MINE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES

MINE ENGINEERING SERVICES

Technical Report on the Goldstrike Project,

Washington County, Utah, U.S.A.

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1.0 SUMMARY

Mine Development Associates ("MDA") has prepared this Technical Report on the Goldstrike project, located in Washington County, Utah, for Pilot Gold Inc. ("Pilot Gold"), which is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (PLG-T). Pilot Gold holds its interest in the Goldstrike project through its indirect subsidiary, Pilot Goldstrike, Inc., a Nevada, USA Corporation. This report has been prepared in accordance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1 ("NI 43-101"). For the purposes of this report, Pilot Gold Inc. and its subsidiaries are referred to interchangeably as "Pilot Gold".

1.1 Location and Ownership

The Goldstrike project is located in the Bull Valley Mountains in southeastern Utah, approximately 50 kilometres northwest of St. George, Utah, and includes a central block of patented claims that is surrounded by a contiguous block of unpatented claims and land leased from the State of Utah. The combined mineral property at Goldstrike controlled by Pilot Gold totals 16,341 acres (6,612 hectares) as of July 31, 2016. Holding costs for the property are $274,399 per year, including U.S. Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") and county filing fees for the unpatented claims, lease payments for the patented claims, and lease payments for the Utah State lands.

1.2 Historical Mining and Environmental Liabilities

Historical exploration and mining within the property culminated with the development by Tenneco Oil Company ("Tenneco") of the Goldstrike mine, which from 1988 to 1996 produced oxidized disseminated-gold ore for heap-leach recovery from 12 open pits. In 1992, the Goldstrike mine was sold to United States Mineral Company ("USMX"). USMX mined out the remaining ore and reclaimed the property. A total of about 210,000 ounces of gold and 198,000 ounces of silver were recovered from approximately 6.9 million tons of ore.

Reclamation of the site was completed in 1999. In 2012, the State of Utah Department of Natural Resources Division of Oil, Gas and Mining stated, "*The site is stable, and the post mining land uses of grazing and wildlife habitat have been re-established. It is a showcase of exemplary reclamation in arid areas of Utah"* and recommended that the file be closed. Pilot Gold believes that there are no outstanding reclamation liabilities.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Goldstrike property is near the eastern edge of the Basin and Range Province, transitional to the Colorado Plateau. Devonian, Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, and Permian marine clastic and carbonate sedimentary sequences are overlain by Jurassic sandstone. Rocks as young as Jurassic were strongly deformed during the Late Cretaceous Sevier orogeny, when these rocks were folded and thrust imbricated. Subsequent Laramide-age contractional deformation is likely to be relatively minor. In general, the Paleozoic strata form an anticlinal structure, the axis of which trends northeast in the western part of the property, bending around to assume a southeast trend in the eastern part of the property. Late Cretaceous to Paleocene basins developed with voluminous deposits of coarse clastic strata, and these were overlain by sandstone and conglomerate deposits of Paleocene to Oligocene age, including the Claron Formation. Tertiary ash-flow tuffs, Tertiary limestone, sandstone and conglomerate, and Miocene intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks overlie the older sedimentary rocks. Strongly altered mafic dikes of basalt or andesite composition locally intrude the sedimentary section.

Basal clastic members of the Tertiary Claron Formation are the principal host rocks for disseminated gold, with gold mineralization also present in the Pennsylvanian Callville Limestone and Mississippian Redwall Limestone in four pits on the southwestern part of the mine trend. Alteration and mineralization consist largely of finely disseminated gold hosted in silicified or jasperoidal rocks. Silicification is accompanied by clay alteration, iron oxides, and decalcification of limy host rocks. Finely disseminated arsenical pyrite is noted in a few drill holes. Altered and mineralized zones are characterized by elevated arsenic, antimony, and mercury. Gold shows a strong spatial association with ENE- and NW-striking high angle faults. Overall, the alteration and geochemistry are typical of the sediment-hosted “Carlin style” deposits of Nevada and western Utah.

1.4 Exploration by Pilot Gold

Pilot Gold inherited a large amount of historical data, including a historical digital drill-hole database compiled by North Mining. Original laboratory certificates are available for most of the drill holes, as are some surface geochemical information and blast-hole data for two of the historical mine pits. Paper maps, cross sections, drill logs, reports, and other miscellaneous information derived from the historical mining operation are also part of the historical data package. These data are gradually being digitized, verified, and assembled by Pilot Gold into a comprehensive digital database.

Geologic mapping by historical operators is gradually being compiled into a single digital geologic map of the property. Pilot Gold has supplemented the approximately 7,900 historical soil samples with an additional 1,829 soil samples and has collected 261 rock samples throughout the property, primarily as grab samples. Rock sample values range from below detection to a high of 21.9 g Au/t. Correlation matrices for all the rock samples show a strong Au-Ag-Sb-Te affinity and a lesser Au-Hg-Tl-Zn-Ni-As-Mo-Cu correlation. In combination with field observations, the sampling indicates that gold is associated with multi-phase jasperoid breccias with strong jarosite-limonite-hematite gouge.

Pilot Gold drilled 18 reverse-circulation (“RC”) holes for a total of 2,877 metres in the Main, Basin, Aggie, and Moosehead areas late in 2015. Significant mineralized intervals are listed in Table 9.1.

1.5 Drilling and Sampling

The project drill-hole database includes 1,462 holes drilled by historical operators, totaling 93,056 metres, and 18 RC holes drilled by Pilot Gold in 2015 for a total of 2,877 metres. The majority are vertical RC holes, with only 17 core holes identified. Drill-hole collar information was compiled into a database and is the subject of ongoing validation. The database contains over 61,000 assay intervals, which average 1.57 metres, with 97% of the sample intervals having a length of 1.524 metres (five feet).

Very little information is available concerning the exact drilling and sampling methods and procedures used by historical operators. There are no down-hole survey data in the project database for any of the historical holes. Almost 80% of the historical holes in the database were drilled vertically, and only 44 of the 1,462 historical holes were drilled to depths in excess of 125 meters. MDA does not believe the lack of down-hole survey data is a significant issue, particularly in the pit areas already mined historically.

Pilot Gold is presently conducting a drilling program at Goldstrike that was initiated in March, 2016, and is designed to follow-up and expand upon the results from the 2015 drilling program. MDA has not reviewed data derived from the ongoing 2016 drilling and the program is not discussed in this report.

1.6 Quality Assurance/ Quality Control

It is difficult to assess the adequacy of historical sampling, sample preparation, and assaying due to a lack of sufficient quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") data. However, some QA/QC analyses were completed by Inspiration, Tenneco, Midway, and Cadillac. Inspiration, Tenneco, and USMX drilled 93% of the holes in the project database, and all were well recognized and reputable mining companies at the time of their involvement at Goldstrike, which was prior to the implementation of NI 43-101. Pilot Gold's 2015 QA/QC program meets current industry standards. No significant issues are indicated from the available QA/QC data at Goldstrike.

MDA believes the Goldstrike data as a whole are acceptable as used in this report. This conclusion is based on the fact that: (*i*) the historical analytical data were used to support a successful mining operation; (*ii*) no significant issues are identified by the Pilot Gold or historical QA/QC data; and (*iii*) the drilling results of Pilot Gold are generally consistent with those generated by the historical operators.

1.7 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Mineralogical analyses were done on eight samples by Inspiration in 1986. Subsequently, Tenneco carried out cyanide column-leach testing and other metallurgical tests commencing in 1990, although details are sparse. Cyanide bottle-roll tests were also conducted, but the number and type of samples are not known. "Preg rob" tests were carried out on a number of samples, one of which had preg robbing characteristics.

In 1993, USMX retained Kappes, Cassiday and Associates to carry out cyanide-soluble assaying and column-leach testing on material from the Beavertail ("BEV") and Moosehead ("MOS") deposits. The material from BEV averaged 0.079 oz Au/ton (2.71 g Au/t) and that from MOS averaged 0.032 oz Au/ton (1.10 g Au/t). The material was crushed to 100% passing four-inch (10.2-centimetre) mesh with 708 kilograms of material from BEV and 805 kilograms of material from MOS. Gold extraction during a total of 61 days was reported to be 78% for the MOS column and 80% for the BEV column.

Production records suggest that the average gold recovery from the Goldstrike heap-leach operations was about 75%.

1.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

There are no current reserves at the Goldstrike property and no current estimate of mineral resources is presented in this report. The knowledge gained through Pilot Gold's compilation and interpretation of the extensive historical records, in combination with the positive results derived from the 2015 drilling program, have demonstrated that the potential to outline new resources at the Goldstrike project is excellent and the project therefore warrants significant additional investment. Based on results to date, the aggressive program of drilling that is presently underway should continue through the remainder of 2016 and be continued in 2017.

MDA recommends two phases of exploration work. A budget of $5.0 million is proposed for Phase 1, which includes 2,700 metres of core drilling and 25,000 metres of RC drilling during the remainder of 2016 and the first quarter of 2017. Metallurgical testing should also be undertaken as part of the program, with samples derived from large-diameter core drilling in the Main Zone. If results from Phase I are positive, and subject to approval of a Plan of Operations, a Phase 2 program is recommended with a budget of $9.7 million for 2017 and 2018 that would include at least 50,000 metres of RC drilling.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Mine Development Associates ("MDA") has prepared this Technical Report on the Goldstrike project, located in Washington County, Utah, for Pilot Gold Inc. ("Pilot Gold"), which is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (PLG-T). Pilot Gold holds its interest in the Goldstrike project through its indirect subsidiary, Pilot Goldstrike, Inc., a Nevada, USA Corporation.

This report has been prepared in accordance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1 ("NI 43-101").

Pilot Gold obtained its interest in the Goldstrike property by way of an agreement between Pilot Gold Inc. and Cadillac Mining Corporation ("Cadillac") dated June 12, 2014, with an Effective Date of August, 29, 2014. Under the agreement, Cadillac shareholders received consideration of 0.12195 Pilot Gold common shares for each Cadillac share held, as well as 0.12195 of one Pilot Share Purchase Warrant ("Pilot Warrant"), representing a total of 4,218,164 common shares and 4,218,164 Warrants. Total consideration in connection with the transaction, including transaction costs, was US$7.16 million. As a result of this transaction, Cadillac and its subsidiaries, including Cadillac South Explorations Inc., became wholly-owned subsidiaries of Pilot Gold. In 2016, the name of Cadillac South Explorations Inc. was changed to Pilot Goldstrike, Inc.

For the purposes of this report, Pilot Gold Inc. and its subsidiaries are referred to interchangeably as "Pilot Gold". "Cadillac" in this report refers to Cadillac Mining Corporation prior to its acquisition by Pilot Gold.

2.1 Project Scope and Terms of Reference

The purpose of this report is to provide a technical summary of the Goldstrike project. The scope of this report includes descriptions of the general setting, geology, project history, exploration activities and results, methodology, quality assurance, interpretations, drilling programs, and metallurgy. References used in the preparation of this report are cited in the text and listed in Section 20.0. The GAP 1-42 claims, which were acquired in January, 2016, overlie a small deposit defined in a NI 43-101 technical report prepared by Puchski GeoConsultants of St. George, Utah, in 2010 for Tonogold Resources Inc. (Puchlik, 2010).

This report has been prepared under the supervision of Michael M. Gustin, Senior Geologist for MDA. Mr. Gustin is a Qualified Person under NI 43-101 and has no affiliation with Pilot Gold except that of independent consultant/client relationship. Dr. Moira Smith, a Qualified Person under NI 43-101, is co-responsible for Sections 5 through 9 of the report. Dr. Smith has worked extensively at Goldstrike and provided most of the detailed geologic descriptions, as well as the geological model, described in the report. Dr. Smith is an employee of Pilot Gold and is not independent under NI 43-101. Compilation of historical data, generation of the geological model, and supervision of the current project activities has been carried out by Mr. Peter Shabestari and the Pilot Gold technical team. Mr. Gerald Heston is responsible for compilation of the mineral tenure, environmental and permitting data. Both Mr. Shabestari and Mr. Heston are employees of Pilot Gold with extensive exploration experience in the Great Basin.

Mr. Gustin visited the Goldstrike property on October 27 and 28, 2015. In addition, Mr. Gustin visited the Pilot Gold office in Elko, Nevada on October 29, 2015 and reviewed the digital drill-hole database as well as available documentation of historical Goldstrike work by prior operators. See Section 6.0 for further details. Dr. Smith visited the Goldstrike project site more than 10 times in 2014 – 2016, and her most recent visit took place on July 17 – 20, 2016.

Unless otherwise noted herein, the Effective Date of this Technical Report is April 1, 2016.

2.2 Definitions and frequently used acronyms and abbreviations

Measurements are generally reported in metric units in this report. Where information was originally reported in Imperial units, conversions have often been made according to the formulas shown below; discrepancies may result in slight variations from the original data in some cases.

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations, as well as unit conversions

AA	atomic absorption spectrometry
acre	acre = 0.405 hectares
Ag	silver
Au	gold
As	arsenic
Bi	bismuth
BLM	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
˚C	centigrade degrees
Cd	cadmium
CIL	carbon-in-leach method of metallurgical testing
cm	centimetre = 0.3937 inch
core	diamond drill core
CSAMT	controlled-source audio-frequency magneto-telluric geophysical surveying
DEM	digital elevation models created from terrain elevation data
g/t	grams per tonne (1 g/t = 1 ppm = 0.029167 oz/ton)
GIS	geographic information system
GPS	global positioning system, a satellite-based navigation system
ha	hectare = 2.471 acres
Hg	mercury
ICP/MS	inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry analytical technique
In	indium
IP	induced-polarization geophysical surveying
kg	kilogram = 2.205 pounds
Kv	kilovolt = 1000 volts
l	litre = 1.057 US quart
Ma	million years old
µm	micron = one millionth of a metre
Mg	magnesium
mGal	milligal; unit of acceleration used in gravimetry. 1 m/square second = 100,000 milligal
mm	millimetre
Mo	molybdenum
NV	Nevada
oz	troy ounce (1 troy ounce = 34.2857 g Au)
Pb	lead

ppm	parts per million (1 ppm = 1 g/t)
ppb	parts per billion (1,000 ppb = 1 ppm)
RC	reverse-circulation drilling method
SEM	scanning electron microscope
Sb	antimony
t	metric ton = 1.1023 short tons
Te	tellurium
Tl	thallium
ton	short ton
U.S.	United States
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
VLF	very low frequency geophysical surveying
W	tungsten
Zn	zinc
3D	three-dimensional

Currency: Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) in this report refer to currency of the United States.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Mr. Gustin is not an expert in legal matters, such as the assessment of the validity of mining claims, mineral rights, and property agreements in the United States or elsewhere. Furthermore, MDA did not conduct any investigations of the environmental or political issues associated with the Goldstrike project, and is not an expert with respect to these matters. MDA has therefore relied upon information and opinions provided by Pilot Gold and its consultants with regard to the following:

- Section 4.2, which pertains to land tenure, was prepared by Pilot Gold in consultation with Richard Moorhead, a Utah Landman who reviewed the legal status of the original claim block purchased from Cadillac (Moorhead, 2014). Pilot Gold also received a report on the mineral status of unpatented claims from Erwin and Thompson LLP of Reno, Nevada (Erwin, 2014).
- Section 4.3, which pertains to legal agreements and encumbrances, was prepared by Gerald Heston, a Pilot Gold employee responsible for maintaining the property in good standing.
- Section 4.4, which pertains to environmental permits and licenses, was prepared by Gerald Heston, a Pilot Gold employee responsible for permitting at Goldstrike.
- Section 4.5, which pertains to environmental liabilities, was summarized by Pilot Gold from documents prepared by Environmental Resources Management Inc.

MDA has relied on Pilot Gold to provide full information concerning the legal status of Pilot Gold and its affiliates, as well as current legal title, the material terms of all agreements, and material environmental and permitting information that pertains to the Goldstrike project.

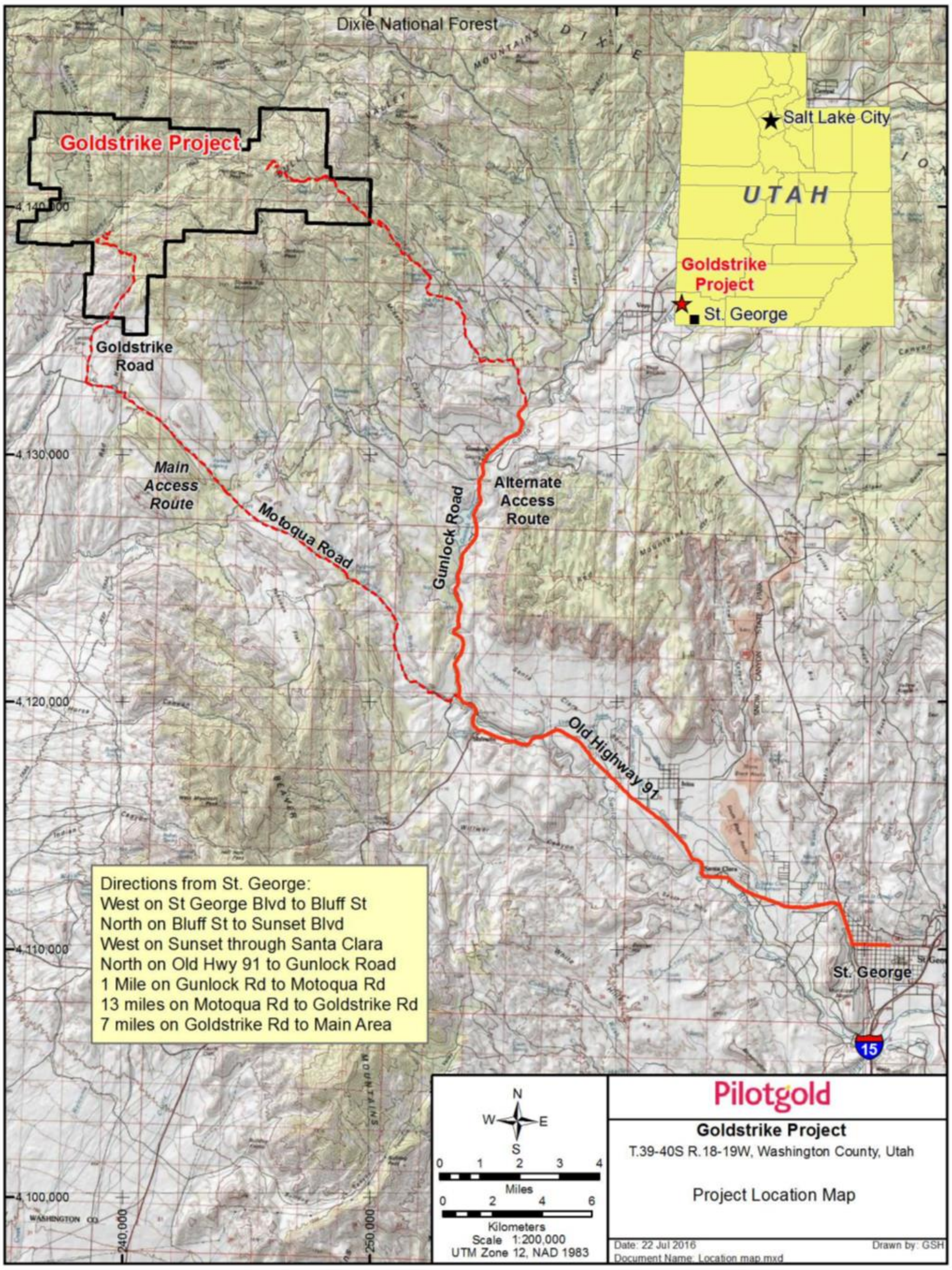
4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Mr. Gustin is not an expert in land, legal, environmental, and permitting matters and expresses no opinion regarding these topics as they pertain to the Goldstrike project. Sub-sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5 are based entirely on information provided by Pilot Gold and its consultants.

4.1 Property Location

The Goldstrike project is located in the Bull Valley Mountains in Washington County, southeastern Utah, approximately 50 kilometres northwest of St. George, Utah (Figure 4.1). The approximate geographic center of the Goldstrike project is 37.386°N latitude and -113.88°W longitude.

Figure 4.1 Location of the Goldstrike Project



4.2 Land Area

The Goldstrike property is made up of a central block of patented claims that is surrounded by a contiguous block of unpatented claims and land leased from the state of Utah, all within Washington County, Utah. The combined mineral property at Goldstrike controlled by Pilot Gold totals 16,341 acres (6,612 hectares) as of July 31, 2016.

4.2.1 Unpatented Claims

The Goldstrike property includes a total of 770 unpatented federal lode mining claims for a total of approximately 16,341 acres (6,612 ha) (Appendix A, Figure 4.2). The unpatented claims lie in portions or all of:

- Sections 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31 of Township 39 South, Range 18 West;
- Sections 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, Sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, and 36 of Township 39 South, Range 19 West; and
- Sections 1, 2, and 12 of Township 40 South, Range 19 West, Salt Lake Meridian.

The unpatented claims were staked in 2004, 2010, 2011, 2014, 2015, and 2016. A total of 99 unpatented claims are leased from Oro Vista LLC and eight are leased from Ray Hunter LLC. The remaining 661 unpatented claims are 100% owned by Pilot Goldstrike Inc.

The unpatented claims are located in the field with five- by five-centimetre wooden posts and metal tags that meet Utah regulations. Pilot Gold represents that the list of unpatented claims in Appendix A is complete, accurate, and valid as of July 31, 2016. The status of the 208 original claims was reviewed by Richard Moorhead, a Utah Landman, and found to be in good standing (Moorhead, 2014). A mineral status report was prepared by Erwin and Thompson LLP of Reno, Nevada (Erwin, 2014). It indicates the presence of third-party claims in the vicinity of the Goldstrike property, but no conflicts were identified. The third-party claims are senior to those held by Pilot Gold, and any overlaps of Pilot Gold claims onto the third-party claims are invalid.

Ownership of unpatented mining claims is in the name of the holder (locator), subject to the paramount title of the United States of America, under the administration of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). Under the Mining Law of 1872, which governs the location of unpatented mining claims on Federal lands, the locator has the right to explore, develop, and mine minerals on unpatented mining claims without payments of production royalties to the U.S. government, subject to the surface management regulation of the BLM. In recent years, there have been efforts in the U.S. Congress to change the 1872 Mining Law to include, among other items, a provision of production royalties to the U.S. government. Currently, annual claim maintenance fees are the only federal payments related to unpatented mining claims, and these fees have been paid in full through September 1, 2017. Pilot Gold's annual holding costs for the Goldstrike unpatented mining claims, exclusive of lease fees, are estimated at $120,147 (Table 4.1).

Figure 4.2 Claim Map of the Goldstrike Property

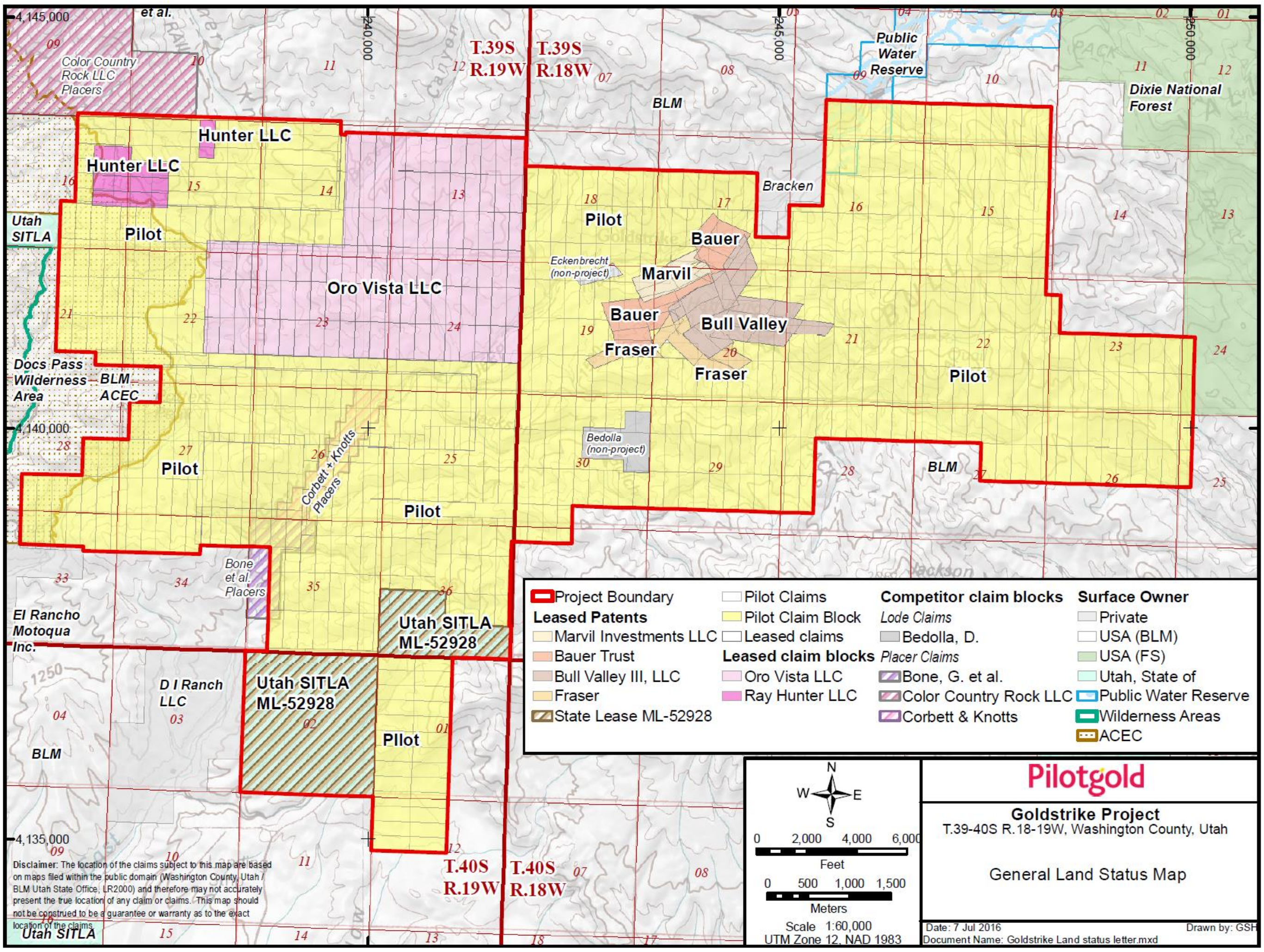


Table 4.1 2016 Annual Claim Holding Costs for Goldstrike Property

Annual Fee Type	Amount
Unpatented BLM Fees	$ 119,350
Unpatented County Filing Fees	$ 797
Unpatented Lease Costs	$ 70,000
Patented Claims Taxes	$ 1,326
Patented Claims Lease Fees	$ 82,000
State Lands Lease Fees	$ 926
Total Annual Taxes and Fees	**$ 274,399**

4.2.2 Patented Mining Claims

Cadillac acquired leases on all of the patented mining claims, totaling 41 claims (634.76 acres), as four separate parcels in 2011. The claims cover approximately 40% of the historically mined area, including the Goldtown and Covington open pits and portions of the Basin and Hamburg pits. A list of the patented claims is presented in Appendix B. Patent ownership documents were reviewed in May 2014, by Richard Moorhead, Utah Landman, and found to be accurate (Moorhead, 2014). Patents were further examined in a mineral status report prepared in June 2014, by Erwin and Thompson LLP of Reno, Nevada, with no conflicts identified (Erwin, 2014). The lease payments are current through the dates listed in Appendix B.

For the patented claims, the leases grant Pilot the right to "*... erect, construct, maintain, and operate, on and in the Property, buildings, structures, facilities, machinery, and equipment, and to use, occupy, excavate, and disturb so much of the surface and subsurface of the Property as Cadillac may determine to be useful, desirable, or convenient...*".

4.2.3 Utah State Leases

Two parcels of land are leased from the State of Utah under the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration ("SITLA") subject to a yearly lease fee as summarized in Table 4.1. As shown in Figure 4.2, these two parcels have the Utah State Mineral Lease number 52928. The Utah State Mineral Lease has been paid through November 1, 2016.

The Utah State Mineral Lease grants Pilot Gold the following "*Together with the right and privilege to make use of the surface and subsurface of the Leased Premises for uses reasonably incident to the mining of leased substances by Lessee on the Leased Premises or on other lands under the control of Lessee or mined in connection with operations on the Leased Premises, including, but not limited to, conveying, storing, loading, hauling and otherwise transporting leased substances; excavating; removing, stockpiling, depositing and redepositing of surface materials; developing and utilizing mine portals and adjacent areas for access, staging and other purposes incident to mining; and the subsidence, mitigation, restoration and reclamation of the surface.*"

4.3 Agreements and Encumbrances

4.3.1 Utah State Tax

Mineral production from Goldstrike would be subject to the Utah Mining Severance tax of 2.60%, subject to certain exemptions.

4.3.2 Patented Claims and Utah State Lands Royalties

Patented claims are subject to a 2.5% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty, payable to the individual claim owners. Land leased from the State of Utah is subject to a 4.0% gross value production royalty.

4.3.3 Unpatented Claims

Unpatented claims leased from Oro Vista LLC and Ray Hunter LLC are subject to a 3.0% NSR royalty. Both the Oro Vista and Ray Hunter leases have been paid through July 10, 2017. Under the terms of the Oro Vista and Ray Hunter leases, Pilot Gold has the option to purchase 1/3rd of both royalties (1%) for $500,000 each, until July 10, 2020.

The 116 GAP unpatented claims owned by Pilot Gold are subject to a 2.0% NSR royalty payable to Vista Gold US, Inc.

4.4 Environmental Permits and Licenses

Exploration work on patented and unpatented claims is permitted by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management under a Notice of Intent to Conduct Exploration ("NOI"). Permitting and bonding through the Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining ("UDOGM") for disturbance is also required.

To that end, Pilot Gold holds UDOGM permit # E/053/0065 and NOI UTU-091149 from the BLM. As of September 22, 2016, after 4 amendments, total authorized and bonded disturbance may be as much as 9.76 acres, of which 4.02 acres is on private land and 5.74 acres is on public land. A surety bond for $70,800 is held by the UDOGM. For Phase 1 work proposed in Section 19.0, the 9.76 acres of permitted disturbance will be adequate for drilling anticipated through the end of 2016, and into 2017. Pilot Gold has submitted an application for a Plan of Operations to the BLM for a total of 77 acres of allowable disturbance, and has completed the necessary baseline surveys. If approved, the Plan of Operations would permit disturbances for continued Phase 1 work in 2017, and Phase 2 drilling in 2017 and 2018.

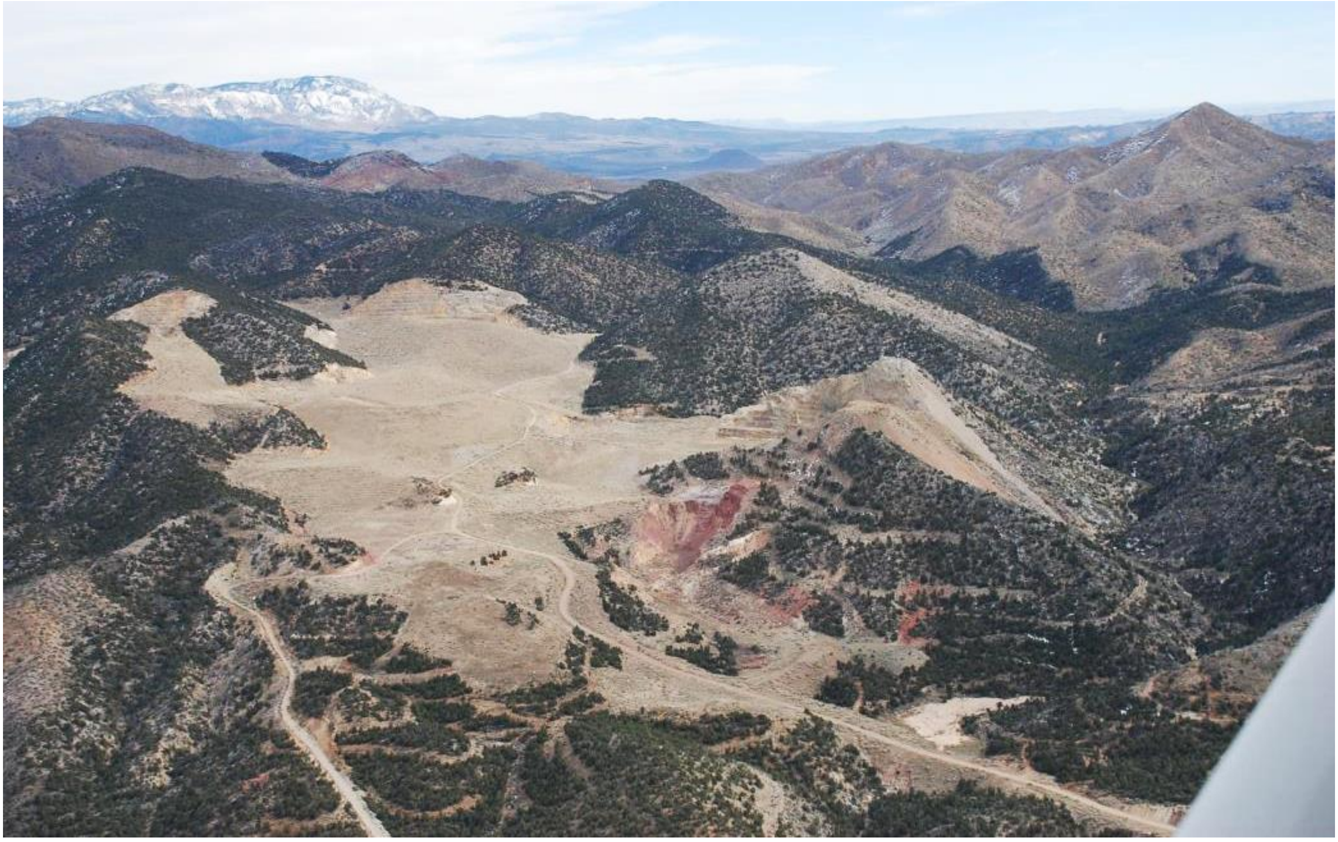
4.5 Environmental Liabilities

Evidence of extensive previous mineral exploration and mining activities persists. Tenneco Oil Company ("Tenneco") developed and operated the Goldstrike mine from 1988 to 1992, eventually selling it to United States Mineral Company ("USMX"). The mine produced oxidized, disseminated gold ore for heap-leach recovery from eight open pits. From east to west, these pits include the Padre, Main, Hassayampa, Goldtown, Basin, Hamburg, Moosehead, and Covington pits (see Figure 7.7). A crushing plant, two heap-leach pads, and recovery facility were located near the Main pit. A haul road connected the operations. The site was fully reclaimed by late 1996, including removal of all facilities, partial backfilling of pits, recontouring and revegetating of all heap leach pads, waste dumps and roads (with the exception of the haul road and exploration drill roads located on private land; Figure 4.3).

In a letter dated August 12, 2012, personnel of the State of Utah Department of Natural Resources Division of Oil, Gas and Mining stated that reclamation of the site was completed in 1999, and recommended that the file be closed. They further stated: *"Vegetation has established that exceeds the ground cover of the surrounding area. The site is stable, and the post mining land uses of grazing and wildlife habitat have been re-established. It is a showcase of exemplary reclamation in arid areas of Utah"*. On this basis, Pilot Gold believes that the surface disturbance and reclamation liability that are related to the above-described operations are not transferable; thus, there are no outstanding reclamation liabilities that could or would be tied to successor companies as a result of holding the mining claims associated with the property.

Initial meetings with Pilot Gold and the St. George, Utah office of the BLM have indicated no immediate concerns regarding historic or prehistoric cultural sites. No wildlife concerns have been identified.

Figure 4.3 Aerial View Showing the Reclaimed Goldstrike Mine Area, Looking East



A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment ("ESA") report was prepared for Pilot Gold by Environmental Resources Management Inc. ("ERM") in 2013. ERM identified the following issues:

- ERM advised Pilot Gold that at the time of their site visit (May 2013), water was observed seeping from the heap leach pad drainage underground collection point north of the Hamburg pit. Heap leach pad effluent data from 2008 indicated that the effluent contained constituents in excess of ground water quality standards. Current effluent water quality is not known. In May 2014, Pilot Gold geologists visited the site and did not see any water seepage.
- Historically, cyanide has been used and cyanide solutions were released on the property. All spills were cleaned up under State approved programs.
- If ground-water monitoring wells were not abandoned, they should be properly abandoned to State standards.

In the fall of 2014, an excavator was brought to the project area and completed reclamation of the road and drill pads built by Cadillac during their brief drill program in the West Hamburg Area. The disturbance was on BLM and private land, and an inspector from the BLM reviewed the work. The disturbed areas were seeded with a BLM-approved seed mix in the late fall of 2014. Approximately 0.65 acres (0.263 hectares) were reclaimed. When it was found that there was continued traffic on the reclaimed section across BLM land, county road crews set a berm across the access to the reclaimed area.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access to Property

The Goldstrike project is located approximately 56 kilometres northwest of the city of St. George, Utah (Figure 4.1) and 13 kilometres east of the Nevada state line. St. George is located on Interstate Highway 15, which connects Las Vegas to Salt Lake City. Access is via paved Utah State Highway 8, which turns into Old US Highway 91 north of Ivins, and then on the Motoqua Road, an improved, all-weather gravel road, to the Goldstrike Road. An alternate route is via the Gunlock Road from Old US Highway 91. Mine haul roads provide excellent access to all the mined pits, with unimproved gravel roads providing access to most other areas of the property.

5.2 Climate

Climate is semi-arid. Daytime temperatures may drop below freezing briefly in the winter and may exceed 45°C in the summer. Annual precipitation in St. George is approximately 20 centimetres, with more precipitation expected at Goldstrike due to its higher elevation and mountainous terrain. Most precipitation falls as winter rain and occasional snow and summer thunderstorms. The climate and road access are such that, with the exception of significant snow or rain events, year-round access for drilling and other exploration activities is possible. Historical mining and processing occurred throughout the year.

5.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The Goldstrike project lies on the eastern margin of the Basin and Range physiographic province of Nevada and western Utah. The project site is characterized by moderate to steep terrain in the southern portion of the Bull Valley Mountains. Elevations range from approximately 1,200 to 2,000 metres. Sagebrush and other shrubs are the main vegetation in the lower elevation areas; pinion pine and juniper predominate at higher elevations. Stream courses contain cottonwood trees and other streamside vegetation. Overall the project area is considered to be within the "desert woodland and sagebrush grassland" vegetation zones of western Utah (Shultz and Shultz, 1987).

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

At present, there is no electrical power to the property, although a regional power transmission line extends to a natural gas pipeline located 12 kilometres to the southeast of the property. The nearest major electrical transmission line is eight kilometres southeast of the property. At least one perennial stream crosses the property. A large house and barn are located south of the property and could be utilized for crew quarters and drill-hole logging and storage needs.

6.0 HISTORY

Prospecting in the Goldstrike mining district commenced as early as the 1870's, with minor exploration activity and gold production between 1895 and 1920. Approximately 40 lode claims and one placer claim were brought to patent during this period (Willden, 2006). Coarse gold was recovered, and a three stamp mill operated briefly, but the total recorded production from 1912 through 1942 is only about 813 ounces, most of which was recovered from the Hamburg underground mine, located on the southwest high wall of the later Hamburg pit, and the Bull Run underground mine, located approximately 0.5 kilometres WNW of the later Goldtown pit (Figure 6.1). The district was largely dormant until exploration for "Carlin-style" sediment-hosted gold deposits began in earnest in the early 1970's.

Figure 6.1 Historical Mines and Patented Claims, Goldstrike Mining District
(from Willden, 2006)

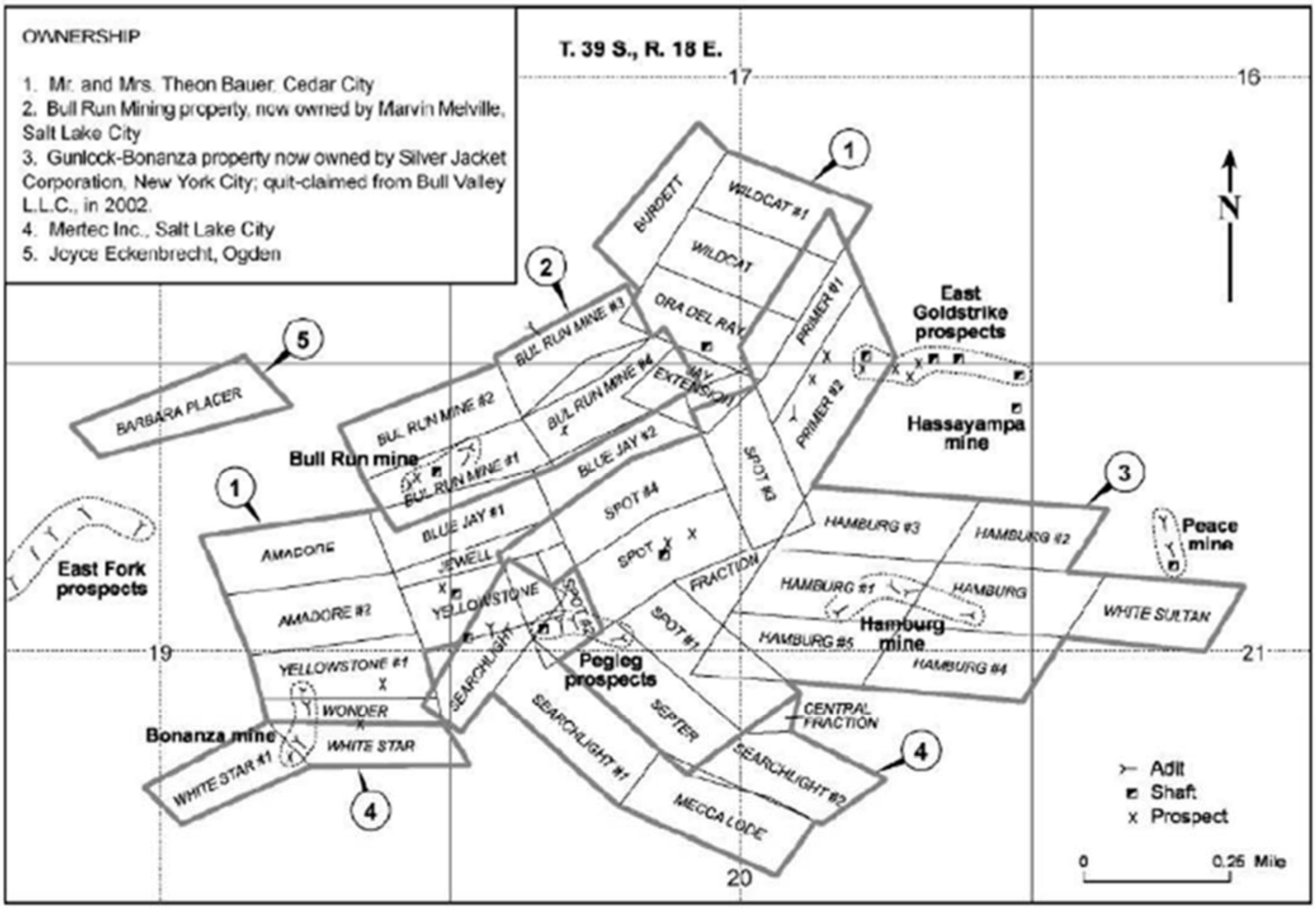


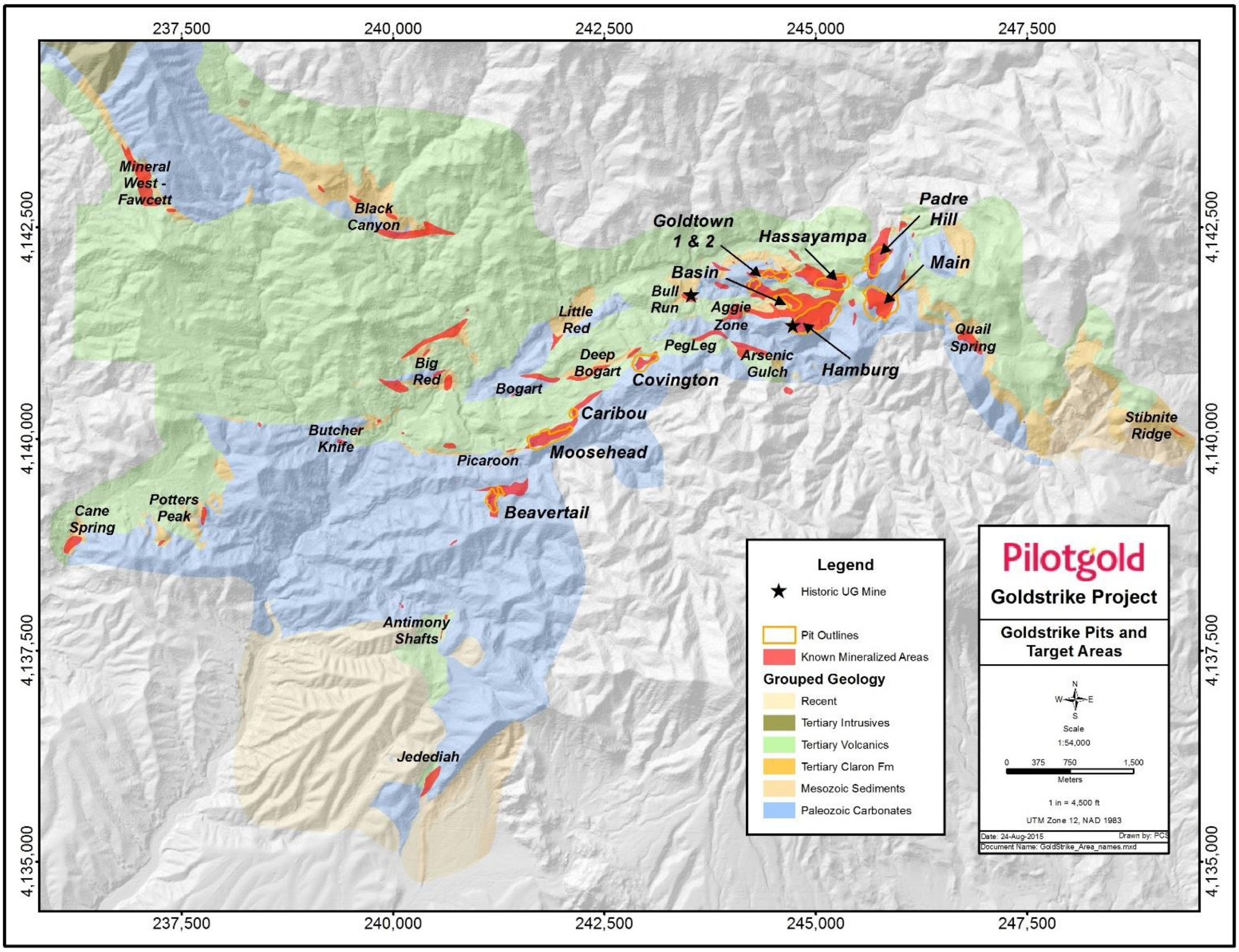
Figure 1. Patented claims in the Goldstrike district and historical mines.

6.1 Modern Historical Exploration Campaigns

Modern exploration began in the late 1960's with the Padre Mining Company ("Padre Mining"), which staked 53 claims on the east side of Pilot Gold's patented claim block. A large number of companies explored the property between 1975 and 1999, as is briefly summarized below.

The drilling totals discussed are derived from reports where possible and Pilot Gold's project database where not possible. Reported totals, and sometimes hole types, sometimes conflict with the project database, as not all holes are documented sufficiently to be entered into the database. The project database is discussed in Section 10.0. Historical drilling areas are shown in Figure 6.2.

Figure 6.2 Historical Exploration and Drilling Areas, Goldstrike Project
(from Pilot Gold, 2016)



<u>1975-1976</u> Gold Resources Inc. ("GRI") carried out reconnaissance mapping, soil and rock sampling, and identified gold mineralization over a 32 square-kilometre area, including most of the areas that were later mined and the Padre Mining ground. Elevated gold concentrations were found in fault-controlled jasperoids and at the base of the Claron Formation.

<u>1977</u> Lustre Gold Mines Inc. optioned the Gunlock-Bonanza patented claims and opened and sampled the historic Hamburg underground mine.

<u>1978-1979</u> Occidental Minerals ("Occidental") leased the ground previously explored by GRI and in 1978 began drill testing the surface geochemical anomalies that were identified by GRI. Ten reverse circulation ("RC") holes were drilled for a total of 629.4 metres. The holes tested soil anomalies in the vicinity of what became the Main, Hassayampa, Hamburg, and Goldtown pits.

1979-1982 Houston International Minerals Company ("Houston International") continued the drilling started by Occidental on the Padre Mining leases, and conducted additional mapping and sampling programs. Nine RC holes were drilled in 1980 and 28 RC holes in 1981, for a total of 3,141.7 metres (MEG, 2012; Pilot Gold data indicate that 2,042 metres were drilled). The drilling focused on areas around the same geochemical anomalies previously identified by Occidental, including the Hassayampa, Hamburg, Main, and Goldtown pit areas, as well as the Arsenic Nose and Peg Leg target areas.

1982-1987 Permian Exploration Account ("Permian") leased the Padre Mining properties from Houston International and conducted geological mapping, geochemical surveys, and drilling at the Hassayampa, Goldtown, Main, and Hamburg pit areas, as well as the Big Red target. Permian drilled a total of 39 RC holes for 1,822.7 metres.

1985-1987 Inspiration Mines, Inc. ("Inspiration") subleased the property from Permian, and carried out exploration and development drilling in four main target areas. In 1985 and 1986, Inspiration drilled 205 RC and five diamond core ("core") holes for a total of 9,456 metres in and around the existing Hamburg, Main, Hassayampa, and Goldtown mineralized areas, and discovered gold mineralization at the Basin and Padre targets. Some outlying targets were also drill tested.

Inspiration sold their interests at Goldstrike to Tenneco in 1987.

1988-1989 Goldsil Resources ("Goldsil") drilled a total of 30 RC holes for 2,485 metres in the Moosehead and Caribou areas.

1987-1992 Tenneco carried out aggressive exploration and development drilling, with over 1,000 RC and/or rotary holes drilled between 1987 and 1992. Over the first few years, drilling focused mainly on the Main, Hassayampa, Goldtown, Hamburg, Basin, and Padre target areas. Expansion drilling then shifted westward with the discovery of mineralization in the Moosehead target area in late 1988, Caribou in 1989, Covington in 1990, and Beavertail in 1992, all of which were subject to definition drilling. Other significant targets that were drill tested by Tenneco include Peg Leg, Bogart, Arsenic Nose, Arsenic Gulch, Antimony Shafts, Bull Run, Picaroon, Big Red, Black Canyon, Butcher Knife, Mineral West – Fawcett, Potters Peak, Jedediah, and Cane Spring.

Tenneco also carried out metallurgical and engineering studies, and commenced open-pit heap-leach mining and processing in late 1988 (discussed further in Section 6.4).

1989-1990 Pegasus Gold Corp. ("Pegasus") drilled 26 RC holes in the Mineral West – Fawcett area, of which MDA has no assays for 3 holes.

1992-1993 Tenneco sold the project to USMX in early 1992. USMX mined out the remaining ore, completed infill drilling and very limited exploration drilling, and, through their successor Dakota Mines, closed the mine and reclaimed the property. The drilling included 128 RC and/or rotary holes, for a total of 7,863.8 metres, and focused on definition drilling in the Beavertail and Caribou pit areas, as well as testing of the Bogart, Deep Bogart, Goldstrike Graben, and Little Red target areas.

1996-1997 North Mining, Inc. ("North Mining") leased patented claims from Bull Valley LLC and in 1997 drilled three diamond-core holes for a total of 665 metres in the floors of the Hamburg, Padre, and Main pits. These holes tested for what was then considered deep, structurally-controlled mineralization.

1999 Bull Valley LLC drilled six RC holes ranging from 366 to 512 metres in depth, for a total of 2,707 metres. These holes were drilled within or adjacent to the Basin and Hamburg pits, as well as at the Deep Bogart target. As was the case with North Mining, the goal of the drilling was to test for deep mineralization, with negative results. The area of the property that includes the patented ground and open pits then remained idled until 2011.

2004 Midway Gold ("Midway") drilled eight holes totaling 1,332 metres in the Mineral West – Fawcett area.

2009-2010 Tonogold Resources ("Tonogold") explored the Mineral West – Fawcett area, which at the time was known as the Mineral Mountain project. Tonogold collected surface rock samples, but did not conduct any drilling. Tonogold commissioned an NI-43-101 Technical Report on the Mineral West – Fawcett area in 2010, which was prepared by Puchski GeoConsultants and included a mineral resource estimate using Pegasus and Tenneco drill data. Pilot Gold is not treating this estimate as a current mineral resource; rather Pilot Gold is treating it as an historical resource and therefore it should not be relied upon (see Section 6.3 for further details).

2011-2014 Cadillac acquired the patented claims through lease agreements and staked claims in 2011. They also assembled a large project dataset, including historical drill logs, maps, assays certificates, and RC drill chips.

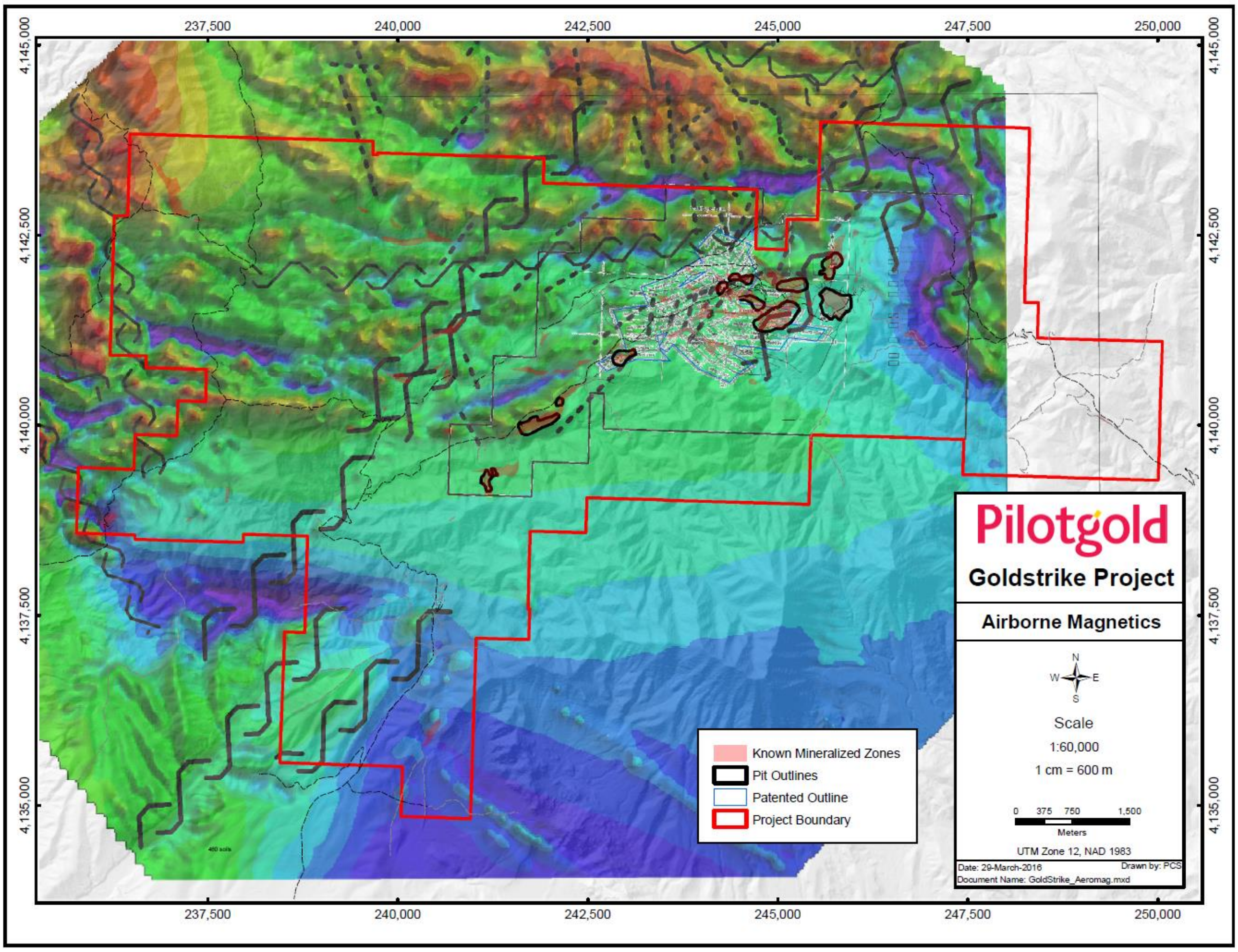
In 2011-2012, Cadillac drilled three RC and nine core holes, for a total of 1,647 metres. All holes were drilled on N-S-oriented sections and were focused primarily on the septa between Tenneco's Hamburg and Basin open pits and the area immediately to the west, to confirm mineralization originally recognized by Tenneco. Nine of the 12 holes returned intercepts exceeding 1g Au/t over down-hole intervals of 10 metres or more.

6.2 Surface Exploration

6.2.1 Geophysical Surveys

An airborne magnetic survey was flown over the region by Newmont Mining Corporation, probably in the early 2000s; little is known about this survey. A total field magnetic map from the survey is shown in Section 6.2.2. Areas corresponding to Paleozoic rocks, the Tertiary Claron Formation and alluvium stand out as blue and light green colours, whereas areas underlain by Miocene Volcanic rocks stand out in warmer colours. The magnetic survey clearly outlines this lithological break, as well as the major faults in the region (See Figure 6.3).

Figure 6.3 Airborne Total Field Magnetic Map, Goldstrike Area
(from Pilot Gold, 2016; heavy dashed and "S" lines are interpreted faults and lineaments)



6.2.2 Geologic Mapping

Various campaigns of geologic mapping have been performed at several different scales and focused on different portions of the project area. Adair (1986) described his mapping efforts over much of the area for Permian. Of note is detailed geological mapping by Inspiration, from 1985 to 1987, of the area from what is now that Padre pit east to the Arsenic Nose area, encompassing the Padre, Main, Hassayampa, Hamburg, Basin and Goldtown pits. From 1987 to 1992, Tenneco carried out extensive detailed mapping over many of the outlying targets not mapped by Inspiration. The northwestern portion of the property was compiled into the Docs Pass Quadrangle Map by Rowley et al. (2007). Pilot Gold compiled the more reliable mapping efforts noted above into a single map, with extensive spot checking and remapping of key areas. All geologic maps in this report reference this compilation map, or maps simplified from this map.

6.2.3 Soil Sampling

Pilot Gold's digital database includes data derived from 7,912 historical soil samples that cover most of the pit areas and the fault corridors within which the pits are situated. Most of this area is covered by north-south soil lines spaced 400 feet (120 metres) apart, with samples along the lines spaced at 100-foot (30- metre) intervals. In the vicinity of some of the pits, the sample-line spacing is reduced to 200 feet (60 metres) or 100 (30 metres). Few details are known about the accuracy of the sample locations, sampling methods, operators, laboratories, or analytical techniques. Some samples were analyzed for gold only; others were analyzed for up to seven additional elements, including Ag, Hg, As, Sb, Ba, Cu, and Zn.

It is clear that soil geochemistry played a critical part in determining historical exploration targets, as there is an excellent correlation between elevated gold-in-soils and the locations of historical deposits and pits.

6.2.4 Drainage-Sediment Geochemistry

Stream-sediment surveys were carried out by some operators, but Pilot Gold has not yet digitized the data to incorporate it into the exploration model.

6.2.5 Rock-Chip Geochemistry

A large number of surface rock samples were taken during the course of exploration of the property. A total of 355 Tenneco rock sample locations have been digitized to date by Pilot Gold, and these are all located to the west and east of the historical pits.

6.2.6 Landsat Thematic Mapper study

Greenan (1985) carried out a Landsat Thematic Mapper study of the Goldstrike district. Vegetative cover hampered the effort to differentiate different lithological units beyond “carbonate”, “sandstone”, and “volcanic rock”. Landsat data were effective at identifying clay, silica, and iron-oxide alteration, although most areas of alteration had been previously mapped.

6.2.7 Field Spectrometer and XRD Study

Greenan (1985) also carried out a study using a SIRIS (single-beam visible/infrared intelligent spectro-radiometer) portable field spectrometer on 96 rock-chip samples from the Padre pit. The study detected illite, montmorillonite, kaolinite, and dickite, as well as jarosite and geothite. X-ray diffraction was used to further differentiate between the clays. This technique identified interlayered $2M_1$ illite and montmorillonite in many of the samples. This information was used, in turn, to infer that the temperature of formation of the clays was between 200 and 250°C.

6.2.8 Petrographic study

Effner (1992) carried out a petrographic study of 177 samples from the West Hamburg and Padre pits.

6.3 Historical Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

All but one of the estimates described in this section were prepared prior to 2000 and are presented herein merely as an item of historical interest with respect to exploration targets at Goldstrike. All of the estimates were originally reported in Imperial units, which are reproduced herein. The classification terminology is presented as described in the original references, but it is not known if they conform to the meanings ascribed to the measured, indicated, and inferred mineral resource classifications or proven and probable reserve classifications by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and

Petroleum (the CIM Definition Standards). The authors have not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and Pilot Gold is not treating these historical estimates as current estimates. Accordingly, these estimates should not be relied upon.

The first reported historical "ore reserve" known to Pilot Gold was calculated by Permian and consisted of 1.17 million tons at an average grade of 0.064 oz Au/ton (Willden and Adair, 1986). This estimate was made on the basis of 17 drill holes in five separate areas. No further information is known about this historical estimate.

In 1981, Houston International estimated a total of 1 million tons of 0.06 oz Au/ton "from several areas" according to Callaway and Gates (1981).

Tenneco estimated historical "ore reserves" and historical "resources" for the Hassayampa zone calculated "manually" from 27 drill holes (Hebert, 1988). This exercise returned an estimated resource of 565,490 tons at an average grade of 0.028 oz Au/ton for 15,834 ounces of gold. A pit-constrained "reserve" of 10,256 ounces of gold was derived from the resource.

An estimated historical "reserve" for the Beavertail pit area was reported in Parsley (1994); this estimate included 285,604 tons at an average grade of 0.03 oz Au/ton for a total of 7,857 ounces.

None of the above historical estimates are relevant to the current status of the Goldstrike project, as all or portions of the materials estimated were subsequently mined.

In 2010, Puchski GeoConsultants of St. George, Utah, prepared an estimate of mineral resources in the Mineral West – Fawcett area at the request of Tonogold that was summarized in an NI-43-101 technical report (Puchlik, 2010). The estimate was based on drilling by Pegasus in 1989-1990, Tenneco in 1990, and Midway Gold in 2004. A total of 9 separate mineralized zones were included, which were estimated by polygonal methods to contain, in aggregate, Inferred Resources of 41,144 ounces of gold in 3.4 million tons at an average grade of 0.42 g Au/t (0.0122oz Au/ton) (Puchlik, 2010). Pilot Gold has not completed substantive work in the Mineral West – Fawcett area, the authors do not know details about the key assumptions, parameters, and methods employed in the resource estimation, and the authors have not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resources or to judge the relevance and reliability of the estimate. Pilot Gold is therefore not treating this historical estimate as current mineral resources. Assessments of the historical data used in this historical estimate and the underlying geology of the mineralized zone, as well as a detailed knowledge as to the modelling procedures employed, would be required to verify this historical estimate as current mineral resources.

6.4 Past Production

There is no record of production from the Goldstrike area until 1912, although some gold and silver was undoubtedly mined. Production attributed to the Goldstrike area by Willden (2006) is tabulated below in Table 6.1. High-grade gold and silver was mined from underground workings at the Hamburg, Bonanza, and Bull Run mines.

Modern production began when Tenneco commenced plant construction in November 1988 and began mining ore in the Hassayampa pit shortly thereafter (Willden, 2006). The mine consisted of an office complex, two heap-leach pads, a crushing plant, and a solution-processing plant. The mining, crushing, and hauling of ore was done by mining contractors. The original heap-leach pad contained ore from the Hassayampa pit; this pad was subsequently levelled and overlain by an expanded heap-leach pad to accept ore from the Main pit. The Main pit, in turn, was backfilled with waste from the Hamburg and Padre Hill ore bodies, and a new heap-leach pad was constructed over the backfilled Main pit. Over time, both the crushing plant and office complex had to be moved in order to expand the heap-leach facilities and allow mining of one of the two Goldtown ore bodies (Willden, 2006). Mining proceeded westward, ending with the Moosehead and Beavertail pits (MEG, 2012).

Table 6.1 Summary of 1912 – 1942 Gold – Silver Production of the Goldstrike District
(from Willden, 2006)

Year	Source	Tons	Gold (ounces)	Silver (ounces)
1912	Heikes, 1913	18	9.39	4
1914	Heikes, 1916	35	23.22	9
1915	Heikes, 1917	173	593	222
1916	Heikes, 1919	15	10.49	4
1918	Heikes, 1921	15	9.87	4
1919	Heikes, 1922	1	0.97	2
1928	Gerry and Miller,	6	19.01	6
1929	Gerry, 1932		39.43	15 1/
1931	Gerry and Luff, 1934	1	1.3	0
1933	Gerry and Miller,	3	11.27	11
1934	Gerry and Miller, 1935	3	41.80	20
1935	Gerry and Miller, 1937	5	1.8	
1936	Gerry and Miller, 1937	20	13.6	9
1937	Miller, 1938	4 2/	4 2/	4 2/
1939	Miller and Luff, 1940	1	18	3
1949		11	8	
1941	Woodward and Luff, 1943	17	2	14
1942	, 1943	10	6	6
		Total	813.95	333

1/ Part of this may have come from Apex mine.
2/ Estimated from total Bull Valley production.

Tenneco sold the mine to USMX in early 1992. Mining ceased in late 1994, with continued rinsing of heaps through 1995.

Between 1988 and 1996, Tenneco and USMX produced at total of approximately 209,000 ounces of gold and 198,000 ounces of silver (Table 6.2 and Table 6.3) from the heap-leach operation at Goldstrike. Approximately 8 million tons of sediment-hosted disseminated gold ore from sandstone and conglomerate members of the Tertiary Claron Formation and, to a lesser extent, from silty limestone members of the Pennsylvanian Callville Limestone and Mississippian Redwall Limestone was mined from 12 open pits (Figure 6.4). The average grade of the ore was 1.2 g Au/t (0.035 oz Au/ton). Some of the ore was crushed to minus two inches (51 millimetres) and the rest was processed as run-of-mine (Table 6.1). The reported ore cut-off grade was approximately 0.617 g Au/t (0.018 oz Au/ton) over the life of mine. A total of 19 million tons (17 million tonnes) of waste was also mined.

Throughout the life of the mine, cash costs, including depreciation, depletion, amortization and reclamation accruals, varied between $220 and $395 per ounce. Total operating costs were slightly higher.

Factors leading to the closure of the mining operation are reported to have included: (1) falling gold prices; (2) increasing strip ratios in some of the pits; (3) increasing haulage distances; and (4) unfavourable royalty payments. Willden (2006) reported that the leach pads had reached their capacity near the end of the mining operations. This lack of leach-pad space, in addition to unsafe high-wall conditions in several pits, resulted in an estimated total of 25,000 ounces of gold remaining in the Hamburg, Beavertail, and other pit areas (Willden, 2006).

The total reported gold production (209,835 ounces; Table 6.3) and the total gold ounces reported to have been mined (280,420 ounces; Table 6.2) suggest that the average recovery of the heap-leach operations at Goldstrike was about 75%.

Table 6.2 Summary of Goldstrike 1988 – 1996 Gold Production by Pit

(from Willden, 2006)

Pit	Crusher (tons)	Head grade 2/	ROM 1/ (tons)	Head grade	Mined (ounces)	Waste (tons)
Hassayampa 3/	121,200	.038	144,400	.022	7,420	1,019,500
Main Zone	1,263,000	.048	295,600	.021	66,350	2,764,600
Hamburg	1,349,900	.042	937,400	.023	78,240	6,462,000
Padre Hill	481,100	.039	331,400	.022	23,710	2,241,000
Goldtown 3/	111,520	.043	275,960	.023	8,980	383,000
Basin	272,620	.038	73,949	.020	12,380	1,769,700
Covington	150,000	.048	240,510	.025	13,200	463,000
Moosehead & Caribou	547,000	.048	866,000	.025	54,000	2,875,000
Beavertail			576,600	.028 4/	16,140	720,700
Total 5/	4,296,340	.042	3,741,819	.023	280,420 6/	18,698,500

1/ ROM = run of mine ore, loaded on heaps without crushing.
2/ Head grade = grade in ounces gold per ton.
3/ Two pits combined.
4/ All of this ore was treated as run-of-mine although much was of high enough grade to be crushed had the haul to the plant been shorter.
5/ An undeveloped ore body lying between the Hamburg and Basin pits was calculated to total 433,100 tons at an average grade of 0.036 opt.
6/ There is some unresolvable inconsistency in the tonnage and grade figures because an overall grade calculated by multiplying the tonnage by the grade for each deposit does not equal the total shown in the figure as contained ounces.

Figure 6.4 Goldstrike Production Areas Mined 1988 – 1996
(from Pilot Gold, 2016)

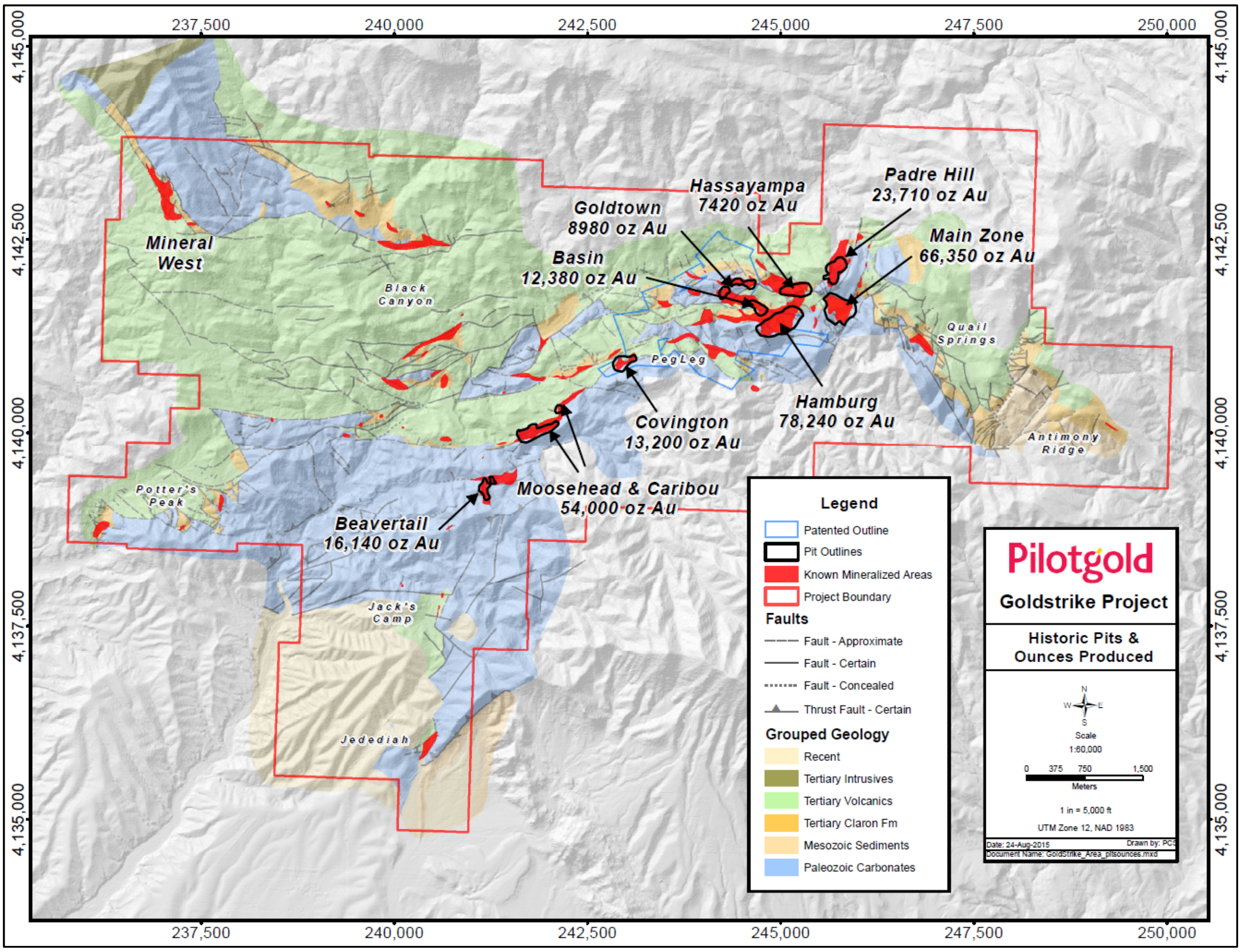


Table 6.3 Annual Gold and Silver Production 1988 -1996
(from Willden, 2006)

Year	Tons	Gold (ounces)	Silver (ounces)
1988	98,440		
1989	1,015,260	22,709	21,303
1990	956,150	44,202	37,069
1991	665,585	35,658	54,542
1992	1,539,960	34,376	45,667
1993	1,465,000	32,844	20,462
1994	1,117,995	34,486	15,600 (est.)
1995		5,000	3,000
1996		560	none
Total	6,858,390	209,835	197,654

Source: Tons - Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining permit files.
Gold and silver- U.S. Bureau of Mines Mineral Industry in Utah in Minerals Yearbook and Utah Geological Survey files.

7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Goldstrike property lies within the Bull Valley Mountains, on the eastern edge of the Basin and Range Province, transitional to the Colorado Plateau. The oldest rocks are of Devonian and Mississippian ages, representing the transition from an open shelf environment to a distal foreland basin related to the Devonian-Mississippian Antler orogeny in central Nevada, and to a return to shallow-water carbonate sedimentation. Pennsylvanian through Permian carbonate and siliciclastic strata in the Bull Valley Mountains represent shallow water and supratidal carbonate deposition in an inner platform setting, with periodic input of siliciclastic material derived from the continental margin to the east. Mesozoic rocks in the district include the Jurassic Navajo Sandstone, consisting of aeolian quartz-rich sandstone. Rocks as young as Jurassic were strongly deformed during the Late Cretaceous Sevier orogeny, wherein these rocks were folded and thrust imbricated. Thrust faulting and folding were thin-skinned, southeast-vergent and locally place the Paleozoic section over Mesozoic rocks. The effects of later, Laramide-age contractional deformation are difficult to differentiate from Sevier-age deformation in the area and are likely to be relatively minor. Late Cretaceous to Paleocene basins developed in association with the Sevier highlands and received voluminous deposits of coarse clastic strata, including the Upper Cretaceous Grapevine Wash conglomerate, a syn-tectonic alluvial fan shed off the Square Top Mountain allochthon. However, the presence of sandstone and conglomerate deposits of Eocene to Oligocene age, including the Claron Formation, suggests continuing active tectonism at that time.

Voluminous Miocene intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks, including andesite flows and tuffs, overlie the older sedimentary rocks over a large area extending into eastern Nevada. These are likely related to the "mid-Tertiary ignimbrite flare-up" over most of Nevada, with the age of volcanism becoming progressively younger from approximately 40 Ma north of Elko to 21 Ma in the Goldstrike area.

East-west and northwest-striking steep faults are common in the region, with both normal and strike-slip movement, resulting in an overall west-northwest structural grain. Strata as young as Miocene in age are tilted gently northeastward, suggesting a listric geometry to the faults. Paleozoic strata are exposed in a dome-shaped feature in the Mineral Mountain area and in the Goldstrike mine area, perhaps related to uplift from intrusion of the Mineral Mountain laccolith. Faults in the Goldstrike area strike mainly east-northeast, in contrast to the regional structural grain.

7.2 Local and Property Geology

The Goldstrike area is underlain by a sequence of Tertiary ash-flow tuffs, Tertiary limestone, sandstone and conglomerate, and Devonian through Permian interbedded carbonate and clastic sedimentary rocks (Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2). Schematic cross sections through the Goldtown and Hamburg pit areas are presented in Figure 7.3and Figure 7.4. Strongly altered mafic dikes of basalt or andesite composition locally intrude the sedimentary section. As with most areas in the Basin and Range with economic quantities of disseminated gold, these strata have been complexly folded and faulted during a sequence of deformational events.

Figure 7.1 Generalized Geological Map of the Goldstrike Property
(from Pilot Gold, 2016; after Adair 1988)

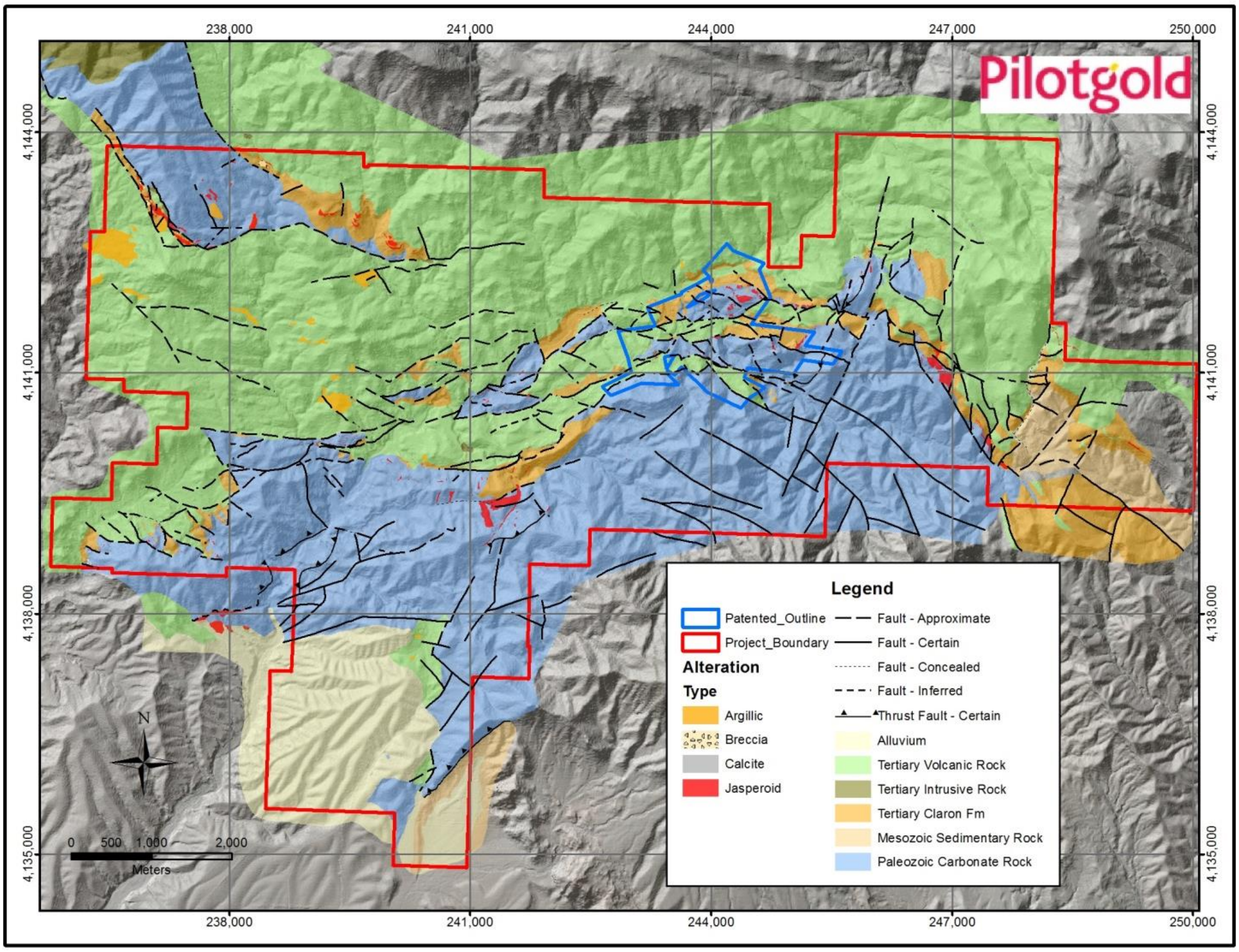


Figure 7.2 Geologic Map of the Main Goldstrike Mine Area
(from Pilot Gold, 2016)

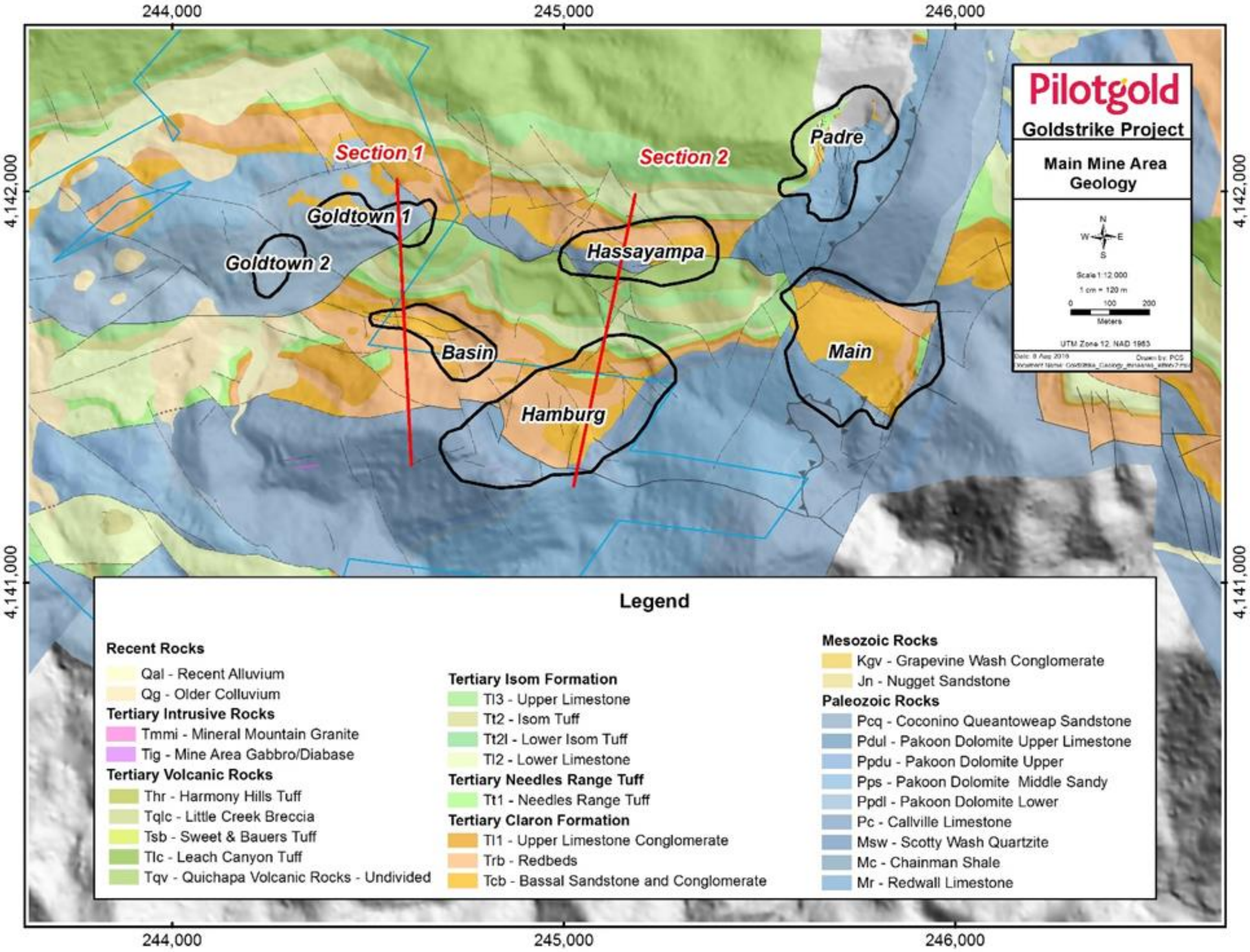


Figure 7.3 Schematic Cross Section through the Goldtown Pit Area, Looking Northwest
(from Pilot Gold, 2016; line of section shown by red line in Figure 7.2).

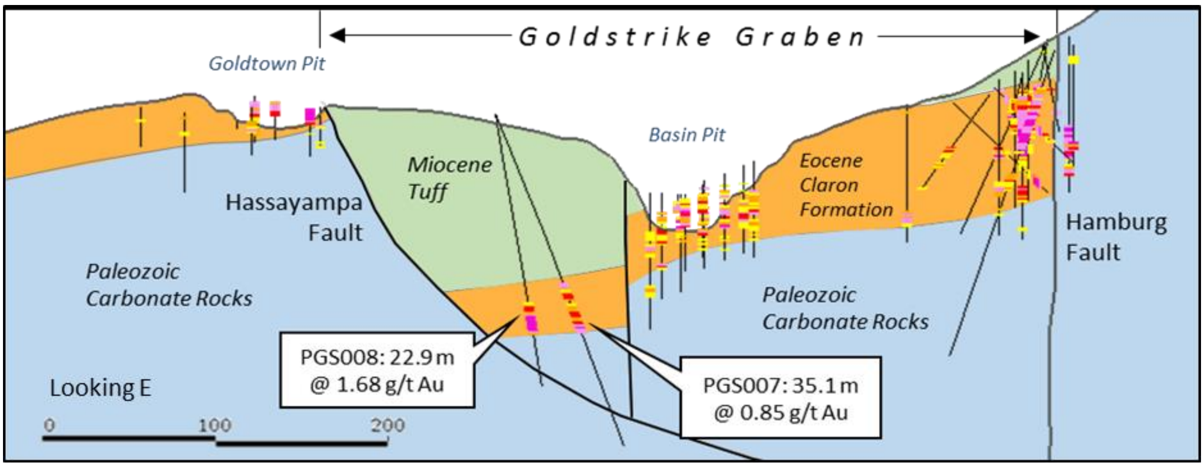
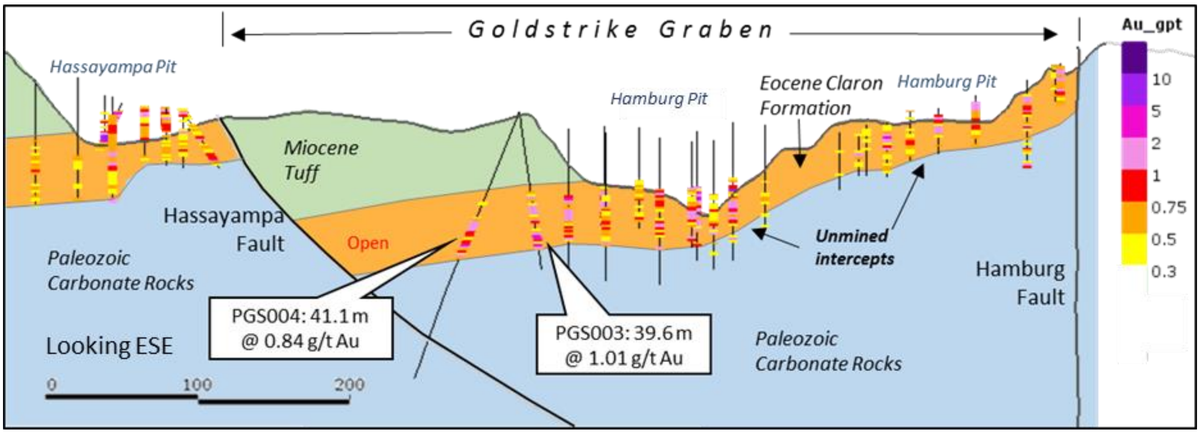


Figure 7.4 Schematic Cross Section through the Hamburg and Hassayampa Pit Area
(from Pilot Gold, 2016; line of section shown by red line in Figure 7.2).



Cenozoic stratigraphic units in the project area are summarized in Figure 7.5. The pre-Cenozoic stratigraphy for the project area is summarized in the stratigraphic column shown in Figure 7.6. These units are described in the following sub-sections.

Figure 7.5 Stratigraphic Column for Cenozoic Rocks of the Goldstrike Project Area
(from Pilot Gold, 2016)

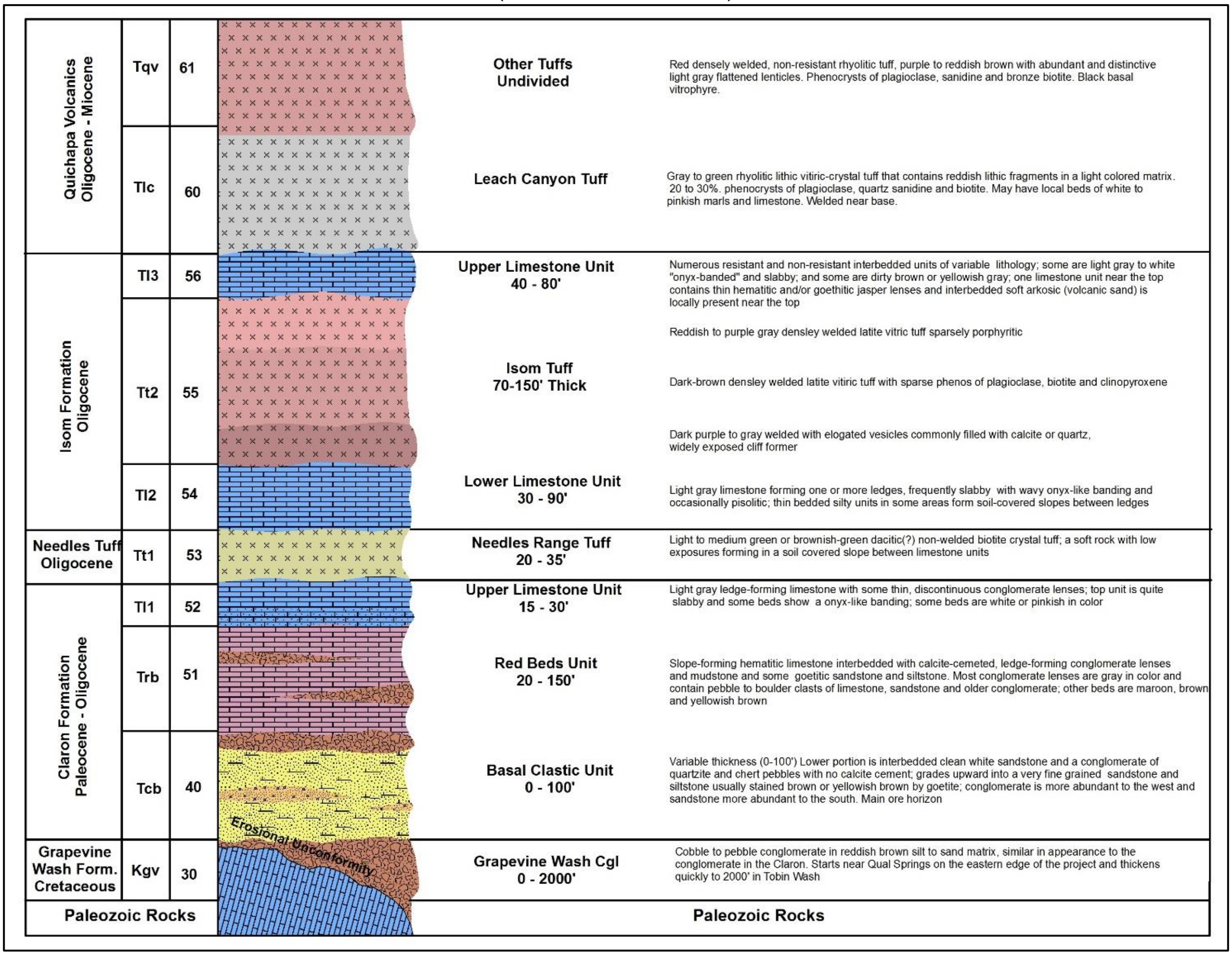
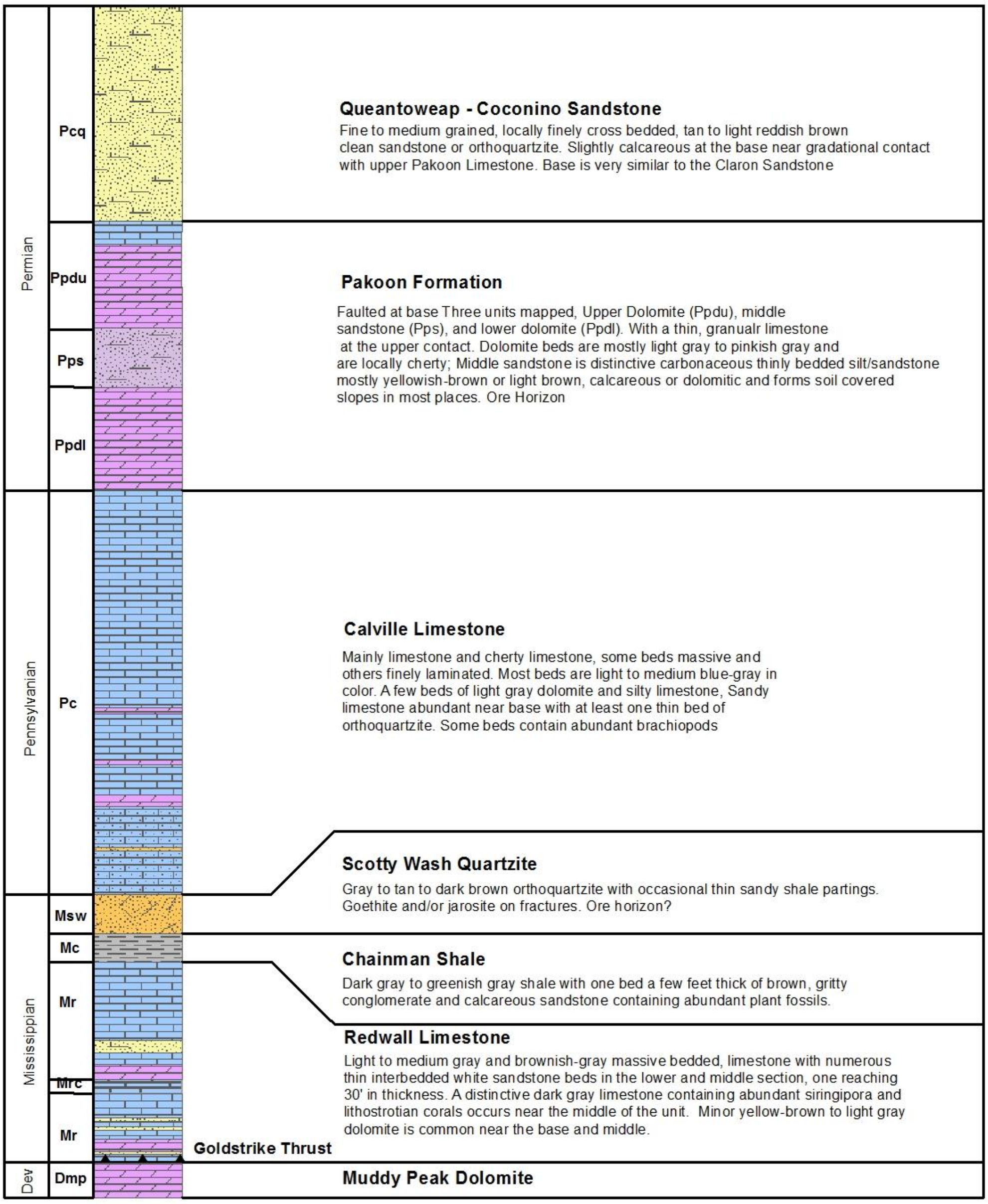


Figure 7.6 Stratigraphic Column for Paleozoic Rocks in the Goldstrike Project Area
(from Pilot Gold, 2016)



7.2.1 Late Cenozoic Rocks

Undifferentiated Tuff and Andesite; a number of Miocene volcanic units lie above the Quichapa Group, including the Racer Canyon rhyolite ash-flow tuff, the Tuff of Horse Canyon, and several horizons with andesite flows. Unit not shown in Figure 7.5.

Tqv, Tlc - Quichapa Group (Miocene); the Quichapa Group at the Goldstrike property consists largely of regional ash-flow sheets, and has been divided into three members by Williams (1967) on the basis of distinctive geochemistry and petrography. These are briefly described below, but no attempt has been made to divide them out in Pilot Gold's compilation or mapping.

Harmony Hills Tuff – this member consists of moderately welded crystal-rich tuff, with crystals consisting of plagioclase, biotite, hornblende, quartz, and pyroxene in a pink to reddish matrix.

Bauers and Swett Tuffs, undivided; Condor Canyon Formation – this unit consists of densely welded, purple to reddish-brown rhyolitic ash-flow tuff overlying a basal black vitrophyre. Crystals include plagioclase, sanidine, and biotite. This unit is believed to be erupted from the Caliente caldera complex.

Leach Canyon Tuff Member – forms the lower member of the Quichapa Group and consists of pink, rhyolitic, vitric crystal ash-flow tuff with reddish lithic fragments. Crystals consist of plagioclase, quartz, sanidine, and biotite. The Leach Canyon Tuff has a 23.8 Ma Ar/Ar age (Best et al., 1993).

7.2.2 Early Cenozoic Rocks

The Paleocene to Oligocene Claron Formation unconformably overlies strongly-deformed and eroded Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks, and locally overlies the Late Cretaceous(?) Grapevine Wash Formation. At the Goldstrike property, previous operators subdivided the Claron Formation into seven members, in upper and lower sequences. The Utah Geological Survey and others consider some or all of the upper five members of the Claron Formation as described below to be parts of the Oligocene Wah Wah Springs Formation and Isom Tuff. Given the distinctive nature of the upper members and the Formation status of two of these members, use of the name Claron Formation is here restricted to only the Basal and Red Bed members. All early Tertiary units are highly variable in thickness.

Isom Formation; the Isom Formation at Goldstrike has been divided into three units; a middle tuff between upper and lower limestone units.

***Tl3**, Upper Limestone* – the Upper Limestone unit is a diverse unit consisting of resistant light gray to white algal-bedded limestone with interbedded arkosic sandstone or tuff and red jasper lenses near the top. Locally abundant plant fossils are present. It has a maximum thickness of 50 metres.

***Tt2**, Isom Tuff* – this unit consists of at least two resistant, trachydacitic cooling units, including an upper purplish-red, densely welded, crystal-poor (about 15 percent) ash-flow tuff, and a lower, dark-gray to black, flinty, densely welded, crystal-poor (about five percent) ash-flow tuff that contains linear vesicles. The unit is a prominent cliff former in the mine area. The age of the Isom appears to be about 27 to 26 Ma. (Best et al., 1989). The maximum thickness of each cooling unit is 12 metres, for a total thickness of 25 metres.

***Tl2**, Lower Limestone* – the Lower Limestone unit consists of a poorly to moderately resistant red, yellow to light gray, thinly-bedded gray algal limestone, sandstone, and calc-arenite. It contains recessive-weathering, yellow to tan silty interbeds. Maximum thickness of 50 metres.

Tt1 – Needles Range Tuff; the Needles Range Tuff at Goldstrike is a rarely-exposed slope-former. It is typically greenish brown, dacitic, contains one- to two-millimetre biotite crystals, and is non-welded. The maximum thickness is about 10 metres, but varies widely over the project area. The Utah Geological Survey has assigned this unit to the “Wah Wah Springs Formation of the Needles Range

Group" following the nomenclature of Best and Grant (1987). Best et al. (1989b) consider this unit to be 29.5 Ma in age.

Claron Formation; the Claron Formation (or Claron Formation *sensu stricto*) forms the basal Tertiary siliciclastic unit overlying highly deformed Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks and a Late Cretaceous wedge of coarse clastic rocks. It is poorly sorted and highly variable in composition. The age of this unit is poorly constrained. It is believed to be largely Eocene in age, but may locally range in age to as old as Paleocene, based on dating of palynomorph samples from the Pine Valley Mountains (Goldstrand, 1991), and as young as middle Oligocene (Rowley et al., 1979). In the Table Cliff Plateau, a 50 Ma fission track age was determined 10 metres below the Pine Hollow – Claron contact, suggesting a middle Eocene age for the basal Claron in this area. Fossil gastropods collected in the lower Claron (Goldstrand, 1991) are similar to those reported from the Paleocene to Eocene Flagstaff Formation of central Utah by LaRocque (1960). The Claron Formation is highly variable in thickness region-wide, and is relatively thin in the Goldstrike area. It represents deposition of clastic strata in a fluvial-lacustrine basin during the waning phases of the Laramide orogeny (Goldstrand, 1994). At Goldstrike the Claron Formation is subdivided as the:

***Tl1**, Upper Limestone Unit* - the Upper Limestone unit forms the upper part of the Claron at Goldstrike and consists of thin- to thick-bedded limestone with interbeds of sandstone, conglomerate, and shale. It typically has a thin layer of red jasperoid developed at the upper contact. It has a maximum thickness of 50 metres.

***Trb**, Red Beds Unit* - the middle unit of the Claron Formation consists of beds of shale, siltstone, sandstone, mudstone, conglomerate, and limestone. In the mine area, this unit is often a distinctive orange, red, or maroon colour. Conglomeratic intervals are largely monomictic and contain subrounded to subangular pebble to cobble-sized clasts of limestone. The thickness of this unit ranges from 0 to 50 metres.

***Tcb**, Basal Clastic Unit* - the lower unit of the Claron Formation consists of white to yellowish-grey, massive to crudely bedded, poorly-sorted conglomeratic sandstone that may have been originally fairly calcareous. Clasts are polymictic, subangular to well-rounded, mostly consisting of limestone, chert, and quartzite sourced from the underlying Paleozoic rocks and range in size from pebbles to rare boulders. The thickness of the unit ranges from 0 to more than 30 metres, suggesting some relief on the pre-Tertiary contact. Carbonaceous plant fossils are locally present and may have acted as a reducing agent for the mineralizing fluids. The Basal Clastic unit of the Claron Formation, particularly the white sandstone, is the main host of gold mineralization at Goldstrike and unconformably overlies the Grapevine Wash Formation.

7.2.3 Mesozoic Rocks

Triassic and Jurassic strata are not well exposed on the property, but are likely more extensive at depth, forming an autochthon under thrusted Paleozoic strata in the hanging wall of the Square Top Mountain thrust fault. A rapidly thickening sequence of late Mesozoic sandstone and conglomerate – the Grapevine Wash Formation - begins at the eastern edge of the property and may represent detritus shed off the hanging wall of the Square Top Mountain Thrust.

Kgv - Grapevine Wash Formation (Cretaceous); the Grapevine Wash Formation (Figure 7.4) forms a wedge of coarse clastic material in the southern part of the property. It is absent in the mine area but is up to 610 metres thick a short distance to the south. The Grapevine Wash Formation consists primarily of crudely bedded, clast-supported, boulder to pebble conglomerate (Goldstrand, 1991). It is believed to represent a series of stacked channel deposits, with finer-grained beds within them, consistent with deposition in a stream-dominated alluvial fan environment (Goldstrand, 1991). Clastic material was likely sourced from a local highland related to the Square Top Mountain Thrust system. The age of the Grapevine Wash Formation is constrained by the underlying, Upper Cretaceous Iron Springs Formation and the Eocene(?) Claron Formation, which unconformably overlies it (Hintze, 1980).

Jns – Navajo Sandstone (Jurassic) (not shown on Figure 7.6)***;*** the Navajo Sandstone crops out locally in the southern part of the property, in a small window through the Square Top Mountain Thrust. It consists of relatively massive, pale yellow to white, cross-bedded, quartz-rich sandstone. It is not shown on the cross sections in Figure 7.4 and Figure 7.6, as its stratigraphic relationship cannot be determined.

7.2.4 Paleozoic rocks

Paleozoic rocks range in age from possibly Late Devonian through Permian, and form resistant outcrops of limestone, dolomite, and sandstone. The following units are recognized at Goldstrike:

Pcq – Queantoweap - Coconino Sandstone (Permian); the Queantoweap - Coconino Sandstone consists of well-indurated, fine-grained, thin- to thick-bedded, variably cross-bedded and locally burrowed quartz arenite.

Pakoon Formation (Permian); the Pakoon Formation consists primarily of thick beds of yellowish to light grey, variably sandy dolostone and dolomitic sandstone, with some finer-grained interbedded siltstone. It can be divided into three subunits, including a lower subunit of primarily dolostone (***Ppdl***), a middle subunit consisting of dolomitic sandstone (***Pps***) and an upper subunit of dolostone (***Ppdu***). This formation is truncated by a basal, low angle fault.

Pc – Callville Limestone (Pennsylvanian); the Callville Limestone consists of relatively resistant, thin- to thick-bedded, variably cherty, fossiliferous, bluish-grey limestone with recessive interbeds of shale and calcareous siltstone. Fossils include corals, brachiopods, crinoids and bryozoans. The unit is sandy near its base, with one thin orthoquartzite bed. The top of this unit is truncated by a low angle fault.

Chainman Shale and Scotty Wash Quartzite (Mississippian); the Chainman Shale (***Mc***) is thin bedded, variably carbonaceous, and is up to 25 metres thick. It is overlain by a thin unit consisting of dark brown orthoquartzite with shaly partings (***Msw***; Scotty Wash Quartzite). It is reported to contain a less than one-metre thick bed of sandstone with abundant plant fragments. In central Nevada the Chainman Shale represents the distal and youngest manifestation of the Antler Foreland Basin related to the Antler orogenic belt.

Mr –Redwall Limestone (Mississippian); this unit consists of light to medium grey, medium to massively limestone with thin interbeds of white sandstone in the lower half. Near the middle of the formation, a dark grey bed with abundant syringopora has been mapped as subunit ***Mrc***. A few dolostone beds are also present.

Dmp – Muddy Peak Dolomite (Devonian); the Muddy Peak Dolomite consists of brown to grey dolostone with minor thin beds of dark grey limestone. The base of this unit is faulted.

7.2.5 Intrusive Rocks

Dikes and sills with a fine-grained, dark green matrix with five to seven percent small biotite crystals have been documented cutting through the Paleozoic strata in the mine area and are thought to be largely or entirely of Cenozoic age. Where altered, they are white to tan, with most of the phenocrysts removed by leaching. They may be andesitic or basaltic in composition. They are locally mineralized along their margins. An unaltered dike west of the Hamburg pit returned a uranium-lead ("U-Pb") age date of 18.03 ± 0.29 Ma and a sample of mineralized intrusive near the Covington pit returned a U-Pb age date of 18.61 ± 0.29 Ma (De Witt, 2015).

Other dikes and sills of a more rhyolitic composition have been described near Mineral Mountain, but have not yet been seen in the main mine area. However, there are many zones of white, clay- altered rock near or in the main faults that could have been rhyolitic intrusive rock. The age of these intrusive rocks is unknown, although they appear to post-date Sevier-age deformation, and they have not been seen to cut the Miocene volcanic rocks or the Claron Formation in the main mine area. Zones of jasperoid and limonite adjacent to the faulted margins of dikes were some of the first zones mined at Goldstrike due to the presence of the high grade and coarsely crystalline gold associated with them.

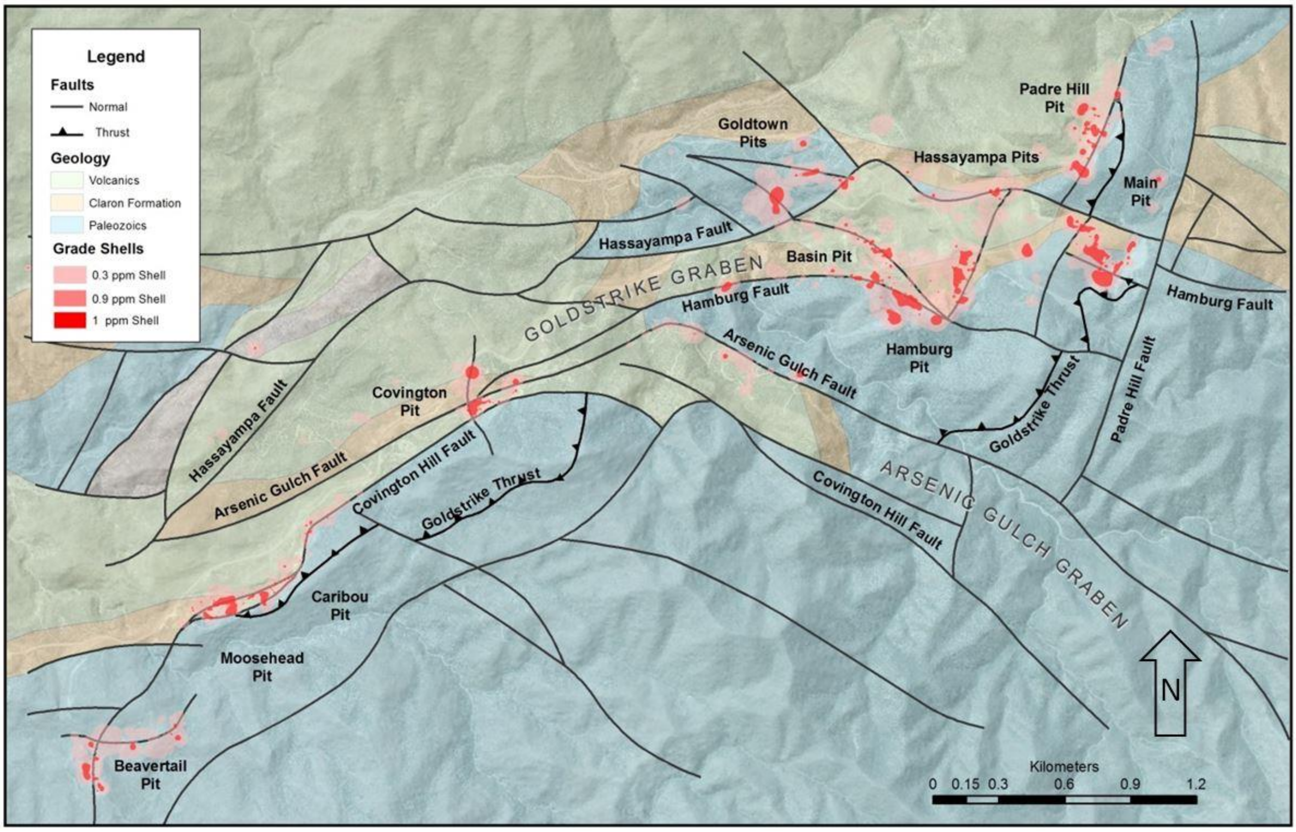
The Mineral Mountain intrusion is interpreted to be a laccolith, and consists of resistant light grey to pink, alkali-feldspar granite porphyry with distinctive large phenocrysts consisting of round quartz and quartz-feldspar intergrowths in a matrix of fine-grained orthoclase. The Mineral Mountain intrusion was given a Miocene age of 12.1 ±1.9 Ma based on a questionable $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ age (Rowley et al., 2007). More recent U-Pb age dating yielded a similar result of 13.51 +/-0.14 Ma (De Witt, 2015). Similar stocks along a linear zone to the northeast, termed the "Iron Axis", have yielded early Miocene (~21 Ma) K-Ar and $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ ages (Knudsen and Biek, 2014).

7.2.6 Structural Geology

Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata at the Goldstrike property are strongly folded and thrust imbricated. The deepest structural level is represented by outcrops of the Triassic-Jurassic Navajo Sandstone, which is present in a structural window in the southeastern part of the property. The overlying Square Top Mountain allochthon, encompassing much of the project area, is interpreted to be a significant regional feature (Willden, 2006). The hanging wall of the Square Top Mountain thrust fault includes the Mississippian Scotty Wash Quartzite and Chainman Shale, which are common units to the northwest, in eastern Nevada, but do not occur as autochthonous units in southern Utah (Willden, 2006). Other units in the hanging wall of the Square Top Mountain thrust include the Redwall Limestone, Callville Limestone, Pakoon Dolomite and Queantoweap Sandstone. This strongly-deformed sequence is in turn overlain by the a repeated sequence of the same strata, as well as the Devonian Muddy Peak Dolomite, along the Goldstrike thrust fault, which trends roughly northeast across the property. These thrust faults are probably of Late Cretaceous-early Tertiary, Sevier age and appear to verge to the southeast, with asymmetric, locally overturned folds in the hanging walls. Significant offset is inferred by the presence of middle Paleozoic strata emplaced over Mesozoic Colorado Plateau strata. Fault propagation folding along this thrust fault probably caused the near-vertical bedding in the Pennsylvanian Callville Limestone exposed in the Moosehead pit. In general, Paleozoic strata form an anticlinal structure, the axis of which trends northeast in the western part of the property, bending around to assume a southeast trend in the eastern part of the property. A weak axial-planar(?) cleavage is locally developed in shaly to silty units. The distribution of major faults relative to the mined pits at Goldstrike is shown in Figure 7.7.

A significant period of erosion must have taken place post-Sevier thrusting, as, with the exception of the footwall of the Square Top thrust, rocks younger than Permian are lacking in this area, and the relatively undeformed Eocene basal Claron Formation overlies the middle to late Paleozoic section on a significant unconformity. Rapid changes in thickness of the basal coarse clastic units in the Claron Formation suggest some local relief on the erosional surface. There is some debate over whether the Claron Formation represents local deposition in faulted basins, or is more regional in extent. Overlying Miocene tuffs are largely conformable, which is suggestive of relative tectonic quiescence during this period.

Figure 7.7 Relative Positions of the Major Structures and Pits from the 1988-1996 Mining
(from Pilot Gold, 2016)



A major local faulting event most likely occurred in the Miocene following deposition of the volcanic tuffs. This event formed faults that trend east-northeast and west-northwest and created the dominant structural fabric on the property (Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2). Faults formed in this event display normal and/or strike-slip displacements of varying magnitude. Two grabens formed either in the late phases of the extensional/strike-slip event or soon after it ended. These grabens are the east-trending Goldstrike graben and the northwest-trending Arsenic Gulch graben (Figure 7.7). Willden (2006) interpreted the faulting event that formed the grabens to have exerted some control on the pattern of disseminated gold mineralization. Several deposits including the Basin, Hamburg, Goldtown, Main and Hassayampa occur within the Goldstrike graben or along the perimeter. No economic gold deposits were discovered in the Arsenic Gulch graben, although elevated levels of gold, arsenic, and mercury are common in soil samples from this area. The Arsenic Gulch area remains underexplored. The youngest faults of consequence on the property are high-angle faults that post-date the graben formation and locally offset the bounding faults of the grabens. These post-graben faults are also interpreted to exert local control on gold mineralization patterns, both within the grabens and in near proximity (Willden, 2006).

7.3 Alteration

The earliest alteration type recognized at Goldstrike was interpreted as steep quartz veins, later recognized to be intensely silicified rocks along high-angle faults (Willden, 2006). An exception is gold mineralization at the Hamburg underground vein, where native gold is believed to be hosted in a coarse calcite vein. Tabular, relatively flat-lying, silicified bodies (jasperoid) were later recognized to be widespread and primarily controlled by stratigraphy. The most significant zones of mineralization discovered to date are associated with silicified rocks in the basal Claron Formation. Alteration in this unit consists of variably silicified and clay (illite-montmorillonite) altered conglomeratic rocks with associated iron oxide (jarosite – geothite) staining (Greenan, 1985), typically with late drusy quartz coatings and coarse crystalline jarosite. Altered zones are characterized by elevated Au, As, Sb and Hg. Paleozoic rocks are not well studied, but the alteration also appears to be characterized by local zones of silicification, jasperoid, clay alteration, iron oxides and decalcification of silty carbonate rocks. Late coarse, white calcite veins are present throughout the area. Overall, the alteration and geochemistry are fairly typical of sediment-hosted “Carlin style” systems associated with Paleozoic carbonate strata in Nevada and locally in western Utah.

Effner’s (1992) study is the most in-depth description of alteration to date. He described five periods of hydrothermal activity, including:

- Early-stage carbonate removal (decarbonatization or decalcification) and passive jasperoid replacement;
- Main hydrothermal stage characterized by brecciation and addition of silica, pyrite, illite and gold;
- Late-stage quartz veining;
- Late-stage sulphate deposition; and
- Final-stage calcite veining.

Subsequently, most of the jasperoid and gold mineralized rocks drilled to date underwent oxidation, such that iron oxides including limonite, jarosite and goethite are ubiquitous throughout the mineralized zones.

In many areas, jasperoid-replaced and gold mineralized zones in the basal Claron Formation are overlain by strongly clay altered sandstone with disseminated and stringer pyrite. These zones are normally barren of gold, but are mineralized in some locations.

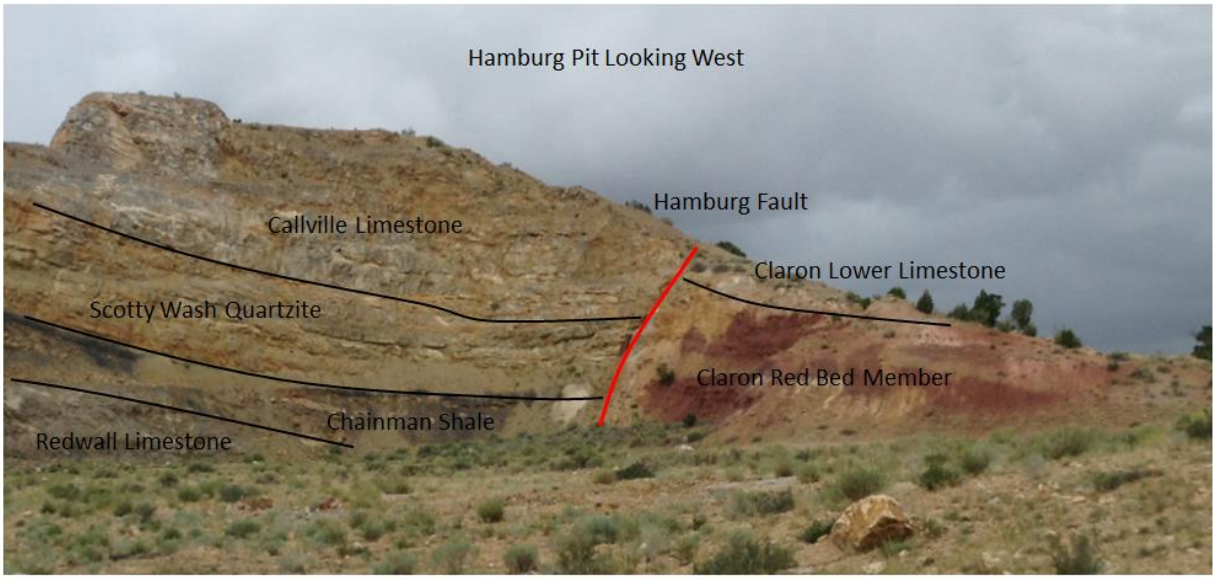
7.4 Mineralization

7.4.1 Location of Mineralization

Gold exploited in the late 19th and early 20th century was reportedly mined from structurally-controlled jasperoid bodies in the area of the Hassayampa and Hamburg pits. In addition, coarse gold was reportedly mined from coarsely crystalline calcite veins at the Hamburg Mine (now part of the Hamburg pit) and Bonanza (Covington pit) mines, although Willden (2006) believed that most of the veins were actually silicified zones along faults. The veins at the Hamburg Mine were localized along the margin of a strongly altered andesite or basalt dike.

Of greater significance, disseminated "micron" gold is commonly found in the basal portion of the Claron Formation and Paleozoic strata immediately under it, in association with silicification (jasperoid) and clay alteration, and in particular where the Claron contact is cut by roughly east-west, west-northwest, and north-northeast striking, high-angle faults. This setting is where the Goldtown, Hassayampa, Hamburg, Padre and Main Zone pits are located (Figure 7.7 and Figure 7.8). The faults are primarily mineralized only where they intersect favourable rock types, including conglomerate, sandstone and calcareous siltstone. Fault intersections may play a role in localizing mineralization. Most of the graben-bounding faults are mineralized to some degree, with the exception of the listric Hassayampa fault bounding the north side of the Goldstrike Graben, which may be a younger feature. The main graben-bounding faults bend into a more southwesterly orientation to the west, with a line of pits along this trend, including the Covington, Caribou, Moosehead and Beavertail pits. Mineralization in these areas is primarily hosted in the Callville and Redwall limestones.

Figure 7.8 View of Fault-Controlled Mineralized Zone, Hamburg Pit
(from Pilot Gold, 2016)



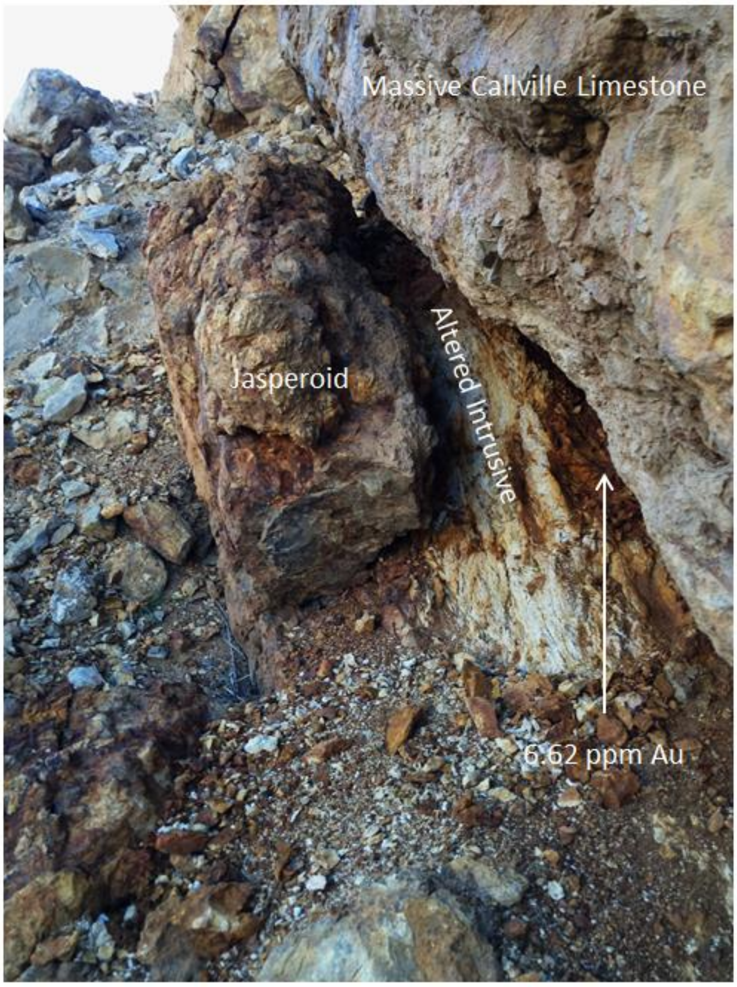
As with the Claron Formation, alteration in the Paleozoic rocks also appears to be characterized by local zones of brecciated jasperoid, clay, iron oxides and decalcification of silty carbonate rocks or sandstone. Two episodes of silicification can be seen clearly in the Paleozoic rocks. The first is characterized by passive replacement of calcareous sedimentary rocks, resulting in a massive gray, fine-grained jasperoid, commonly cut by thin irregular calcite veins. This phase of silicification appears to be barren of gold but contains elevated arsenic and/or antimony. Proximal to the major faults, these early jasperoid bodies appear to have been brecciated and then cemented by a second stage of quartz during the main phase of mineralization. These breccias (Figure 7.9) are characterized by abundant iron oxides as gouge fill and can have late calcite, barite and occasionally stibiconite within the gouge.

Figure 7.9 Silicified Breccia in the Main Zone
(from Pilot Gold, 2016)

Zones of clay alteration are common in the Isom and Needles Range tuffs as well as the Leach Canyon Tuff, where they are in close proximity to the fault zones that appear to control mineralization in the Claron Formation. Broad clay alteration zones, with small areas of localized weak silicification with sulphides, are also present in the Harmony Hills and Swett and Bauers Tuffs north of the Beaver Dam Wash. This alteration appears to be related to fault zones and bedding contacts. While not certain, this evidence does suggest that mineralization at Goldstrike may be substantially younger than that in the Carlin Trend, which dates to approximately 38 Ma.

Faults associated with gold mineralization typically have large zones of calcite veining or calcite vein breccias developed along them. These calcite zones can be up to 15.2 metres wide in places. It is assumed that these calcite veins are late with respect to Carlin-style mineralization, and barren, although early reports of gold production state that coarse gold was associated with the calcite veins. These same fault zones are in places intruded by thin basaltic dikes and sills that have been reported to carry coarse gold along their margins (Figure 7.10).

Figure 7.10 Altered Intrusive Rock Along a Fault in the Upper Hamburg Mine Area
(from Pilot Gold, 2016; 6.6 g Au/t in sample of oxidized material surrounding the dike)



Disseminated gold mineralization has been documented on a property-wide scale by surface sampling or drilling virtually everywhere that rocks proximal to the Claron Formation unconformity (basal Claron Formation or immediately underlying Paleozoic strata) are exposed, over an approximately 30 square kilometre area. The surface extents and depths of known mineralized zones are shown in Figure 9.4, Figure 9.5, and Figure 9.6 below.

The style of disseminated mineralization at Goldstrike is similar to other sediment-hosted gold deposits in the Great Basin, where elemental gold is located within the lattice of arsenical rims on pyrite grains. Mineralization drilled and mined to date is oxidized, and thus the original presence of arsenical pyrite is inferred from the presence of scorodite with iron oxides and by the elevated arsenic content of mineralized rocks. Few other minerals have been noted in association with gold. These include very local occurrences of orpiment, realgar, stibnite and stibiconite.

A number of exploration targets between and around the pits remain, primarily marked by linear zones of elevated gold in soil or rocks, and in shallow drill holes with gold mineralization.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

Goldstrike mineralization is best described to be in the class of sediment-hosted Carlin-type deposits. While the Carlin-type class of gold deposits are not unique to the eastern Great Basin, they exist in far greater numbers and total resource size in northern Nevada than anywhere else in the world. They are characterized by concentrations of very finely disseminated gold in silty, carbonaceous, and calcareous rocks. The gold is present as micron-size to sub-micron-size disseminated grains, often internal to iron-sulphide minerals (arsenical pyrite is most common) or with carbonaceous material in the host rock. Free particulate gold, and particularly visible free gold, is not a common characteristic of these deposits; significant placer alluvial concentrations of gold are therefore not commonly associated with eroded Carlin-type gold deposits.

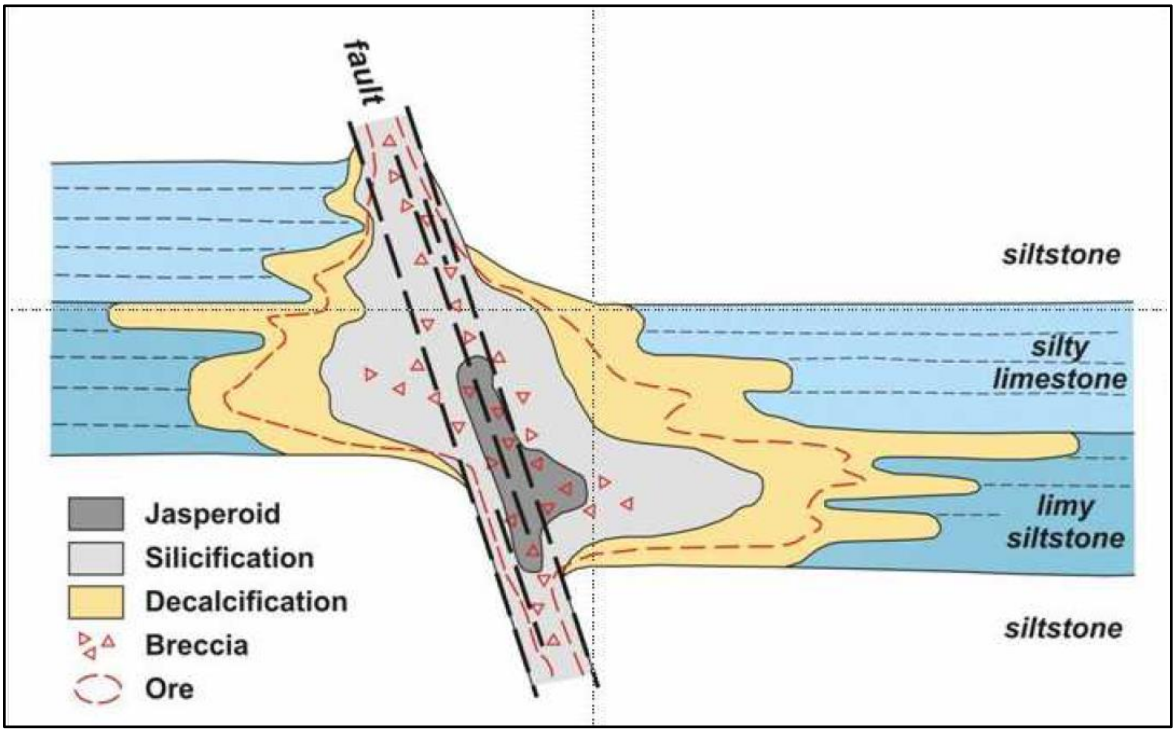
All Carlin-type deposits in the Great Basin have some general characteristics in common, although there is a wide spectrum of variants. Anomalous concentrations of arsenic, antimony, and mercury are typically associated with the gold mineralization; thallium, tungsten, and molybdenum may also be present in trace amounts. Alteration of the gold-bearing host rocks of Carlin-type deposits is typically manifested by decalcification, often with the addition of silica, fine-grained disseminated sulphide minerals, remobilization and/or the addition of carbon, and late-stage barite and/or calcite veining. Small amounts of white clays (illite) can also be present. Decalcification of the host produces volume loss, with incipient collapse brecciation that enhances the pathways of the mineralizing fluids. Due to the lack of free particulate gold, Carlin-type deposits generally do not have a coarse-gold assay problem common in many other types of gold deposits.

Deposit configurations and shapes are quite variable. Carlin-type deposits are typically at least somewhat stratiform in nature, with mineralization localized within specific favourable stratigraphic units. Fault and solution breccias can also be primary hosts to mineralization (Figure 8.1).

The mineralization identified at Goldstrike shares many of the characteristics of Carlin-type gold mineralization, including:

- Stratigraphic control of mineralization: Goldstrike mineralization is hosted primarily in conglomerate and limestone of the basal Claron Formation, as well as silty limestone in the Callville Formation;
- Structural control on mineralization: occurs in karst cavities, collapse breccias, high-angle faults, and anticlinal fold hinges;
- Geochemical association: elevated arsenic, mercury, antimony, and thallium accompany the Goldstrike gold mineralization, while base-metal concentrations are generally low; and
- Alteration: Goldstrike gold mineralization is associated with decalcification, silicification and/or jasperoid, and clay, as well as pyrite, arsenical pyrite, and arsenopyrite and their oxidized variants.

Figure 8.1 Cross-Section of a Hypothetical Carlin-Type Sediment-Hosted Gold Deposit
(From Robert *et al.*, 2007)



The Goldstrike deposits also display some characteristics that are unlike typical Carlin-type gold deposits. The general location of the project is outside the major gold deposit trends in Nevada. Host rocks at Goldstrike are primarily Tertiary conglomerate and sandstone with lesser mineralization hosted in Pennsylvanian to Permian silty limestone, whereas the majority of Carlin-type deposits in Nevada are in Ordovician-Devonian platform margin and slope facies rocks. Ag:Au ratios are higher than is typical. As well, it is likely that mineralization at Goldstrike is considerably younger than Carlin-trend deposits.

9.0 EXPLORATION BY PILOT GOLD

This section details activities by Pilot Gold since acquisition of the Goldstrike property.

9.1 Compilation

Pilot Gold inherited a historical digital database compiled by North Mining, including unverified spreadsheets and AutoCAD files with drill-hole collar information and down-hole assay data, primarily from original laboratory certificates, for most drill holes, some surface geochemical data, and blast-hole data for two historical pits as x, y, z coordinates attributed with gold values. Virtually all other historical data came in the form of paper maps, sections, logs, memos, and information from the mining operation. These data are gradually being digitized, verified, and assembled into a comprehensive digital database under the supervision of Senior Geologist Peter Shabestari. As of the Effective Date of this report:

- The drill-hole database has a total of 1,467 historical holes. Down-hole lithological information has been entered from paper drill logs and 95% of the drill-hole coordinates have been checked by Pilot Gold by examination of the collar locations against digital topography and photography, as well as some field checking. Laboratory certificates and drill-hole logs were used to validate a large proportion of the historical drill-hole assays. See Section 12.1 for additional details on the verification of the project database.
- Original and/or final pit topography has been compiled and digitized from hard copy maps and digital data from aerial surveys by Olympus Aerial Surveys of Salt Lake City.
- Surface geochemistry has been compiled from AutoCAD files and hardcopy maps. As of the Effective Date of this report, a total of 7,912 samples are attributed with locations and gold assays.
- Surface geological mapping in the form of an Adair (1988) map digitized into AutoCAD has been properly registered and spot checked and corrected in the field. Pit maps have been digitized and amalgamated with this map, and other areas were mapped using data from USGS maps.
- Blast-hole data available to Pilot Gold includes a database of approximately 40,000 holes from the Main and Hamburg pits. Blast-hole data from historical maps is currently being digitized.

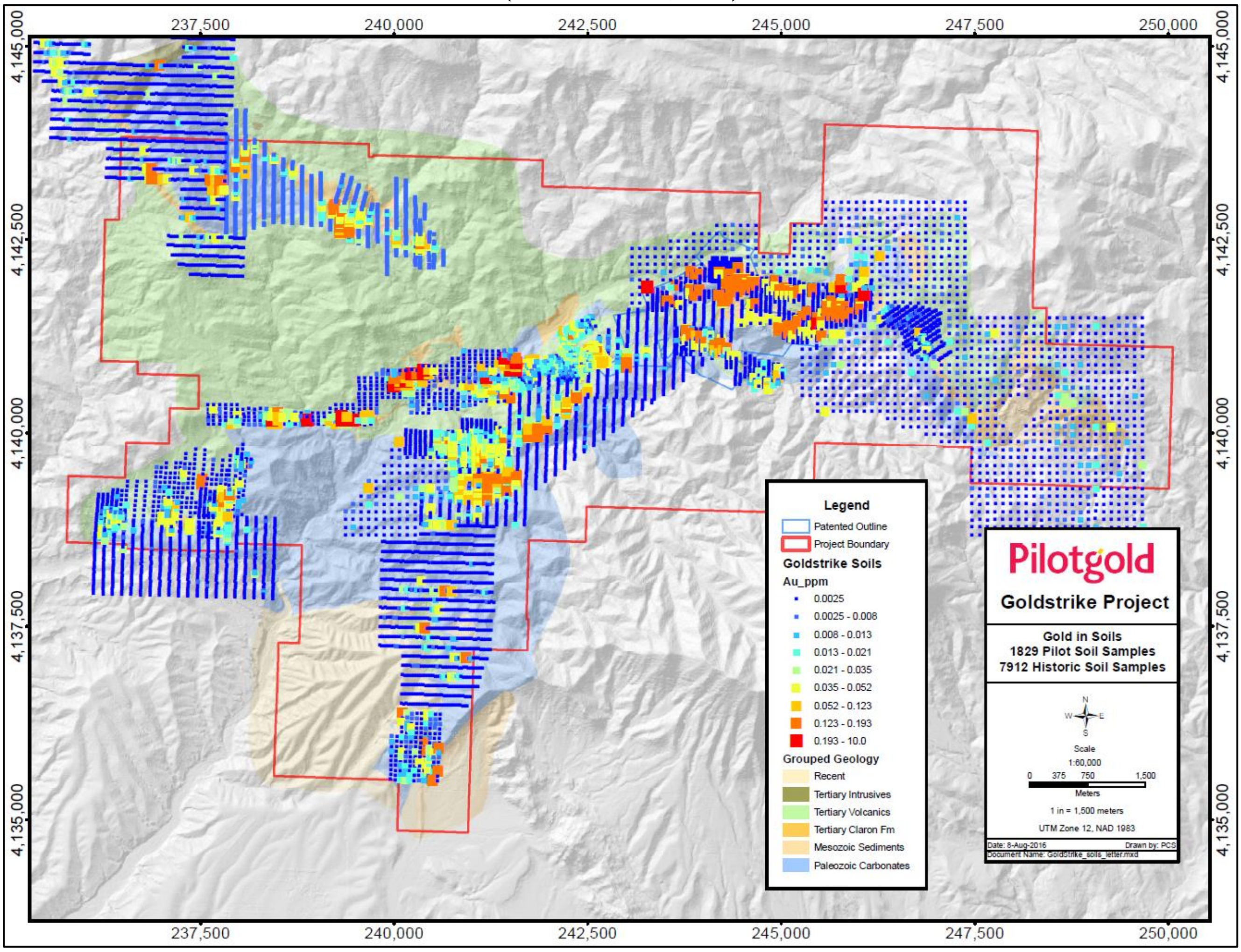
9.2 Geologic Mapping

Several generations of surface mapping have been carried out over the last three decades, ranging from regional USGS mapping to mining pit maps. The primary references for regional scale mapping are Hintze et al. (1994) for the southern half of the property and Rowley et al. (2007) for the northern half. There are a large number of detailed geological maps for the various deposits and target areas in unpublished files from previous operators. The most comprehensive map of the area from Arsenic Nose to Padre pit is a set of four maps by Inspiration. Tenneco also produced a large number of detailed maps. These maps and other data are gradually being compiled by Pilot Gold into a single digital geologic map of the property. Pilot Gold is in the process of field checking the historical maps.

9.3 Pilot Gold Soil Sampling

Pilot Gold contracted Rangefront Consulting ("Rangefront") of Elko, Nevada to carry out a grid-based soil sampling program to expand the footprint of previous soil sampling programs on the property (Figure 9.1). A total of 1,384 samples were collected by Rangefront on three grids with 100 feet x 100 feet (30 metres by 30 metres) sample spacing. C-horizon mineral soils were generally collected, as organic soil development on the property is poor. Samples were transported by Rangefront directly to ALS Laboratories' sample-preparation facility in Elko, Nevada, following which they were transported to Winnemucca, Nevada, for processing. Samples were assayed for gold by fire assay with atomic absorption ("AA") finish, and for 51 elements by inductively-coupled plasma-emission and mass spectrometry ("ICP-MS"). Further details of sampling and analytical methods are discussed in Section 11.0.

Figure 9.1 All Historical and Pilot Gold Soil Samples at Goldstrike
(from Pilot Gold, 2016)



Soil sampling was extended to areas north, east, and southeast of the Main, Padre, Hassayampa, Goldtown, Hamburg, and Basin pits. Only very minor gold anomalies were detected in this sampling. However, a strong antimony anomaly was detected to the southeast of the pits. Follow-up work discovered a 200-metre-long jasperoid breccia with abundant stibiconite pseudomorphs after stibnite that yielded anomalous gold in rock samples.

A separate soil grid over the eastern portion of the property defined a strong, linear, east-west-trending zone with elevated As and Sb in the vicinity of the Quail Springs target.

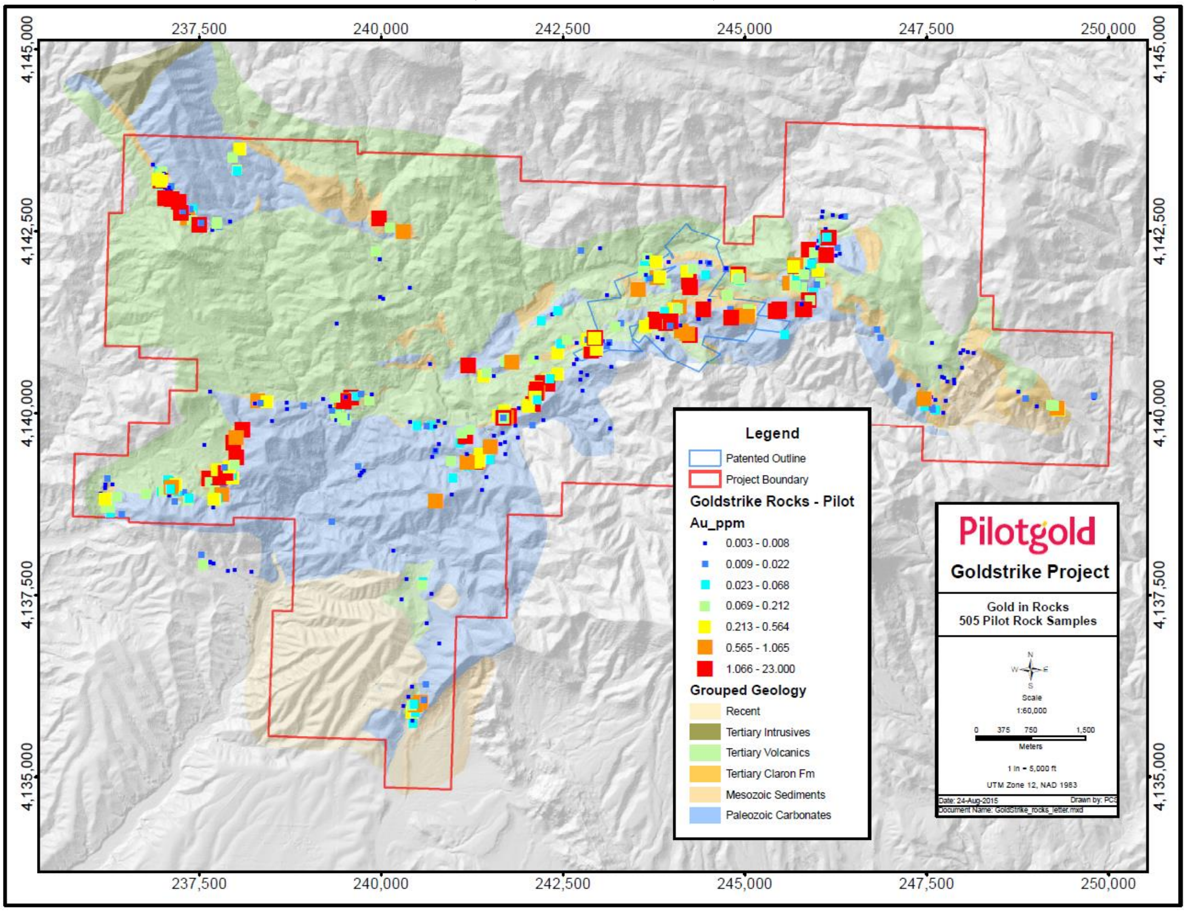
Correlation matrices for the Pilot Gold soil samples show a moderate correlation of Au with Hg-Sb-Ni-Te-Zn-Mo-Tl-As-W-Cu.

9.4 Rock Sampling

In an attempt to characterize the alteration and mineralization of the property beyond what had been done in the past, Pilot Gold has collected 261 rock samples throughout the property, primarily as grab samples. Sample locations and sample descriptions, including lithologic type and alteration, were logged into a handheld GPS unit with ArcPad. The sample locations and results are shown on Figure 9.2. Rocks were analyzed for gold by fire assay with AA finish and 51 elements by ICP-MS. Further details of sampling and analytical methods are discussed in Section 11.

Sample values ranged from below detection to a high of 21.9 g Au/t. Correlation matrices for all the rock samples show a strong Au-Ag-Sb-Te affinity and a lesser Au-Hg-Tl-Zn-Ni-As-Mo-Cu correlation. Visually, the sampling indicates that gold is associated with multi-phase jasperoid breccias with strong jarosite-limonite-hematite gouge. Late drusy quartz, euhedral jarosite and occasionally barite are common in the higher-grade samples. Jasperoid breccias are typically found within and adjacent to the major fault zones as well as along receptive bedding contacts and the regional unconformity between the Paleozoic rocks and the basal Claron Formation.

Figure 9.2 Pilot Gold Rock Samples, Goldstrike
(from Pilot Gold, 2016)



9.5 Three-Dimensional Modeling

Pilot Gold is in the process of compiling a three-dimensional geological model for the Goldstrike property to aid in drill targeting and future resource estimation.

9.6 Summary Statement on Surface Exploration by Pilot Gold

MDA cannot comment on the soil and rock sampling methods and sample quality. These data are insignificant in comparison with the drill data at Goldstrike and therefore were not the focus of MDA's data verification efforts (see Section 12.0 for verification of project drill data).

9.7 2015 Drilling

Pilot Gold drilled 18 RC holes for a total of 2,877 metres in the Main, Basin, Arsenic Nose, and Moosehead areas late in 2015 (Figure 9.3). Significant mineralized intervals are shown in Figure 9.4 Figure 9.5, and Figure 9.6 are listed in Table 9.1.

Figure 9.3 Map of Pilot Gold 2015 Drilling
(from Pilot Gold, 2016)

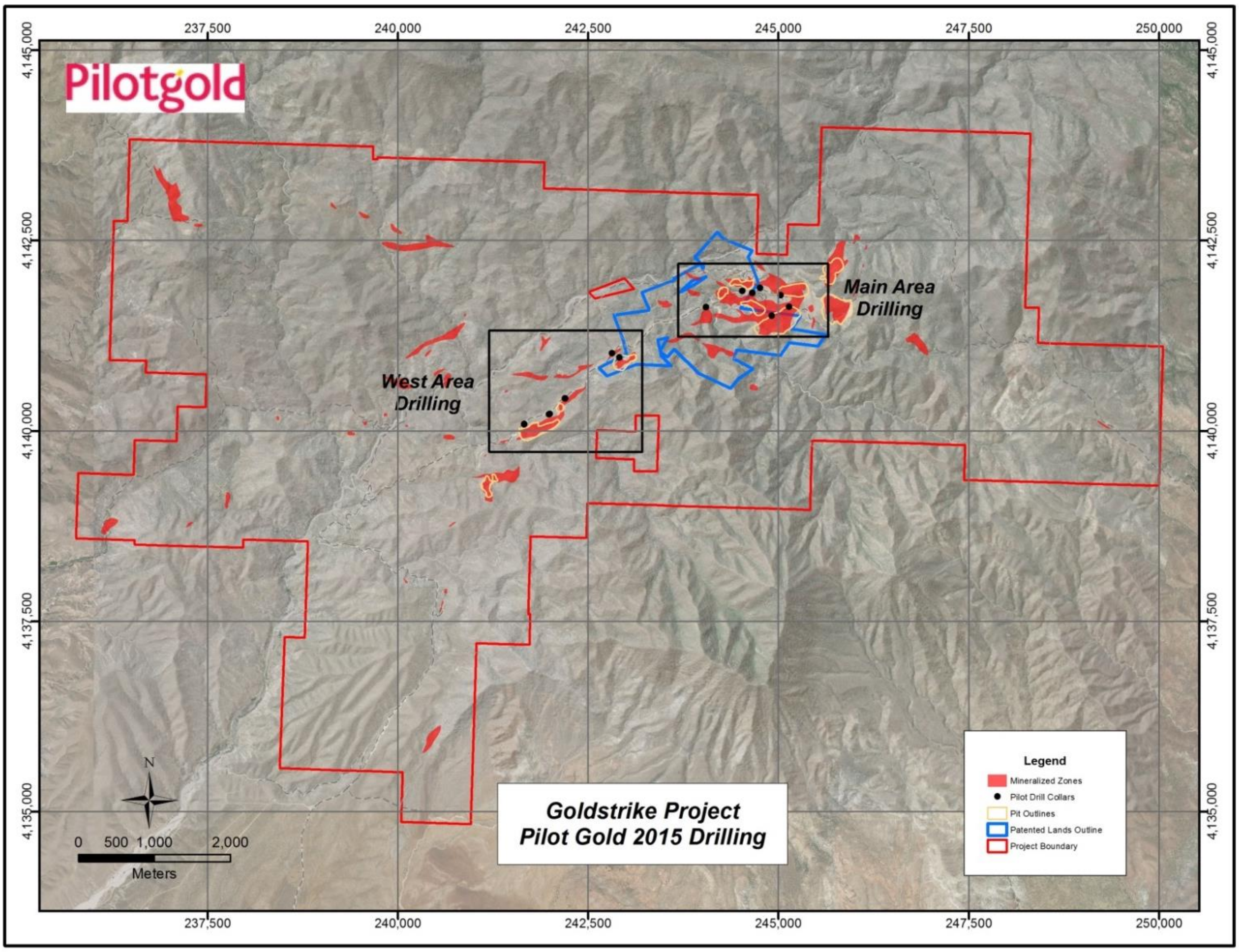


Figure 9.4 2015 Pilot Gold Drilling: Goldtown – Hamburg – Hassayampa Area
(from Pilot Gold, 2016)

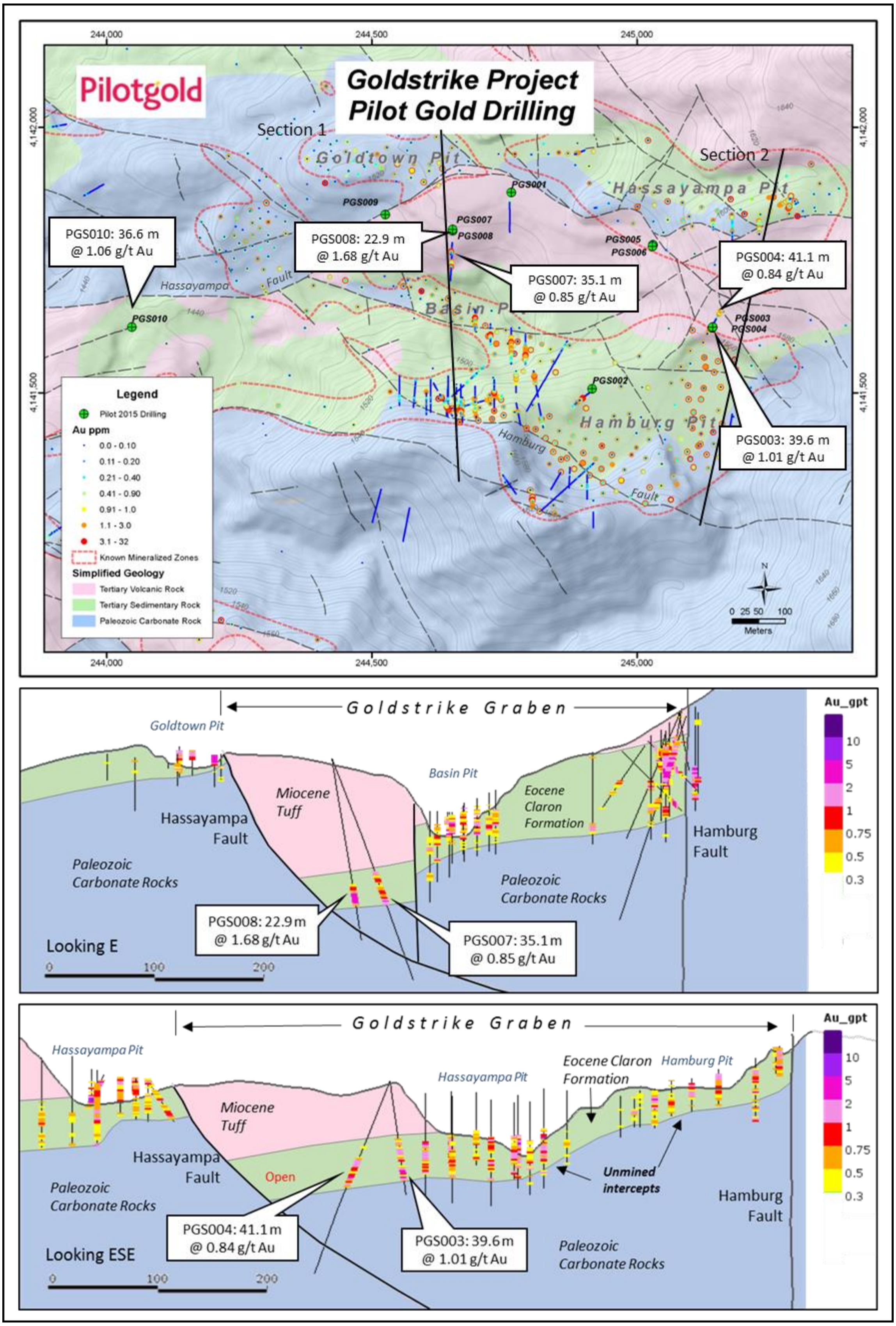


Figure 9.5 2015 Pilot Gold Drilling: West Area
(from Pilot Gold, 2016)

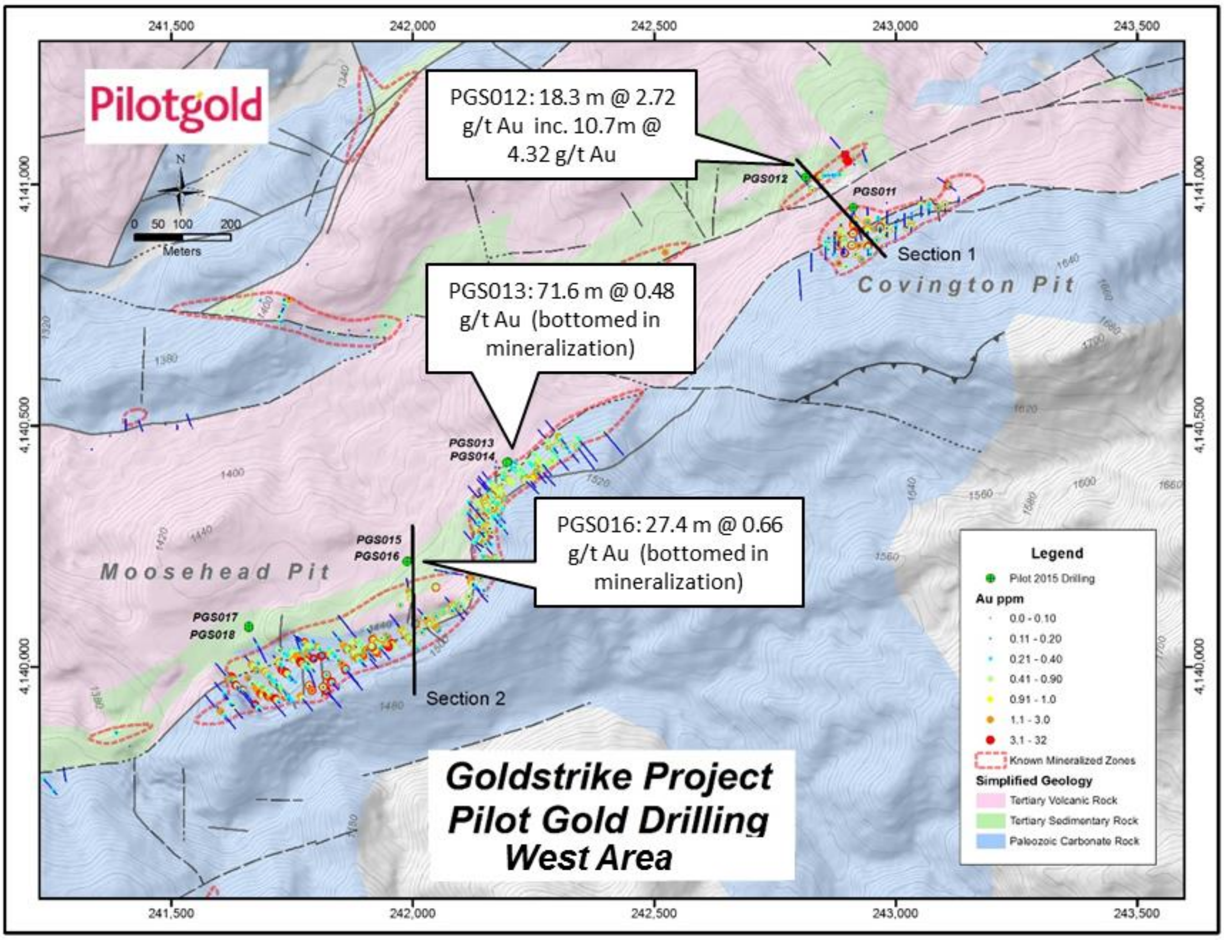
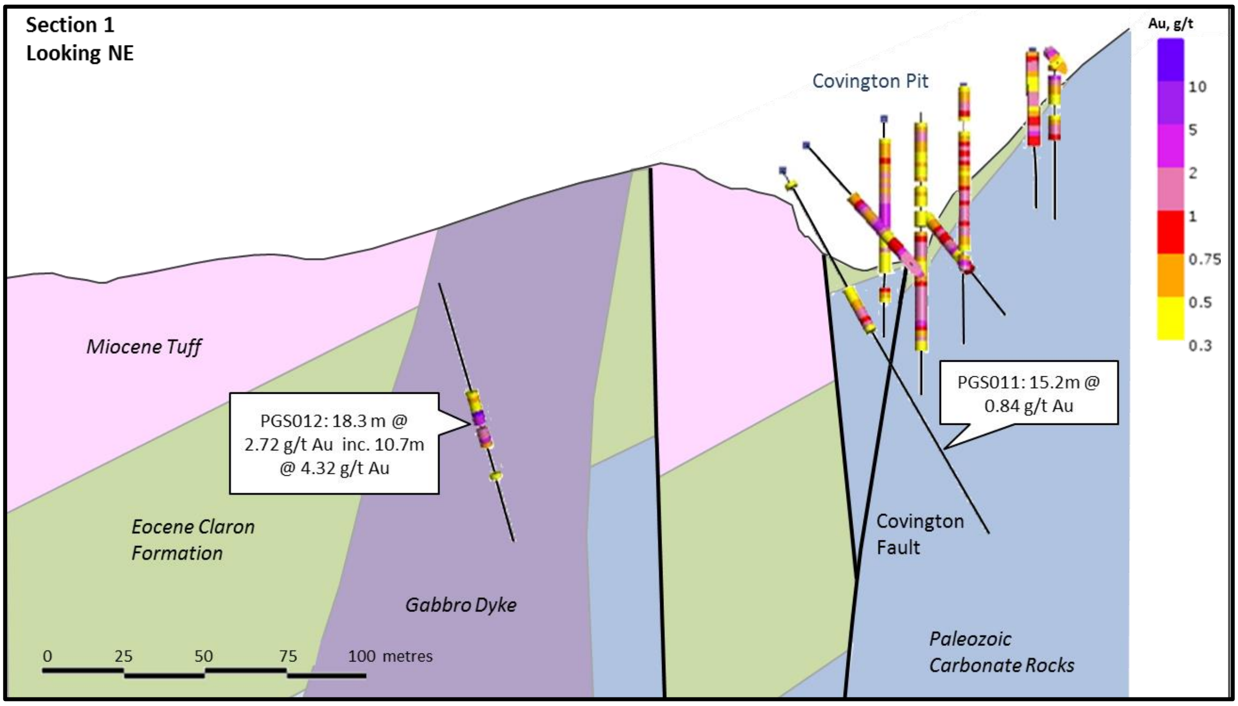


Figure 9.6 2015 Pilot Gold Drilling Cross Sections, Western Area
(from Pilot Gold, 2016)



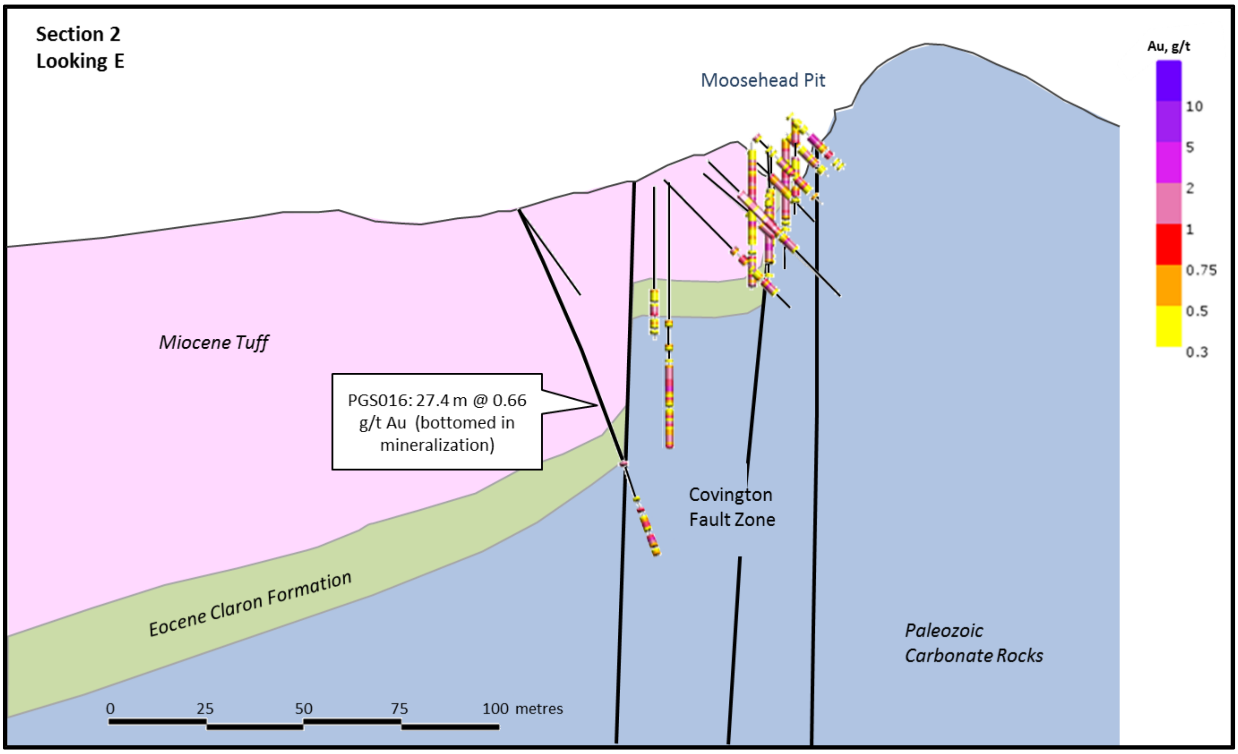


Table 9.1 Pilot Gold 2015 Significant Drill Intervals

Cutoff (g/t)	0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 5.0
Min g/t*m	1.0
Max Waste (m)	5.0
Topcut (g/t)	100.0

Pilot Gold - Goldstrike 2015 Drill Holes

Hole ID (Az, Dip) (degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Au (g/t)	Au Cut-Off	Hole Length (m)	Target	Comments	g/t x m
PGS001 (180, -70)	9.1	16.8	7.6	0.44	0.2	208.8	Basal Jasperoid	Target missed due to shallower dip than anticipated on Hassayampa Fault	3.4
PGS002 (230, -70)	45.7	51.8	6.1	3.27	0.2	117.3	Basal Jasperoid		30.2
and	62.5	65.5	3.0	0.86					
and	80.8	88.4	7.6	0.92					
and	114.3	115.8	1.5	0.41					
PGS003 (210, -82)	53.3	93.0	39.6	1.01	0.2	105.2	Basal Jasperoid		40.0
PGS004 (30, -70)	64.0	105.2	41.1	0.84	0.2	190.5	Basal Jasperoid		34.5
Including	76.2	105.2	29.0	1.08	0.5				
PGS005 (195, -45)	Not Assayed					29.0	Basal Jasperoid	Hole Lost	0.0
PGS006 (195, -60)	21.3	22.9	1.5	0.53	0.2	100.6	Basal Jasperoid	Target missed due to shallower dip than anticipated on Hassayampa Fault	0.8
PGS007 (180, -70)	112.8	147.8	35.1	0.85	0.2	221.0	Basal Jasperoid		29.7
Including	140.2	146.3	6.1	1.78	1				
PGS008 (180, -82)	118.9	141.7	22.9	1.68	0.2	172.2	Basal Jasperoid		38.5
Including	126.5	138.7	12.2	2.67	1.0				
PGS009 (180, -55)	114.3	118.9	4.6	0.74	0.2	144.8	Basal Jasperoid	Hole lost in mineralization	8.5
and	129.5	143.3	13.7	0.37					
PGS010 (180, -55)	97.5	134.1	36.6	1.06	0.2	175.3	Basal Jasperoid		38.8
Including	115.8	129.5	13.7	1.89	1				
PGS011 (165, -55)	4.6	6.1	1.5	0.46	0.2	135.6	Covington Hill Fault Zone		13.5
and	42.7	57.9	15.2	0.84					
PGS012 (85, -70)	16.8	19.8	3.0	0.35	0.2	175.3	Bogart Dike Margin		52.5
and	57.9	76.2	18.3	2.72					
incl	64.0	74.7	10.7	4.32	1				
and	152.4	158.5	6.1	0.28	0.2				
PGS013 (190, -65)	35.1	39.6	4.6	0.20	0.2	202.7	Moosehead fault Zone and Paleozoic carbonate strata	Hole lost in mineralization	49.1
and	41.1	56.4	15.2	0.35					
and	57.9	61.0	3.0	0.20					
and	64.0	70.1	6.1	0.59					
and	82.3	86.9	4.6	0.34					
and	102.1	106.7	4.6	0.55					
and	125.0	196.6	71.6	0.48					
PGS014 (135, -60)	21.3	32.0	10.7	0.28	0.2	166.1	Moosehead fault Zone and Paleozoic carbonate strata		25.4
and	48.8	59.4	10.7	0.35					
and	64.0	103.6	39.6	0.47					
PGS015 (100, -43)	132.6	134.1	1.5	0.29	0.2	166.1	Moosehead area		1.8
PGS016 (170, -65)	143.3	147.8	4.6	0.53	0.2	198.1	Moosehead fault Zone and Paleozoic carbonate strata	Hole lost in mineralization	21.9
and	158.5	161.5	3.0	0.22					
and	166.1	169.2	3.0	0.22					
and	170.7	198.1	27.4	0.66					
PGS017 (150, -55)	77.7	82.3	4.6	0.21	0.2	160.0	West Moosehead		1.0
PGS018 (0, -90)	172.2	179.8	7.6	0.36	0.2	208.8	West Moosehead		2.7

10.0 DRILLING

Pilot Gold is presently conducting a drilling program at Goldstrike that was initiated in March 2016 and is designed to follow-up and expand upon the results from the 2015 drilling program. The results from the 81 holes drilled in 2016 as of the Effective Date of this report are presently being compiled and analyzed by Pilot Gold. MDA has not reviewed data derived from the ongoing 2016 drilling program, and the program is not discussed in this report.

MDA's project drill-hole database includes assay data for 1,462 holes drilled by historical operators, totaling 93,056 metres, and 18 holes drilled by Pilot Gold in 2015 for a total of 2,877 metres (Table 10.1). Drill-hole locations, colour-coded by operator, are shown in Figure 10.1. All of the holes in the database are located within Pilot Gold's landholdings at Goldstrike.

Table 10.1 Summary of Goldstrike Drilling in MDA Database

Company	Year	RC/Rotary Holes		Core Holes		Total	
		No.	Meters	No.	Meters	No.	Meters
Occidental	1978	10	629.4			10	629.4
Houston International	1980-1981	37	2,042.2			37	2,042.2
Permian	1982-1987	37	1,713.0			37	1,713.0
Inspiration	1985-1986	205	9,295.8	5	159.7	210	9,455.5
Tenneco	1987-1992	959	60,686.3			959	60,686.3
Goldsil	1988-1989	30	2,485.3			30	2,485.3
Pegusus	1989-1990	23	1,891.3			23	1,891.3
USMX	1993	127	7,802.9			127	7,802.9
North Mining	1997			3	664.5	3	664.5
Bull Valley	1999	6	2,706.6			6	2,706.6
Midway	2004	8	1,332.0			8	1,332.0
Cadillac	2011-2012	3	566.9	9	1,079.9	12	1,646.8
Historical Drilling Totals		*1,445*	*91,152*	*17*	*1,904.1*	*1,462*	*93,055.8*
Pilot Gold		18	2,877.3			18	2,877.3
Totals		***1,463***	***94,029.0***	***17***	***1,904.1***	***1,480***	***95,933.1***

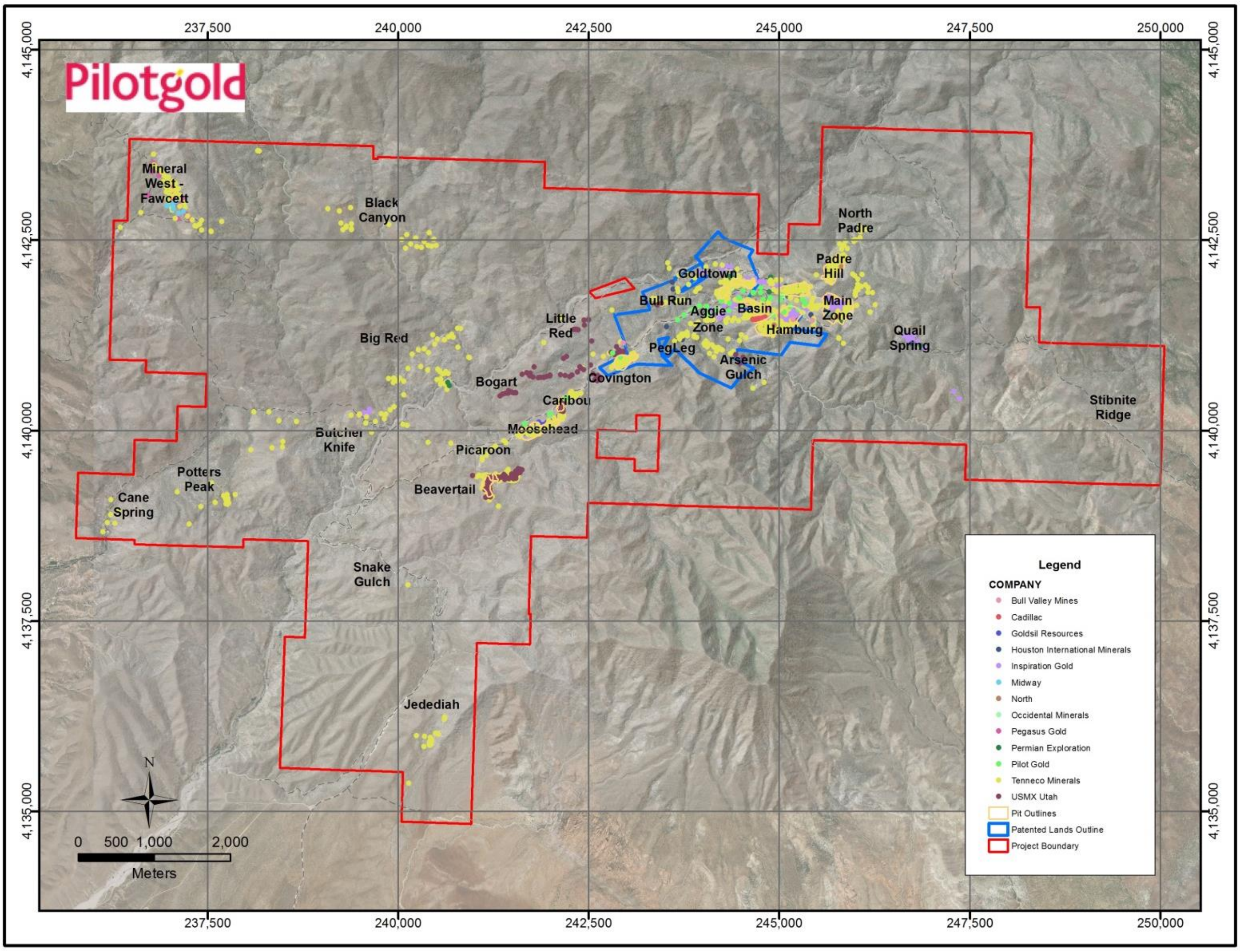
There are only 17 core holes in the database, which account for about 2% of the 96,000 metres of drilling. There are hole locations for an additional 20 historical holes that are not shown on Table 10.1 because no assay data have been found (3 Pegasus, 2 Permian, 14 Tenneco, and 1 USMX holes).

It is possible that further historical drill holes will be added to the database as the project progresses. For example, there are gaps in the Tenneco hole numbering, and historical documents suggest that some of these holes were drilled, but backup data has yet to be found. The type of hole is also not explicitly documented in many of the historical holes; these are reasonably assumed to be RC holes, but it is possible that some are conventional rotary holes. The drill-hole database as presented in this report has an Effective Date of April 1, 2016.

The overwhelming majority of the holes at Goldstrike have been drilled at vertical to subvertical angles, which cut the generally shallow-dipping mineralization that dominates the gold deposits at high angles. There are some holes that are poorly oriented with respect to the mineralization encountered, especially in cases of vertically oriented holes intersecting mineralization controlled by high-angle structures within the Paleozoic sediments or by favourable units in the Paleozoic units that are steeply dipping. In these cases, gold intersections can have down-hole lengths that exaggerate true thickness.

The down-hole lengths of the drill samples in the project database average 1.57 metres, with 97% of the sample intervals having a length of 1.524 metres (five feet). The thickness of mineralization is variable, but the sample lengths are appropriate for the style of mineralization at Goldstrike.

Figure 10.1 General Map of Historical and Pilot Gold Drilling Sites
(from Pilot Gold, 2016)



10.1 Historical Drilling

The following section summarizes drilling prior to that of Pilot Gold. MDA is not aware of the details regarding the drilling contractors, drilling methods, sampling procedures, collar-survey methods, and types of drill rigs utilized in the historical Goldstrike drilling programs other than those summarized below.

There are no down-hole survey data in the project database for any of the historical holes. Due to the fact that almost 80% of the historical holes in the database were drilled vertically, and only 44 of the 1,467 historical holes were drilled to depths in excess of 125 meters, MDA does not believe the lack of down-hole survey data is a significant issue.

In 1988 – 1989, C&L drilling of Nampa, Idaho was the RC drilling contractor for Goldsil's RC drilling. Samples were collected on five-foot (1.524-metre) intervals in a cyclone and split in a Jones slitter (Schurman, 1987).

The drilling done by North Mining in 1997 was performed by Boart-Longyear utilizing a Longyear 44 drill rig and wireline diamond coring. The core diameter was HQ except where it was necessary to reduce to NQ. The collars were surveyed, but the type of survey is not known. A downhole survey was taken every 200 feet (61 metres) down hole. The type of survey tool is unknown.

For the Cadillac drilling in 2011 – 2012 the contractor was More Core Diamond Drilling Services Ltd. of Stewart, B.C. Core diameter was NQ. The RC holes were drilled using a Schram 685 track-mounted drill rig operated by National Drilling of Elko, Nevada. Samples were collected on five-foot (1.524-metre) intervals. No down-hole surveys were done. Cadillac determined the drill collar locations with a hand-held GPS.

10.2 Pilot Gold Drilling 2015

Pilot Gold's 2015 drilling totaled 2,877.3 metres in 18 RC holes. One hole was lost at a depth of 90 feet in loose mine fill. All but one of these holes was inclined, from -45° to -82°. The drilling contractor was Major Drilling of Salt Lake City, Utah. A track-mounted Schramm 450 type drill rig was utilized with a rotating wet "cyclone" type splitter sample return and 4.5-inch to 6-inch diameter bits. All drilling was done with water injection. Collar locations were initially located in the field by Pilot Gold personnel using a Trimble GeoXH type hand-held GPS unit receiver with differential correction accuracy of 0.5 metres in the X&Y directions and 1 metre in the Z direction. All but three of the holes were surveyed down-hole by International Directional Services, LLC of Chandler Arizona at 15 metre intervals for azimuth and dip deviation using an Reflex Gyro. After completion of the holes, the collars were marked with stamped brass tags on a steel wire and their locations were surveyed by Pilot Gold personnel using a Trimble GeoXH type GPS unit.

Results of Pilot Gold's drilling that are relevant to Pilot Gold's exploration of the property are summarized in Section 9.7.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 Historical Drilling Programs

This section summarizes available information for the period from 1978 through 2012.

1978 – Occidental's RC drilling samples were assayed for gold, with results posted to the hand-written drill logs, but there is no information on drilling, sampling, and analytical procedures. MDA has no information on where the samples were analyzed, or by whom.

1980 – 1981 – For RC drilling by Houston International, samples were collected at five-foot (1.524-metre) intervals and split to "about a five pound size" according to reports by Schaubs (1981) and Callaway and Gates (1981), but MDA has no information on how the samples were split, or whether they were collected wet or dry. The RC samples were assayed for gold and silver at Bondar-Clegg of Denver, CO. Results were reported in ppm, but the assay methods are not known. Presumably no Quality Assurance/ Quality Control ("QA/QC") samples were inserted.

1982 – 1987 – No information is available for Permian's sampling and analytical methods used for their rotary(?) or RC(?) drilling. Samples were assayed for gold in 1982 – 1985, but the laboratory and methods are not available. There is no information on whether QA/QC samples were inserted or analyzed.

1985 – 1986 – Inspiration's rock-chip and drill samples were analyzed at Inspiration's Talco laboratory in Safford, Arizona, at Hunter Mining Laboratory, Inc. in Sparks, Nevada ("Hunter"), and in 1986 at Rocky Mountain Geochemical Corp. in Sparks, Nevada ("Rocky Mountain"). MDA has no information on the RC and core sampling procedures. At Inspiration's laboratory gold was determined by fire assay, but no further information is available. Hunter used fire assay with AA finish for gold analyses. Some samples were assayed for silver and arsenic, but MDA has no information on the methods used. Inspiration's samples sent to Rocky Mountain were assayed for gold and silver by fire assay, and arsenic was determined by colorimetric analyses, but no further information is available. The only QA/QC data known from the Inspiration drilling programs consist of 1986 analyses of duplicates of unknown origin and third-party check assays of original pulps (see Section 12.2.1).

1988 – 1989 – Goldsil's RC samples were collected on five-foot (1.524-metre) intervals in a cyclone and split in a Jones slitter (Schurman, 1987), but MDA has no information on whether the samples were collected wet or dry. Goldsil's samples were assayed by Iron King Assay Inc., of Humboldt, Arizona, for gold and silver by fire assay with AA finish. No other information is available.

1987 – 1992 – For Tenneco's RC and/or rotary drilling, MDA has no information on the drill sampling procedures, or whether the samples were collected wet or dry. The drill cuttings were analyzed at Rocky Mountain's laboratory in West Jordan, Utah. Gold and silver were analyzed using a "one ton fire assay", but no further information is available. Check assaying was completed on 1988-1990 drill-sample duplicates of uncertain origin. Similar check analyses were completed on 1991 duplicates (see Section 12.2.1). Also in 1991, selected samples were analyzed for gold by a cyanide-leach method at Metallurgy Testing and Research Associates, the location of which is no longer known.

1993 – 1994 – USMX's drill cuttings were analyzed at Rocky Mountain in West Jordan, Utah. MDA has no information on the sampling procedures used, or whether the samples were collected wet or dry. Gold and silver were analyzed using a "one ton fire assay", but there is no further information on the assay methods. Some of USMX's samples were analyzed for cyanide-soluble gold at Rocky Mountain by AA. In 1993, six samples from DH93GG-17 were analyzed at Rocky Mountain for Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, As, Sb, Hg, Bi and Te by AA. A few samples were analyzed for tin at Cone Geochemical Inc., ("Cone") in Lakewood, Colorado. It is unlikely that any QA/QC samples were utilized.

1997 – North Mining's drilling was done with HQ and NQ core. Logs were recorded with lithology, structure, alteration and mineralization as text. The core was photographed, and core recovery was logged. Core was sampled on 3.5 to five-foot (1.524-metre) intervals. Drill core samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay with AA finish. Silver, As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Hg, Pb, Sb and Zn were determined by ICP following an aqua regia digestion. Pilot Gold infers the North Mining samples were possibly analyzed at Barringer Laboratories, Inc., in either Reno, Nevada, or Denver, Colorado. There is no evidence that QA/QC samples were inserted into the sample stream.

1999 – Bull Valley LLC's RC drilling samples were taken over 20-foot (6.1-metre) lengths, but MDA has no further information on sampling procedures, or whether the samples were collected wet or dry. The samples were submitted to Cone for determination of Au, Ag, As, Sb and Hg. Gold was determined by 30 gram fire assay with AA finish. Silver was determined by 4-acid digestion and an "AA/BC" method that is presumed to be a type of AA method. Certain sample intervals were resampled and sent to Chemex Labs, Inc. (now "ALS") in Sparks, Nevada, for gold determination by fire assay with AA finish.

2004 – MDA has no information on the drill rig or contractor for Midway's RC drilling. According to Puchlik (2010): "*The Midway drill sampling involved taking splits of each 5 foot intervals. Gold standards along with splits of selected 5 foot intervals were randomly inserted in the sample number sequence as external checks of assay results. Samples were collected at each drill site and put into shipping bags that were sealed. These bags were transported to a secure facility until delivered to American Assay Laboratory for analysis by Fa30.*"

2011 – 2012 – Cadillac's core samples were transported to a ranch located on the property. The core samples were halved using a core saw, with one half sent to the laboratory for analysis and the other half retained in the original box. Core samples were assayed for gold by 30-gram fire assay with AA finish at ALS Minerals ("ALS") in North Vancouver, B.C, following sample preparation at ALS in Reno, Nevada. Pulps were resubmitted for silver assays by a combined ICP and mass spectrometric ("MS") method. Cadillac inserted blank samples, but no standards or duplicate samples.

11.2 Historical Surface Sampling

MDA is unaware of the analytical methods used for the historical surface samples, all of which are attributed to Tenneco.

11.3 Pilot Gold Surface Samples

11.3.1 Pilot Gold Soil Samples

Rangefront collected soil samples using hand-held GPS units with pre-programed sample locations. Samples generally ranged in weight from 0.3 to 0.8 kilograms. Samples were transported by Rangefront directly to ALS's sample preparation facility in Elko Nevada, where they were transported to Winnemucca for preparation. Samples were screened to -180 microns. The less than 180 micron fractions were analyzed for gold by 30 gram fire assay with AA finish (ALS method code Au-AA23) and 51 elements by ICP-MS following aqua regia digestion (ALS method code ME-MS41). No QA/QC samples were inserted, other than internal laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates.

11.3.2 Pilot Gold Rock Samples

Rock samples were collected by Pilot Gold personnel and transported to the ALS sample preparation facility in Elko, Nevada. Sample weights were generally between 1 and 2 kilograms. Samples were crushed to 70% passing 2-millimetre mesh, split and pulverized to 85% passing 75 micron mesh. Gold was determined by 30-gram fire assay with AA finish (ALS code Au-AA23). 51 elements were determined by ICP-MS following aqua regia digestion (ALS method code ME-MS41). No QA/QC samples were inserted, other than internal laboratory standards, blanks, and duplicates.

11.4 Pilot Gold Drilling Samples

Pilot Gold's RC samples were collected wet, with water injection, on five-foot (1.524-metre) intervals. A rotating vane splitter was used to split the RC chips and fines into a primary and duplicate sample, each generally weighing in the range of about five to eight kilograms, directly into pre-labeled, water-permeable cloth sample bags. Excess water was drained from the samples at the drill sites.

The drill samples were transported periodically to the ALS facility in Elko, Nevada, by Pilot Gold personnel. After drying and weighing, the samples were crushed to 70% at less than 2 millimetre particle size. The crushed material was riffle-split to obtain a 250 gram sub-sample that was ring-mill pulverized to 85% at less than 75 microns. The pulps were analyzed for gold by 30 gram fire assay with AA finish (ALS method code Au-AA23) at the ALS laboratory in Reno, Nevada. Some pulps were also analyzed for cyanide-soluble gold by cyanide leach and AA analyses (ALS method code Au-AA13), also in the ALS Reno laboratory. Silver, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ba, Al, As, B, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, and Zr were analyzed by ICP-MS after aqua regia digestion (ALS method code ME-MS41) at the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C., using one-gram subsamples of the pulps.

ALS is a large, multinational laboratory analytical services company that is independent of Pilot Gold. Most ALS geochemistry laboratories, including the preparation and assay facilities in Elko, and Reno, Nevada, and North Vancouver, British Colombia, are registered or are pending registration to ISO 9001:2008, and a number of analytical facilities have received ISO 17025 accreditations for specific laboratory procedures.

QA/QC procedures used by historical operators and Pilot Gold are described in Section 12.2.2.

11.5 Summary Statement

Documentation of the methods and procedures used for historical sample preparation, analyses, and sample security is incomplete and in many cases is not available. It is important to note, however, that the historical sample data were used to develop a successful commercial mining operation that produced more than 200,000 ounces of gold.

MDA is satisfied that the procedures and methods used for the sample preparation, analyses and security of Pilot Gold's samples are appropriate for generating reliable assay data that can be used to support the interpretations, conclusions, and recommendations in this report.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Historical drilling was undertaken at Goldstrike by 12 mining and exploration companies prior to Pilot Gold's acquisition of the property. The major contributors to the project database include Tenneco (976 holes), Inspiration (210 holes) and USMX (128 holes); no other operator contributed more than 40 holes to the database. Historical documentation indicates that Inspiration, Tenneco, Midway, and Cadillac completed some QA/QC analyses, primarily of duplicate samples, but the data are fairly limited. Pilot Gold's 2015 QA/QC program meets current industry standards. No significant issues are indicated from the Goldstrike QA/QC data.

MDA and the Qualified Persons that are the authors of this report have verified that the Goldstrike data as a whole are acceptable as used in this report. This conclusion is based on the fact that: (*i*) the historical analytical data were used to support a successful mining operation; (*ii*) no significant issues were identified by the Pilot Gold or historical QA/QC data; and (*iii*) the drilling results of Pilot Gold are generally consistent with those generated by the historical operators.

MDA experienced no limitations with respect to its data verification activities related to the Goldstrike project.

12.1 Drill-Hole Database Auditing

Pilot Gold inherited a project drill-hole database and copious hardcopy documentation as part of its acquisition of the Goldstrike property. Pilot Gold has subsequently undertaken extensive efforts to digitize, validate, and improve the accuracy of the project data. Following Pilot Gold's verification and resultant updating of the database, MDA completed its own verification, as summarized below.

12.1.1 Collar and Survey Tables

The locations of many of the historical drill holes at Goldstrike are uncertain. Most of the drill holes in the mined pit areas were originally surveyed by traditional methods using a local grid referenced to a section corner with an uncertain location. Due to mining disturbance, these holes can no longer be found and re-surveyed. Other drill-hole collars, particularly for holes drilled at various exploration targets that were not mined, are shown on sketch maps but do not match their locations in the database. It is also difficult to find and verify the locations of these holes due to disturbance and post-mining reclamation.

Pilot Gold contracted All Points North Surveying and Mapping of Elko, Nevada to locate and accurately survey the section corner that served as the origin for the local grid used to locate holes drilled prior to 2000. The local-grid coordinates of these holes were then converted to UTM NAD 83 coordinates, and the drill-hole collars were overlain on a satellite image and shifted to nearby drill sites where appropriate. The elevations of some hole collars that were clearly in error were pressed onto an accurate terrain model. While this work corrected many problems, a number of hole locations were still suspect, and Pilot Gold has attempted to locate these in the field and survey them using a Trimble Geo Explorer XH GPS receiver with differential correction accuracy of 0.5 metre in the X&Y directions and 1.0 metre in the Z direction. Other location problems were corrected by researching historical documentation that showed the inherited database coordinates were inaccurate.

MDA reviewed the drill-collar locations relative to drill pads and roads as shown on the satellite imagery and has worked with the drill-hole data in detail on cross sections. During the cross-sectional work, several holes were identified that seemed to be out of place due to incongruous gold assays and/or geologic codes as compared to adjacent holes. In these cases, Pilot Gold researched available historical documentation at MDA's request and, in most cases, the holes were found to have inaccurate database coordinates or orientations (azimuth and/or dip). While some location errors no doubt survive the verification efforts of both Pilot Gold and MDA, MDA believes the materiality of these errors is mitigated by the large number of holes drilled and the overwhelming number of these holes that show geologic and analytical coherence, as well as locations that are well supported.

As discussed in Section 10.1, there are no down-hole survey data in the project database for any of the historical holes, and MDA found no such surveys in the historical documentation. MDA used available historical documentation, primarily handwritten geologic logs, to audit the drill-collar azimuths and dips of 35% of the historical holes in the project database. Twenty of the audited holes were found to have database azimuth and/or dip values that were in conflict with the historical documentation. Pilot Gold has been provided with the list of discrepancies and is attempting to resolve the conflicts. Half of the discrepancies consist of vertical holes in the project database whose geologic logs provide azimuths and inclined dips. These holes were drilled in 1987, 1989, and 1990. Due to the relatively high apparent error rate in holes drilled in these years, a comprehensive audit of the orientations of all of these holes is recommended.

12.1.2 Assay Table

Pilot Gold compiled all available historical assay certificates and used them to comprehensively check the gold values in the project database. This effort resulted in the auditing of assays from 853 holes drilled by Tenneco, 127 by Inspiration, and 133 by USMX. Over 70% of the historical sample intervals in the project database were thereby checked by Pilot Gold and corrected where appropriate. Pilot Gold found an error rate in the database gold values of less than 1%, not including various discrepancies relating to the treatment of less-than-detection-limit results and unassayed intervals.

MDA completed an audit of the updated Pilot Gold assay table using the same historical assay certificates, and found an error rate of 0.2%. A total of 171 of the 1,113 holes audited by Pilot Gold were rechecked by MDA. More than half of the limited discrepancies found by MDA were from a continuous 45-foot (13.7-metre) interval in a single hole, and the apparent errors could therefore be due to re-assaying of this sample interval. Pilot Gold's efforts with respect to verifying and correcting the Goldstrike assay database were clearly effective.

To audit the assay data from Pilot Gold's 2015 drilling program, MDA obtained original digital assay certificates directly from ALS. The original ALS data were compiled into a single spreadsheet and compared against the results provided to MDA by Pilot Gold. All Pilot Gold sample intervals were thereby verified by MDA.

12.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control Programs

Historical QA/QC data available in the documentation in the possession of Pilot Gold is limited. Various duplicate check analyses were completed by Inspiration and Tenneco, who together drilled 80% of the holes in the project database. Additional QA/QC samples are reported by Puchlik (2010) for the 2004 Midway drilling program, and Cadillac reportedly inserted blanks into the sample stream from their 2011-2012 drilling campaign.

Pilot Gold instituted a modern QA/QC program as part of their 18-hole drilling campaign in 2015. This included systematic analysis of standards, coarse blanks, and RC field duplicates.

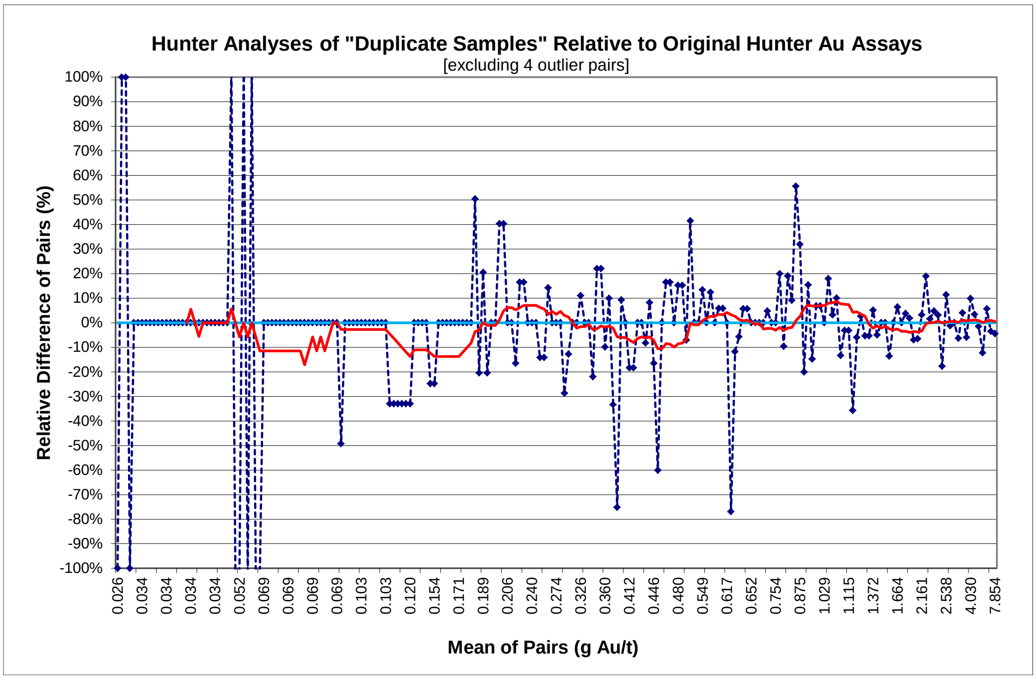
12.2.1 Historical Quality Assurance/Quality Control Programs

12.2.1.1 Inspiration

A total of 288 duplicate pairs were compiled from Hunter assay certificates from 1986 that include samples from holes 86-25 through 86-122. The duplicates are identified on the certificates by asterisks, with the duplicates listed immediately following the original (primary) samples. The total number of samples provided on the header of the certificates includes the duplicates, and all of the samples in aggregate are referred to as cuttings. Based on this information, it is likely that the duplicates represent field duplicates (analyses of duplicate samples collected at the drill rig along with the primary samples).

The 1986 Hunter duplicate analyses are compared to the primary assays in Figure 12.1.

Figure 12.1 Hunter Assays of Duplicates Relative to Original Hunter Analyses



The relative-difference graph in Figure 12.1 shows the percentage difference (plotted on the y-axis) of each Hunter duplicate assay relative to its paired primary-sample analysis. The x-axis of the graph plots the means of the gold values of the paired data in a sequential, non-linear fashion. The red line shows the moving average of the relative differences of the pairs and provides a visual guide to trends in the data, which aids in the identification of bias. Positive relative-difference values indicate that the duplicate-sample analysis is greater than the primary-sample assay.

The relative differences are calculated as follows:

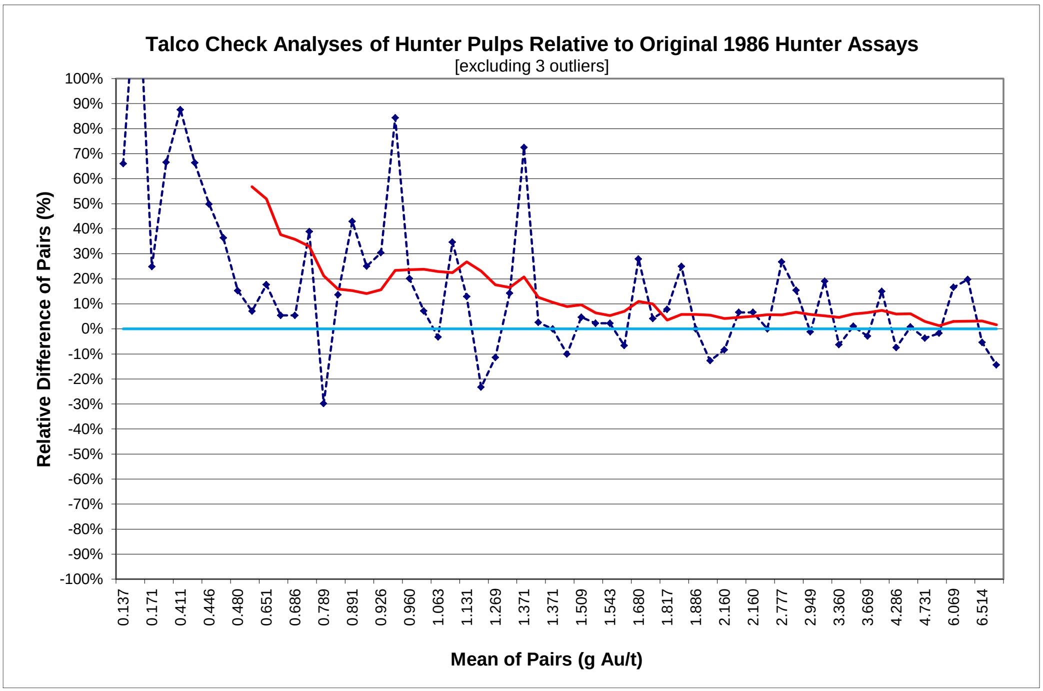
$$100\,x\,\frac{(duplicate - original)}{lesser\ of\ (duplicate, original)}$$

A total of 217 pairs in which both the original and duplicate analyses are less than the detection limit are removed from the graph in Figure 12, as are four extreme outlier pairs; two of the extreme pairs removed have means of the pairs that exceed 0.1 g Au/t.

The means of the original Hunter analyses (0.703 g Au/t) and the duplicate analyses (0.700 g Au/t) are very close for all of the data, and remain very close at mean-of-the-pairs ("MOP") cutoffs of 0.2, 0.5, and 1.0 g Au/t. No consistent bias is evident. The variability of the data, as indicated by the average of the absolute values of the relative differences, is 10% at a MOP cutoff of 0.2 g Au/t, decreasing to 6% at a 1.0 g Au/t cutoff.

Inspiration also requested Hunter to send 65 original pulps from samples from 12 holes drilled in 1986 to Talco, Inspiration's in-house laboratory that was located in Safford, Arizona. The Talco check assays are compared to the original Hunter analyses in Figure 12.2; three extreme outlier pairs are excluded.

Figure 12.2 Talco Check Assays Relative to Original Hunter Analyses



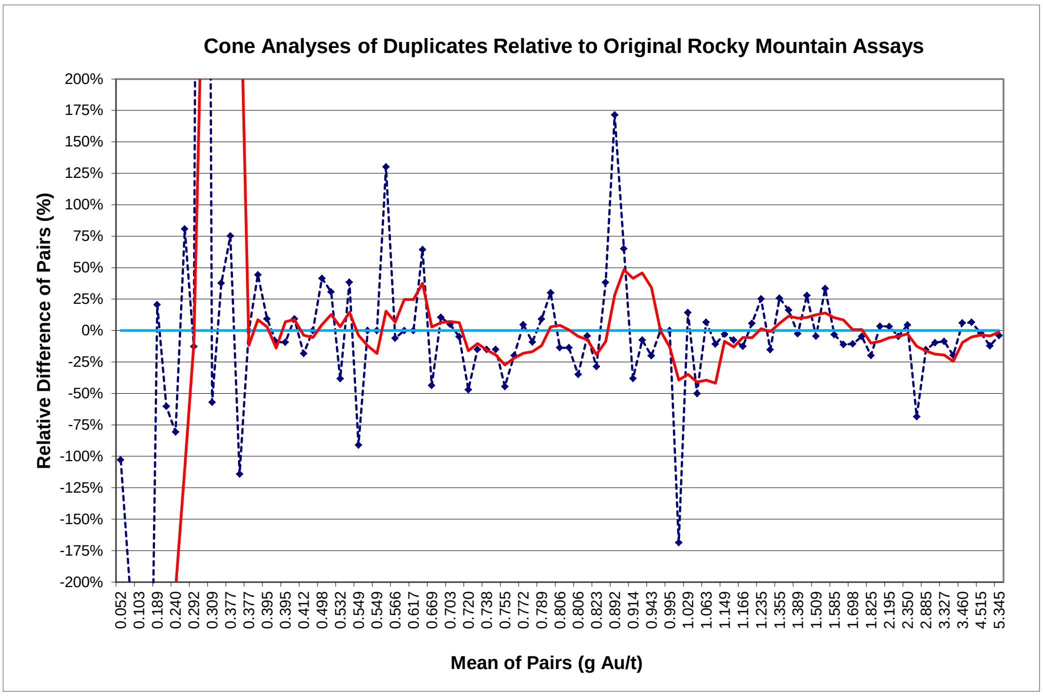
The Talco check analyses are systematically higher than the original Hunter analyses. This bias is highest at the lowest grades (MOPs < ~0.15 g Au/t) and gradually decreases through to a MOP of ~1.5 g Au/t, where the Talco assays are about 3% higher than the original Hunter analyses. Independent of this bias, the variability in the paired data is surprisingly high for pulp-check analyses, up to a MOP of ~1.5 g Au/t, but is at a more expected level of ~5% at higher grades.

It should be noted that the dataset compared in Figure 12.2 does not represent the actual grade distribution of the Goldstrike mineralization, as it is biased towards relatively well-mineralized samples (the average grade of the pairs for the entire dataset is 2 g Au/t). A sample-selection bias such as this could result in the check assays being low relative to the original analyses, especially if there is a nugget effect (which is generally not the case at Goldstrike), but the opposite relationship is seen in this duplicate dataset.

12.2.1.2 Tenneco

Cone assayed Tenneco drill-sample duplicates from 70 holes drilled in 1988 through 1990 that were originally analyzed by Rocky Mountain; the type of duplicate is not known. The duplicate dataset consists of 97 pairs, excluding four pairs whereby both analyses in the pair are less than the detection limit (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12.3 Cone Assays of Duplicates Relative to Original Rocky Mountain Analyses

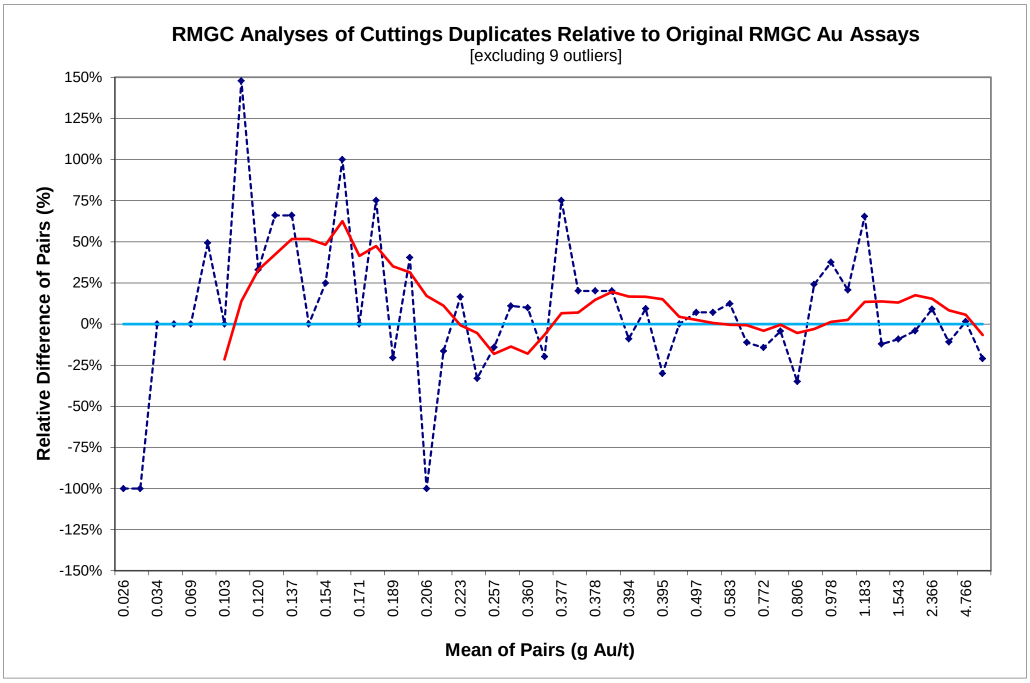


The mean of the duplicate analyses (1.114 g Au/t) is 4% lower than the mean of the original analyses (1.155 g Au/t), and these means indicate that the dataset is biased somewhat to the high side of the full grade distribution of the Goldstrike mineralization, which has a mean of ~0.7 g Au/t. The means of the duplicate analyses remain ~4% lower than the original assays at MOP cutoffs of 0.2, 0.5, and 1.0 g Au/t, but no consistent bias is seen in the data. As indicated by the average value of the absolute values of the relative differences, variability is about 45% at a MOP cutoff of 0.2 g Au/t, dropping to 25% at a MOP of 0.5 g Au/t.

In late 1991, Tenneco sent Rocky Mountain 133 duplicate samples from 28 holes drilled earlier in the year. The samples, which were originally assayed by Rocky Mountain, were typically selected at 50-foot (15.24-metre) intervals in each hole. The samples are described as cuttings on the certificate, which means they were most likely RC field duplicates, although they could have been preparation duplicates (pulps derived from splits of the coarsely crushed materials that remain after the primary splits were taken).

The duplicate analyses are compared to the original assays in Figure 12.4. A total of 72 pairs in which both assays returned less than detection limits are excluded, as are nine outlier pairs (only two of which have MOP greater than 0.1 g Au/t).

Figure 12.4 Rocky Mountain Assays of Cuttings Duplicates Relative to Original Rock Mountain Analyses



The mean of the duplicate analyses is identical to the mean of the original assays (0.717 g Au/t), and the means remain very close at various cutoffs. While the duplicate analyses are biased high at low grades, this bias disappears at pertinent grades (MOP grades above ~0.2 g Au/t). Variability at and above this cutoff is ~20%.

12.2.1.3 Midway

According to Puchlik (2010), Midway selected samples for check assaying, as well as a large number of duplicate samples, from random drill samples from their eight-hole 2004 drilling program. Puchlik (2010) reported average variations of 23% for the check assays and 22% for the duplicate analyses, and stated this variability could be due to internal variation in the gold, poor sample splitting, or poor assay preparation.

Puchlik (2010) further reported that assay results from hole MM-04-1 were analyzed by both American Assay (the primary laboratory) and Chemex. The results are reported to show an average difference of 29%, with Chemex values almost always being higher than the American Assay analyses. It was concluded that this discrepancy is an important consideration for future drilling and sample handling.

Finally, Puchlik (2010) stated that standards were inserted into the drill-sample stream during the course of the drilling program, although the results of the analyses of the standards are not discussed.

The Midway drilling was done at Mineral Mountain, which is remote from Pilot Gold's current primary area of interest at Goldstrike, which in turn broadly encompasses the areas of historical open-pit mining. MDA therefore did not independently compile and evaluate the Midway QA/QC data.

12.2.1.4 Cadillac

Cadillac inserted blank samples into their 2011-212 drill-sample streams, but apparently completed no other QA/QC analyses. MDA has not evaluated the blank analyses.

12.2.2 Pilot Gold Quality Assurance/Quality Control Program

The QA/QC program instituted by Pilot Gold for the Goldstrike 2015 drilling program included the systematic analysis of standards, coarse blanks, and RC field duplicates. Preparation duplicates and analytical duplicates (or replicates) were also routinely analyzed by ALS as part of their in-house QA/QC program. The Pilot Gold QA/QC program was designed to ensure that at least one standard, blank, and field duplicate was inserted into the drill-sample stream for every 36 drill samples, which is the number of samples in each ALS analytical batch. No check assaying by a third-party laboratory has been completed to date, but is planned as part of the 2016 drilling program.

Due to the limited scope of the 2015 drilling program, there are insufficient numbers of RC field duplicates and preparation duplicates to complete statistically meaningful analyses. These data will instead be combined and evaluated with the ongoing 2016 drilling program. Likewise, 2015 ALS pulps are planned to be submitted with pulps from the 2016 drill samples for third-party check assaying.

12.2.2.1 Certified Standards

Certified standards were used to evaluate the analytical accuracy and precision of the ALS analyses during the time the drill samples were analyzed. The four certified standards used at Goldstrike were prepared by Minerals Exploration and Environmental Geochemistry ("MEG") of Carson City, Nevada (Table 12.1). The standard designated with the prefix "FG" was produced from coarse-reject material obtained from RC drill samples from the Long Canyon gold deposit, while the remaining four standards were custom prepared from material sourced from Pilot Gold drill samples from its Kinsley gold project. Long Canyon and Kinsley are sediment-hosted gold deposits in eastern Nevada.

Table 12.1 Pilot Gold Certified Standards

Standard ID	Standard Source	Certified Value (g Au/t)	Standard Deviation	No. of ALS Standard Analyses
FGS2011A	MEG	7.089	0.070	3
PG13001X	MEG	1.873	0.075	17
PG13002X	MEG	2.188	0.087	7
PG14001X	MEG	0.328	0.017	23

The standards were assigned sample numbers in sequence with their accompanying drill samples prior to sampling the RC holes and then inserted into the drill-sample stream. The standards were selected for insertion to try to match the expected gold values of the accompanying drill samples.

In the case of normally distributed data, 95% of the standard analyses are expected to lie within the two standard-deviation limits of the certified value, while only 0.3% of the analyses are expected to lie outside of the three standard-deviation limits. Note, however, that most assay datasets from metal deposits are positively skewed.

All samples outside of the three standard-deviation limits were considered to be failures. As it is statistically unlikely that two consecutive analyses of standards would lie between the two and three standard-deviation limits, such samples would also be considered failures unless further investigations suggest otherwise. Failures should trigger investigation, possible laboratory notification of potential problems, and a possible re-run of all samples included with the failed standard result.

As defined above, the ALS analyses of the four standards yielded no failures. However, the analyses of all of the standards are biased slightly low and the means of the ALS analyses are 2 to 3% lower than the certified values of the standards.

12.2.2.2 Pilot Gold Coarse Blanks

Coarse blanks are samples of barren material that are used to detect possible contamination, which is most common during sample preparation stages. In order for analyses of blanks to be meaningful, they must be sufficiently coarse to require the same crushing and pulverizing stages as the drill samples. It is also important for blanks to be placed in the sample stream within a series of mineralized samples, which would be the source of most contamination issues (in practice, this is much easier to accomplish with core samples than RC). Blank results that are greater than five times the lower detection limit are typically considered failures that require further investigation and possible re-assaying of associated drill samples. The detection limit of the ALS Goldstrike analyses is 0.005 g A/t, so blank samples assaying in excess of 0.025 g Au/t are considered to be failures.

Pilot Gold used coarse blank material from a bulk sample of “carbonate” blank material consisting of coarse crushed cinder-block material that was provided as certified blank material by MEG. These blanks were coarse enough to require primary and secondary crushing, in order to monitor the entire sample-preparation process experienced by the drill samples.

A total of 50 coarse-blank analyses were obtained from the 2015 drilling program. None of the ALS analyses of the blanks exceeded the failure threshold; the highest analysis of the blanks is 0.007 g Au/t. Thirteen of the blanks were inserted following drill samples whose assay exceeded 0.1 g Au/t, including two that exceeded 1 g Au/t.

12.2.3 QA/QC Discussion

12.2.3.1 Historical Programs

It is difficult to assess the adequacy of historical sampling, sample preparation, and assaying due to a lack of sufficient QA/QC data. However, some QA/QC analyses were completed by Inspiration, Tenneco, Midway, and Cadillac. Inspiration, Tenneco, and USMX drilled 93% of the holes in the project database, and all were well recognized and reputable mining companies at the time (1980s and early 1990s).

The 1986 Inspiration duplicate analyses by Hunter show good agreement with the original Hunter assays, and variability is not high considering the duplicates were likely field duplicates. However, the check analyses completed by Talco are systematically higher than the original Hunter assays. Given that Talco was an in-house Inspiration laboratory of uncertain reliability, especially with respect to gold assaying, while Hunter was a well-known and widely used commercial laboratory at the time, MDA believes it cannot be concluded that the Hunter analyses are biased low.

The mean of Cone analyses of the 1988-1990 Tenneco duplicates of unknown origin (likely field or preparation duplicates) is ~4% lower than the mean of the original Rocky Mountain analyses, although no consistent bias is seen in the dataset and the average grade of the data are high relative to the mean grade of the Goldstrike mineralization. Variability is ~45% at an MOP cutoff of 0.2 g Au/t and ~25% at a MOP cutoff of 0.5 g Au/t. The variability at the lower cutoff is not surprising for field duplicates, but could be somewhat high if the duplicate samples were preparation duplicates.

Tenneco also requested Rocky Mountain to complete duplicate analyses of samples of cuttings from the 1991 drilling program that were originally analyzed by Rocky Mountain (again, the duplicates were likely either field or preparation duplicates). The means of the duplicate and original analyses are very close, no bias is evident at pertinent grades (MOP grades above ~0.2 g Au/t), and the variability is acceptable for either field or preparation duplicates (~20%).

In the opinion of MDA, the historic QA/QC data, while limited, do not identify any significant issues.

12.2.3.2 Pilot Gold QA/QC Programs – Drilling Samples

No issues have been identified by Pilot Gold's QA/QC program. While the ALS analyses of the four standards submitted by Pilot Gold yielded no failures, the analyses of all of the standards are biased slightly low and the means of the ALS analyses are 2 to 3% lower than the certified values of the standards. MDA does not believe this slight low bias is significant, because its magnitude is within the limits of variability in the laboratories used to determine the certified values of the standards. ALS analyses of blanks yielded no failures. Duplicate data from the limited 2015 drill program are not sufficient to derive statistically meaningful conclusions.

12.2.3.3 Pilot Gold QA/QC Programs –Soil and Rock Surface Samples

MDA is not aware of any QA/QC procedures that may have been used by Pilot Gold as part of its soil and rock sampling programs. While the results of these programs are useful in identifying new drilling targets and refining existing targets, MDA does not consider results from these geochemical results to be particularly relevant at this time at Goldstrike, as their importance is dwarfed by the relevance of both the historical drill data and Pilot Gold's drill results.

12.3 MDA Site Visit and Independent Sampling

Mr. Gustin visited the Goldstrike property on October 27 and 28, 2015. The site visit included inspections of all of the historical open pits, as well as traverses outside of the pits, which together served to provide MDA with an overview of the project geology. Mineralization from open-pit exposures and RC cuttings was inspected, as were numerous unaltered and altered (and possibly mineralized) outcrops outside of the open pits. While the 2015 RC drilling program was ongoing during MDA's site visit, the drill rig was not operating at the time.

In addition to the visit to the project site, reviews of the digital drill-hole database and voluminous historical documents from prior operators were conducted at the Pilot Gold office in Elko on October 29, 2015.

MDA did not collect and assay samples from the Goldstrike project for verification purposes. Gold production from the open-pit heap-leach operations of Tenneco and USMX, both well-known mining companies at the time of mining, is documented in the historical data in the possession of Pilot Gold and is also a matter of public record. In MDA's opinion, independent sampling for the purposes of verifying the Goldstrike mineralization is unnecessary.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The historical metallurgical testing is summarized herein to fulfill reporting requirements of NI 43-101 and document the work completed. The metallurgical data reviewed below does not represent a comprehensive listing of all metallurgical work completed at Goldstrike, but rather consists solely of the work that had been found in the historical documentation and reviewed as of the Effective Date of this report.

In 1986, Inspiration determined the mineralogy of eight samples from Goldstrike (Cameron, 1986a). The samples are described as “head”, “concentrate”, “tailings”, “carbon concentrate”, etc., although no additional information is known about them. The “head” and “pyrite concentrate” samples contained up to 2% pyrite and arsenopyrite as greater than 10- to 30-micron grains that are described as “clots” or “clusters”. Iron oxides and minor chalcopyrite were also noted. The “carbon concentrate” sample contained approximately 12% to 15% pyrite and arsenopyrite, as well as minor geothite, sphalerite, and copper sulphides. Pyrite and arsenopyrite grains are described as euhedral and 10 to 75 microns in size. In a later communication, Cameron (1986b) described “micro-sulfide grains encapsulated in quartz sand grains” found in seven “screen fractions” of “Goldstrike feed”. Metallic minerals were described as pyrite, arsenopyrite, and pyrrhotite that ranged from 1 to 20 microns in size.

Tenneco carried out cyanide column-leach testing and other metallurgical tests commencing in 1990, although details are sparse. Column testing was carried out by “Fondaway”, but there is no information on the column diameters or the location of the testing laboratory. Cyanide bottle-roll tests were also conducted, but the number and type of samples are not known and the data have not been compiled. “Preg rob” tests were carried out on a number of samples. One sample designated as “black carbonaceous sample from cell #8” had “preg robbing” characteristics. A 1990 communication (Hebert, 1990) outlines procedures for identifying sulphide and carbon-bearing material in blast holes for segregation from other materials. Starting in 1991, exploration RC drill chip samples were assayed for gold using conventional fire assay, with follow-up cyanide-soluble assaying of selected samples.

Parsley (1994) reported that in 1993, USMX retained Kappes, Cassiday and Associates to carry out cyanide-soluble assaying and column-leach testing on material from the Beavertail (“BEV”) and Moosehead (“MOS”) deposits. Material for two columns was crushed to 100% passing four-inch (10.2-centimetre) mesh. The columns utilized 708 kilograms of material from BEV and 805 kilograms of material from MOS. The material from BEV averaged 0.079 oz Au/ton (2.71 g Au/t) and that from MOS averaged 0.032 oz Au/ton (1.097 g Au/t). The column tests were carried out on a portion of each sample over a total of 61days. Gold recovery was reported to be 78% for the MOS sample and 80% for the BEV sample.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no current mineral resource estimates for the Goldstrike project.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no current mineral reserve estimates for the Goldstrike project.

16.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

MDA knows of no relevant information from any mineral properties in the area of the Goldstrike project.

17.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

MDA is not aware of any other information relevant to this technical report on the Goldstrike project that is not discussed herein.

18.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

MDA has reviewed the Goldstrike project data, audited the drill-hole database, evaluated available QA/QC data, examined the drill data in detail in the context of the property geology and mineralization, and visited the project site. MDA is unaware of any significant risks or uncertainties that could be expected to affect the reliability of the exploration information presented in this report, and the data provided to MDA by Pilot Gold are believed to be reasonably representative of the Goldstrike project geology and gold mineralization.

The Goldstrike property includes a past-producing heap-leach gold mine that was operated by Tenneco and USMX from late 1988 to 1996. A total of approximately 209,000 ounces of gold and 198,000 ounces of silver were produced during these operations from approximately 8 million tons (7.26 million tonnes) of ore mined from 12 open pits. The average grade was about 1.2 g Au/t (0.035 oz Au/ton). A total of 19 million tons (17.24 million tonnes) of waste was also mined.

Pilot Gold acquired the project in June 2014. Based on a letter from the UDOGM, dated August 12, 2012, Pilot Gold believes there are no outstanding reclamation liabilities.

The Goldstrike mineralization shares many of the characteristics of Carlin-type gold deposits. The mineralization is hosted primarily in conglomerate and limestone of the basal Claron Formation of Tertiary age, as well as with underlying Paleozoic units. The principal controls on mineralization include the generally shallow-dipping unconformity at the base of the Claron Formation, which is extensively mineralized, and high-angle structures of various orientations that appear to be the conduits through which mineralizing fluids circulated. These structural zones can lead to significant mineralization in the Paleozoic silty limestone of the Pennsylvanian Callville Limestone and Mississippian Redwall Limestone, important hosts of mineralization.

The project drill-hole database includes 1,462 holes (93,056 metres) drilled by historical operators and 18 holes (2,877 metres) drilled by Pilot Gold in 2015 (Table 10.1). The data include only 17 core holes, with the remainder being RC or rotary holes.

MDA completed an audit of the project database and believes the data are acceptable as used in this report, although the locations of many of the historical drill holes are uncertain. Pilot Gold has worked diligently to successfully decrease the magnitudes of the hole-location uncertainties using historical data (*e.g.*, drill logs and surface location maps) and aerial imagery, as well as by surveying the relatively small percentage of historical drill collars that can still be identified in the field.

While a large number of historical holes have been drilled at the Goldstrike property, most are shallow (the average of the down-hole drill lengths is 64 metres) and were drilled within and immediately adjacent to areas that were subsequently mined. Historical holes drilled outside of the limits of the open pits suggest that the mined mineralization extends beyond pit limits and remains open along the seven-kilometre-long mine trend, and this has been confirmed by Pilot Gold's 2015 drilling program.

The knowledge gained through Pilot Gold's compilation of the extensive historical records, in combination with the positive results derived from the 2015 drilling program, have demonstrated that the potential to outline new resources at the Goldstrike project is excellent.

19.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

As discussed in Section 18.0, Pilot Gold has clear potential to outline mineralization of economic interest within the Goldstrike property and the project therefore warrants significant additional investment. Based on results to date, the aggressive program of drilling that is presently underway should continue through the remainder of 2016 and be continued in 2017. This drilling should focus on the extensions of previously mined mineralization along the mine trend, and additional drilling should also be carried out to test other targets, both drilled and undrilled, that Pilot Gold is in the process of identifying and prioritizing.

MDA recommends a US $5,000,000 Phase 1 work program (including land holding costs) for the remainder of 2016 and the first quarter of 2017 that includes 2,700 metres of core drilling and 25,000 metres of RC drilling. The goal of this drilling would be to advance the eastern portion of the historical mine trend to a point where drill density is sufficient to support resource estimation in accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines. Some drilling also should be allocated for initial testing of some of the more advanced of the additional Pilot Gold targets, including Peg Leg and other targets with historical drilling, in addition to areas in the western portion of the historical mine trend, proximal to the Covington and Moosehead pits. If the results are positive, definition drilling should be carried out in these areas. Metallurgical testing should also be part of the program, with samples derived from large-diameter core obtained from the Main Zone. This work should include column-leach testing of oxide material. A resource estimate should be carried out after the 2016 drilling season has been completed.

A Phase 2 exploration program, totaling US $9,700,000 program (including land holding costs), is recommended for 2017 and 2018, subject to positive Phase I results and approval of a Plan of Operations which has already been submitted to the BLM. This recommended program includes at least 50,000 metres of RC drilling for the purpose of definition drilling of additional areas along the historical mine trend, as well as initial drill testing of outlying target areas. An updated resource estimate and a Preliminary Economic Assessment should be carried out during this time frame as well, in order to assess the economic viability of the project.

Details of the costs of the recommended programs are provided in Table 19.1.

Table 19.1 Recommended Goldstrike Project Budget

Item	Phase 1	Phase 2
RC and Core Drilling (incl. access roads and drill pads, water, surveys, *etc*.)	$2,700,000	$5,400,000
Assaying and Geochemistry	750,000	1,500,000
Geology, Soil and Rock Sampling	50,000	50,000
Direct Salaries and Expenses	600,000	1,200,000
Land Holding Costs	250,000	500,000
Permitting and Environmental	200,000	250,000
Metallurgy	200,000	100,000
Resource Estimation	120,000	120,000
Scoping Study	0	300,000
Administrative	130,000	280,000
Total	***$5,000,000***	***$9,700,000***

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21.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Effective Date of report:	April 1, 2016
Completion Date of report:	October 7, 2016

"Michael M. Gustin, C.P.G." — October 7, 2016
Michael M. Gustin, C.P. G. — Date Signed

"Moira T. Smith" — October 7, 2016
Moira T. Smith, P.Geo. — Date Signed

22.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

Author's Certificate -- Michael M. Gustin

I, Michael M. Gustin, C.P.G., do hereby certify that I am currently employed as Senior Geologist by Mine Development Associates, Inc., 210 South Rock Blvd., Reno, Nevada 89502, and:

1. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Northeastern University in 1979 and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Economic Geology from the University of Arizona in 1990. I have worked as a geologist in the mining industry for more than 30 years. I am a Licensed Professional Geologist in the state of Utah (#5541396-2250), a Licensed Geologist in the state of Washington (# 2297), a Registered Member of the Society of Mining Engineers (#4037854RM), and a Certified Professional Geologist of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (#CPG-11462).

2. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). I have previously explored, drilled, evaluated and modelled similar sediment-hosted gold deposits in the Great Basin province of Nevada and Utah. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with certified professional associations, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

3. I visited the Goldstrike project site on October 27 and 28, 2015.

4. I am responsible for all Sections of this report titled, "*Technical Report on the Goldstrike Project, Washington County, Utah, U.S.A.*" and with an Effective Date of April 1, 2016 (the "Technical Report").

5. I have had no prior involvement with the Goldstrike, Utah property or project that is the subject of this Technical Report, and I am independent of Pilot Gold and all of its affiliates and subsidiaries as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.

6. As of the Effective Date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, this Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make those parts of this Technical Report for which I am responsible for not misleading.

7. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 7th day of October 2016.

"Michael M. Gustin"
Michael M. Gustin, C.P.G.

Author's Certificate -- Moira T. Smith

I, Moira T. Smith, Ph.D., P.Geo., do hereby certify that I am a geologist residing at 928 Hardrock Place, Spring Creek, NV 89815, and am employed by Pilot Gold (USA) Inc. as Vice President, Exploration and Geoscience, and:

1. I graduated from Pomona College, with a B.A in Geology in 1983. I obtained a M.Sc. in Geology from Western Washington University in 1986, and a Ph.D. in Geology from the University of Arizona in 1990. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1990.

2. I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) registered in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#122720); I have relevant experience having led or participated in geological studies supporting 6 advanced exploration and development projects and/or operations, in 4 different countries.

3. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43- 101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations (as deemed in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

4. I visited the Goldstrike project site more than 10 times in 2014 – 2016, and my most recent visit took place on July 17 – 20, 2016.

5. I assisted in the preparation of, and am responsible for, Sections 5 through 9 of this report titled, "*Technical Report on the Goldstrike Project, Washington County, Utah, U.S.A.***"** dated October 7, 2016, with an effective date of April 1, 2016 (the "Technical Report").

6. I have worked on the Goldstrike project in a technical capacity since September, 2014. I am not independent of Pilot Gold Inc. (the "Issuer") applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101, and acknowledge that I hold securities of the Issuer in the form of stock and stock options.

7. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the portions of the Technical Report that I am co-responsible for have been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 7th day of October 2016.

"Moira T. Smith"
Moira T. Smith, Ph.D., P.Geo.

List of Unpatented Mining Claims, Goldstrike Property, Washington County, Utah

(770 Unpatented Lode Mining Claims)

Pilot Goldstrike Inc. Claims (663):

Claim Name	Location Date	BLM Serial Number	BLM Recording Date (Amendment)	County Document Number (Amendment)	County Recording Date (Amendment)
GAP 1	1/19/2004	UMC370911	3/8/2004	00864729	2/12/2004
GAP 2	1/19/2004	UMC370912	3/8/2004	00864730	2/12/2004
GAP 3	1/19/2004	UMC370913	3/8/2004	00864731	2/12/2004
GAP 4	1/19/2004	UMC370914	3/8/2004	00864732	2/12/2004
GAP 13	1/18/2004	UMC370923	3/8/2004	00864741	2/12/2004
GAP 14	1/18/2004	UMC370924	3/8/2004	00864742	2/12/2004
GAP 15	1/18/2004	UMC370925	3/8/2004	00864743	2/12/2004
GAP 16	1/18/2004	UMC370926	3/8/2004	00864744	2/12/2004
GAP 17	1/18/2004	UMC370927	3/8/2004	00864745	2/12/2004
GAP 19	1/18/2004	UMC370929	3/8/2004	00864747	2/12/2004
GAP 21	1/18/2004	UMC370931	3/8/2004	00864749	2/12/2004
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GAP 25	1/19/2004	UMC370935	3/8/2004	00864753	2/12/2004
GAP 26	1/19/2004	UMC370936	3/8/2004	00864754	2/12/2004
GAP 27	1/19/2004	UMC370937	3/8/2004	00864755	2/12/2004
GAP 28	1/19/2004	UMC370938	3/8/2004	00864756	2/12/2004
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GAP 34	1/19/2004	UMC370944	3/8/2004	00864762	2/12/2004
GAP 36	1/19/2004	UMC370946	3/8/2004	00864764	2/12/2004
GAP 37	1/18/2004	UMC370947	3/8/2004	00864765	2/12/2004
GAP 38	1/18/2004	UMC370948	3/8/2004	00864766	2/12/2004
GAP 39	1/18/2004	UMC370949	3/8/2004	00864767	2/12/2004
GAP 40	1/18/2004	UMC370950	3/8/2004	00864768	2/12/2004
GAP 41	1/18/2004	UMC370951	3/8/2004	00864769	2/12/2004
GAP 42	1/18/2004	UMC370952	3/8/2004	00864770	2/12/2004
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GAP 53	1/19/2004	UMC370963	3/8/2004	00864781	2/12/2004
GAP 54	1/19/2004	UMC370964	3/8/2004	00864782	2/12/2004
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GAP 58	1/20/2004	UMC370968	3/8/2004	00864786	2/12/2004
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Claim Name	Location Date	BLM Serial Number	BLM Recording Date (Amendment)	County Document Number (Amendment)	County Recording Date (Amendment)
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GAP 63	1/19/2004	UMC370973	3/8/2004	00864791	2/12/2004
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GAP 68	1/19/2004	UMC370978	3/8/2004	00864796	2/12/2004
GAP 69	1/19/2004	UMC370979	3/8/2004	00864797	2/12/2004
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GAP 71	1/19/2004	UMC370981	3/8/2004	00864799	2/12/2004
GAP 72	1/19/2004	UMC370982	3/8/2004	00864800	2/12/2004
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GAP 83	1/19/2004	UMC370993	3/8/2004	00864811	2/12/2004
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GAP 86	1/19/2004	UMC370996	3/8/2004	00864814	2/12/2004
GAP 87	1/20/2004	UMC370997	3/8/2004	00864815	2/12/2004
GAP 88	1/20/2004	UMC370998	3/8/2004	00864816	2/12/2004
GAP 89	1/20/2004	UMC370999	3/8/2004	00864817	2/12/2004
GAP 90	1/20/2004	UMC371000	3/8/2004	00864818	2/12/2004
GAP 91	1/20/2004	UMC371001	3/8/2004	00864819	2/12/2004
GAP 92	1/20/2004	UMC371002	3/8/2004	00864820	2/12/2004
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GAP 94	1/20/2004	UMC371004	3/8/2004	00864822	2/12/2004
GAP 95	1/18/2004	UMC371005	3/8/2004	00864823	2/12/2004
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GAP 102	1/20/2004	UMC371012	3/8/2004	00864830	2/12/2004
GAP 103	1/20/2004	UMC371013	3/8/2004	00864831	2/12/2004

Claim Name	Location Date	BLM Serial Number	BLM Recording Date (Amendment)	County Document Number (Amendment)	County Recording Date (Amendment)
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GS 5	10/29/2010	UMC410985	1/10/2011	20100038968	11/19/2010
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Claim Name	Location Date	BLM Serial Number	BLM Recording Date (Amendment)	County Document Number (Amendment)	County Recording Date (Amendment)
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GS 33	10/25/2010	UMC411013	1/10/2011	20100038996	11/19/2010
GS 34	10/25/2010	UMC411014	1/10/2011	20100038997	11/19/2010
GS 35	10/25/2010	UMC411015	1/10/2011	20100038998	11/19/2010
GS 36	10/25/2010	UMC411016	1/10/2011	20100038999	11/19/2010
GS 37	10/25/2010	UMC411017	1/10/2011	20100039000	11/19/2010
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GS 73	10/24/2010	UMC411053	1/10/2011	20100039036	11/19/2010

Claim Name	Location Date	BLM Serial Number	BLM Recording Date (Amendment)	County Document Number (Amendment)	County Recording Date (Amendment)
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GS 81	10/24/2010	UMC411061	1/10/2011	20100039044	11/19/2010
GS 82	10/24/2010	UMC411062	1/10/2011	20100039045	11/19/2010
GS 83	10/24/2010	UMC411063	1/10/2011	20100039046	11/19/2010
GS 84	10/24/2010	UMC411064	1/10/2011	20100039047	11/19/2010
GS 85	10/24/2010	UMC411065	1/10/2011	20100039048	11/19/2010
GS 86	10/24/2010	UMC411066	1/10/2011	20100039049	11/19/2010
GS 87	10/24/2010	UMC411067	1/10/2011	20100039050	11/19/2010
GS 88	10/24/2010	UMC411068	1/10/2011	20100039051	11/19/2010
GS 89	10/24/2010	UMC411069	1/10/2011	20100039052	11/19/2010
GS 90	10/24/2010	UMC411070	1/10/2011	20100039053	11/19/2010
GS 91	10/24/2010	UMC411071	1/10/2011	20100039054	11/19/2010
GS 92	10/24/2010	UMC411072	1/10/2011	20100039055	11/19/2010
GS 93	10/24/2010	UMC411073	1/10/2011	20100039056	11/19/2010
GS 94	10/24/2010	UMC411074	1/10/2011	20100039057	11/19/2010
GS 95	10/24/2010	UMC411075	1/10/2011	20100039058	11/19/2010
GS 99	10/30/2010	UMC411079	1/10/2011	20100039062	11/19/2010
GS 100	10/30/2010	UMC411080	1/10/2011	20100039063	11/19/2010
GS 101	10/30/2010	UMC411081	1/10/2011	20100039064	11/19/2010
GS 102	10/30/2010	UMC411082	1/10/2011	20100039065	11/19/2010
GS 103	10/30/2010	UMC411083	1/10/2011	20100039066	11/19/2010
GS 104	10/30/2010	UMC411084	1/10/2011	20100039067	11/19/2010
GS 105	10/30/2010	UMC411085	1/10/2011	20100039068	11/19/2010
GS 106	10/30/2010	UMC411086	1/10/2011	20100039069	11/19/2010
GS 107	10/28/2010	UMC411087	1/10/2011	20100039070	11/19/2010
GS 108	10/27/2010	UMC411088	1/10/2011	20100039071	11/19/2010
GS 109	10/28/2010	UMC411089	1/10/2011	20100039072	11/19/2010
GS 110	10/27/2010	UMC411090	1/10/2011	20100039073	11/19/2010
GS 111	10/27/2010	UMC411091	1/10/2011	20100039074	11/19/2010
GS 112	10/27/2010	UMC411092	1/10/2011	20100039075	11/19/2010
GS 113	10/27/2010	UMC411093	1/10/2011	20100039076	11/19/2010
GS 114	10/27/2010	UMC411094	1/10/2011	20100039077	11/19/2010
GS 115	10/27/2010	UMC411095	1/10/2011	20100039078	11/19/2010
GS 116	10/27/2010	UMC411096	1/10/2011	20100039079	11/19/2010
GS 117	10/27/2010	UMC411097	1/10/2011	20100039080	11/19/2010
GS 118	10/27/2010	UMC411098	1/10/2011	20100039081	11/19/2010
GS 119	10/27/2010	UMC411099	1/10/2011	20100039082	11/19/2010
GS 120	10/27/2010	UMC411100	1/10/2011	20100039083	11/19/2010

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GS 121	10/26/2010	UMC411101	1/10/2011	20100039084	11/19/2010
GS 122	10/26/2010	UMC411102	1/10/2011	20100039085	11/19/2010
GS 124	10/26/2010	UMC411104	1/10/2011	20100039087	11/19/2010
GS 125	10/26/2010	UMC411105	1/10/2011	20100039088	11/19/2010
GS 126	10/26/2010	UMC411106	1/10/2011	20100039089	11/19/2010
GS 127	10/26/2010	UMC411107	1/10/2011	20100039090	11/19/2010
GS 128	10/26/2010	UMC411108	1/10/2011	20100039091	11/19/2010
GS 129	10/26/2010	UMC411109	1/10/2011	20100039092	11/19/2010
GS 130	10/26/2010	UMC411110	1/10/2011	20100039093	11/19/2010
GS 131	10/26/2010	UMC411111	1/10/2011	20100039094	11/19/2010
GS 132	10/26/2010	UMC411112	1/10/2011	20100039095	11/19/2010
GS 133	10/26/2010	UMC411113	1/10/2011	20100039096	11/19/2010
GS 134	10/26/2010	UMC411114	1/10/2011	20100039097	11/19/2010
GS 135	10/26/2010	UMC411115	1/10/2011	20100039098	11/19/2010
GS 136	10/26/2010	UMC411116	1/10/2011	20100039099	11/19/2010
GS 137	10/26/2010	UMC411117	1/10/2011	20100039100	11/19/2010
GS 138	10/26/2010	UMC411118	1/10/2011	20100039101	11/19/2010
GS 139	10/26/2010	UMC411119	1/10/2011	20100039102	11/19/2010
GS 140	10/26/2010	UMC411120	1/10/2011	20100039103	11/19/2010
GS 141	10/28/2010	UMC411121	1/10/2011	20100039104	11/19/2010
GS 142	10/28/2010	UMC411122	1/10/2011	20100039105	11/19/2010
GS 143	10/28/2010	UMC411123	1/10/2011	20100039106	11/19/2010
GS 144	10/28/2010	UMC411124	1/10/2011	20100039107	11/19/2010
GS 145	10/28/2010	UMC411125	1/10/2011	20100039108	11/19/2010
GS 146	10/28/2010	UMC411126	1/10/2011	20100039109	11/19/2010
GS 147	10/28/2010	UMC411127	1/10/2011	20100039110	11/19/2010
GS 148	10/28/2010	UMC411128	1/10/2011	20100039111	11/19/2010
GS 149	10/28/2010	UMC411129	1/10/2011	20100039112	11/19/2010
GS 150	10/28/2010	UMC411130	1/10/2011	20100039113	11/19/2010
GS 151	10/28/2010	UMC411131	1/10/2011	20100039114	11/19/2010
GS 152	10/28/2010	UMC411132	1/10/2011	20100039115	11/19/2010
GS 153	10/28/2010	UMC411133	1/10/2011	20100039116	11/19/2010
GS 154	10/28/2010	UMC411134	1/10/2011	20100039117	11/19/2010
GS 155	10/28/2010	UMC411135	1/10/2011	20100039118	11/19/2010
GS 156	10/28/2010	UMC411136	1/10/2011	20100039119	11/19/2010
GS 157	10/28/2010	UMC411137	1/10/2011	20100039120	11/19/2010
GS 158	10/28/2010	UMC411138	1/10/2011	20100039121	11/19/2010
GS 159	10/28/2010	UMC411139	1/10/2011	20100039122	11/19/2010
GS 160	10/28/2010	UMC411140	1/10/2011	20100039123	11/19/2010
GS 161	10/28/2010	UMC411141	1/10/2011	20100039124	11/19/2010
GS 162	10/28/2010	UMC411142	1/10/2011	20100039125	11/19/2010
GS 163	10/28/2010	UMC411143	1/10/2011	20100039126	11/19/2010
GS 164	5/6/2011	UMC413524	7/1/2011	20110016713	6/1/2011
GS 165	5/6/2011	UMC413525	7/1/2011	20110016714	6/1/2011

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GS 166	5/6/2011	UMC413526	7/1/2011	20110016715	6/1/2011
GS 167	5/7/2011	UMC413527	7/1/2011	20110016716	6/1/2011
GS 168	5/7/2011	UMC413528	7/1/2011	20110016717	6/1/2011
GS 169	5/7/2011	UMC413529	7/1/2011	20110016718	6/1/2011
GS 170	5/7/2011	UMC413530	7/1/2011	20110016719	6/1/2011
GS 171	5/7/2011	UMC413531	7/1/2011	20110016720	6/1/2011
GS 172	5/7/2011	UMC413532	7/1/2011	20110016721	6/1/2011
GS 173	5/7/2011	UMC413533	7/1/2011	20110016722	6/1/2011
GS 174	5/7/2011	UMC413534	7/1/2011	20110016723	6/1/2011
GS 175	5/7/2011	UMC413535	7/1/2011	20110016724	6/1/2011
GS 176	5/7/2011	UMC413536	7/1/2011	20110016725	6/1/2011
GS 177	5/7/2011	UMC413537	7/1/2011	20110016726	6/1/2011
GS 178	5/7/2011	UMC413538	7/1/2011	20110016727	6/1/2011
GS 179	5/7/2011	UMC413539	7/1/2011	20110016728	6/1/2011
GS 180	5/7/2011	UMC413540	7/1/2011	20110016729	6/1/2011
GS 181	5/10/2011	UMC413541	7/1/2011	20110016730	6/1/2011
GS 182	5/10/2011	UMC413542	7/1/2011	20110016731	6/1/2011
GS 183	5/10/2011	UMC413543	7/1/2011	20110016732	6/1/2011
GS 184	5/10/2011	UMC413544	7/1/2011	20110016733	6/1/2011
GS 185	5/10/2011	UMC413545	7/1/2011	20110016734	6/1/2011
GS 186	5/10/2011	UMC413546	7/1/2011	20110016735	6/1/2011
GS 187	5/10/2011	UMC413547	7/1/2011	20110016736	6/1/2011
GS 188	5/10/2011	UMC413548	7/1/2011	20110016737	6/1/2011
GS 189	5/10/2011	UMC413549	7/1/2011	20110016738	6/1/2011
GS 190	5/10/2011	UMC413550	7/1/2011	20110016739	6/1/2011
GS 191	5/10/2011	UMC413551	7/1/2011	20110016740	6/1/2011
GS 192	5/10/2011	UMC413552	7/1/2011	20110016741	6/1/2011
GS 193	5/10/2011	UMC413553	7/1/2011	20110016742	6/1/2011
GS 194	5/10/2011	UMC413554	7/1/2011	20110016743	6/1/2011
GS 195	5/10/2011	UMC413555	7/1/2011	20110016744	6/1/2011
GS 196	5/10/2011	UMC413556	7/1/2011	20110016745	6/1/2011
GS 197	5/9/2011	UMC413557	7/1/2011	20110016746	6/1/2011
GS 198	5/9/2011	UMC413558	7/1/2011	20110016747	6/1/2011
GS 199	5/9/2011	UMC413559	7/1/2011	20110016748	6/1/2011
GS 200	5/9/2011	UMC413560	7/1/2011	20110016749	6/1/2011
GS 201	5/9/2011	UMC413561	7/1/2011	20110016750	6/1/2011
GS 202	5/8/2011	UMC413562	7/1/2011	20110016751	6/1/2011
GS 203	5/8/2011	UMC413563	7/1/2011	20110016752	6/1/2011
GS 204	5/8/2011	UMC413564	7/1/2011	20110016753	6/1/2011
GS 205	5/8/2011	UMC413565	7/1/2011	20110016754	6/1/2011
GS 206	5/8/2011	UMC413566	7/1/2011	20110016755	6/1/2011
GS 207	5/7/2011	UMC413567	7/1/2011	20110016756	6/1/2011
GS 208	5/7/2011	UMC413568	7/1/2011	20110016757	6/1/2011
GS 96	6/1/2014	UMC423123	8/27/2014	20140019231	6/26/2014

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GS 97	6/1/2014	UMC423124	8/27/2014	20140019232	6/26/2014
GS 98	6/1/2014	UMC423125	8/27/2014	20140019233	6/26/2014
GS 209	6/3/2014	UMC423126	8/27/2014	20140019234	6/26/2014
GS 210	6/3/2014	UMC423127	8/27/2014	20140019235	6/26/2014
GS 211	6/3/2014	UMC423128	8/27/2014	20140019236	6/26/2014
GS 212	6/3/2014	UMC423129	8/27/2014	20140019237	6/26/2014
GS 213	6/3/2014	UMC423130	8/27/2014	20140019238	6/26/2014
GS 214	6/3/2014	UMC423131	8/27/2014	20140019239	6/26/2014
GS 215	6/3/2014	UMC423132	8/27/2014	20140019240	6/26/2014
GS 216	6/3/2014	UMC423133	8/27/2014	20140019241	6/26/2014
GS 217	6/3/2014	UMC423134	8/27/2014	20140019242	6/26/2014
GS 218	6/3/2014	UMC423135	8/27/2014	20140019243	6/26/2014
GS 219	6/3/2014	UMC423136	8/27/2014	20140019244	6/26/2014
GS 220	6/3/2014	UMC423137	8/27/2014	20140019245	6/26/2014
GS 221	6/3/2014	UMC423138	8/27/2014	20140019246	6/26/2014
GS 222	6/3/2014	UMC423139	8/27/2014	20140019247	6/26/2014
GS 223	6/3/2014	UMC423140	8/27/2014	20140019248	6/26/2014
GS 224	6/3/2014	UMC423141	8/27/2014	20140019249	6/26/2014
GS 225	6/3/2014	UMC423142	8/27/2014	20140019250	6/26/2014
GS 226	6/3/2014	UMC423143	8/27/2014	20140019251	6/26/2014
GS 227	6/3/2014	UMC423144	8/27/2014	20140019252	6/26/2014
GS 228	6/3/2014	UMC423145	8/27/2014	20140019253	6/26/2014
GS 229	6/3/2014	UMC423146	8/27/2014	20140019254	6/26/2014
GS 230	6/3/2014	UMC423147	8/27/2014	20140019255	6/26/2014
GS 231	6/3/2014	UMC423148	8/27/2014	20140019256	6/26/2014
GS 232	6/3/2014	UMC423149	8/27/2014	20140019257	6/26/2014
GS 233	6/3/2014	UMC423150	8/27/2014	20140019258	6/26/2014
GS 234	6/3/2014	UMC423151	8/27/2014	20140019259	6/26/2014
GS 235	6/3/2014	UMC423152	8/27/2014	20140019260	6/26/2014
GS 236	6/3/2014	UMC423153	8/27/2014	20140019261	6/26/2014
GS 237	6/3/2014	UMC423154	8/27/2014	20140019262	6/26/2014
GS 238	6/3/2014	UMC423155	8/27/2014	20140019263	6/26/2014
GS 239	6/3/2014	UMC423156	8/27/2014	20140019264	6/26/2014
GS 240	6/3/2014	UMC423157	8/27/2014	20140019265	6/26/2014
GS 241	6/3/2014	UMC423158	8/27/2014	20140019266	6/26/2014
GS 242	6/3/2014	UMC423159	8/27/2014	20140019267	6/26/2014
GS 243	6/3/2014	UMC423160	8/27/2014	20140019268	6/26/2014
GS 244	6/3/2014	UMC423161	8/27/2014	20140019269	6/26/2014
GS 245	5/31/2014	UMC423162	8/27/2014	20140019270	6/26/2014
GS 246	5/31/2014	UMC423163	8/27/2014	20140019271	6/26/2014
GS 247	5/31/2014	UMC423164	8/27/2014	20140019272	6/26/2014
GS 248	5/31/2014	UMC423165	8/27/2014	20140019273	6/26/2014
GS 249	5/31/2014	UMC423166	8/27/2014	20140019274	6/26/2014
GS 250	5/31/2014	UMC423167	8/27/2014	20140019275	6/26/2014

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GS 251	5/31/2014	UMC423168	8/27/2014	20140019276	6/26/2014
GS 252	5/31/2014	UMC423169	8/27/2014	20140019277	6/26/2014
GS 253	5/31/2014	UMC423170	8/27/2014	20140019278	6/26/2014
GS 254	5/31/2014	UMC423171	8/27/2014	20140019279	6/26/2014
GS 255	5/31/2014	UMC423172	8/27/2014	20140019280	6/26/2014
GS 256	5/31/2014	UMC423173	8/27/2014	20140019281	6/26/2014
GS 260	6/1/2014	UMC423177	8/27/2014	20140019285	6/26/2014
GS 261	6/1/2014	UMC423178	8/27/2014	20140019286	6/26/2014
GS 262	6/1/2014	UMC423179	8/27/2014	20140019287	6/26/2014
GS 263	6/1/2014	UMC423180	8/27/2014	20140019288	6/26/2014
GS 264	6/1/2014	UMC423181	8/27/2014	20140019289	6/26/2014
GS 265	6/1/2014	UMC423182	8/27/2014	20140019290	6/26/2014
GS 266	6/1/2014	UMC423183	8/27/2014	20140019291	6/26/2014
GS 267	6/1/2014	UMC423184	8/27/2014	20140019292	6/26/2014
GS 268	6/1/2014	UMC423185	8/27/2014	20140019293	6/26/2014
GS 269	6/1/2014	UMC423186	8/27/2014	20140019294	6/26/2014
GS 270	6/1/2014	UMC423187	8/27/2014	20140019295	6/26/2014
GS 271	6/1/2014	UMC423188	8/27/2014	20140019296	6/26/2014
GS 272	6/1/2014	UMC423189	8/27/2014	20140019297	6/26/2014
GS 273	6/1/2014	UMC423190	8/27/2014	20140019298	6/26/2014
GS 274	6/1/2014	UMC423191	8/27/2014	20140019299	6/26/2014
GS 275	6/1/2014	UMC423192	8/27/2014	20140019300	6/26/2014
GS 276	6/1/2014	UMC423193	8/27/2014	20140019301	6/26/2014
GS 278	6/1/2014	UMC423195	8/27/2014	20140019303	6/26/2014
GS 279	6/1/2014	UMC423196	8/27/2014	20140019304	6/26/2014
GS 280	6/1/2014	UMC423197	8/27/2014	20140019305	6/26/2014
GS 281	6/1/2014	UMC423198	8/27/2014	20140019306	6/26/2014
GS 282	6/1/2014	UMC423199	8/27/2014	20140019307	6/26/2014
GS 283	6/1/2014	UMC423200	8/27/2014	20140019308	6/26/2014
GS 284	6/1/2014	UMC423201	8/27/2014	20140019309	6/26/2014
GS 285	6/1/2014	UMC423202	8/27/2014	20140019310	6/26/2014
GS 286	6/1/2014	UMC423203	8/27/2014	20140019311	6/26/2014
GS 287	6/1/2014	UMC423204	8/27/2014	20140019312	6/26/2014
GS 288	6/1/2014	UMC423205	8/27/2014	20140019313	6/26/2014
GS 289	6/1/2014	UMC423206	8/27/2014	20140019314	6/26/2014
GS 290	6/1/2014	UMC423207	8/27/2014	20140019315	6/26/2014
GS 291	6/1/2014	UMC423208	8/27/2014	20140019316	6/26/2014
GS 292	6/1/2014	UMC423209	8/27/2014	20140019317	6/26/2014
GS 293	6/1/2014	UMC423210	8/27/2014	20140019318	6/26/2014
GS 294	6/1/2014	UMC423211	8/27/2014	20140019319	6/26/2014
GS 295	6/1/2014	UMC423212	8/27/2014	20140019320	6/26/2014
GS 296	6/1/2014	UMC423213	8/27/2014	20140019321	6/26/2014
GS 297	6/1/2014	UMC423214	8/27/2014	20140019322	6/26/2014
GS 298	6/1/2014	UMC423215	8/27/2014	20140019323	6/26/2014

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GS 299	6/1/2014	UMC423216	8/27/2014	20140019324	6/26/2014
GS 300	6/1/2014	UMC423217	8/27/2014	20140019325	6/26/2014
GS 301	6/1/2014	UMC423218	8/27/2014	20140019326	6/26/2014
GS 302	6/1/2014	UMC423219	8/27/2014	20140019327	6/26/2014
GS 303	6/1/2014	UMC423220	8/27/2014	20140019328	6/26/2014
GS 304	6/1/2014	UMC423221	8/27/2014	20140019329	6/26/2014
GS 305	6/1/2014	UMC423222	8/27/2014	20140019330	6/26/2014
GS 306	6/1/2014	UMC423223	8/27/2014	20140019331	6/26/2014
GS 307	6/1/2014	UMC423224	8/27/2014	20140019332	6/26/2014
GS 308	6/1/2014	UMC423225	8/27/2014	20140019333	6/26/2014
GS 309	6/1/2014	UMC423226	8/27/2014	20140019334	6/26/2014
GS 310	6/1/2014	UMC423227	8/27/2014	20140019335	6/26/2014
GS 311	6/1/2014	UMC423228	8/27/2014	20140019336	6/26/2014
GS 312	6/1/2014	UMC423229	8/27/2014	20140019337	6/26/2014
GS 313	6/1/2014	UMC423230	8/27/2014	20140019338	6/26/2014
GS 314	6/1/2014	UMC423231	8/27/2014	20140019339	6/26/2014
GS 315	6/1/2014	UMC423232	8/27/2014	20140019340	6/26/2014
GS 316	6/1/2014	UMC423233	8/27/2014	20140019341	6/26/2014
GS 317	6/1/2014	UMC423234	8/27/2014	20140019342	6/26/2014
GS 318	6/1/2014	UMC423235	8/27/2014	20140019343	6/26/2014
GS 319	6/1/2014	UMC423236	8/27/2014	20140019344	6/26/2014
GS 320	6/1/2014	UMC423237	8/27/2014	20140019345	6/26/2014
GS 321	6/1/2014	UMC423238	8/27/2014	20140019346	6/26/2014
GS 322	6/1/2014	UMC423239	8/27/2014	20140019347	6/26/2014
GS 323	6/1/2014	UMC423240	8/27/2014	20140019348	6/26/2014
GS 324	6/1/2014	UMC423241	8/27/2014	20140019349	6/26/2014
GS 325	6/1/2014	UMC423242	8/27/2014	20140019350	6/26/2014
GS 326	6/1/2014	UMC423243	8/27/2014	20140019351	6/26/2014
GS 327	6/2/2014	UMC423244	8/27/2014	20140019352	6/26/2014
GS 328	6/2/2014	UMC423245	8/27/2014	20140019353	6/26/2014
GS 329	6/2/2014	UMC423246	8/27/2014	20140019354	6/26/2014
GS 330	6/2/2014	UMC423247	8/27/2014	20140019355	6/26/2014
GS 331	6/2/2014	UMC423248	8/27/2014	20140019356	6/26/2014
GS 332	6/2/2014	UMC423249	8/27/2014	20140019357	6/26/2014
GS 333	6/2/2014	UMC423250	8/27/2014	20140019358	6/26/2014
GS 334	6/2/2014	UMC423251	8/27/2014	20140019359	6/26/2014
GS 335	6/2/2014	UMC423252	8/27/2014	20140019360	6/26/2014
GS 336	6/2/2014	UMC423253	8/27/2014	20140019361	6/26/2014
GS 337	6/2/2014	UMC423254	8/27/2014	20140019362	6/26/2014
GS 338	6/2/2014	UMC423255	8/27/2014	20140019363	6/26/2014
GS 339	6/2/2014	UMC423256	8/27/2014	20140019364	6/26/2014
GS 340	6/2/2014	UMC423257	8/27/2014	20140019365	6/26/2014
GS 341	6/2/2014	UMC423258	8/27/2014	20140019366	6/26/2014
GS 342	6/2/2014	UMC423259	8/27/2014	20140019367	6/26/2014

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GS 343	6/2/2014	UMC423260	8/27/2014	20140019368	6/26/2014
GS 344	6/2/2014	UMC423261	8/27/2014	20140019369	6/26/2014
GS 345	6/2/2014	UMC423262	8/27/2014	20140019370	6/26/2014
GS 346	6/2/2014	UMC423263	8/27/2014	20140019371	6/26/2014
GS 347	6/2/2014	UMC423264	8/27/2014	20140019372	6/26/2014
GS 348	6/2/2014	UMC423265	8/27/2014	20140019373	6/26/2014
GS 349	6/2/2014	UMC423266	8/27/2014	20140019374	6/26/2014
GS 350	6/2/2014	UMC423267	8/27/2014	20140019375	6/26/2014
GS 351	6/2/2014	UMC423268	8/27/2014	20140019376	6/26/2014
GS 352	6/2/2014	UMC423269	8/27/2014	20140019377	6/26/2014
GS 353	6/2/2014	UMC423270	8/27/2014	20140019378	6/26/2014
GS 354	6/2/2014	UMC423271	8/27/2014	20140019379	6/26/2014
GS 355	6/2/2014	UMC423272	8/27/2014	20140019380	6/26/2014
GS 356	6/2/2014	UMC423273	8/27/2014	20140019381	6/26/2014
GS 357	6/2/2014	UMC423274	8/27/2014	20140019382	6/26/2014
GS 358	6/2/2014	UMC423275	8/27/2014	20140019383	6/26/2014
GS 359	6/2/2014	UMC423276	8/27/2014	20140019384	6/26/2014
GS 360	6/2/2014	UMC423277	8/27/2014	20140019385	6/26/2014
GS 361	6/2/2014	UMC423278	8/27/2014	20140019386	6/26/2014
GS 362	6/2/2014	UMC423279	8/27/2014	20140019387	6/26/2014
GS 363	6/2/2014	UMC423280	8/27/2014	20140019388	6/26/2014
GS 364	6/2/2014	UMC423281	8/27/2014	20140019389	6/26/2014
GS 365	6/2/2014	UMC423282	8/27/2014	20140019390	6/26/2014
GS 366	6/2/2014	UMC423283	8/27/2014	20140019391	6/26/2014
GS 367	6/2/2014	UMC423284	8/27/2014	20140019392	6/26/2014
GS 368	6/2/2014	UMC423285	8/27/2014	20140019393	6/26/2014
GS 369	6/2/2014	UMC423286	8/27/2014	20140019394	6/26/2014
GS 370	6/2/2014	UMC423287	8/27/2014	20140019395	6/26/2014
GS 371	6/2/2014	UMC423288	8/27/2014	20140019396	6/26/2014
GS 372	6/2/2014	UMC423289	8/27/2014	20140019397	6/26/2014
GS 373	6/2/2014	UMC423290	8/27/2014	20140019398	6/26/2014
GS 374	6/2/2014	UMC423291	8/27/2014	20140019399	6/26/2014
GS 375	6/2/2014	UMC423292	8/27/2014	20140019400	6/26/2014
GS 376	6/2/2014	UMC423293	8/27/2014	20140019401	6/26/2014
GS 377	6/2/2014	UMC423294	8/27/2014	20140019402	6/26/2014
GS 378	6/2/2014	UMC423295	8/27/2014	20140019403	6/26/2014
GS 379	6/2/2014	UMC423296	8/27/2014	20140019404	6/26/2014
GS 380	6/2/2014	UMC423297	8/27/2014	20140019405	6/26/2014
GS 381	6/2/2014	UMC423298	8/27/2014	20140019406	6/26/2014
GS 382	6/2/2014	UMC423299	8/27/2014	20140019407	6/26/2014
GS 383	6/2/2014	UMC423300	8/27/2014	20140019408	6/26/2014
GS 384	6/2/2014	UMC423301	8/27/2014	20140019409	6/26/2014
GS 385	6/2/2014	UMC423302	8/27/2014	20140019410	6/26/2014
GS 386	6/2/2014	UMC423303	8/27/2014	20140019411	6/26/2014

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GS 387	6/2/2014	UMC423304	8/27/2014	20140019412	6/26/2014
GS 388	6/2/2014	UMC423305	8/27/2014	20140019413	6/26/2014
GS 389	6/2/2014	UMC423306	8/27/2014	20140019414	6/26/2014
GS 390	6/2/2014	UMC423307	8/27/2014	20140019415	6/26/2014
GS 391	6/1/2014	UMC423308	8/27/2014	20140019416	6/26/2014
GS 392	6/1/2014	UMC423309	8/27/2014	20140019417	6/26/2014
GS 393	6/1/2014	UMC423310	8/27/2014	20140019418	6/26/2014
GS 394	6/1/2014	UMC423311	8/27/2014	20140019419	6/26/2014
GS 395	6/1/2014	UMC423312	8/27/2014	20140019420	6/26/2014
GS 396	6/1/2014	UMC423313	8/27/2014	20140019421	6/26/2014
GS 397	6/1/2014	UMC423314	8/27/2014	20140019422	6/26/2014
GS 398	6/1/2014	UMC423315	8/27/2014	20140019423	6/26/2014
GS 399	6/1/2014	UMC423316	8/27/2014	20140019424	6/26/2014
GS 401	6/2/2014	UMC423318	8/27/2014	20140019426	6/26/2014
GS 402	6/2/2014	UMC423319	8/27/2014	20140019427	6/26/2014
GS 403	9/13/2014	UMC424053	11/12/2014	20140030208	10/2/2014
GS 404 (amended)	9/13/2014	UMC424054	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030209 (20150020375)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 405	9/13/2014	UMC424055	11/12/2014	20140030210	10/2/2014
GS 406 (amended)	9/13/2014	UMC424056	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030211 (20150020376)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 407	9/13/2014	UMC424057	11/12/2014	20140030212	10/2/2014
GS 408 (amended)	9/13/2014	UMC424058	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030213 (20150020377)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 409	9/13/2014	UMC424059	11/12/2014	20140030214	10/2/2014
GS 410 (amended)	9/13/2014	UMC424060	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030215 (20150020378)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 411	9/13/2014	UMC424061	11/12/2014	20140030216	10/2/2014
GS 412 (amended)	9/13/2014	UMC424062	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030217 (20150020379)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 413	9/13/2014	UMC424063	11/12/2014	20140030218	10/2/2014
GS 414 (amended)	9/13/2014	UMC424064	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030219 (20150020380)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 415	9/13/2014	UMC424065	11/12/2014	20140030220	10/2/2014
GS 416 (amended)	9/13/2014	UMC424066	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030221 (20150020381)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 417	9/13/2014	UMC424067	11/12/2014	20140030222	10/2/2014
GS 418 (amended)	9/13/2014	UMC424068	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030223 (20150020382)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 419	9/13/2014	UMC424069	11/12/2014	20140030224	10/2/2014
GS 420 (amended)	9/13/2014	UMC424070	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030225 (20150020383)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 421	9/13/2014	UMC424071	11/12/2014	20140030226	10/2/2014
GS 422 (amended)	9/13/2014	UMC424072	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030227 (20150020384)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 423	9/13/2014	UMC424073	11/12/2014	20140030228	10/2/2014
GS 424 (amended)	9/13/2014	UMC424074	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030229 (20150020385)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 425	9/13/2014	UMC424075	11/12/2014	20140030230	10/2/2014
GS 426	9/13/2014	UMC424076	11/12/2014	20140030231	10/2/2014

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(amended)			(6/30/2015)	(20150020386)	(6/15/2015)
GS 427	9/13/2014	UMC424077	11/12/2014	20140030232	10/2/2014
GS 428 (amended)	9/13/2014	UMC424078	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030233 (20150020387)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 429	9/14/2014	UMC424079	11/12/2014	20140030234	10/2/2014
GS 430	9/14/2014	UMC424080	11/12/2014	20140030235	10/2/2014
GS 431	9/14/2014	UMC424081	11/12/2014	20140030236	10/2/2014
GS 432	9/14/2014	UMC424082	11/12/2014	20140030237	10/2/2014
GS 433	9/14/2014	UMC424083	11/12/2014	20140030238	10/2/2014
GS 434	9/14/2014	UMC424084	11/12/2014	20140030239	10/2/2014
GS 435	9/14/2014	UMC424085	11/12/2014	20140030240	10/2/2014
GS 436	9/14/2014	UMC424086	11/12/2014	20140030241	10/2/2014
GS 437	9/14/2014	UMC424087	11/12/2014	20140030242	10/2/2014
GS 438	9/14/2014	UMC424088	11/12/2014	20140030243	10/2/2014
GS 439	9/14/2014	UMC424089	11/12/2014	20140030244	10/2/2014
GS 440	9/14/2014	UMC424090	11/12/2014	20140030245	10/2/2014
GS 441	9/14/2014	UMC424091	11/12/2014	20140030246	10/2/2014
GS 442	9/14/2014	UMC424092	11/12/2014	20140030247	10/2/2014
GS 443	9/14/2014	UMC424093	11/12/2014	20140030248	10/2/2014
GS 444	9/14/2014	UMC424094	11/12/2014	20140030249	10/2/2014
GS 445	9/14/2014	UMC424095	11/12/2014	20140030250	10/2/2014
GS 446	9/14/2014	UMC424096	11/12/2014	20140030251	10/2/2014
GS 447	9/14/2014	UMC424097	11/12/2014	20140030252	10/2/2014
GS 448	9/14/2014	UMC424098	11/12/2014	20140030253	10/2/2014
GS 449	9/14/2014	UMC424099	11/12/2014	20140030254	10/2/2014
GS 450	9/14/2014	UMC424100	11/12/2014	20140030255	10/2/2014
GS 451	9/14/2014	UMC424101	11/12/2014	20140030256	10/2/2014
GS 452	9/14/2014	UMC424102	11/12/2014	20140030257	10/2/2014
GS 453	9/14/2014	UMC424103	11/12/2014	20140030258	10/2/2014
GS 454	9/14/2014	UMC424104	11/12/2014	20140030259	10/2/2014
GS 455	9/14/2014	UMC424105	11/12/2014	20140030260	10/2/2014
GS 456	9/14/2014	UMC424106	11/12/2014	20140030261	10/2/2014
GS 457	9/14/2014	UMC424107	11/12/2014	20140030262	10/2/2014
GS 458 (amended)	9/14/2014	UMC424108	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030263 (20150020388)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 459	9/14/2014	UMC424109	11/12/2014	20140030264	10/2/2014
GS 460	9/14/2014	UMC424110	11/12/2014	20140030265	10/2/2014
GS 461	9/14/2014	UMC424111	11/12/2014	20140030266	10/2/2014
GS 462	9/14/2014	UMC424112	11/12/2014	20140030267	10/2/2014
GS 463	9/14/2014	UMC424113	11/12/2014	20140030268	10/2/2014
GS 464	9/14/2014	UMC424114	11/12/2014	20140030269	10/2/2014
GS 465	9/14/2014	UMC424115	11/12/2014	20140030270	10/2/2014
GS 466	9/14/2014	UMC424116	11/12/2014	20140030271	10/2/2014
GS 467	9/14/2014	UMC424117	11/12/2014	20140030272	10/2/2014
GS 468	9/14/2014	UMC424118	11/12/2014	20140030273	10/2/2014

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GS 469	9/25/2014	UMC424119	11/12/2014	20140032451	10/22/2014
GS 470	9/25/2014	UMC424120	11/12/2014	20140032452	10/22/2014
GS 472	9/25/2014	UMC424121	11/12/2014	20140032453	10/22/2014
GS 474	9/25/2014	UMC424122	11/12/2014	20140032454	10/22/2014
GS 476	9/25/2014	UMC424123	11/12/2014	20140032455	10/22/2014
GS 478	9/25/2014	UMC424124	11/12/2014	20140032456	10/22/2014
GS 480	9/25/2014	UMC424125	11/12/2014	20140032457	10/22/2014
GS 482	9/25/2014	UMC424126	11/12/2014	20140032458	10/22/2014
GS 484	9/25/2014	UMC424127	11/12/2014	20140032459	10/22/2014
GS 486	9/25/2014	UMC424128	11/12/2014	20140032460	10/22/2014
GS 488	9/25/2014	UMC424129	11/12/2014	20140032461	10/22/2014
GS 489 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424130	11/12/2014 (7/14/2015)	20140030274 (20150024312)	10/2/2014 (7/14/2015)
GS 490 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424131	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030275 (20150020389)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 491 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424132	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030276 (20150020390)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 492 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424133	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030277 (20150020391)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 493 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424134	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030278 (20150020392)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 494 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424135	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030279 (20150020393)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 495 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424136	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030280 (20150020394)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 496 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424137	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030281 (20150020395)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 497 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424138	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030282 (20150020396)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 498 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424139	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030283 (20150020397)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 499 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424140	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030284 (20150020398)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 500 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424141	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030285 (20150020399)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 501 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424142	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030286 (20150020400)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 502 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424143	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030287 (20150020401)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 503 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424144	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030288 (20150020402)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 504 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424145	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030289 (20150020403)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 505 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424146	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030290 (20150020404)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 506 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424147	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030291 (20150020405)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 507 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424148	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030292 (20150020406)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 508 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424149	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030293 (20150020407)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 509	9/25/2014	UMC424150	11/12/2014	20140032462	10/22/2014
GS 510	9/25/2014	UMC424151	11/12/2014	20140032463	10/22/2014
GS 512	9/25/2014	UMC424152	11/12/2014	20140032464	10/22/2014

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GS 514	9/25/2014	UMC424153	11/12/2014	20140032465	10/22/2014
GS 516	9/25/2014	UMC424154	11/12/2014	20140032466	10/22/2014
GS 518	9/25/2014	UMC424155	11/12/2014	20140032467	10/22/2014
GS 520	9/25/2014	UMC424156	11/12/2014	20140032468	10/22/2014
GS 522	9/25/2014	UMC424157	11/12/2014	20140032469	10/22/2014
GS 524	9/25/2014	UMC424158	11/12/2014	20140032470	10/22/2014
GS 526	9/25/2014	UMC424159	11/12/2014	20140032471	10/22/2014
GS 528	9/25/2014	UMC424160	11/12/2014	20140032472	10/22/2014
GS 530	9/25/2014	UMC424161	11/12/2014	20140032473	10/22/2014
GS 532	9/25/2014	UMC424162	11/12/2014	20140032474	10/22/2014
GS 534	9/25/2014	UMC424163	11/12/2014	20140032475	10/22/2014
GS 536	9/25/2014	UMC424164	11/12/2014	20140032476	10/22/2014
GS 538	9/25/2014	UMC424165	11/12/2014	20140032477	10/22/2014
GS 567 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424166	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030294 (20150020408)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 568 (amended)	9/7/2014	UMC424167	11/12/2014 (6/30/2015)	20140030295 (20150020409)	10/2/2014 (6/15/2015)
GS 569	9/25/2014	UMC424168	11/12/2014	20140032478	10/22/2014
GS 570	9/25/2014	UMC424169	11/12/2014	20140032479	10/22/2014
GS 571	9/25/2014	UMC424170	11/12/2014	20140032480	10/22/2014
GS 123	3/20/2015	UMC425542	5/1/2015	20150012468	4/16/2015
GS 572	3/18/2015	UMC425543	5/1/2015	20150012469	4/16/2015
GS 573	3/18/2015	UMC425544	5/1/2015	20150012470	4/16/2015
GS 575	3/19/2015	UMC425545	5/1/2015	20150012471	4/16/2015
GS 576	3/17/2015	UMC425546	5/1/2015	20150012472	4/16/2015
GS 577	3/17/2015	UMC425547	5/1/2015	20150012472	4/16/2015
GS 400A	2/26/2016	UMC426322	3/24/2016	20160008534	3/14/2016
GS 578	2/26/2016	UMC426323	3/24/2016	20160008535	3/14/2016
GS 580	2/23/2016	UMC426324	3/24/2016	20160008536	3/14/2016
GS 581	2/23/2016	UMC426325	3/24/2016	20160008537	3/14/2016
GS 582	2/23/2016	UMC426326	3/24/2016	20160008538	3/14/2016
GS 583	2/23/2016	UMC426327	3/24/2016	20160008539	3/14/2016
GS 584	2/23/2016	UMC426328	3/24/2016	20160008540	3/14/2016
GS 585	2/23/2016	UMC426329	3/24/2016	20160008541	3/14/2016
GS 586	2/24/2016	UMC426330	3/24/2016	20160008542	3/14/2016
GS 587	2/24/2016	UMC426331	3/24/2016	20160008543	3/14/2016
GS 588	2/24/2016	UMC426332	3/24/2016	20160008544	3/14/2016
GS 589	2/23/2016	UMC426333	3/24/2016	20160008545	3/14/2016
GAP 5A	2/25/2016	UMC426334	3/24/2016	20160008546	3/14/2016
GAP 6A	2/24/2016	UMC426335	3/24/2016	20160008547	3/14/2016
GAP 7A	2/25/2016	UMC426336	3/24/2016	20160008548	3/14/2016
GAP 8A	2/24/2016	UMC426337	3/24/2016	20160008549	3/14/2016
GAP 9A	2/25/2016	UMC426338	3/24/2016	20160008550	3/14/2016
GAP 11A	2/24/2016	UMC426339	3/24/2016	20160008551	3/14/2016
GAP 18A	2/25/2016	UMC426340	3/24/2016	20160008552	3/14/2016

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GAP 20A	2/25/2016	UMC426341	3/24/2016	20160008553	3/14/2016
GAP 22A	2/25/2016	UMC426342	3/24/2016	20160008554	3/14/2016
GAP 24A	2/25/2016	UMC426343	3/24/2016	20160008555	3/14/2016
GAP 29A	2/25/2016	UMC426344	3/24/2016	20160008556	3/14/2016
GAP 31A	2/25/2016	UMC426345	3/24/2016	20160008557	3/14/2016
GAP 33A	2/25/2016	UMC426346	3/24/2016	20160008558	3/14/2016
GAP 35A	2/25/2016	UMC426347	3/24/2016	20160008559	3/14/2016
GS 257A	6/23/2016	Pending		20160026083	7/21/2016
GS 258A	6/23/2016	Pending		20160026084	7/21/2016
GS 259A	6/23/2016	Pending		20160026085	7/21/2016
GS 277A	6/23/2016	Pending		20160026086	7/21/2016
GS 590	6/23/2016	Pending		20160026087	7/21/2016
GS 591	6/23/2016	Pending		20160026088	7/21/2016
GS 592	6/23/2016	Pending		20160026089	7/21/2016
GS 593	6/23/2016	Pending		20160026090	7/21/2016
GS 594	6/23/2016	Pending		20160026091	7/21/2016
GS 595	6/23/2016	Pending		20160026092	7/21/2016
GS 596	6/23/2016	Pending		20160026093	7/21/2016
GS 597	6/23/2016	Pending		20160026094	7/21/2016
GS 598	6/23/2016	Pending		20160026095	7/21/2016
GS 599	6/23/2016	Pending		20160026096	7/21/2016
GS 600	6/23/2016	Pending		20160026097	7/21/2016

Oro Vista Claims Leased (99):

Claim Name	Location Date	BLM Serial Number	BLM Recording Date (Amendment)	County Document Number (Amendment)	County Recording Date (Amendment)
OV # 1 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379803	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974760 (20080033865)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 2 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379804	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974761 (20080033866)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 3 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379805	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974762 (20080033867)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 4 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379806	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974763 (20080033868)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 5 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379807	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974764 (20080033869)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 6 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379808	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974765 (20080033870)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 7 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379809	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974766 (20080033871)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 8 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379810	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974767 (20080033872)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 9 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379811	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974768 (20080033873)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 10 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379812	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974769 (20080033874)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 11 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379813	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974770 (20080033875)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 12	9/2/2005	UMC379814	11/1/2005	974771	9/29/2005

Claim Name	Location Date	BLM Serial Number	BLM Recording Date (Amendment)	County Document Number (Amendment)	County Recording Date (Amendment)
(amendment)			(4/20/2006)	(20080033876)	(8/27/2008)
OV # 13 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379815	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974772 (20080033877)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 14 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379816	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974773 (20080033878)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 15 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379817	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974774 (20080033879)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 16 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379818	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974775 (20080033880)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 17 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379819	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974776 (20080033881)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 18 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379820	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974777 (20080033882)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 19 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379821	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974778 (20080033883)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 20 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379822	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974779 (20080033884)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 21 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379823	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974780 (20080033885)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 22 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379824	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974781 (20080033886)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 23 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379825	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974782 (20080033887)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 24 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379826	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974783 (20080033888)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 25 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379827	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974784 (20080033889)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 26 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379828	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974785 (20080033890)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 27 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379829	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974786 (20080033891)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 28 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379830	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974787 (20080033892)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 29 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379831	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974788 (20080033893)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 30 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379832	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974789 (20080033894)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 31 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379833	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974790 (20080033895)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 32 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379834	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974791 (20080033896)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 33 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379835	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974792 (20080033897)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 34 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379836	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974793 (20080033898)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 35 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379837	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974794 (20080033899)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 36 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379838	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974795 (20080033900)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 37 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379839	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974796 (20080033901)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 38 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379840	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974797 (20080033902)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 39 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379841	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974798 (20080033903)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 40 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379842	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974799 (20080033904)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 41	9/2/2005	UMC379843	11/1/2005	974800	9/29/2005

Claim Name	Location Date	BLM Serial Number	BLM Recording Date (Amendment)	County Document Number (Amendment)	County Recording Date (Amendment)
(amendment)			(4/20/2006)	(20080033905)	(8/27/2008)
OV # 42 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379844	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974801 (20080033906)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 43 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379845	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974802 (20080033907)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 44 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379846	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974803 (20080033908)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 45 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379847	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974804 (20080033909)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 46 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379848	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974805 (20080033910)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 47 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379849	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974806 (20080033911)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 48 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379850	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974807 (20080033912)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 49 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379851	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974808 (20080033913)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 50 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379852	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974809 (20080033914)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 51 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379853	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974810 (20080033915)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 52 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379854	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974811 (20080033916)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 53 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379855	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974812 (20080033917)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 54 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379856	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974813 (20080033918)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 55 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379857	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974814 (20080033919)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 56 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379858	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974815 (20080033920)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 57 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379859	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974816 (20080033921)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 58 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379860	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974817 (20080033922)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 59 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379861	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974818 (20080033923)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 60 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379862	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974819 (20080033924)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 61 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379863	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974820 (20080033925)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 62 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379864	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974821 (20080033926)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 63 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379865	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974822 (20080033927)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 64 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379866	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974823 (20080033928)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 65 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379867	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974824 (20080033929)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 66 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379868	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974825 (20080033930)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 67 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379869	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974826 (20080033931)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 68 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379870	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974827 (20080033932)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 69 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379871	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974828 (20080033933)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 70	9/2/2005	UMC379872	11/1/2005	974829	9/29/2005

Claim Name	Location Date	BLM Serial Number	BLM Recording Date (Amendment)	County Document Number (Amendment)	County Recording Date (Amendment)
(amendment)			(4/20/2006)	(20080033934)	(8/27/2008)
OV # 71 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379873	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974830 (20080033935)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 72 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379874	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974831 (20080033936)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 73 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379875	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974832 (20080033937)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 74 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379876	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974833 (20080033938)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 75 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379877	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974834 (20080033939)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 76 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379878	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974835 (20080033940)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 77 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379879	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974836 (20080033941)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 78 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379880	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974837 (20080033942)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 79 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379881	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974838 (20080033943)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 80 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379882	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974839 (20080033944)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 81 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379883	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974840 (20080033945)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 82 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379884	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974841 (20080033946)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 83 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379885	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974842 (20080033947)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 84 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379886	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974843 (20080033948)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 85 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379887	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974844 (20080033949)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 86 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379888	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974845 (20080033950)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 87 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379889	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974846 (20080033951)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 88 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379890	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974847 (20080033952)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 89 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379891	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974848 (20080033953)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 90 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379892	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974849 (20080033954)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 91 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379893	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974850 (20080033955)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 92 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379894	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974851 (20080033956)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 93 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379895	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974852 (20080033957)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 94 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379896	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974853 (20080033958)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 95 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379897	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974854 (20080033959)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 96 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379898	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974855 (20080033960)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 97 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379899	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974856 (20080033961)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 98 (amendment)	9/2/2005	UMC379900	11/1/2005 (4/20/2006)	974857 (20080033962)	9/29/2005 (8/27/2008)
OV # 99	9/2/2005	UMC379901	11/1/2005	974858	9/29/2005

Claim Name	Location Date	BLM Serial Number	BLM Recording Date (Amendment)	County Document Number (Amendment)	County Recording Date (Amendment)
(amendment)			(4/20/2006)	(20080033963)	(8/27/2008)

Ray Hunter Claims Leased (8):

Claim Name	Location Date	BLM Serial Number	BLM Recording Date (Amendment)	County Document Number (Amendment)	County Recording Date (Amendment)
W # 1 (Amendment 1) (Amendment 2)	10/5/2007	UMC402048	12/28/2007 (5/29/2008) (6/18/2008)	20070049356 (20080020466) (20080023341)	10/9/2007 (5/19/2008) (6/9/2008)
W # 2 (Amendment 1) (Amendment 2)	10/5/2007	UMC402049	12/28/2007 (5/29/2008) (6/18/2008)	20070049357 (20080020467) (20080023342)	10/9/2007 (5/19/2008) (6/9/2008)
W # 3 (Amendment)	10/5/2007	UMC402050	12/28/2007 (5/29/2008)	20070049358 (20080020468)	10/9/2007 (5/19/2008)
W # 4 (Amendment)	10/5/2007	UMC402051	12/28/2007 (5/29/2008)	20070049359 (20080020469)	10/9/2007 (5/19/2008)
W # 5 (Amendment)	10/5/2007	UMC402052	12/28/2007 (5/29/2008)	20070049360 (20080020470)	10/9/2007 (5/19/2008)
W # 6 (Amendment)	10/5/2007	UMC402053	12/28/2007 (5/29/2008)	20070049361 (20080020471	10/9/2007 (5/19/2008)
W # 7 (Amendment)	10/5/2007	UMC402054	12/28/2007 (5/29/2008)	20070049362 (20080020472)	10/9/2007 (5/19/2008)
W # 8 (Amendment)	10/5/2007	UMC402055	12/28/2007 (5/29/2008)	20070049363 (20080020473)	10/9/2007 (5/19/2008)

List of Patented Mining Claims, Goldstrike Property,
Washington County, Utah

Owner and Effective Dates	Mineral Survey Number Patent Number, Date Acres (approximate) Parcel Number	Claim Names
Theon “Bud” Bauer and Annette C. Bauer, husband and wife, co-trustees of the Bauer Family Revocable Trust Effective 11/2/2010 Amended 10/22/2013 Paid through Nov. 2, 2016	MS 6422 Patent 867989, 6/14/1922 71.07 Ac. Parcel ZZZ-195	Wildcat Wildcat No. 1 Oro Del Ray Burdette
	MS 6768 Patent 997760, 3/18/1927 127.98 Ac. Parcel ZZZ-195	Blue Jay No. 1 Blue Jay No. 2 Amadore Amadore No. 2 Jay Extension Jewell Wonder Yellow Stone Yellow Stone No. 1

Owner and Effective Dates	Mineral Survey Number Patent Number, Date Acres (approximate) Parcel Number	Claim Names
Bull Valley III, LLC Effective 1/14/2011 Amended 12/23/2013 Paid through Jan. 14, 2017	MS 6283 Patent 485363, 8/3/1915 278.948 Ac. Parcel ZZZ-941	White Sultana Hamburg Hamburg No. 1 Hamburg No. 2 Hamburg No. 3 Hamburg No. 4 Hamburg No. 5 Fraction Primer No. 1 Primer No. 2 Septer Spot Spot No. 1 Spot No. 3 Spot No. 4
	MS 6283 Patent 589031, 6/23/1917 8.051 Ac. Parcel ZZZ-941	Spot No. 2 (North Half)

Owner and Effective Dates	Mineral Survey Number Patent Number, Date Acres (approximate) Parcel Number	Claim Names
Warren H. and Sandra S. Fraser, husband and wife Effective 2/18/2011 Amended 12/26/2015 Paid through Feb. 18, 2017	MS 6283 Patent 589031, 6/23/1917 8.051 Ac. Parcel ZZZ-1209	Spot No. 2 (South Half)
	MS 6454 Patent 698535, 7/16/1919 70.94 Ac. Parcel ZZZ-245	Search Light Search Light No. 1 Search Light No. 2 Central Fraction

Owner and Effective Dates	Mineral Survey Number Patent Number, Date Acres (approximate) Parcel Number	Claim Names
		Mecca Lode
	MS 6698 Patent 927075, 12/18/1923 30.63 Ac. Parcel ZZZ-245	White Star White Star No. 1

Owner Effective Dates	Mineral Survey Number Patent Number, Date Acres (approximate) Parcel Number	Claim Names
Marvil Investments LLC Effective 11/2/2010 Amended 10/24/2013 Paid through Nov. 2, 2016	MS 6557 Patent 928969, 1/12/1924 66.83 Ac. Parcel ZZZ-204	Bull Run Mine No. 1 Bull Run Mine No. 2 Bull Run Mine No. 3 Bull Run Mine No. 4