 g Au/t and 9.5 g Ag/t over 3.1 meters at the top of the drillhole, the second drillhole returned 0.59 g Au/t and 4.4 g Ag/t over 27.4 meters near the top of the drillhole, and 9.1 meters at 0.53 g Au/t and 8.8 g Ag/t was intersected in the third drillhole, also near the top of the drillhole. The drilling reportedly improved the stratigraphic and structural understanding of the target (Noland, 2011).

American Goldfields, Inc. – 2005-2007

AGFL conducted three drilling campaigns at Hercules between 2005 and 2007, during which a total of 42 angled RC drillholes were completed for a total of 4,490 meters. With exception of a single 0.91-meter interval, all drillholes were systematically sampled at 1.52-meter intervals.

Eleven of the drillholes were drilled into the West Cliffs target from the west, 17 were drilled in the Loaves target area, and another 12 were drilled at the Northeast target. The drilling by AGFL at West Cliffs remains the westernmost and northernmost drilling to date at this target. The drillholes generally intersected short low-grade intervals or had no significant results. However, two of the westernmost drillholes, drilled at different angles from the same pad, returned more significant results, including 12.2 meters grading 0.44 g Au/t and 11.2 g Ag/t in drillhole H0606 and 10.7 meters at 0.59 g Au/t and 13.2 g Ag/t in drillhole H0701. This attests to the potential for missing mineralized host-structures due to a combination of mineralization variability and possibly suboptimal drilling orientations relative to the local host structure(s).

Seven of the drillholes drilled at Loaves returned 4.6- to 15.2-meter intervals with 0.28 to 0.89 g Au/t and silver values of 4.5 to 15.2 g/t; all the drillholes lie in the northeastern portion of the target area. The drillholes drilled at the Northeast target contributed to the southern portion of the north-south mineralized zone drilled by Horizon.

Two drillholes were drilled in the relatively flat terrain that lacks outcrops and lies between the Loaves and West Cliffs targets. While only anomalous gold values up to 0.064 g Au/t were obtained from the top 18 meters of drillhole H0705, which could be at least in part due to intersecting mineralized colluvial material, the bottom 70 meters of H0722 averages 0.08 g Au/t, including a 7.6-meter interval that grades 0.17 g Au/t and 7.7 g Ag/t. While low grade, the H0722 results provided indications that the intervening ground between Loaves and West Cliffs could be mineralized.

The first phase of drilling was conducted by Drift Exploration in 2005 (McGibbon, 2012), the second in 2006 by Harris Drilling out of San Diego, California, and the third in 2007 by O'Keefe Drilling of Butte, Montana. Drift Exploration used an MPD-1000 rig that utilized bits 4¾ inches (12.1 centimeters) in diameter. Canterra rigs were used for the drillholes drilled in 2006 and 2007 and used bits 5½ inches (14 centimeters) in diameter.

Willow Creek Enterprises – 2011

O'Keefe Drilling was the contractor for drilling in 2011 by Willow Creek. A total of 1,881 meters were drilled in 20 RC drillholes. A prospector rig was used, and the drillhole size was 4¾-inch (12.1-centimeter) diameter. The drillholes were located to provide confirmation of mineralized grade between widely spaced historical drillholes in the West Cliffs, Hercules, Loaves, and Northeast target areas, (McGibbon, 2012). All the drillholes were drilled at angles, and the longest drillhole was drilled to a downhole depth of 143.3 meters. Six of the 20 drillholes experienced difficult drilling conditions and failed to reach their target depths (McGibbon, 2012). Water was injected by the drillers from the collar to the total depth of each drillhole. All drillholes were sampled systematically at 1.52-meter intervals.

The Willow Creek drillholes used prior results to optimize drillhole placement. Nine drillholes were drilled in the West Cliffs, one of which was abandoned at a downhole depth of 4.6 meters. All the remaining West Cliffs drillholes intersected mineralization. Eight, one and two drillholes were drilled at the Hercules, Loaves and Northeast targets, respectively. The two drillholes at the Northeast target were drilled in the southern portion of the mineralized zone. A partial list of the significant intercepts drilled by Willow Creek are given in Table 2.

Table 2 Partial List of Significant Drillhole Intervals by Target Area, Drilled by Willow Creek

Willow Creek Enterprises - Significant Intercepts in 2011 Drilling				
Target	**Drillhole**	**Downhole Interval Depth (Interval Length) (m)**	**Interval Gold Grade (g Au/t)**	**Interval Silver Grade (g Ag/t)**
West Cliffs	HR1111	71.6-93.0 (21.3)	0.89	9.5
West Cliffs	HR1211	70.1-76.2 (6.1)	1.46	13.4
West Cliffs	HR1811	59.4-91.4 (32.0)	0.34	8.4
Hercules	HR0111	0.0-16.8 (16.8)	1.24	32.8
	including	9.1-12.2 (3.0)	3.33	112.8
Hercules	HR0211	0.0-9.1 (9.1)	0.95	7.3
	including	3.0-4.6 (1.5)	3.20	13.8
Hercules	HR0311	39.6-42.7 (3.0)	5.23	5.2
Hercules	HR0611	19.8- 80.8 (61.0)	0.51	7.3
Loaves	HR1911	62.5-83.8 (21.3)	0.46	low
Northeast	HR0811	36.6-61.0 (24.4)	~0.5	~3
	including	42.7-44.2 (1.52)	3.34	10.4
Northeast	HR0911	32.0-44.2 (12.2)	~0.5	~3

Iconic Minerals Ltd. – 2012

Iconic drilled eight diamond core and 12 RC drillholes for a total of 2,021 meters in 2011. KB Drilling Company based in Moundhouse, Nevada drilled the core drillholes and recovered HQ-size core, which is 65 millimeters in diameter. Historic drill logs indicate that Hagby KB-2 rigs were used. Harris Exploration Drilling & Associated, Inc., located in San Diego, California, was contracted to drill the RC drillholes. The RC drillholes were drilled dry until conditions required injection of water (McGibbon, 2012).

Some of the highest gold and silver values intersected to date were obtained as part of the 2012 drilling program. The core drillholes were drilled to confirm the extent and grade of historical gold and silver intercepts, and to provide material for metallurgical test work.

Six RC and two core drillholes were drilled in the West Cliffs area; one of the RC drillholes was abandoned at 15.2 meters, and no samples were assayed from this drillhole. All but one of the assayed drillholes intersected one or more zones with lengths of 6.1 to 19.8 meters that returned values from 0.31 to 7.78 g Au/t and 2.5 to 7.9 g Ag/t. The results included the highest gold assay from drillholes drilled to date at the project, 59.40 g Au/t, in H1204 in a 1.52-meter RC sample that also assayed 42.9 g Ag/t. A partial list of the significant intercepts drilled by Iconic are given in Table 3.

Three core and three RC drillholes were drilled in the Loaves target, with all but one of the drillholes drilled in the southern portion of the area. The remaining drillhole, a core drillhole, was drilled in the north end. All drillholes encountered one or more 4.5- to 30.5-meter intervals averaging 0.25 to 0.47 g Au/t and 2.0 to 8.0 g Ag/t. Two core and three RC drillholes were drilled targeted at the Hercules target. These returned intersections of 7.6 to 55.5 meters in length with grades from 0.30 to 2.70 g Au/t and 2.2 to 27.8 g Ag/t. One core drillhole was drilled on the west side of the Northeast area.

All RC cuttings were sampled and assayed at 1.52-meter intervals. Core sample-interval lengths varied from 0.3 to 4.3 meters, likely in consideration of geology.

Table 3 Partial List of Significant Drillhole Intervals by Target Area, Drilled by Iconic

Iconic Minerals Ltd - Significant Intercepts in 2012 Drilling				
Target	**Drillhole**	**Downhole Interval Depth (Interval Length) (m)**	**Interval Gold Grade (g Au/t)**	**Interval Silver Grade (g Ag/t)**
Hercules	H1209	0.0-51.8 (51.8)	0.63	4.7
	including	35.1-39.6 (4.6)	2.45	14.4
Hercules	H1202C	21.9-78.9 (59.4)	0.55	6.1
West Cliffs	H1202	115.8-140.2 (19.8)	0.53	7.9
West Cliffs	H1204C	23.8-29.0 (9.1)	1.34	8.6
West Cliffs	H1204	86.9-88.4 (1.52)	59.40	42.9
Northeast	H1205C	52.7-59.9 (7.5)	0.45	3.8

Other Historic Drilling

The Company is continually sourcing, reviewing, validating (where possible) and compiling historic drilling data for the current Hercules property. Additional historic drilling has been obtained for the Sirens, Pony Meadows, Como Ridge and Como-Comets exploration targets and is currently in the review and validation process.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The information in this section has been derived from multiple sources, as cited.

Regional Geologic Setting

The Hercules Project is located at the north end of the Pine Nut Mountains near the west margin of the Basin and Range physiographic province. The Basin and Range province is characterized by north to northeast-trending fault-block mountains separated by generally flat valleys that developed in response to tectonic extension in the Miocene Epoch (Stewart, 1980).

The Pine Nut Mountains are also situated in the northern portion of the northwest-trending Walker Lane structural belt, which is a generally northwest-trending zone of right-lateral strike-slip faults and less extensive, conjugate left-lateral strike-slip faults. The zone extends for approximately 700 kilometers in a northwesterly direction, with a width of 100 to 300 kilometers (Stewart, 1992). The strike-slip faulting that characterizes the Walker Lane is associated with the San Andreas transform fault system accommodating movement between the Pacific and North American tectonic plates. Miocene volcanism was developed in a magmatic arc geologic setting, more specifically in intra-arc or back-arc extensional and strike-slip zones (Stewart, 1992). Many epithermal precious metals deposits and districts are associated with the Walker Lane belt, including the Comstock Lode, Talapoosa, Olinghouse, Rawhide, Tonopah, Bodie, Aurora/Borealis, Bullfrog, Paradise Peak, Goldfield, and Moss.

Pine Nut Mountains and District Geology

North-striking normal faults bound the east and west sides of the Pine Nut Mountains and form horst crests and graben valleys in the interior of the range. The oldest rocks in the Pine Nut Mountains are Jurassic to Triassic volcanic rocks, shallow intrusions, and marine sediments, generally metamorphosed to greenschist grade. (Bingler, 1977; Kieckbusch, 1988; Stewart, 1996). These rocks are intruded by Jurassic to Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite (Castor, 1972; John et al., 1994). The pre-Tertiary metasediments and metavolcanic rocks are present primarily in the central

and southern portions of the mountain range, south of the Hercules Project, and generally dip steeply to the north. Tertiary-age andesitic rocks, consisting of flow breccias, lava flows, agglomerates, and interbedded volcaniclastic rocks, as well as dacite, volcanic breccia, lithic tuff, and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks are present in the northern portion of the range (Vikre and McKee, 1994; Stewart et al., 1994). Basaltic and rhyolitic rocks occur locally. Sandstone, mudstone, shale, marl, diatomite, limestone, and tufa deposited in lacustrine and fluvial environments, also of Tertiary age, are abundant as well. Tertiary-age (and possibly younger) basalt flows and diatomaceous sediments overlie the andesitic rocks and lacustrine/fluvial sediments.

The Hercules Project is situated on the northern end of the Pine Nut Mountains, approximately 6.5 kilometers north-northeast of the central part of the Como mining district. The surface geology in the district is predominately Tertiary volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks, reflecting the development of an andesite-dacite volcanic center and related structurally-and lithologically-controlled hydrothermal alteration and mineralization associated with the complex right-lateral stepover Carson Domain in the Walker Lane belt. The surface rocks consist of a series of porphyritic andesite flows overlain by glassy, dacitic volcanic flows, flow breccias, and lahars (Vikre and McKee, 1994). Intrusive rocks are associated with both andesites and dacites. The older andesitic rocks may be hydrothermally altered, whereas the younger dacites are unaltered. Vikre and McKee (1994) reported ages of 7.5 to 6.0 Ma for pre-mineralization andesites, and 4.6 to 2.8 Ma for post- mineralization volcanic rocks in the Como mining district.

Precious metals bearing quartz veins deposited in extensional structural zones are present in the Como district. Three predominant vein orientations are (1) N60°E ±15°, dipping steeply southeast to vertical; (2) north-south ±25°, dipping steeply west or east (depending on location) to vertical; and (3) N55°W, dipping moderately northeast (Vikre and McKee, 1994). There are a few post-mineral faults, and many of the mineralized vein structures show evidence of post-mineral movement.

Hercules Project Area Geology

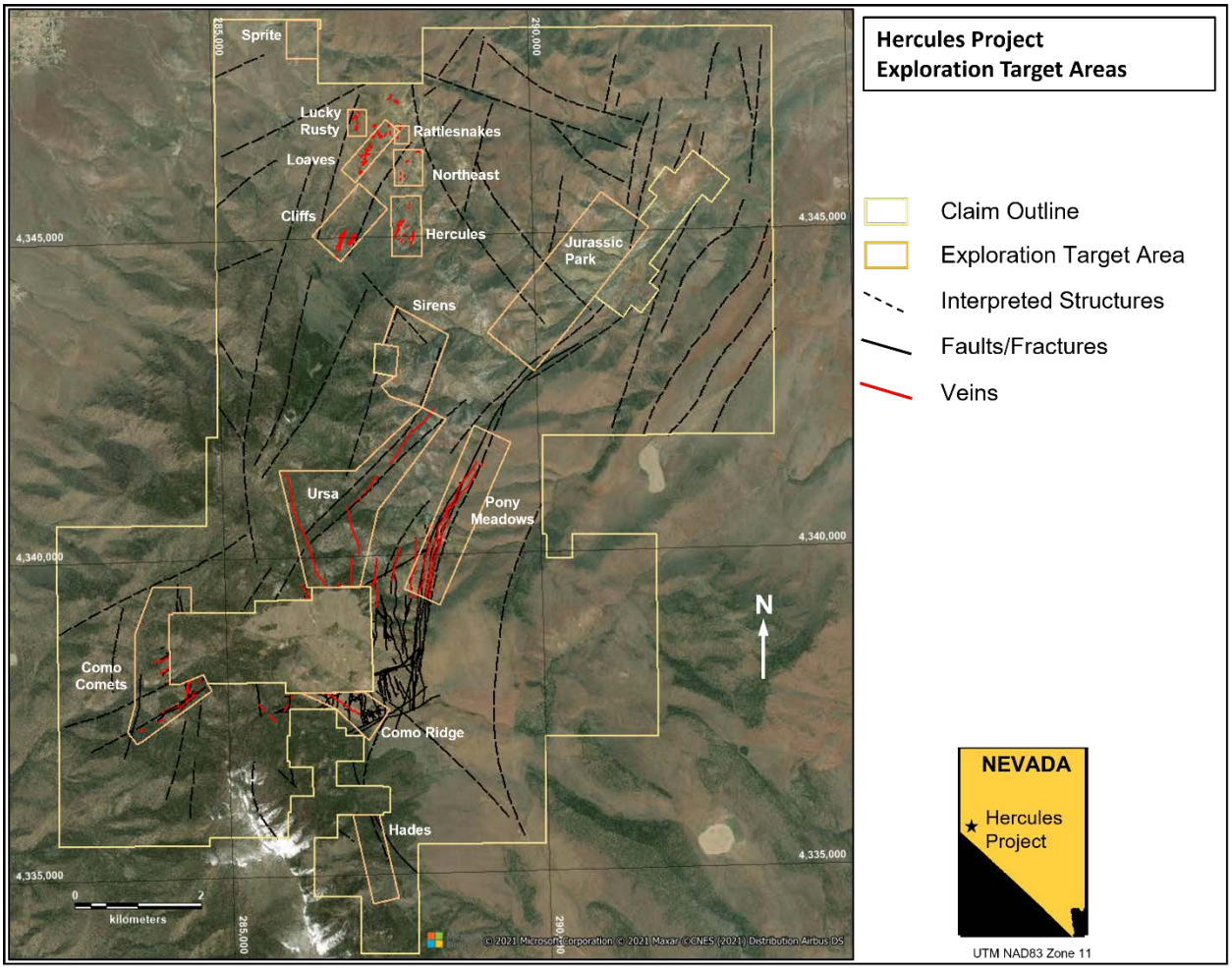
Miocene-age intermediate-composition volcanic flows, agglomerates, volcanoclastic sediments, and pyroclastic rocks are the primary lithologies that are present on the Hercules Project. Volcanic center collapse on listric curviplanar faults associated with continued Walker Lane belt right-lateral transtension has exposed older Miocene-age intermediate-composition volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks in the central and southern parts of the property (e.g., Say and Zuza, 2020). There are also intrusive dikes of intermediate composition. Thin-bedded mudstones that vary in thickness from less than 30 centimeters to over 60 meters are interbedded with the volcanic rocks (McGibbon, 2012). Younger, Miocene to Pliocene-age basalt and rhyodacite flows that post-date gold and silver mineralization occur locally on the property. A paleosurface, marked by a tan to light brown bentonitic clay zone containing cobbles of altered siliceous material, appears to be developed at the top of the older rocks that host mineralization and underlies the younger, unaltered volcanic units. This paleosurface ranges from about five to 18 meters in thickness (Noland, 2011). Oxidation extends to depths of 60 meters or more, particularly down host structures, but it can be shallower at 5 to 30 meters beneath post-mineral cover (Noland, 2011).

Mineralization

The Hercules Project is located about 6.5 kilometers north-northeast of the central part of the Como mining district and contains low-sulfidation epithermal-style precious-metal mineralization that is typical of the district and Walker Lane belt. There are numerous subparallel mineralized structures within the Hercules Project, including veins and vein breccias with associated alteration haloes. These structures are generally northeast-trending in the northern parts of the property, northerly-trending in the central parts of the property, and northwesterly-trending in the southern parts of the property. The change in strike appears to trace the surface expression of a series of curviplanar concave east listric faults about the center of a collapsed volcanic center. The structures range from sub-vertical to steeply east or west dipping near surface, depending on the area. The structures appear to roll to more moderate to-the-east dips at variable depths from surface, highlighting their listric nature (e.g., Say and Zuza, 2020). A secondary, later set of northwest-striking faults offset the northeast-trending mineralized zones on parts of the property. Alteration can be associated with intersections between crossing structures, so these are likely syn- to post-mineral in timing. A subvertical to steeply southeast-dipping east-northeast trending set of structures in the southwestern parts of the property appears to be a syn-mineral radial structure to the volcanic center. Precious metal mineralization in the historic Como mining district and the Como-Comets area appears to be associated with such structures.

A total of 14 mineralized exploration target areas have been identified to date on the Hercules Project, including from north to south, the Sprite, Lucky Rusty, Rattlesnakes, Loaves, Northeast, Cliffs, Hercules, Jurassic Park, Sirens, Ursa, Pony Meadows, Como-Comets, Como Ridge, and Hades exploration target areas (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). Note that the exploration target historically termed 'West Cliffs' is now incorporated into the 'Cliffs' target, which consists of two subparallel northeast-trending vein sets (one east and one west).

Figure 2 Hercules Project exploration target areas



Multiple subparallel steeply- to moderately east-dipping and northeast-trending mineralized structures, including epithermal-style veins, vein breccia, and associated broad haloes of silicification and argillic alteration crop out on surface in the Lucky Rusty, Rattlesnakes, Loaves, Northeast, Cliffs, Hercules, Sirens, and Pony Meadows exploration target areas. The Sprite exploration target consists entirely of subcrop of intense argillic alteration. Limited structurally controlled epithermal veins are present in surface outcrop in the currently underexplored Ursa (northwest and northeast trending structures) and Jurassic Park (northeast trending) target areas. East-northeast trending epithermal veins and vein breccia within a halo of silicification and argillic alteration characterize the Como-Comets area, which includes the historic Palmyra and Como-Comets veins. Ledges of vuggy silica, diaspore, alunite, and kaolinite in association with intense argillic alteration are present in the Como Ridge area in which west-northwest and north-south structures intersect. The Hades exploration target in the southernmost part of the property consists of epithermal veining and associated argillic alteration along a northwest trending part of a property-scale curviplanar concave to the east listric fault.

Gold and silver mineralization is hosted in the veins and surrounding silicified and altered host rocks. The northern exploration targets have been relatively more explored than the central and southern targets. Surface expressions for four of the northern exploration target areas, namely Cliffs, Hercules, Loaves, and Sirens, each extend for at least one kilometer along a northeasterly strike and range between 100 to 400 meters in width. The exposed veining and/or alteration footprints of the Northeast (~750 meters long in a northeast-southwest direction by ~100-150 meters northwest -southeast), Lucky Rusty (~500 meters north-south up to 100 meters east-west), Rattlesnakes (approximately 300 meters along a northeast strike by ~50-70 meters northwest-southeast), and Sprite (to be determined by additional exploration) targets are somewhat smaller. The overall footprint encompassing the northern seven target areas is about 3.8 kilometers in a north-south direction and up to 2.1 kilometers in an east-west direction. The Sirens target is located approximately 1.2 km to the south of the Hercules target. Limited historic drilling in 2008, coupled with recent surface sample results, indicates the presence of epithermal precious metal mineralization in this area. Drill testing of this area will be conducted once the appropriate permits, which are anticipated in the first half of 2022, are in hand. Reasonably extensive structure-hosted vein, vein breccia, and associated alteration halo zones have been identified in the Ursa and Pony Meadows exploration targets. Although these two target areas are relatively underexplored at this stage, potential strike lengths range between 500 meters to 2.5 kilometers in a north-south direction and up to 2 kilometers northeast at Ursa, and up to potentially as much as 3.5 kilometers northeast at Pony Meadows. Follow-up exploration in these two target areas is needed to confirm mineralization dimensions and continuity. Parts of the Pony Meadows target area, particularly along the Pony Meadows fault, have historically been worked (the 'Pony Meadows Mine') attesting to the mineralization potential of the host structure, although no production records have been sourced to date.

Mineralization extends from surface to depths of at least 60-75 meters below surface in the Rattlesnakes and Northeast exploration targets, at least 100 meters below surface in the Loaves target, at least 180 meters below surface in the Hercules target, and at least 264 meters below surface in the Cliffs target. Limited drilling on the Lucky Rusty target indicates mineralization down to a depth of at least 43 meters below surface. Historic drilling on the Sirens exploration target intersected epithermal-style mineralization down to depths of at least 280 meters below surface (drillhole NC-1). The Sprite, Jurassic Park, Ursa, Pony Meadows, Como-Comets, Como Ridge, and Hades targets have either not been drilled or not sufficiently drill tested to indicate mineralization depths below surface in these target areas.

The Loaves, Lucky Rusty, Northeast, and Rattlesnakes vein and alteration zones are possibly the northern extensions of the Cliffs and Hercules target areas. Loaves on the west side, marked by semi-continuous zones of alteration and veining at the surface, has been interpreted to be the northern extension of West Cliffs structural and mineralized zones. Similarly, the less-exposed Northeast area could be an extension of the Hercules vein zone. However, the northernmost of these target areas are offset to the west relative to those further south, which manifests as an en echelon geometry in plan view. Although no post-mineral fault is recognized between the north and south sets of veins in this part of the property, an east to northeast-trending, offsetting fault is a possibility and has been suggested in prior technical reports (Noland, 2011; McGibbon, 2012). It is also possible, however, with the recently discovered curviplanar nature of the epithermal system host structures that the Northeast and Rattlesnakes target areas represent the northeastern continuation of the Cliffs target area, with the Loaves and Hercules target areas on their own, separate, yet parallel curviplanar structural trends. Such an interpretation does not invoke the need for an east to northeast-trending post-mineral fault. Importantly, much of the ground between the Lucky Rusty, Loaves, Rattlesnakes, Northeast, Loaves, Cliffs, and Hercules target areas areas is covered by alluvial-colluvial and/or landslide deposits. Phytogeochemical plant sampling (see below) in the outcrop gaps (i.e., buried under cover) between these target areas indicates that the epithermal mineralization system is continuous between the various target areas in this part of the property. Establishing which targets link with which will require resolution by systematic drilling.

Where vein zones crop out on surface, they form prominent ribs and ledges containing quartz veins and vein breccias within strongly silicified country rock. The vein zones are complex, with cross-cutting faults, fractures, and associated quartz veins and breccias that indicate multiple episodes of faulting and hydrothermal activity. The primary vein and vein-cemented breccia zone widths were observed by the Hercules Report Authors to be up to about 1.5 meters, with pinching and swelling in some veins and relatively constant widths in others. Quartz stockwork and strongly silicified rock occur adjacent to the primary fissure veins, and together with the fissure veins form the full widths of the altered zones discussed above. Both the veins and surrounding silicified rocks host gold and silver mineralization.

The two best explored target areas with the best exposed veins on the property include the Cliffs and Hercules exploration target areas. The Cliffs exploration target is comprised of two sub-parallel silicified topographic ribs and

associated veins. The western rib has been drilled and trenched, to various extents, over a northeasterly strike length of about 500 meters. The available drillhole and channel sample data are suggestive of high-angle mineralization underlying the topographic high, with shallowly dipping zones extending outwards to the west, which would also likely include additional high-angle vein zones. However, additional work conducted on the property by Eclipse in 2020 suggests that the orientations of the veins and alteration zones on surface are not representative of their orientations at depth, as the structures appear to "roll" to the east, being controlled by the curviplanar and shallowing dip to the east of the interpreted host listric structures. The eastern rib has been relatively less explored than the western rib. Limited drilling, channel sampling, and surface sampling indicate the presence of high-grade precious metal mineralization in this rib, and that this mineralization may continue along trend to the northeast into areas where there is no drilling or sampling.

Two topographic ridges formed by silicification and associated veins, called the east and west ribs in a similar manner to Cliffs, characterize the Hercules target. An additional northeast-trending vein structure with a more subdued topographical expression is noted on the easternmost side of the east rib. All three ribs are associated with significant argillic alteration and silicification, surrounded more distally by propylitic alteration. While the historical drilling orientations and layout were too chaotic to allow for confident interpretation of the orientations and extents of mineralized zones, recent surface sampling and drilling conducted by Eclipse indicate an overall northeast trend to steeply west-northwest rolling over to moderately to the east-southeast dipping host structures and the presence of a potential high-grade core centered on the east rib in the vicinity of the historic Hercules mine. Overall precious metals grades appear to be higher in Hercules than in the other exploration target areas at this stage (see Table 4 under the heading "*Exploration*" below).

The Northeast target area is idiosyncratic in that it is one of the most poorly exposed and least understood exploration target areas on the property yet has been tested by the most extensive and only systematic drilling conducted on the Hercules Project to date. The predominantly shallow, vertical drillholes were drilled on a roughly 15 to 18-meter spaced grid. A relatively continuous zone of low-grade mineralization was delineated along a north-south strike length of at least 350 meters by this drilling. Significant zones of material grading between 0.5 g Au/t and 2.0 g Au/t were intersected in this tightly drilled area. Silver was rarely assayed for in samples from this area.

The gold- and silver-bearing vein material exhibits classic epithermal characteristics, such as sucrosic, colloform and crustiform banded, cockade, and quartz-after-bladed-calcite textures. These textures are commonly interpreted to indicate relatively high-temperature fluids that can be associated with boiling and precious-metal deposition. Microcrystalline quartz, such as chalcedony, is nearly ubiquitous and locally abundant. Lesser quantities of opaline silica and calcite are present which may suggest deposition from lower-temperature hydrothermal fluids associated with the waning phases of an epithermal system, or deposition distal to the center of the mineralizing system. The different textures and cross-cutting relations demonstrate episodic hydrothermal events have occurred. Preliminary fluid inclusion studies indicate the presence of vapour and liquid-vapour primary and pseudo-secondary fluid inclusions, indicating the presence of fluids that were boiling at the time of entrapment.

Rock and drill samples show the vein mineralization contains gold and silver, as well as indicator trace elements such as arsenic, antimony, selenium, and mercury that are typically associated with precious-metal-bearing epithermal systems. Sulfide minerals occur within veins and silicified zones in small quantities, and commonly include pyrite and marcasite (Pioneer Mining Corporation, 1992). Arsenopyrite and silver sulfosalts occur less frequently, and adularia and electrum have also been reported.

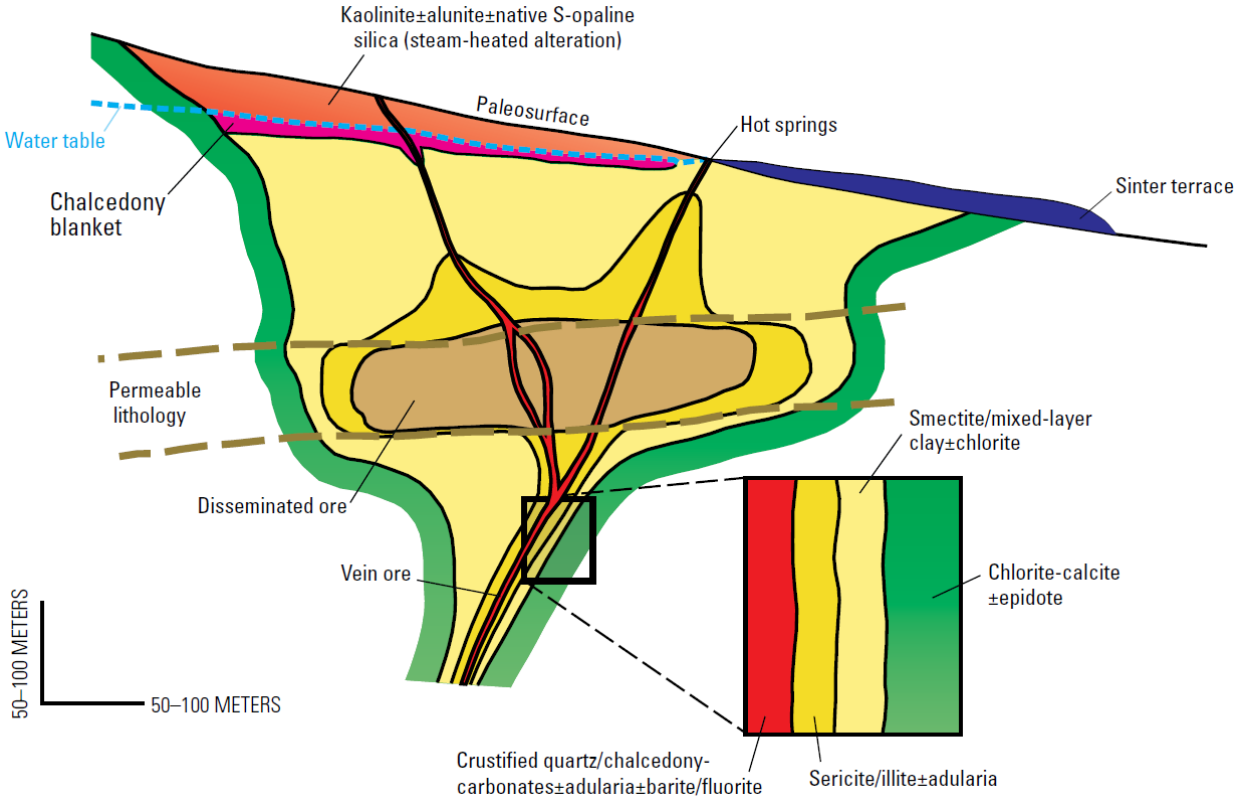
Alteration of host volcanic and sedimentary rocks generally grades outward from silicification to sericitization and argillization, centered on the mineralized structures. McGibbon (2012) stated that, "…*weak to strong clay alteration, as well as bleaching and introduction of fine sulfide minerals throughout the andesitic wall rocks…can extend up to 100 feet (30 m.) in massive andesite and much further in permeable rocks.*" Propylitic alteration can be widespread, occurs distal to the veins, and is characterized by variable quantities of chlorite, calcite, clay, and pyrite.

Additional mineralized target areas may be added as follow-up exploration work progresses on the initial 45 airborne geophysical survey targets identified. Additional interpretation of the recently obtained airborne geophysical data may, too, result in further mineralized target area delineation on the Hercules Project.

Deposit Type

Based upon the styles of alteration, the nature of the veins, the alteration and vein mineralogy, and the geologic setting, the gold-silver vein mineralization mined historically in the Como mining district and explored for in the Hercules Project area is best categorized as being of the low-sulfidation type of volcanic-hosted epithermal precious-metal deposits. This conclusion is based on vein quartz textures, the presence of calcite and adularia, the structural and volcanic setting, the associated indicator elements, the zoned silica, argillic, and propylitic alteration, and the small quantities of sulfide minerals. Figure 3 is a conceptual cross-section depicting a low- sulfidation epithermal system. The subparallel mineralized target areas at Cliffs/Loaves/Lucky Rusty and Hercules/Northeast, could be developed along the two anastomosing "vein ore" structures that converge at depth, as represented in the schematic. A sinter identified in the north-central portion of the Hercules Project may be represented by the surficial sinter terrace shown in Figure 3. The Sprite target, for which there is limited information, could be located between the sinter terrace and the hot springs part of the figure, but more work is required to confirm this. Similar features may also be developed at the Sirens, Ursa, Pony Meadows, Hades, Jurassic Park, and Como-Comets targets, given the vein textures, geochemistry, and alteration developed in these target areas.

Figure 3 Schematic Model of a Low-Sulfidation Epithermal Mineralizing System



Low-sulfidation-type epithermal deposits hosted in volcanic rocks are also found in the local region, including Talapoosa and the famous Comstock and associated gold-silver lodes at Virginia City, Gold Hill, and Silver City, although some parts of the Comstock Lode are now considered to be intermediate-sulfidation type of silver-gold epithermal vein deposit (John, 2001; Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003).

Volcanic-hosted, high-sulfidation-type epithermal deposits have also been recognized in the Como mining district, and in the surrounding region, including the Comstock lode and Ramsey. The isolated ledges characterized by quartz-kaolinite-alunite-pyrite assemblages located adjacent to the central Como mining district likely represents high-sulfidation alteration. An unusual occurrence of diaspore in silicified andesite and vein material in the southern part of the Como district may have been deposited by leaching acidic fluids that were deficient in sulfur (Vikre and McKee, 1994). In the Virginia Range, quartz-alunite ledges and widespread acidic alteration is abundant, and occurred as

major, alternating hydrothermal pulses with low-sulfidation alteration and precious metals deposition at Virginia City, Gold Hill and Silver City (Vikre et al., 1988). The Como Ridge target is possibly a high sulfidation target, based on the presence of vuggy silica ledges, diaspore, alunite, kaolinite, and intense argillic alteration (e.g., Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003). Encouragingly, recently acquired historic soil sampling data indicates the presence of a coincident pyrite and gold in soil anomaly in the vicinity of the Como Ridge target. Additional exploration work is required to test this hypothesis.

Exploration

Geological Mapping

A detailed 1:60,000 scale geological map of the entire Hercules Project area was published by Say and Zuza (2020). This map is being used as a base map for additional detailed geological mapping on the entire property. Detailed geological maps have been generated to cover the northern nine exploration target areas (see Figure 2), as well as for the Pony Meadows, Como-Comets, and Ursa exploration target areas. One of the compilers of the Say and Zuza (2020) geological map (M. Say) is currently employed as a field exploration geologist with the Company. The geological mapping is being used, in conjunction with lithological and structural information from historic and recent drilling to iteratively refine the Company's stratigraphic column and three-dimensional geological model for the Hercules Project.

Hyperspectral Alteration Mapping

Hyperspectral alteration mineral data were collected for the entire Hercules Project using the WorldView-3 satellite. Data collation and processing was conducted by PhotoSat Information Ltd. in November 2019. Results of the survey indicated the widespread presence of argillic and propylitic alteration, iron oxide gossans, and calcite. Variably localized to rare opal/chalcedony, kaolinite, jarosite, and ammonium illite were also identified. The hyperspectral data are used in conjunction with geological mapping, surface sampling, geophysical surveys, and drilling data for exploration target generation and prioritization for follow-up work.

Surface Geochemical Sampling

Surface rock chip geochemical sampling conducted by the Company to date indicates the presence of significant precious metals mineralization in all the exploration target areas (Table 4). A total of 905 rock-chip samples had been collected and analyzed to date from across the entire Hercules Project, with 697 of these having been collected from the fourteen exploration target areas (see Table 4). The highest-grade rock chip sample collected on the property thus far was from the eastern side of the Hercules target area (sample 565923), which returned 72.40 g Au/t and 2,690 g Ag/t. Rock chip geochemical sampling is ongoing on the Hercules Project, accompanying ongoing geological mapping. Historic soil sampling conducted in and around the Como Ridge exploration target is characterized by the presence of anomalous gold, arsenic, selenium, and tellurium in association with a pyrite anomaly, indicating the prospectivity of this part of the property for potential high sulfidation mineralization.

Reconnaissance mapping and sampling was initiated in August 2019 and is ongoing. All samples collected were registered using a GPS and entered into a database with detailed descriptions of lithology, alteration, and structural commentary. Aluminum tags were used to mark the sampled location in the field. Most of the samples were collected to be representative of both vein and altered wall rock, with some specifically tested vein or wall rock material. Sample types include rock chips, float, soil, and tailings from historic mine dumps. Analyses of gold, silver and trace elements were conducted by ALS Global Geochemistry Analytical Laboratory in Reno using the AU-AA23 (30 g fire assay), Au-AA13 (cyanide-soluble gold), ME-ICP61, Hg-MS42, and Se-MS46 methods.

Table 4 Surface rock chip sampling results, Hercules exploration target areas

Target Area	Property Location	No. Samples	Gold		Silver	
			Range (g/t)	Average (g/t)	Range (g/t)	Average (g/t)
Hercules	North	220	<0.005-72.40	2.21	<0.5-2,690	41.9
Hades	South	4	<0.005-4.74	1.50	<0.5-70.0	18.2
Rattlesnakes	North	8	0.007-3.58	1.40	<0.5-28.6	12.2
Sirens	North central	41	<0.005-17.00	1.30	<0.5-81.3	12.9
Como-Comets	Southwest	61	<0.005-7.65	1.03	<0.5-168.0	18.1
Lucky Rusty	North	18	<0.005-9.22	0.97	<0.5-792.0	53.7
Cliffs	North	99	0.009-18.00	0.84	0.6-317.0	17.4
Northeast	North	34	<0.005-3.49	0.74	<0.5-39.2	6.5
Loaves	North	57	0.018-10.75	0.62	<0.5-113.0	6.4
Sprite	North	4	0.01-0.69	0.29	0.5-12.7	6.2
Pony Meadows	Central	78	<0.005-6.22	0.22	<0.5-60.1	4.3
Jurassic Park	North	9	<0.005-0.76	0.17	<0.5-5.6	1.3
Como Ridge	South	21	0.012-1.66	0.16	<0.5-2.7	0.7
Ursa	Central	43	<0.005-0.71	0.06	<0.5-14.6	1.3

Phytogeochemical Sampling

Phytogeochemical sampling uses vegetation as the sample medium for exploration where regular rock chip, soil, and stream samples cannot be taken due to lack of outcrop, subcrop, or in areas covered by transported overburden. Vegetation can scavenge and absorb elements in the subsurface and move them to twigs, bark, foliage, flowers, and seeds.

A total of 422 samples of sagebrush were collected along nine biogeochemical lines across the Sprite, Lucky Rusty, Rattlesnakes, Loaves, and Northeast target areas, as well as to the west of these target areas. Gold assays range between below detection and 14.9 ppb with silver assay values ranging between below detection and 4,290 ppb. Values above 1 ppb for gold and silver are considered significant in phytogeochemical sampling. This part of the Hercules property is characterized by areas of outcrop separated by swaths of transported landslide deposits that form apparent yet artificial gaps between the target areas. Samples were collected following the guidance of Shea Clark Smith/MEG Inc. Sample preparation was conducted by MEG Inc. with sample analyses conducted at the ALS Global Geochemistry Analytical Laboratory in Reno (ME-MS23 method). QA/QC standards and replicate samples were included in each batch at a rate of approximately one in 20 samples.

Results indicate the presence of anomalous gold and silver metal concentrations in the sagebrush over and between existing targets, particularly along interpreted structural trends in the gap between the Loaves, Cliffs, Northeast, and Hercules target areas, as well as in the gap between the Lucky Rusty and Loaves target areas. These trends indicate that epithermal-style mineralization in outcrop in the main target areas is potentially continuous beneath the landslide deposits in this part of the property, and that the various target areas are linked. Similar trends are noted in other indicator elements (not shown), including arsenic, antimony, selenium, barium, and mercury.

Geophysical Surveys

Ground Induced Polarization Survey

A ground Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey was conducted over parts of the Cliffs, Hercules, Loaves, Northeast, Rattlesnakes, and Lucky Rusty targets in June 2020 by Zonge International Inc. of Reno, Nevada, with data processing by J. L. Wright Geophysics of Spring Creek, Nevada. The survey was designed to test for the presence of sulfide concentrations and silicification using the chargeability and resistivity geophysical properties, respectively. The survey was conducted using a dipole-dipole electrode array, with stations every 100 meter on nine lines spaced 200 meters apart. The lines were oriented along an azimuth of 115 degrees and the survey covered an area of approximately 2.8 square kilometers.

A review of the data collected showed a good correlation between zones of silicification in outcrop and drilling and resistive features in the geophysical data. Gold mineralization on the Hercules Project is commonly associated with intensely silicified zones, therefore resistivity is considered a good proxy for delineating targets of potential gold mineralization associated with silicification. Interpretation of the data by J. L Wright Geophysics indicated the presence of two parallel and continuous NNE-trending, apparently steeply west-dipping structures named the Hercules Structural Zone. This Zone passes through and to the west of the main Hercules Target and may represent the upperparts of a potential feeder structure. Drilling of this structure suggests that it rolls from steeply west-dipping to moderately east-dipping with depth. Oriented diamond core drilling of this structure in drillholes inclined to the west and northwest is required to confirm the nature and orientation of this potentially significant structure.

A large resistive feature at the southern end of the survey indicated a potential connection at depth between the Cliffs and Hercules Targets. This feature, which appears to be increasing in thickness to the south, was successfully tested by drilling (drillhole H20019; see below under the heading "*Drilling*"). Results from this drillhole indicated the presence of epithermal-style veining, silicification, and mineralization between the two exploration target areas. Oriented diamond core drilling will be required to confirm the nature and orientation of the host structures between the two exploration target areas.

Airborne Geophysical Survey

A combined magnetic, electromagnetic (Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic; VTEM^{TM}), and gamma-ray spectrometry (radiometric potassium, thorium, and uranium) airborne geophysical survey was completed over the Hercules Project between July and September 2020 by Geotech Ltd. (Geotech) out of Aurora, ON. The objective of the combined airborne geophysical survey was to delineate structures, lithologies, and alteration using the resistivity (from the VTEM^{TM} survey), magnetic, and radiometric geophysical parameters.A total of 2,260 line-kilometers of geophysical data were collected along 50-meter spaced west-east oriented traverse lines and 500-meter spaced north-south tie lines across the property. Data processing and first-pass interpretation was provided by Geotech and J L Wright Geophysics, of Spring Creek, NV. Results from each geophysical dataset were used to check and augment individual dataset interpretations.

Mapped mineralized epithermal veins and associated alteration correlate well with elevated radiometric potassium signatures. First-pass interpretation of the geophysical data using this relationship resulted in the identification of 29 new separate radiometric potassium targets. Additionally, most of the known epithermal veins are associated with resistivity highs surrounded by concentric rings of lower resistivity. This high-low resistivity pattern is interpreted to reflect silica alteration in the center surrounded by broader areas of clay mineral alteration. An initial total of 16 new separate resistivity anomaly targets have been identified based on this relationship. Additional potentially anomalous resistivity target areas, with associated structures, lithological contacts, and anomalous radiometric potassium signatures have been identified in the southern parts of the Hercules Project based on a similar resistivity signature to that beneath the main target areas in the main northwest-southeast trending radiometric potassium band. Parallel concentric north-south to northeast-southwest trending structures with subdued to no resistivity and/or radiometric potassium responses and along which basaltic andesite lava has been interpreted, remain of interest but are considered secondary targets.

The results of the airborne geophysical survey highlight the presence of an extensive, volcanic center-related hydrothermal system on the Hercules Project. The geophysical survey data support the Company's geological model

of a collapsed caldera in which curviplanar concentric structures are considered to have controlled epithermal mineralization. An open-ended approximately six kilometers wide zone of elevated radiometric potassium trends approximately thirteen kilometers northwest-southeast across the northern parts of the property. The zone is associated with areas of anomalous resistivity and a generally subdued magnetic response, features suggestive of an extensive hydrothermal system. The zone contains the Hercules mine as well as the mapped veins and alteration of the Hercules, Cliffs, Loaves, Northeast, Rattlesnakes, Lucky Rusty, Sprite, Sirens, and part of the Jurassic Park, Pony Meadows and Ursa exploration target areas. Within the zone, mapped veins and alteration in the various exploration target areas follow north-northeast trending structures that appear to be concentric about the volcanic center to the east. The zone is interpreted as having been created by deep-seated volcanic center-related radial structures controlling potassic, silica, and clay mineral alteration. Intersection of the deep feeder zone with concentric structures is interpreted as being an important control on mineralization on the Hercules property. Additional radiometric, electromagnetic, and aeromagnetic anomalies identified on the southern parts of the property have led to definition and/or refinement of the Como-Comets, Como Ridge, and Hades exploration target areas.

Additional depth slice geophysical processing has been conducted on selected targets (e.g., Hercules, Cliffs, Lucky Rusty, Loaves, Sirens, and Como-Comets) to aid in drill targeting. Depth slice processing is conducted by J. L. Wright Geophysics.

Drilling

A total of 10,591 meters were drilled in 40 drillholes by Eclipse in two phases in 2020. The first phase of drilling focused on confirming the presence of oxidized precious metal mineralization in the Hercules, Cliffs, Loaves, Northeast, and Rattlesnakes targets, and consisted of 3,271 meters of drilling in 12 reverse circulation drillholes. The second phase of drilling comprised a total of 7,320 meters in 28 RC drillholes targeting an improved understanding of the structural controls on mineralization at the Hercules and Cliffs targets.

Drilling was conducted by Boart-Longyear (Phase I and II), Envirotech (Phase II), and New Frontier (Phase II) using Foremost Explorer MPD 1500 track rigs with a nominal 900 cfm (25.5m^3/min) compressor and 4.5” (114.3 mm) rods. Bit diameter varied between 5” (127 mm) and 5.875” (149.225 mm). New Frontier used a 5” diameter hammer bit for the entire time they were on the project. Envirotech used a 5.875” (149.225 mm) hammer bit until water forced them to use a 5.5” (138.7 mm) tricone. Boart-Longyear used a 5.75” (146.05 mm) hammer on the entire Phase I project, except where water forced them to use a 5.5” (138.7 mm) tricone. For Phase II, Boart-Longyear used a 5.875” (149.225 mm) hammer bit and a 5.5” (138.7 mm) tricone. Groundwater was encountered and caused some drilling issues in less than 10% of the drilling conducted in the two phases.

Five of the drillholes drilled as part of the Phase I drilling were drilled at Hercules, three at Loaves, two at Cliffs, and one at each of the Northeast and Rattlesnakes exploration targets. This phase of drilling confirmed the presence of gold and silver mineralization in all the exploration targets tested, with significant precious metal mineralization being intersected in eleven of the drillholes. True mineralization interval thicknesses were estimated at 60-80% of the reported drill intersection, requiring confirmation through oriented core drilling. Results from the Phase I 2020 drilling program on the Hercules Project are presented in Table 5. Highlights included:

- 89.92 meters grading 0.65 g Au/t and 12.51 g Ag/t, including 30.48 meters grading 1.10 g Au/t and 26.17 g Ag/t in drillhole H20010 at Hercules,

- 59.44 meters grading 0.59 g Au/t and 6.74 g Ag/t, including 6.10 meters grading 0.84 g Au/t and 16.48 g Ag/t in drillhole H20012 at Hercules, and

- 74.68 meters grading 0.54 g Au/t and 4.78 g Ag/t, including 12.19 meters grading 1.04 g Au/t and 10.48 g Ag/t in drillhole H20009 at Cliffs.

Phase II drilling included 4,420 meters in 19 RC drillholes at the Hercules target and 2,460 meters in eight RC drillholes on the Cliffs target, with a single RC drillhole testing a high resistivity geophysical anomaly between the two targets (440 meters in hole H20019). Drilling was initially oriented to the southeast (drillholes H20013-H20018), based on mapped structural orientations and previous drillhole intersections, but was reoriented to the northeast as

results were received and the structural interpretation was refined. True mineralization interval thicknesses were estimated to be between 35-50% for drillholes inclined to the southeast, between 50-90% for drillholes inclined at 60 degrees to the northwest, and between 70-99% for drillholes inclined at -45 degrees to the northwest. Results from Phase II drilling indicated the presence of a high-grade, near surface core of mineralization at the Hercules target. The Phase II drilling on the Cliffs target intersected gold mineralization further to the east than previous drilling. Results from this tranche of drilling also suggested additional discoveries may be made in the largely untested overburden-covered area between the Cliffs and Hercules exploration targets. Results from the Phase II 2020 drilling program on the Hercules Project are presented in Table 6. Highlights included:

- 30.48 meters grading 1.63 g Au/t and 18.27 g Ag/t, including 3.05 meters grading 5.55 g Au/t and 47.90 g Ag/t in drillhole H20031 at Hercules,

- 18.29 meters grading 1.80 g Au/t and 16.94 g Ag/t, including 4.57 meters grading 5.83 g Au/t and 40.87 g Ag/t in drillhole H20037 at Hercules, and

- 39.62 meters grading 1.12 g Au/t and 5.38 g Ag/t, including 6.10 meters grading 5.04 g Au/t and 14.93 g Ag/t in drillhole H20040 at Cliffs.

Table 5 Phase I 2020 Drilling Results, Eclipse Gold Mining Corporation

Target	Drillhole	Dip/Azimuth (Degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Hercules	H20001	-45/120	7.62	9.14	1.52	0.45	2.20
	and		51.82	53.34	1.52	0.43	3.80
	and		71.63	74.68	3.05	0.43	2.60
	and		129.54	146.30	16.76	0.24	1.73
	and		156.97	161.54	4.57	0.21	1.03
Northeast	H20002	-45/120	1.52	47.24	45.72	0.33	1.87
	incl.		32.00	36.58	4.57	0.90	3.27
Loaves	H20003	-45/120	57.91	64.01	6.10	0.40	7.30
	and		71.63	85.34	13.72	0.40	6.01
	and		91.44	92.96	1.52	0.31	2.00
Cliffs	H20004	-45/115	60.96	73.15	12.19	0.35	4.05
	incl.		60.96	65.53	4.57	0.62	3.13
	and		106.68	121.92	15.24	0.39	1.50
	incl.		117.35	118.87	1.52	2.27	1.60
	and		137.16	155.45	18.29	0.21	6.00

Target	Drillhole	Dip/Azimuth (Degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
	and		160.02	161.54	1.52	2.99	7.90
	and		166.12	167.64	1.52	0.38	0.25
	and		181.36	185.93	4.57	0.36	2.97
	and		192.04	193.54	1.52	1.45	0.9
Hercules	H20005	-45/300	27.43	35.05	7.62	0.19	4.62
	and		54.86	59.44	4.57	0.35	1.80
	and		71.63	76.20	4.57	0.56	2.63
	and		82.30	94.49	12.19	0.37	2.49
Rattlesnakes	H20006	-55/120	15.24	38.10	22.86	0.32	1.93
Loaves	H20007	-45/120	No significant samples				
Loaves	H20008	-45/120	1.52	15.24	13.72	0.19	1.49
	and		30.48	94.49	64.01	0.22	2.79
	incl.		82.30	86.67	4.37	0.00	0.00
Cliffs	H20009	-45/120	0.00	74.68	74.68	0.54	4.78
	incl.		4.57	16.76	12.19	1.04	10.48
	and		54.86	71.63	16.76	1.24	9.83
Hercules	H20010	-45/120	27.43	117.35	89.92	0.65	12.51
	incl.		51.82	82.30	30.48	1.10	27.37
Hercules	H20011	-45/300	19.81	21.34	1.52	0.32	1.80
	and		57.91	77.72	19.81	0.16	1.41
	and		106.68	126.49	19.81	0.31	5.88
	incl.		112.78	118.87	6.10	0.62	16.33
Hercules	H20012	-45/120	19.81	79.25	59.44	0.59	6.74
	incl.		19.81	25.91	6.10	0.84	16.48

Table 6 Phase II 2020 Drilling Results, Eclipse Gold Mining Corporation

Target	Drillhole	Dip/Azimuth (Degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Hercules	H20013	-70/120	38.10	41.15	3.05	0.21	0.8
	and		68.58	70.10	1.52	0.20	1.0
Hercules	H20014	-70/120	No Significant Intersections				
Hercules	H20015	-70/121	0.00	3.05	3.05	0.46	6.5
	and		13.72	15.24	1.52	0.16	0.3
	and		21.34	42.67	21.34	0.19	1.8
	incl.		21.34	27.43	6.10	0.32	1.9
	incl.		32.00	33.53	1.52	0.31	2.2
Hercules	H20016	-70/121	73.15	74.68	1.52	0.19	0.6
	and		79.25	82.30	3.05	0.30	0.8
	and		97.54	99.06	1.52	0.16	0.3
Hercules	H20017	-60/121	86.87	121.92	35.05	0.27	7.2
	incl.		91.44	97.54	6.10	0.42	6.1
	incl.		103.63	106.68	3.05	0.33	1.7
	incl.		114.30	120.40	6.10	0.57	24.2
Hercules	H20018	-60/120	70.10	73.15	3.05	0.36	1.0
Hercules	H20021	-45/300	19.81	36.58	16.76	0.43	8.2
	incl.		19.81	27.43	7.62	0.34	3.4
	incl.		32.00	36.58	4.57	0.93	24.0
	and		103.63	106.68	3.05	0.33	2.8
	and		120.40	146.30	25.91	0.32	5.6
	incl.		124.97	138.68	13.72	0.46	8.9
Hercules	H20023	-45/300	4.57	12.19	7.62	0.34	3.2
	incl.		7.62	10.67	3.05	0.54	5.2

Target	Drillhole	Dip/Azimuth (Degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
	and		44.20	45.72	1.52	0.29	1.7
	and		47.24	48.77	1.52	0.25	3.9
	and		53.34	56.39	3.05	0.37	3.1
	and		64.01	67.06	3.05	0.40	8.9
	and		73.15	79.25	6.10	0.25	2.4
	and		86.87	88.39	1.52	0.23	1.5
	and		97.54	126.49	28.96	0.32	3.1
	incl.		97.54	112.78	15.24	0.37	2.6
	incl.		109.73	112.78	3.05	0.63	3.4
	incl.		120.40	126.49	6.10	0.46	6.8
Hercules	H20024	-45/300	51.82	71.63	19.81	0.35	5.0
	incl.		51.82	65.53	13.72	0.40	6.4
Hercules	H20026	-45/300	0.00	15.24	15.24	0.28	3.3
	incl.		0.00	6.10	6.10	0.35	4.0
	incl.		10.67	13.72	3.05	0.30	3.4
	and		39.62	41.15	1.52	0.34	0.9
	and		62.48	65.53	3.05	0.34	1.7
	and		79.25	80.77	1.52	0.34	0.8
	and		91.44	94.49	3.05	0.28	4.0
	and		97.54	102.11	4.57	0.36	3.5
	and		114.30	143.26	28.96	0.63	8.2
	incl.		114.30	126.49	12.19	0.66	14.0

Table 6 Phase II 2020 Drilling Results, Eclipse Gold Mining Corporation (Continued)

Target	Drillhole	Dip/Azimuth (Degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Hercules	H20026 which incl.	-45/300	118.87	123.44	4.57	1.17	27.3
	incl.		131.06	141.73	10.67	0.86	4.7
	which incl.		131.06	132.59	1.52	3.50	6.4
	and		150.88	152.40	1.52	0.34	2.4
	and		158.50	166.12	7.62	0.37	1.0
	incl.		161.54	163.07	1.52	0.71	1.1
	and		170.69	173.74	3.05	0.22	0.8
	and		198.12	199.64	1.52	0.35	1.2
	and		210.31	213.36	3.05	0.23	2.2
Hercules	H20027	-45/300	0.00	4.57	4.57	0.25	1.2
	and		7.62	10.67	3.05	0.23	2.8
	and		15.24	18.29	3.05	0.19	1.3
	and		19.81	32.00	12.19	0.51	6.4
	incl.		19.81	24.38	4.57	0.61	13.3
	incl.		27.43	32.00	4.57	0.59	2.9
	and		36.58	44.20	7.62	0.33	4.4
	and		59.44	79.25	19.81	0.21	1.1
	and		91.44	96.01	4.57	0.31	1.3
Hercules	H20029	-45/300	4.57	7.62	3.05	0.35	2.3
	and		18.29	19.81	1.52	0.25	2.5
	and		39.62	70.10	30.48	0.44	4.3
	incl.		39.62	42.67	3.05	0.48	7.8
	incl.		48.77	60.96	12.19	0.72	6.5

Target	Drillhole	Dip/Azimuth (Degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
	which incl.		56.39	59.44	3.05	1.49	14.1
	and		74.68	88.39	13.72	0.23	1.3
	and		91.44	99.06	7.62	0.38	3.9
	incl.		94.49	99.06	4.57	0.48	5.3
	and		103.63	111.25	7.62	0.31	2.0
	H20031		0.00	30.48	30.48	1.63	18.3
	incl.		3.05	24.38	21.34	2.20	24.5
	which incl.		3.05	12.19	9.14	3.60	31.3
	which incl.		6.10	9.14	3.05	5.55	47.9
Hercules	incl.	-45/300	13.72	18.29	4.57	1.87	26.4
	incl.		21.34	22.86	1.52	1.19	40.9
	and		42.67	45.72	3.05	0.37	1.8
	and		47.24	50.29	3.05	0.24	2.0
	and		62.48	76.20	13.72	0.35	3.5
	incl.		64.01	70.10	6.10	0.49	5.4
Hercules	H20033	-45/300	No Significant Intersections				
	H20035		0.00	4.57	4.57	0.40	2.4
Hercules	and	-45/300	35.05	36.58	1.52	0.23	1.1
	and		41.15	48.77	7.62	0.34	1.9
	and		70.10	73.15	3.05	0.25	1.3
	H20036		30.48	38.10	7.62	0.80	10.5
Hercules	and	-45/300	45.72	48.77	3.05	3.19	2.5
	incl.		45.72	47.24	1.52	6.01	3.4

Table 6 Phase II 2020 Drilling Results, Eclipse Gold Mining Corporation (Continued)

Target	Drillhole	Dip/Azimuth (Degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Hercules	H20036	-45/300	50.29	51.82	1.52	0.37	3.4
	and		56.39	57.91	1.52	0.68	5.8
	and		64.01	70.10	6.10	0.28	1.4
	and		83.82	85.34	1.52	0.22	1.6
	and		86.87	102.11	15.24	0.30	2.7
	and		105.16	106.68	1.52	0.24	2.3
	and		121.92	135.64	13.72	0.41	3.3
	and		143.26	147.83	4.57	0.47	4.8
	and		152.40	166.12	13.72	0.46	4.2
	incl.		158.50	166.12	7.62	0.68	6.5
	which incl.		160.02	161.54	1.52	1.05	10.6
	and		170.69	172.21	1.52	0.27	3.3
Hercules	H20037	-45/300	4.57	6.10	1.52	0.35	5.7
	and		9.14	10.67	1.52	0.22	4.0
	and		18.29	36.58	18.29	1.80	16.9
	incl.		18.29	24.38	6.10	0.62	15.9
	incl.		28.96	33.53	4.57	5.83	40.9
	which incl.		28.96	30.48	1.52	2.77	14.2
	which incl.		30.48	32.00	1.52	13.05	98.0
	which incl.		32.00	33.53	1.52	1.67	10.4
	and		56.39	57.91	1.52	0.20	0.9
	and		60.96	74.68	13.72	0.79	8.7
	incl.		65.53	71.63	6.10	1.44	16.3
	which incl.		65.53	67.06	1.52	2.48	32.6

Target	Drillhole	Dip/Azimuth (Degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
	which incl.		67.06	68.58	1.52	1.27	12.9
	which incl.		68.58	70.10	1.52	1.15	13.8
Hercules	H20038	-45/300	3.05	7.62	4.57	0.25	3.1
	and		13.72	32.00	18.29	1.12	8.5
	incl.		18.29	21.34	3.05	4.81	30.5
	which incl.		18.29	19.81	1.52	4.47	27.1
	which incl.		19.81	21.34	1.52	5.15	33.9
	and		47.24	48.77	1.52	0.45	4.7
	and		53.34	60.96	7.62	1.12	30.1
	incl.		56.39	57.91	1.52	3.89	121.0
	and		65.53	96.01	30.48	0.59	6.6
	incl.		73.15	79.25	6.10	1.85	23.1
	which incl.		73.15	74.68	1.52	1.69	8.0
	which incl.		74.68	76.20	1.52	3.45	14.9
	which incl.		76.20	77.72	1.52	1.33	43.7
	incl.		91.44	94.49	3.05	0.59	2.1
Hercules	H20039	-45/300	15.24	19.81	4.57	0.20	1.7
Cliffs	H20020	-60/300	4.57	59.44	54.86	0.25	2.3
	Or		4.57	47.24	42.67	0.28	2.6
	incl.		4.57	10.67	6.10	0.58	3.7
	incl.		21.34	27.43	6.10	0.20	4.4
	incl.		30.48	38.10	7.62	0.40	3.9
	alternate incl.		30.48	47.24	16.76	0.35	2.9

Table 6 Phase II 2020 Drilling Results, Eclipse Gold Mining Corporation (Continued)

Target	Drillhole	Dip/Azimuth (Degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Cliffs	H20022	-45/300	1.52	134.11	132.59	0.16	2.1
	incl.		1.52	24.38	22.86	0.24	6.0
	incl.		12.19	22.86	10.67	0.28	11.5
	incl.		12.19	15.24	3.05	0.44	30.0
	incl.		33.53	41.15	7.62	0.19	2.1
	incl.		50.29	54.86	4.57	0.30	3.3
	incl.		79.25	82.30	3.05	0.25	1.6
	incl.		92.96	99.06	6.10	0.26	1.6
	incl.		111.25	117.35	6.10	0.21	2.9
	incl.		129.54	134.11	4.57	0.23	2.3
	and		217.93	219.46	1.52	0.23	1.0
Cliffs	H20025	-45/300	3.05	24.38	21.34	0.30	8.6
	incl.		7.62	10.67	3.05	0.69	47.8
	incl.		18.29	22.86	4.57	0.38	2.4
	and		39.62	42.67	3.05	0.22	1.4
	and		54.86	59.44	4.57	0.19	1.2
	and		62.48	65.53	3.05	0.22	1.2
	and		71.63	74.68	3.05	0.17	1.4
	and		82.30	83.82	1.52	0.31	1.0
	and		88.39	99.06	10.67	0.26	3.0
	incl.		94.49	96.01	1.52	0.41	2.6
	and		208.79	210.31	1.52	0.37	2.5
	and		300.23	301.75	1.52	0.27	13.1
Cliffs	H20028	-45/295	0.00	6.10	6.10	0.32	3.1

Target	Drillhole	Dip/Azimuth (Degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
	and		15.24	25.91	10.67	0.22	3.7
	and		28.96	45.72	16.76	0.25	2.6
	incl.		32.00	35.05	3.05	0.40	3.3
	incl.		41.15	44.20	3.05	0.38	3.0
	and		48.77	54.86	6.10	0.16	3.6
	and		96.01	97.54	1.52	0.53	14.2
	and		210.31	219.46	9.14	0.21	3.2
	and		225.55	231.65	6.10	0.21	2.7
	and		269.75	281.94	12.19	0.87	3.5
	incl.		274.32	275.84	1.52	1.54	4.0
	incl.		278.89	280.42	1.52	3.17	1.8
Cliffs	H20030	-60/295	0.00	3.05	3.05	0.18	1.2
	and		7.62	12.19	4.57	0.38	3.3
	and		15.24	22.86	7.62	0.42	5.9
	incl.		19.81	21.34	1.52	1.05	19.8
	and		24.38	32.00	7.62	0.25	2.5
	and		48.77	68.58	19.81	0.23	1.7
	and		85.34	100.58	15.24	0.41	6.6
	incl.		86.87	99.06	12.19	0.46	7.4
	and		106.68	112.78	6.10	0.42	3.4
	and		210.31	211.84	1.52	0.51	1.6
Cliffs	H20032	-60/300	6.10	22.86	16.76	0.28	1.9
	incl.		6.10	7.62	1.52	0.41	2.2

Table 6 Phase II 2020 Drilling Results, Eclipse Gold Mining Corporation (Continued)

Target	Drillhole	Dip/Azimuth (Degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Cliffs	H20032	-60/300	9.14	18.29	9.14	0.35	2.3
	incl.						
	which incl.		12.19	18.29	6.10	0.41	2.7
	incl.		19.81	22.86	3.05	0.23	1.9
	and		27.43	30.48	3.05	0.23	1.3
	and		50.29	57.91	7.62	0.20	1.5
	and		82.30	88.39	6.10	0.21	2.1
	and		91.44	92.96	1.52	0.32	2.1
	and		128.02	132.59	4.57	0.22	2.2
	and		146.30	147.83	1.52	0.43	4.6
	and		175.26	176.78	1.52	0.82	0.5
	and		257.56	259.08	1.52	0.42	1.3
Cliffs	H20034	-60/300	3.05	18.29	15.24	0.37	3.5
	incl.		3.05	13.72	10.67	0.42	3.5
	and		30.48	32.00	1.52	0.23	1.9
	and		118.87	120.40	1.52	0.32	1.5
	and		195.07	196.60	1.52	0.30	0.7
	and		228.60	231.65	3.05	0.20	1.1
	and		239.27	240.79	1.52	0.21	0.8
	and		256.03	260.60	4.57	0.19	1.0
	and		271.27	272.80	1.52	0.78	3.4
	and		281.94	283.46	1.52	0.46	0.7
	and		288.04	291.08	3.05	0.21	1.4
	and		292.61	297.18	4.57	0.35	2.2

Target	Drillhole	Dip/Azimuth (Degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Cliffs	H20040	-45/300	6.10	13.72	7.62	0.33	2.9
	and		25.91	27.43	1.52	0.23	1.8
	and		118.87	120.40	1.52	0.28	1.0
	and		172.21	173.74	1.52	0.65	7.8
	and		184.40	224.03	39.62	1.12	5.4
	incl.		184.40	202.69	18.29	1.99	8.7
	which incl.		185.93	192.02	6.10	5.04	14.9
	which incl.		187.45	188.98	1.52	1.09	26.3
	which incl.		188.98	190.50	1.52	17.70	21.5
	incl.		195.07	198.12	3.05	0.82	10.2
	incl.		214.88	224.03	9.14	0.57	2.6
Gap between Hercules and Cliffs	H20019	-45/300	70.10	88.39	18.29	0.33	8.5
	incl.		79.25	83.82	4.57	0.84	27.9
	and		108.20	109.73	1.52	0.20	0.7
	and		166.12	167.64	1.52	0.17	8.9
	and		184.40	199.64	15.24	0.31	3.5
	incl.		185.93	187.45	1.52	0.84	12.9
	incl.		196.60	199.64	3.05	0.74	2.1

Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Historical Drilling

Gold was assayed for most intervals in drillholes, except for the campaigns conducted by Asamera, Phelps Dodge, and Lincoln, where selective sampling of mineralized intervals took place. Silver was assayed for all intervals assayed for gold in the drilling done by Asamera, St. Joe, Lincoln, AGFL, Willow Creek, and Iconic. Silver data are inconsistent or incomplete relative to gold data in the other programs. Many details of the sample preparation, analysis, and security of the various historic operators of the Hercules Project are not documented. Sample preparation and analyses for samples generated by AGFL and Iconic were performed at the ALS analytical laboratory in Reno, a well-known and certified laboratory.

Despite the various levels of knowledge of the sample handling and security, sample preparation, and analytical procedures employed by the historical operators of the Hercules Project, the Hercules Report Authors had no reason to believe that these procedures were undertaken using methods that did not meet industry standards. Of the 251 historical drillholes drilled, about 7% were core and the remainder RC. Sample sizes throughout nearly all drilling campaigns were about 1.52 meters in length, with a few notable exceptions. During Asamera's drill program, sample sizes averaged about eight meters in length, the longest of which was 36 meters. In Phelps Dodge's 1989 program, all samples assayed exceeded three meters in length. Two were greater than 30 meters, with the longest being 82 meters. Sample lengths in excess of approximately three meters may not be optimal for grade characterization in typical epithermal precious-metals systems such as Hercules, where higher grades occur in relatively thin veins compared to lower grades of the enclosing wall rock.

It is not known if any or all the historical drillhole collars were surveyed. Except for six drillholes drilled by Iconic in 2012, downhole deviation survey data are not available. All drillholes drilled by Asamera and some of those drilled by Horizon were selectively sampled based on alteration and the perceived potential for the interval to be mineralized. There is a minimal amount of supporting documentation for all surveys of collar coordinates (if any were ever completed), downhole deviation surveys, and all the assay data, although there is some support from indirect sources for gold and silver assays. The Company continues to source, compile, and validate the historical drilling data relative to original logging sheets and assay data certificates.

2020 RC Drilling

Drillhole collars were located by GPS, drill pads built, and the drill rig was lined up ahead of drilling by a qualified geologist. Collars were surveyed by a professional land surveyor after the drillhole was drilled. Downhole surveying was conducted by a qualified International Directional Surveys technician using a north-seeking gyro downhole survey tool. Measurements were taken every 15 meters down the drillhole and drillhole traces were imported and validated in the Leapfrog Geo software.

RC drillhole logging and sampling was carried out by qualified geologists. RC samples, collected every 1.52 m, were transported in sealed bags by truck to the ALS Global Geochemistry Analytical Laboratory in Reno, Nevada, for sample preparation. Final assaying was done in the ALS Global Geochemistry Analytical Laboratory in North Vancouver, BC for analysis. ALS Global Geochemistry Analytical Laboratories met all the requirements and were accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 at the time of analysis. Gold was determined by fire-assay fusion of a 30 g sub-sample with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS; Method Au-AA23). Overlimit samples of Au were assayed by gravimetric means (Au-GRA21). Cyanide-soluble gold was determined on 30 g sub-samples by cyanide leach with an AAS finish (Method Au-AA13). Multi-element data, including Hg and Se, were collected by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (Methods ME-ICP61, Hg-MS42, Se-MS46). Analytical laboratory QA/QC data were available for each batch analyzed on ALS Global's Webtrieve service.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control Results

There is little QA/QC data currently available from historical drilling and trenching/channel sampling programs undertaken at the Hercules Project. According to McGibbon (2012), QA/QC samples were inserted and analyzed as part of ALS's internal QA/QC during analyses of the Iconic samples, and certified reference materials ("**standards**") were inserted into the drill-sample stream by Iconic. Sixteen gold and silver analyses of standards and one blank are attached to the Lincoln drilling logs. The expected gold assay values of the standards are provided as well, but the standards' certificates are not available, which precludes an evaluation of the results. Based on the number of different expected gold assay values, six different standards were used. McGibbon (2012) documented the results of 96 duplicate assays of samples from the Horizon, Willow Creek, and Iconic drilling programs. No certificates were given to indicate the laboratory that performed the duplicate analyses, and the type of sample materials (pulps, rejects, etc.) are not specified. Historic drilling data is currently being used as a guide for additional exploration on the Hercules Project. Additional QA/QC and comparisons-to-recent-quality-drilling analyses will be needed to use the historic drilling data for resource modelling purposes.

The 2020 RC drilling conducted on the Hercules Project included the use of field control QA/QC samples inserted into the sample stream to provide a check on accuracy, precision, and cross contamination. Field control standards

were inserted at a rate of one in 20 samples, with four standards being used. Field control blanks (barren granite chips) were inserted at a rate of one in 20 samples with an offset of ten samples from the field control standards. Field control duplicates were inserted at a rate of one in 40 samples. Analyses of the QA/QC results from both phases of the 2020 RC drilling on the Hercules Project indicated that the assay data were sufficiently accurate and precise, with no evidence of significant cross-contamination, to be used for geological and resource modelling.

Data Verification

Verification of Historic Data

Historic drilling data compilation and verification was conducted by MDA and reported in the Hercules Report to create a drillhole database comprising 251 historical drillholes and 138 trenches/channel sample lines. Additional historic data verification has been conducted after the Hercules Report following receipt of original documentation that was not available at the time of the Hercules Report. This section primarily summarizes the work conducted by MDA in the Hercules Report.

Drillhole Data Verification

The Hercules Report Authors were not aware of documentation from primary sources that could be used to verify the inputs into the MDA-generated project database, such as copies of laboratory assay certificates or drillhole collar coordinates from a registered surveyor. Available documentation was limited to digital copies of some drill logs and information provided in historical technical reports, such as check-assay data as summarized in McGibbon (2012). As such the historic drillhole data is considered a guideline for additional exploration and drilling on the property. Additional comparative analyses and verification will need to be conducted prior to incorporating parts or all the historic drilling data into any future resource estimates generated on the property.

Drillhole Assays

A significant number of the silver assay values (and some gold assays) were flagged as ‘0’ in drillholes ascribed to drilling conducted by St. Joe, Horizon, Phelps Dodge, Lincoln, Willow Creek, and Iconic. It remains unknown whether these indicate assays below laboratory detection limits or intervals with no assays.

Gold assay values provided in the appendix of McGibbon’s (2012) report were compared to the values in the drillhole database compiled by MDA. Of the 94 sample intervals examined, 27 gold values in the MDA-generated database differed from those in the appendix of McGibbon (2012). All 23 of the assays in the repeat table from drillholes drilled by Horizon (HY8743, HY8744, HY87106, HY87107, and HY871081) differed from those in the primary assay column in the database. However, the assays from the repeat table were recorded in a rerun column in the database, although these were in oz Au/T rather than g Au/t.

Digital copies of 72 drill logs for drillholes drilled by Lincoln (3 of 3 drillholes drilled), AGFL (42 of 42), Willow Creek (19 of 20), and Iconic (8 of 20) were available to MDA. Of these, 65 of the logs included gold and silver assay values. MDA compared these recorded assays, which represent 26% of the drillholes in the project database. A total of 752 assays, representing about 7% of the assayed intervals for drillholes in the project database, were compared to the values in the database. Nine discrepancies, or 1.2% of the assays compared, in the gold values in the database were identified. Seven of the discrepancies were from a single continuous series where the assay data was shifted one sample interval relative to the other data set. Without further documentation, it remains impossible to determine if the project database or the drill logs are in error. MDA also noted that in the AGFL logs, gold values of ‘0’, presumed to be below detection assays, were recorded, whereas values of ‘0.001’ ppm Au were entered for those samples in the database.

Silver data from the Iconic and Willow Creek drillholes were also audited using the scanned logs. The last (second) decimal place was not visible on the Lincoln and AGFL logs, and therefore it could not be fully compared. Of the 391 silver values checked, no differences were found.

Drillhole Collar Surveys

It is not known if any or all the drillhole locations were surveyed.

The collar coordinates and drillhole orientation data (sources unknown) provided on 72 drill logs were compared to the MDA-generated database. All the Willow Creek collar data on 19 drill logs were found to match the database. For other operators, nine azimuths and two dips on the logs were found to be different from those in the database, by 5° to 180°, and 6° to 25°, respectively. Nearly all the eastings, northings, and elevations for the Lincoln, AGFL, and Iconic collar coordinates in the database differed from those documented in the drill logs. The discrepancies noted were commonly systematic by groups of drillholes, and ranged from a few meters (*e.g.,* AGFL eastings and northings) to 10s or a few hundred meters (*e.g.* AGFL elevations, all Iconic coordinates), to several kilometers (*e.g.* all Lincoln coordinates). The discrepancies were considered as possibly being due to data entry errors, conversions between feet and meters, and/or the use of different coordinate systems (*i.e.,* NAD 27 and NAD 83 projections, or local grids).

Downhole and Trench Surveys

No downhole survey data was sourced for the historic drilling except for two Iconic RC drillholes and four Iconic diamond core drillholes. No downhole deviation data were available for 108 of the drillholes, with downhole azimuth and dip deviations apparently assigned manually (the deviations were constant for each 50-foot (15.2-meter) downhole interval for these suspect drillholes) for the remainder of the drillholes. MDA had no information on the methods, procedures, or equipment used by Iconic for the few drillholes that appeared to have actual downhole surveys. The MDA-generated project database also included survey data with location traces for trench/channel-sample lines, although no information was available detailing the methods and procedures used to survey locations and orientations along trench lines, nor the location of actual sample intervals within the trenches/channels. Additional review of drillhole orientations in the historic drillhole database is ongoing as original historic datasheets/drill logs are sourced. Additionally, drillholes with suspect orientations have been ground-truthed in the field and orientations adjusted accordingly (including holes whose azimuth and inclination relative to the collar position would have resulted in the drill string daylighting in a ravine at depth below collar). All raw and appropriately modified data changes are recorded in the database and noted accordingly.

Drillhole Geology Data

There was no geology data in the MDA-created project database. Graphical representations of lithologies, text descriptions, and some geologic codes and geotechnical data were available for 72 drillholes in pdf-format drill logs.

Site-Visit Inspections

Mr. Gustin (one of the two independent MDA authors of the Hercules Report) visited the Hercules, Loaves, and West Cliffs targets and examined numerous altered and mineralized exposures in these areas on July 19, 2019. He also collected two select rock-chip samples adjacent to historicalmine workings at the Hercules target. On September 9, 2019, Mr. Lindholm (the other independent MDA author of the Hercules Report) visited the Loaves, Northeast, Hercules and West Cliffs targets, inspected host lithologies and numerous altered and mineralized areas throughout the project, collected additional rock-chip samples, and took GPS measurements of historical drill and trench sites.

Independent Verification of Mineralization

Ten samples were collected from the Hercules Project for verification purposes by the Hercules Report Authors. The Hercules Report Authors did not attempt to collect samples that would be representative of mineralization at any given area, rather veins, vein breccias, and silicified materials that were judged to be most likely to contain precious metals were sampled. Verification samples were analyzed for gold and silver at ALS Global in Reno. Assay results ranged from 0.16-6.22 g Au/t and 0.90-77.4 g Ag/t. The Hercules Report Authors concluded that the presence of precious-metal mineralization in the Loaves, Northeast, Hercules and West Cliff target areas had been confirmed.

Independent Verification of Drillhole Collar Locations

Mr. Lindholm attempted to verify historical drillhole collar and trench locations. However, nearly all historical trenches, drill pads and access roads have been either reclaimed or exposed to weather for long periods of time, making positive identification of drill pads and exact collar locations difficult. Of the eleven locations of possible drill sites that were examined closely on the property, only four had concrete plugs that appear to identify a collar location. Other sites were identified by the presence of drill cuttings, sumps, and/or shallow ditches excavated to control water flow from the drillhole.

Of the four sites with concrete plugs, the GPS locations of three (H3, H4, and WC3) corresponded well with those in the project database. The fourth concrete plug (L1) did not compare well with any drillhole in the database, and it could have been marking the location of a trench (HTL3). The GPS coordinates of three other sites (H4, WC1, and WC2) matched well with drillhole collars in the database. Aluminum tags indicating trenches HTL4 (L1) and HTL5 (L2) were attached to loose rocks placed at the two sites at Loaves. There was a discrepancy noted between the database and the aluminum tag marking HTL4, as the nearest trench in the database was HTL3, suggesting that the trench identifications were switched either in the field or the database.

Verification of 2020 Hercules Drilling and Sampling Data

The 2020 Hercules drilling and sampling data verification included drillhole location, deviation, and assay data quality:

- Drillhole collars were surveyed by an independent Professional Land Surveyor (Kevin D. Haskew, PLS 10111).

- Drillhole downhole deviation was surveyed and validated by a qualified IDS technician who was on site during the drilling of each drillhole during both phases of the 2020 Hercules RC drilling program.

- RC sampling was reviewed and checked by Eclipse geologists. Sample preparation and assaying was conducted by an independent analytical laboratory (ALS Global), for all drillhole and surface samples.

- Assay sample data were directly imported into the Hercules drillhole database from files provided directly from the analytical laboratory. Detailed QA/QC analyses were conducted using field control standards, blanks, and duplicates. Analytical laboratory QA/QC data were also checked to ensure data quality.

- The Company hired a dedicated Database Manager in June 2021 to manage the Company's data. All Hercules data has been imported into the DataShed software directly from files provided by the analytical laboratory. Previous drilling databases have been compared to this newly created database and minimal minor (usually typographic or mislabelled field control standard/blank samples) discrepancies were noted. These have been rectified.

- Surface geochemical sample locations have been revisited through GPS navigation and all samples sought were found in the reported locations. Field sample locations are relatively easy to verify using live GPS-linked GIS software on portable field tablets.

- Downhole geology data was reviewed relative to the latest surface geology maps to ensure consistency. Additional relogging of RC chips in conjunction with available historic diamond drillhole core and iteratively refined surface geological mapping due to ongoing exploration on the property has resulted in the generation of a robust volcanic stratigraphy for the Hercules Project.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The metallurgical testing undertaken at Hercules described herein is summarized entirely from previous technical reports. Available testwork was done by St. Joe, Horizon, and Iconic. Kappes, Cassiday & Associates ("**KCA**") tested nine samples from the Northeast target area for St. Joe in 1985. Bottle-roll tests returned gold extractions from

66% to 96%, averaging of 88%. Silver extractions ranged from 30% to 99% and averaged 70%. Horizon commissioned cyanide shake-leach tests on 79 samples from nine holes, also from the Northeast target. The test results yielded average extractions of 82% for gold and greater than 60% for silver.

In 2012, bottle-roll tests were run by KCA for Iconic on 11 coarse-reject samples from nine RC drillholes drilled by Willow Creek in all four target areas of Loaves, Northeast, Hercules and West Cliffs. Gold extractions ranged from 66% to 87% in oxidized materials and were 11% and 25% for the two sulfide-bearing samples. Silver extractions ranged from 22% to 49%, with sulfide material generally yielding lower extractions than oxidized materials. The depths of oxidation throughout the project deposit are not defined.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Estimates

There are no current mineral resource or reserve estimates for the Hercules Project as at the date of this AIF.

Exploration, Development and Production Plans

The Company has received Notice of Intent permits to conduct drilling on the Sirens and Como-Comets target areas and expects to receive its Exploration Area Plan-of-Operations ("**PoO**") permit in the first half of 2022. The larger PoO permit allows for more flexibility in drillhole location in and around the main Hercules target areas than the previous point-based Plan-of-Operations. This will allow step out drilling to the east of the currently defined target areas to effectively target the interpreted east-dipping host structures to the epithermal mineralization.

Iterative exploration target area refinement is ongoing with continued exploration on the property. Exploration target prioritization has been conducted ahead of an anticipated Q4/2021 drilling program. Preliminary drilling plans include oriented diamond core drilling at the Hercules and Cliffs exploration targets to test the structural model ahead of resource definition drilling and RC drilling of the Como-Comets and Sirens exploration targets, as well as testing the phytogeochemical anomalies in the areas between the Cliffs, Hercules, Loaves, Northeast, and Lucky Rusty. This drilling is dependent upon receipt of the Exploration Area Plan of Operations

Rock chip sampling is ongoing in conjunction with geological mapping on the property, including follow-up sampling at existing exploration target areas and sampling in previously untested areas identified during mapping. Additional phytogeochemical sample lines are in progress over the Pony Meadows, Ursa, and Como-Comets target areas. Further lines are being investigated over geophysical anomalies in areas with no rock outcrop. Additional historic geochemical sampling information, including underground chip and channel sampling from historic mines in the southern parts of the property, has been sourced and is under review prior to being used to guide further exploration in these areas.

Other exploration work that is currently being conducted on the property includes alteration mineral mapping for deposit vectoring, geochronology to constrain the age of mineralization, and fluid inclusion analyses to establish system depth. Results from these studies had not yet been received at the time of this AIF.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTION

There is no restriction in the Company's constating documents that prevent the Company from paying dividends on the Common Shares. However, the Company has not paid any dividends on the Common Shares during the three most recently completed financial years and during the current financial year, and it is not contemplated that the Company will pay any dividends on the Common Shares in the immediate or foreseeable future. Any payment of dividends in the future is at the discretion of the Board.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Common Shares

As of the date of the AIF, there are 60,863,627 Common Shares issued and outstanding. The Company effected the Consolidation on a six (6) for one (1) basis on September 24, 2021. The Consolidation resulted in a reduction of the issued and outstanding Common Shares from 365,181,720 to 60,863,627. The authorized share capital of the

Company consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares without par value. All of the Common Shares are ranked equally as to voting rights, participation in a distribution of the assets of the Company on a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company and the entitlement to dividends. The holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive notice of all meetings of shareholders and to attend and vote the Common Shares at the meetings. Each Common Share carries with it the right to one vote. The Common Shares do not carry any pre-emptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights, nor do they contain any sinking or purchase fund provisions.

Convertible Securities

As at the date of this AIF, the Company has a total of 68,455,139 Warrants issued and outstanding as set out in the table below. As a result of the Consolidation, every six (6) Warrants are exercisable to acquire one (1) Common Share, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances.

Date of Issuance	Date of Expiry	Number of Warrants [(1)(2)]	Exercise Price per Common Share[(1)]
June 9, 2017	June 9, 2022	13,960,000	$6.24
July 19, 2017	July 19, 2022	11,924,615	$6.24
July 13, 2017	July 13, 2022	2,676,250	$6.24
September 14, 2017	September 14, 2022	239,000	$6.24
February 20, 2019	February 20, 2023	11,112,500	$2.40
February 27, 2019	February 27, 2023	3,340,774	$2.40
February 12, 2021	January 14, 2023	22,559,500[(3)]	$4.80
February 12, 2021	January 14, 2023	2,642,500[(4)]	$3.00

(1) Figures are reported on a post-Consolidation basis.

(2) As a result of the Consolidation, every six (6) Warrants are exercisable to acquire one (1) Common Shares at the adjusted exercise prices reflected in the above table.

(3) Reflects the Listed Warrants. See "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Financing in Connection with the Eclipse Acquisition*" and "*Market for Securities – Prior Sales – Warrants*".

(4) Issued pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement in exchange for compensation warrants of Eclipse issued by Eclipse pursuant to the Eclipse Subscription Receipt Offering. See "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Financing in Connection with the Eclipse Acquisition*" and "*Market for Securities – Prior Sales – Warrants*".

As at the date of this AIF, an aggregate principal amount of $6,710,000 of Debentures are issued and outstanding, which mature on June 30, 2025. The Debentures are convertible into 2,795,833 Common Shares at a conversion price of $2.40 per Common Share (16,775,000 Common Shares at a conversion price of $0.40 per Common Share on a pre-Consolidation basis).

A summary of certain terms of the Debentures is as follows:

(a) the Debentures bear interest at 5% per annum, payable on June 30th and December 31st of each year while outstanding, which interest, subject to regulatory approval, may at the option of the Company be settled in the issuance of Common Shares;

(b) the Company may redeem the Debentures in cash on or after July 31, 2022, in whole or in part from time to time, upon required prior notice at a redemption price equal to their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, provided that the trading price of the Common Shares for the 20 consecutive trading days ending five trading days prior to the date of the redemption notice must be less than the conversion price;

(c) the Company has the option to repay the principal amount of the Debentures in Common Shares, subject to regulatory approval, provided certain circumstances are met including, but not limited to, that no default has occurred and is continuing at such time, and the trading price of the Common Shares for the 20 consecutive trading days ending five trading days prior to the date of the redemption notice or maturity date (as the case may be) is at least 150% of the conversion price;

(d) the Debentures are convertible at the option of the holder at a conversion price of $2.40 per Common Share ($0.40 on a pre-Consolidation basis) before maturity or redemption; and

(e) upon a change of control, defined as the acquisition of voting control or direction of at least 66 2/3% of the aggregate voting rights attached to the Common Shares, holders of Debentures will have the right to require the Company to repurchase their Debentures, in whole or in part, at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the Debentures plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon.

As at the date of this AIF, an aggregate of 3,339,691 Common Shares (20,038,314 on a pre-Consolidation basis) may be issued upon exercise of outstanding Options pursuant to the Option Plan, and an aggregate of 48,443 RSUs (290,667 on a pre-Consolidation basis) are outstanding under the Share Unit Plan which are to be settled in Common Shares and which vest on February 18, 2023.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

Common Shares

The Common Shares are primarily traded on the TSXV (trading symbol: "ELVT"). The following table identifies the Company's trading history on the TSXV for each month during the six months ended December 31, 2020 and for the subsequent months ended after the financial year end and prior to the date of this AIF. On September 24, 2021, the Company effected the Consolidation on a six (6) for one (1) basis. The trading prices and volumes for periods prior to September 24, 2021 in the table below appear on a pre-Consolidation basis.

Month	Low ($)	High ($)	Total Monthly Volume
June 2020	$0.24	$0.315	2,201,255
July 2020	$0.31	$0.475	8,120,250
August 2020	$0.42	$0.60	4,853,985
September 2020	$0.53	$0.68	6,960,869
October 2020	$0.52	$0.72	3,511,926
November 2020	$0.53	$0.68	3,445,817
December 2020	$0.50	$0.66	5,111,839
January 2021	$0.455	$0.55	3,314,402
February 2021	$0.37	$0.50	6,307,012
March 2021	$0.335	$0.41	8,076,685
April 2021	$0.355	$0.44	6,544,057
May 2021	$0.37	$0.41	7,258,448
June 2021	$0.31	$0.405	6,053,803
July 2021	$0.275	$0.33	5,689,923

Month	Low ($)	High ($)	Total Monthly Volume
August 2021	$0.27	$0.34	5,807,482
September 1 to 23, 2021	$0.255	$0.305	6,464,323
September 24 to 30, 2021	$1.30	$1.60	216,633
October 2021	$1.18	$1.43	1,387,633
November 1, 2021 to November 12, 2021	$1.00	$1.31	1,345,098

Listed Warrants

The Listed Warrants (trading symbol: "ELVT.WT") commenced trading on the TSXV on March 9, 2021. The following table identifies the trading history of the Listed Warrants for each month (or partial month) from March 9, 2021 to the date of this AIF.

Month	Low ($)	High ($)	Total Monthly Volume
March 9, 2021 to March 31, 2021	$0.06	$0.10	1,521,000
April 2021	$0.075	$0.10	567,700
May 2021	$0.065	$0.08	127,000
June 2021	$0.05	$0.08	905,000
July 2021	$0.045	$0.08	477,000
August 2021	$0.04	$0.07	305,000
September 1 to 23, 2021	$0.035	$0.07	156,000
September 24 to 30, 2021	--	--	--
October 2021	$0.02	$0.05	10,500
November 1, 2021 to November 12, 2021	$0.04	$0.04	66,800

Prior Sales

During the six months ended December 31, 2020 and subsequent to the date of this AIF, the Company issued the following securities convertible into Common Shares:

Options

Date of Issuance	Date of Expiry	Number of Securities Issued[1][2]	Issued/Exercise Price Per Security[1]
July 8, 2020	July 8, 2025	525,000 Options	$0.35
February 12, 2021	February 18, 2023	3,413,062 Options[3]	$0.33
February 12, 2021	February 18, 2023	54,500 Options[4]	$0.48

(5) Figures are reported on a pre-Consolidation basis.

(6) Each Option entitles the holder to purchase a Common Share at the exercise price and during the term set out in the table.

(7) The Options were issued in exchange for an aggregate of 3,131,250 stock options of Eclipse outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Eclipse Acquisition. See "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Eclipse Acquisition*" above for more information.

(8) The Options were issued in exchange for 50,000 stock options of Eclipse outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Eclipse Acquisition. See "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Eclipse Acquisition*" above for further details.

Convertible Debentures

Date of Issuance	Date of Expiry	Number of Securities Issued	Issued/Exercise Price Per Security[1]
Jul 31, 2020 and Aug 24, 2020	June 30, 2025	$6,710,000 of Debentures[2]	$0.40

(1) Figure is reported on a pre-Consolidation basis.

(2) The Debentures were issued in replacement of the 2016 Debentures that were redeemed by the Company on July 31, 2020. See "*Description of Capital Structure – Convertible Securities*" above for further details.

RSUs

Date of Issuance	Date of Expiry	Number of Securities Issued[1]	Issued/Exercise Price Per Security
February 12, 2021	December 31, 2024	436,000 RSUs[2]	N/A

(1) Figure is reported on a pre-Consolidation basis.

(2) The RSUs were issued in replacement an aggregate of 400,000 restricted share units of Eclipse which were cancelled pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement. See "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Eclipse Acquisition*" above for further details.

Warrants

Date of Issuance	Date of Expiry	Number of Securities Issued[1]	Issued/Exercise Price Per Security[1]
February 12, 2021	July 7, 2021	989,141[2]	$0.69
February 12, 2021	January 14, 2023	22,559,500[3]	$0.80
February 12, 2021	January 14, 2023	2,642,500[4]	$0.50

(1) Figures are reported on a pre-Consolidation basis.

(2) On the effective date of the Eclipse Acquisition, 907,470 common share purchase warrants of Eclipse were adjusted in accordance with their terms such that each such common share purchase warrant became exercisable to acquire a Common Share as set out in the table above. See "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Eclipse Acquisition*" above for further details.

(3) Reflects the Listed Warrants. See "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Financing in Connection with the Eclipse Acquisition*" and "*Description of Capital Structure – Convertible Securities*" above for further details.

(4) Issued pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement in exchange for compensation warrants of Eclipse issued by Eclipse pursuant to the Eclipse Subscription Receipt Offering. See "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Financing in Connection with the Eclipse Acquisition*" and "*Description of Capital Structure – Convertible Securities*" above for further details.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The Directors and executive officers of the Company are listed below. The number of Common Shares that are beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised, by all Directors and executive officers as a group as of the date of this AIF is 1,912,254 Common Shares representing 3.14% of the issued Common Shares. Additionally, Michael Haworth is the general partner of Greenstone, which is the beneficial owner of 12,809,142 Common Shares representing 21.05% of the issued Common Shares as at the date of this AIF. Each Director and officer will hold office until his successor is elected or appointed, as applicable, unless his office is earlier vacated in accordance with the Articles or with the provisions of the BCBCA.

Name, Province or State, Country of Residence, Position(s) with the Company	**Principal Occupation for Last Five Years**	**Period as a Director of the Company**
Douglas J. Hurst[3][4] British Columbia, Canada *Chairman and Director*	Chairman of the Company since February 12, 2021. Vice President of Corporate Development of Newmarket Gold Inc. from 2013 to 2016. Director of Greatbanks Resources Limited from 2003 to 2017. Chairman of Northern Empire Resources Corporation from 2015 to 2018. Director of Eclipse from August 12, 2019 until February 12, 2021. Currently Director of Newcore Gold Ltd. and Calibre Mining Corp.	Since February 12, 2021
Raymond Threlkeld[3][4] Florida, United States *Director*	Independent mining consultant since 2013. Currently Director of Calibre Mining Corp., a gold mining and exploration company, since 2018. Director of New Gold Inc. from 2009 to 2018. Interim Chief Operating Officer of New Gold Inc. from December 2016 to September 2017. President and Chief Executive Officer of New Gold Inc. from May 2018 to September 2018. Chair of the board of Directors of Newmarket Gold Inc. from 2015 to 2017.	Since May 21, 2021
David Farrell[1][2] British Columbia, Canada *Director*	President of Davisa Consulting Corp. (private consulting).	Since December 13, 2011
Michael Haworth[2][3] London, United Kingdom *Director*	Managing Partner with Greenstone Capital LLP, a private equity firm, since August 2013.	Since June 9, 2017
Geoff Burns[1][4] British Columbia, Canada *Director*	Chairman of Maverix Metals Inc., a precious metals and streaming company, since June 2016. President and Chief Executive Officer of Pan American Silver Corp. from May 2004 to December 31, 2015.	Since January 22, 2019

Name, Province or State, Country of Residence, Position(s) with the Company	Principal Occupation for Last Five Years	Period as a Director of the Company
Marcel de Groot[(1)(2)] British Columbia, Canada *Director*	Founding partner and President of Pathway Capital Ltd., a Vancouver based private venture capital company, since 2004. Currently Director of Level 14 Ventures Ltd., Galiano Gold Inc. and Drummond Ventures Corp.	Since February 12, 2021
Michael Allen British Columbia, Canada *President*	President of the Company since February 25, 2021, and Executive Vice-President Corporate Development of the Company from February 12, 2021 to February 25, 2021. President and Chief Executive Officer of Eclipse from May 3, 2019 until February 12, 2021. President and Chief Executive Officer of Northern Empire Resources Corp. between June 2016 and October 2018. Professional Geologist.	N/A
David Splett British Columbia, Canada *Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary*	Chief Financial Officer of the Company since February 28, 2020. Chief Financial Officer (Latin America) for Goldcorp Inc. from 2016 to 2019. Vice President of Finance at Mosaic Corporation from 2013 to 2016.	N/A
Warwick Board British Columbia, Canada *Vice-President Exploration*	Vice President, Exploration of the Company since February 12, 2021. Vice President, Exploration of Eclipse from February 2020 to February 12, 2021. Vice President, Geology of Pretium Resources Inc. from January 2018 to January 2020. Chief Geologist of Pretium Resources Inc. from July 2012 to January 2018.	N/A

Notes:

(1) Member of Governance and Nominating Committee.

(2) Member of Audit Committee.

(3) Member of Technical, Health, Environment, Safety and Steering Committee.

(4) Member of the Compensation Committee.

The Directors have served in their respective capacities since their election and/or appointment and will serve until the next annual meeting of the shareholders of the Company or until a successor is duly elected, unless the office is vacated in accordance with the Articles. Upon resignation, a successor may be appointed by the board of Directors.

CEASE TRADE ORDERS, BANKRUPTCIES, PENALTIES OR SANCTIONS

No Director or executive officer of the Company is, as at the date of this AIF, or has been within 10 years before the date of this AIF, a Director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company), that:

(a) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued while the Director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as Director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or

(b) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued after the Director or executive officer ceased to be a Director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as Director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

No Director or executive officer of the Company or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company:

(a) is, as at the date of this AIF, or has been within 10 years before the date of this AIF, a Director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or

(b) has, within the 10 years before the date of this AIF, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the Director, executive officer or shareholder.

No Director or executive officer of the Company or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company has been subject to:

(a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or

(b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable security holder in making an investment decision.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Certain of the Company's, or a subsidiary of the Company's, Directors and officers may serve as Directors or officers, or may be associated with, other reporting companies, or have significant shareholdings in other public companies. To the extent that such other companies may participate in business or asset acquisitions, dispositions, or ventures in which the Company may participate, the Directors and officers of the Company, or a subsidiary of the Company, may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the transaction. If a conflict of interest arises, the Company will follow the provisions of the BCBCA dealing with conflicts of interest. These provisions state that where a Director has such a conflict, that Director must, at a meeting of the Company's Directors, disclose his or her interest and refrain from voting on the matter unless otherwise permitted by the BCBCA. In accordance with the BCBCA, the Directors and officers of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interest of the Company.

PROMOTERS

To the knowledge of the Company, no person or company has been within the two most recently completed financial years and to the date of this AIF, a person or company who would be considered a promoter of the Company.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Audit Committee

Pursuant to section 224 of the BCBCA, the Company is required to have an audit committee composed of not less than three Directors of the Company, a majority of whom are not officers or employees of the Company or any of its affiliates.

Under NI 52-110, the Company, as a venture issuer, is also required to provide disclosure with respect to their audit committee, including the text of the audit committee's charter, composition of the audit committee and the fees paid to the external auditor. Accordingly, we provide the following disclosure with respect to our audit committee:

Audit Committee Charter

The Company has a written charter which sets out the duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee.

The text of the Audit Committee's charter is attached as Schedule "A" to this AIF.

Composition of the Audit Committee

At the present time, the Audit Committee is composed of Messrs. David Farrell (Chair), Marcel de Groot and Michael Haworth. Mr. Haworth is a non-independent member of the Audit Committee, and Messrs. Farrell and de Groot are independent members of the Audit Committee, as defined in NI 52-110. A member of an audit committee is independent if the member has no direct or indirect material relationship with the company which could, in the view of the board of Directors, reasonably interfere with the exercise of a member's independent judgment. Each member of the Audit Committee is financially literate. An individual is financially literate if he has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the company's financial statements.

Relevant Education and Experience

Each member of the Audit Committee has the education and experience that is relevant to the performance of his responsibilities.

David Farrell, Director

Mr. Farrell is President of Davisa Consulting Corp., a private consulting firm working with junior to mid-tier global mining companies. He was formerly the Managing Director of Mergers & Acquisitions at Endeavour Financial, where he successfully closed over US$25 billion worth of mergers and acquisition transactions for junior and mid-tier natural resource companies. Before his 12 years at Endeavour Financial, Mr. Farrell was a lawyer at Stikeman Elliott LLP, working in Vancouver, Budapest and London. Mr. Farrell graduated from the University of British Columbia with a B.Comm. (Honours, Finance) and an LL.B and was called to the bar in both British Columbia and England. Mr. Farrell earned his ICD.D designation from the University of Toronto Rotman School of Business and Institute of Corporate Directors. He is a Director of Fortuna Silver Mines Inc., Luminex Resources Corp. and Hillcrest Energy Technologies Ltd. Mr. Farrell's background has given him the required experience to understand and assess the general application of the accounting principles used by the Company and to understand internal controls and procedures for financial reporting.

Marcel de Groot, Director

Mr. de Groot is a Chartered Accountant and a founder and President of Pathway Capital Ltd., a Vancouver based private venture capital corporation. Pathway Capital Ltd, formed in 2004, invests in and provides strategic support to early stage private and public companies. He is currently a Director of Level 14 Ventures Ltd., Galiano Gold Inc. and Drummond Ventures Corp.

Michael Haworth, Director

Mr. Haworth is a Senior Partner at Greenstone, a private equity fund he co-founded in 2013 that specializes in the mining and metals sector. Together with colleague and fellow Director Mark Sawyer, Mr. Haworth oversees all aspects of the management of Greenstone. Specifically, Mr. Haworth serves as a Director of Greenstone Management Ltd., Greenstone's General Partner, and is a member and co-chairman of the Investment Committee.

Each member of the Audit Committee has:

- an understanding of the accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements and the ability to assess the general application of those principles in connection with estimates, accruals and

reserves;

- experience analyzing and evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements; and

- an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year ended December 31, 2020 has a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not been adopted by the Board.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on the exemptions in section 2.4 (De Minimis Non-audit Services), section 3.2 (Initial Public Offerings), section 3.4 (Events Outside Control of Member), section 3.5 (Death, Disability or Resignation of Audit Committee Member) or Part 8 (Exemptions) of NI 52-110.

Reliance on the Exemption in Subsection 3.3(2) or Section 3.6

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on the exemption in subsection 3.3(2) (Controlled Companies) or section 3.6 (Temporary Exemption for Limited and Exceptional Circumstances) of NI 52-110.

Reliance on Section 3.8

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on section 3.8 (Acquisition of Financial Literacy) of NI 52-110.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee has not adopted specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services, other than as set out in the Audit Committee Charter.

External Auditor Service Fees (By Category)

MNP, conducted the annual audit of the Company's financial statements and provided audit-related, tax and other services and reports to the Audit Committee prior to its resignation on October 30, 2020. PwC has provided such services following its appointment as auditor of the Company on October 30, 2020. The aggregate fees billed by the Company's external auditors during the fiscal years ended December 30, 2020 and June 30, 2020 were as follows:

Fiscal year Ending	Audit Fees [(1)]	Audit-Related Fees [(2)]	Tax Fees [(3)]	All Other Fees
December 31, 2020	$130,000	$11,000	$0	$26,771
June 30, 2020	$130,000	$44,250	$8,000	$0

Notes:

(1) "Audit Fees" includes fees for the performance of the annual audit and for accounting consultations on matters reflected in the financial statements.

(2) "Audit-Related Fees" includes fees for assurance and related services that are related to the performance of the review of the financial statements and are not reported under [(1)].

(3) "Tax Fees" includes fees for tax compliance and tax advice.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

There are no legal proceedings outstanding, threatened or pending, as of the date of this AIF, by or against the Company or to which the Company is a party or to which its properties are subject, nor to the Company's knowledge are any such legal proceedings contemplated which could become material to a purchaser of Common Shares.

The Company is not currently aware of any: (a) penalties or sanctions imposed against the Company by a court relating to provincial and territorial securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority during the last financial year ended December 31, 2020 and subsequent to the date of this AIF; (b) other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor making an investment decision; or (c) settlement agreements the Company entered into before a court relating to provincial and territorial securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority during the last financial year ended December 31, 2020 and subsequent to the date of this AIF.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than as described elsewhere in this AIF, none of the Directors or executive officers of the Company, any shareholder directly or indirectly beneficially owning or exercising control or direction over, more than 10% of the outstanding Common Shares, nor any associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing persons, has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction during the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year or in any proposed transaction that, in either case, has materially affected or would materially affect the Company.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRARS

The Company's registrar and transfer agent for the Common Shares is Computershare Investor Services Inc. of 510 Burrard Street, 3rd Floor, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3B9.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except for contracts made in the ordinary course of business, the following are the material contracts entered into by the Company that are still in effect:

1. the Streaming Agreement. See "*Description of Business – Gold and Silver Production and Sales*"; and

2. the Iconic Option Agreement. See "*General Development of the Business – Option in Respect of the Hercules Project*".

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

The following prepared or certified a report, valuation, statement or opinion described or included in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made under NI 51-102 by the Company during, or relating to, the period ended December 31, 2020 and subsequent to the date of this AIF:

1. The Company's auditor, PwC, issued an independent auditor's report in connection with the consolidated annual financial statements for the six months ended December 31, 2020. PwC is independent of the Company in accordance with the code of professional conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia.

2. Eclipse's former auditor, Davidson & Company LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, issued an independent auditor's report in connection with the consolidated financial statements of Eclipse for the year ended October 31, 2020 and the period from incorporation on May 3, 2019 to October 31, 2019. Davidson & Company LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants is independent of Eclipse in accordance with the code of professional conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia.

3. Stifel Nicolaus Canada Inc. ("**Stifel**") prepared the fairness opinion dated December 4, 2020 (the "**Fairness Opinion**"), which was prepared for the board of Directors of Eclipse in connection with the Arrangement Agreement and forms part of the Management Information Circular of Eclipse dated December 30, 2020. To the knowledge of the Company and Eclipse, Stifel (or any of the designated professionals thereof) did not hold securities representing more than 1% of all issued and outstanding Eclipse Shares as at the date of the Fairness Opinion.

4. Information of a scientific and technical nature regarding the Hercules Project including in this AIF is excerpted or derived from the Hercules Report. To the knowledge of the Company and Eclipse, neither Michael M. Gustin, C.P.G. nor Michael S. Lindholm, C.P.G., held securities representing more than 1% of all issued and outstanding Eclipse Shares as at the date of the Hercules Report.

5. Information of a scientific and technical nature regarding the Moss Mine Project including in this AIF is excerpted or derived from the Moss Mine Report. To the knowledge of the Company, none of Jacob R. Richey, PE, Robert G. Cuffney, CPG, Adam House, QP-MMSA and John Young, RM-SME held securities representing more than 1% of all issued and outstanding Common Shares as at the date of the Moss Mine Report.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional information, including Directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, where applicable, is contained in the Company's Information Circular for the most recent annual meeting of shareholders that involved the election of Directors. Additional financial information is provided in the Company's consolidated financial statements and Management's Discussion & Analysis for the Company's most recently-completed financial year, all of which are filed on SEDAR.

SCHEDULE "A"

ELEVATION GOLD MINING CORPORATION (the "Company")

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

Mandate

The primary mandate of the audit committee (the "Committee") is to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its financial oversight responsibilities by reviewing the financial reports and other financial information provided by the Company to regulatory authorities and shareholders, the Company's systems of internal controls regarding finance and accounting, and the Company's auditing, accounting and financial reporting processes. Consistent with this function, the Committee will encourage continuous improvement of, and should foster adherence to, the Company's policies, procedures and practices at all levels. The Committee's primary duties and responsibilities are to:

- Serve as an independent and objective party to monitor the Company's financial reporting and internal control system and review the Company's financial statements.
- Review and appraise the performance of the Company's external auditors.
- Provide an open avenue of communication among the Company's auditors, financial and senior management and the Board of Directors.

Composition

- The Committee shall be compromised of at least three Directors as determined by the Board of Directors, the majority of whom shall not be management or control parties as prescribed by the rules of the TSX Venture Exchange.
- All members of the committee must be financially literate. "Financially Literate" is the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can presumably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.
- The members of the Committee shall be elected by the Board of Directors on an annual basis. Unless a Chair is elected by the full Board of Directors, the members of the Committee may designate a Chair by a majority vote of the full Committee membership.

Meetings

- The Audit Committee will meet at least four times a year. Special meetings may be called by the chair of the Audit Committee as required.
- Quorum for a meeting of the Audit Committee will be a majority of the members in attendance.
- Members may attend meetings of the Audit Committee by teleconference, videoconference, or by similar communication equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can communicate with each other.
- The Audit Committee Chair will set the agenda for each meeting, after consulting with management and the external auditor. Agenda materials such as draft financial statements must be circulated to Audit Committee members for members to have a reasonable time to review the materials prior to the meeting.
- The Company's auditors will be advised of the names of the members of the Audit Committee and will receive notice of and be invited to attend meetings of the Audit Committee and to be heard at those meetings on matters related to the Auditor's duties.

- Minutes of the Audit Committee meetings will be accurately recorded, with such minutes recording the decisions reached by the committee. Minutes of each meeting must be distributed to members of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the external auditor.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

To fulfill its responsibilities and duties, the Committee shall:

A. External Auditors

- Ensure the external auditors report directly to the Committee.
- Review annually the performance of the external auditors who shall be ultimately accountable to the Board of Directors and the Committee as representatives of the shareholders of the Company.
- Obtain written confirmation from the external auditor that they are objective and independent within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct/Code of Ethics adopted by the provincial institute or order of Chartered Accountants to which it belongs.
- Set the compensation to be paid to the external auditors and recommend such payment to the Board of Directors.
- Recommend to the Board of Directors the selection and, where applicable, the replacement of the external auditors nominated annually for shareholder approval.
- Review with management and the external auditors, prior to the annual audit, the terms of the external auditors' engagement letter.
- At each meeting, consult with the external auditors, without the presence of management, about the quality of the Company’s accounting principles, internal controls and the completeness and accuracy of the Company’s financial statements.
- Review with the management and the external auditors the audit plan for the year-end financial statements and intended template for such statements.
- Review and pre-approve all audit-related services and the fees and other compensation related thereto, and any non-audit services, provided by the Company's external auditors. Provided the pre-approval of the non-audit services is presented to the Committee's first scheduled meeting following such approval such authority may be delegated by the Committee to one or more independent members of the Committee.

B. Financial Statements and Financial Information

- Review and discuss with management and the external auditor the annual audited financial statements of the Company and recommend their approval by the Board of Directors.
- Review and discuss with management the quarterly financial statements of the Company, and recommend their approval by the Board of Directors.
- Review and if appropriate, recommend to the Board of Directors for approval the financial content of the annual report.
- Review the Company's management discussion and analysis, earnings guidance press releases, annual and interim earnings press releases, and audit committee reports before the Company publicly discloses this information.

C. Financial Reporting Processes

- In consultation with the external auditors, review with management the integrity of the Company's financial reporting process, both internal and external.
- Consider the external auditors' judgments about the quality and appropriateness of the Company's accounting principles applied in its financial reporting.
- Consider and approve, if appropriate, changes to the Company's auditing and accounting principles and practices as suggested by the external auditors and management.
- Review significant judgments and estimates made by management in the preparation of the financial statements and the view of the external auditors as to appropriateness of such judgments and estimates.
- Review the process for the certification of financial statements by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.
- Review any significant disagreement among management and the external auditors regarding financial reporting.
- Review and consider any significant reports and recommendations issued by the external auditor, together with management's response, and the extent to which recommendations made by the external auditors have been implemented.

D. Other

- Review the Company's insurance, including Directors and Officers coverage, and provide recommendations to the Board or Directors.
- Establish procedures for:
    - The receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters;
    - The confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters; and
    - Confidential reporting pursuant to the Whistle Blower Policy.

Authority

The Committee may:

- Engage independent outside counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties;
- Set and pay the compensation for any advisors employed by the Committee; and
- Communicate directly with the internal and external auditors.

The Committee shall have unrestricted access to the Company's personnel and documents and will be provided with the resources necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

Renewed as of: February 20, 2019