NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE HORSE HEAVEN GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

PREPARED FOR:

HYBRID MINERALS, INC.

PREPARED BY:

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WILLOUGHBY & ASSOCIATES, PLLC

EFFECTIVE DATE: JANUARY 21, 2021

SIGNATURE & DATE

This *Technical Report on the Horse Heaven Gold Project, Valley County, Idaho*, is submitted to Hybrid Minerals, Inc. and is effective January 21, 2021. The author is a Qualified Person and their responsibilities are listed below.

Qualified Person	**Responsible for Report Sections**
Daniel Kalmbach	All Sections of Report

"Daniel Kalmbach"

Daniel W. Kalmbach, CPG No. 11732

1/21/2021
Date

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GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
$	Dollars
±	Plus, or minus
+	Plus
-	Minus
%	Percent
°	Degree(s)
°C	Degrees Celsius
<	Less than
>	Greater than
Ag	Silver
ARFZ	Antimony Ridge Fault Zone
Au	Gold
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
CE	Categorical Exclusion
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
cm	Centimeter
CND	Canadian
CND$	Canadian dollar
E	East
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EM	Electromagnetic
g Au/t	grams gold per tonne
g/t	grams per tone
GGFZ	Golden Gate Fault Zone
ha	Hectares
HHH	Horse Heaven Holdings, Inc.
HHS	Horse Heaven Syndicate
Hybrid	Hybrid Minerals, Inc.
km	Kilometer
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
IDL	Idaho Department of Lands
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
IP	Induced polarization
IRGS	Intrusion Related Gold System
JCSZ	Johnson Creek Shear Zone
km	Kilometers
LR2000	BLM Legacy Rehost System (online mining claim data base)
m	Meters
mm	Milometers
Mt	Million tonnes
Mya	Million years ago
N	North
NE	Northeast

NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NI	National Instrument (43-101)
NSR	Net Smelter Return
NW	Northwest
opt	Ounce (troy) per ton (short)
POO	Plan of Operation
RC	Reverse Circulation Drilling
S	South
Sb	Antimony
SE	Southeast
t	Tonnes (metric)
US$	United States dollars
USFS	United States Forest Service
W	West
W&A	Willoughby 7 Associates, PLLC
WO_3	Tungsten trioxide
ya	Years ago

1 SUMMARY

This independent technical report was prepared at the request of Hybrid Minerals, Inc. (Hybrid) to provide a compilation of all known geological and technical information on the Horse Heaven Gold Project and if warranted, to make recommendations for additional work. This report was prepared by Mr. Daniel W. Kalmbach, CPG of Willoughby & Associates, PLLC (W&A) to meet NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosures for Mineral Projects, Form 43-101F1 Technical Report and Related Consequential Amendments. The author has given his approval for this document to be used in support and maintenance of Hybrid public financings.

1.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

The property is 212 km northeast of Boise, Idaho and 87 km east of Cascade, Idaho in Valley County, Idaho. The northwest boundary of the property is less than ½ km, south of Yellow Pine, Idaho. The property is accessed with paved and gravel roads from McCall or Cascade, Idaho. The property is centered on latitude 44°55’ 21” N and longitude 115° 25’ 56” W.

The east boundary of the property is adjacent to Midas Gold Corporation’s Stibnite Gold Project. The property is in the Salmon River Mountains. This land is managed by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is comprised of rugged mountainous terrain that is drained by tributaries that flow into Johnson Creek on the west and the East Fork South Fork of the Salmon River to the north of the property. Elevations range from about 1,500 m in the valley bottoms to over 2,600 m along the ridge tops.

1.2 OWNERSHIP

Hybrid has entered into a letter of intent for an option agreement with company 1262446 B.C. LTD (BC Co) for the sole and exclusive right and option to earn a 100% undivided interest in all Horse Heaven Holdings, Inc. (HHH) shares free and clear of any encumbrances - 100% owner of the Horse Heaven Gold Project. The property consists of 695 unpatented U.S. Federal lode mining claims covering 5,644 hectares of land and includes the HH 1 through HH 685 lode mining claims and 10 lode mining claims referred as the Oberbillig Group.

1.3 GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The project is in the Salmon River Mountains, in central Idaho. Bedrock in the region is classified, based on age, lithology and stratigraphic relationships. In general, rock types in the region are subdivided into lithologies that are part of the pre-Cretaceous “basement,” the Cretaceous Idaho Batholith, Cenozoic intrusions and volcanics, and younger unconsolidated sediments derived from erosion of the older sequences and glacial materials.

The pre-Cretaceous basement rocks are a record of the development and tectonic activity along the western Laurentian continental margin, forming during a long period of rifting from Neoproterozoic through early Paleozoic time. This rifting event was coincided by deposition of rift and passive margin sediments along the western edge of ancestral North America. Limited, preserved portions of the rift and passive margin sedimentary sequences, exist in the region as fragmented roof pendants trending west to northwesterly belt adjacent to or as roof pendants within the Idaho Batholith extending from southeast

Idaho to at least as far north as northern Idaho and beyond (Lund, 2004) and (Lewis & Others, 2012). These rocks record a long and varied sedimentary history spanning Proterozoic through Paleozoic time and likely correlate with the Mesoproterozoic Belt Supergroup, the Neoproterozoic Windermere Supergroup and the Neoproterozoic to lower to middle Paleozoic passive margin miogeoclinal successions. Due to the poor preservation of the limited remnants of the basement rocks after metamorphism, extensive faulting and folding and subsequent erosion, realistic reconstruction of thickness, stratigraphic position and facies relationships is difficult. Recent regional geological mapping combined with age determinations using detrital zircon dating methods, indicates the youngest metasedimentary formations within the region are correlative in part to rocks exposed in southeast Idaho and in the northwestern Panhandle of Idaho recording the Neoproterozoic rifting and the subsequent development of a passive margin. Current mapping and age dating are being conducted by the Idaho Geologic Survey (IGS) (Stewart & Others, 2020(unpub)).

In local scale mapping, verification of past deformational events is difficult to identify the multiple deformational events. Regional mapping reveals the Cretaceous-Cenozoic Sevier and Laramide orogenies. Each ensuing orogeny resulted in gradationally eastward shorting of the miogeoclinal sequence and underlying, older rift-related units. The Salmon River Suture Zone, situated west of the project area, marks the transition zone between Precambrian continental crust of the North American continent to the east and accreted Neoproterozoic to Paleozoic oceanic crust to the west, as defined by various petrologic and geochemical studies including isotope values and geophysical models (Lund & Others, 1988).

Gold and tungsten mineralization occur within the GGFZ in an area of intense alteration with strong northeast structural control. Several stages of quartz-pyrite veins and intense silicification comprise the first stage of mineralization. Zones of quartz-pyrite veins and pervasive quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration occur adjacent to the silicified zones, and may be in part synchronous with them, but locally appear to postdate silicification. Gold mineralization occurs primarily in the zones of pervasive quartz-sericite-pyrite mineralization.

Stibnite mineralization occurs on Antimony Ridge along the Antimony Ridge Shear Zone (ARFZ), a splay off the JCSZ**,** trending northeast. Antimony mineralization is hosted in granodiorite within a structurally controlled northeast brittle shear zone, located approximately 4.23 km southeast of Yellow Pine, Idaho. The ARFZ is traceable along the surface nearly 2.7 km and is 0.3 m to 10s of m wide, striking N. 50° E. and dipping about 40° to the northwest.

1.4 CONCLUSIONS

In early 1900, when the first prospectors explored the current project area, they discovered favorable geology and mineralization. Work performed since discovery, has included exploration for gold, antimony and tungsten, with small production of antimony and tungsten. Evaluation of the results of past geochemical soil surveys, rock sampling, geological mapping, RC drilling, and airborne geophysical survey show evidence of the presence of at least two primary exploration targets.

The two key areas of mineralization at the project are the Golden Gate Fault Zone (GGFZ), hosting the - tungsten mineralization; and the Antimony Ridge Fault Zone (ARFZ), hosting auriferous quartz-antimony mineralization, these are the main exploration targets on the property. Both zones warrant further exploration to help demonstrate the potential of gold mineralization along strike and down dip. This can be accomplished initially through localized geophysical, geochemical, and geological surveys. The surveys should be confined to the known size of each respective zone which range from 1.2 km to 3 km in length

and 0.2 km to 0.5 km in width. There are sections of these two areas which should be drill tested to confirm and potentially expand known gold mineralization. Previous drilling must be confirmed, and additional drill hole locations derived from information gained from interpretation of a project-wide database and minor targeted geological work.

There are three geophysical anomalies where exploration work has not been done to determine if there is significant gold mineralization associated with them. The first anomaly is a large, project-scale magnetic high, underlying a circular topographical high, occurring on both the Horse Heaven Gold Project and the Midas Gold Stibnite Gold project. The second and third anomalies are smaller and appear to be intrusive plugs, they are east of the GGFZ and on strike with the Profile Creek Fault to the south. These two anomalies are possible sources of heat and hydrothermal mineralizing fluids which channeled along the GGFZ and ARFZ, concentrating the mineralization found at Golden Gate Hill and Antimony Ridge. An IP/resistivity or CS-AMT geophysical survey to map all these targets at depth, will be required to accurately verify these anomalies.

The project warrants additional exploration to determine the consistency and continuity of mineralization in the two main zones of known anomalous and better gold, tungsten and antimony mineralization. The project shows a potential for additional unknown areas of concentrated gold, antimony or tungsten mineralization. Exploration for these areas on the property should follow recommendations based on attributes of an intrusive related gold system with an epithermal system as the mineral deposit model.

The Horse Heaven project is exposed to risks typical of an early stage exploration property. The reader is cautioned that while the property is believed to have good potential for hosting gold mineralization capable of supporting a mining venture, the project faces the usual economic risks and uncertainties common to the precious and base metal exploration industry worldwide.

Significant risks include:

- Stability of gold price; a fall in metal price would seriously impact the economic viability of any exploration-mining operation.
- The current laws may change in the federal or state governments regarding their granting of title and permits to conduct exploration or mining programs.
- Environmental and archeological work my find issues or limit the use of portions of the property.
- Resources such as water, power and labor may not be available when needed.

1.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author states the flowing recommendations and work program for the project.

- Compile all existing data, including drill logs, into a comprehensive project database, to understand the distribution of mineralization and for historical preservation.

- Drill test on the GGFZ and the ARFZ. This mineralization was tested on a limited basis through historical drilling and sampling but, given the nature of epithermal and intrusion related gold system gold deposit types, there is reason to believe gold mineralization may extend along strike and at depth. Drilling in each zone should twin one historical drill hole with additional locations selected based on updated project database and geological mapping and sampling.

- Detailed geologic mapping and prospecting of the soil grid areas.

- Re-sampling of selected geochemical lines using multi-element geochemical techniques to confirm the location of the anomalous gold in soils. Complete the soil grids from the 2012 sampling program. Expand these grids as necessary, if there is evidence of mineralization meeting the parameters of the work program.
- Conduct contour soil sampling and prospecting along trend to the NE and SW along the GGFZ.
- Complete geochemical stream sediment sampling survey to provide information from catchment areas averaging 1 to 1.5 km^2, providing localized source areas of the anomalies. The density of sampling should be 300 m to 500 m for sampling spacing.
- Perform ground magnetic and very low frequency (VLF) surveying of the soil grid area to detail the geophysical anomalies.
- Conduct IP/resistivity or CS-AMT surveying to map the two main targets at depth.
- Plan areas of trenching and/or drilling at the most compelling anomalies.

Proposed work program is in two phases.

- Phase one includes data compilation, and targeted geophysics, geochemistry, and geologic mapping. Total cost of the program is estimated to be $168,500.
- Phase two will be based on the outcome of phase one and includes drilling up to 10 RC holes at two known areas of elevated gold mineralization and historical drilling. Total cost of the program is estimated to be $641,000.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The following technical report (report) prepared by Willoughby & Associates, PLLC (W&A) describes the existing gold mineralization on the Horse Heaven Gold Project near Yellow Pine, Idaho. (project or property). This report was prepared in compliance with the current National Instrument (NI) 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects as of the date of this report.

This report was prepared at the request of Mr. Drew Zimmerman, CEO of Hybrid Minerals, Inc. (Hybrid). Hybrid is a Canadian-based, publicly held company trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol of HZ with its corporate office at: Suite 700-838 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC Canada, V6C 0A6.

The project is located via highway and all-weather gravel road 87 km northeast of Cascade, Idaho in west-central Idaho. The project consists of 695 claims covering 5,644 ha.

The purpose of this report is to provide an independent technical report on the project in the form required by NI 43-101F1. Hybrid understands that this report will be used to support the public disclosure requirements of Hybrid and will be filed on SEDAR as required under NI 43-101 disclosure regulations. Hybrid has accepted the qualifications of W&A principals and associates, including professional organization memberships, expertise, experience, competence, and reputation are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this report.

2.2 SITE VISIT

Mr. Daniel Kalmbach, QP, CPG is a Certified Professional Geologist No. 1172 with the American Institute of Professional Geologists. Mr. Kalmbach conducted site visits to the property on October 10 and December 18, 2020 as an independent consulting geologist. The visits comprised access to the property from McCall, Idaho (north route) and from Cascade, Idaho (winter route), and the examination of the shear zone associated with the Golden Gate Fault Zone (GGFZ) and inspection of some of the road network and other infrastructure on or near the project.

2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This report is based, in part, on internal company technical reports, and maps, and published government reports, company letters and memoranda, and public information as listed in the References section in this report. Several sections from reports authored by other consultants were directly quoted or summarized in this report and are indicated where appropriate.

2.4 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Metal values are reported in percent (%), grams per metric tonne (g/t), part per million (ppm) and parts per billion (ppb) or troy ounce per short ton (ounce/ton or opt). Costs are reported in U.S. dollars (US$) unless otherwise stated. Grid coordinates are given in UTM WGS 84 (Zone 11), global latitude and longitude, or public land survey system (PLLS).

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not relying upon other experts for information.

All mineral rights associated with the unpatented lode mining claims controlled by Hybrid through its agreements are the result of the Mining Law of 1872 and are on public lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS).

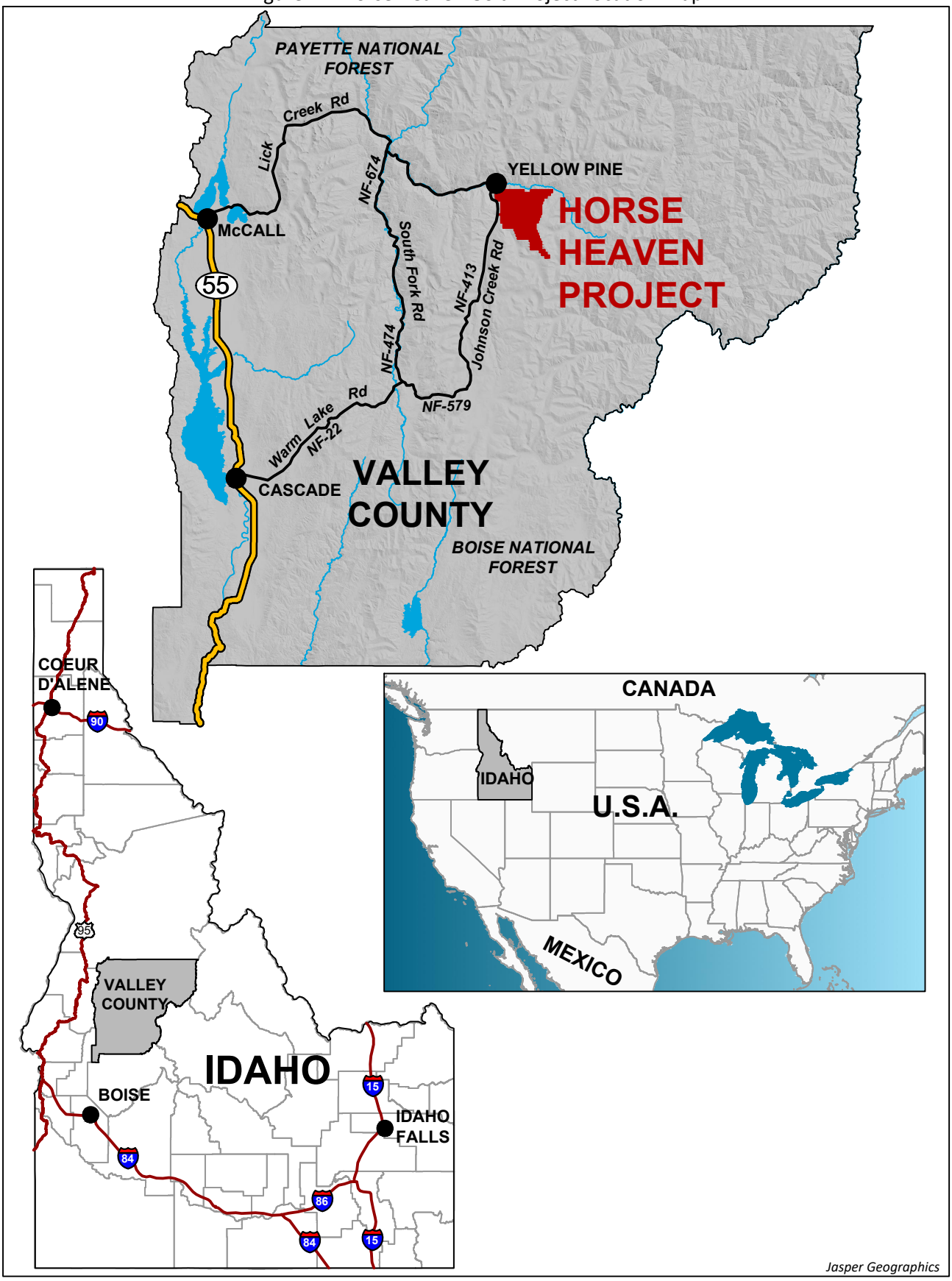
The ownership of the claims was confirmed through a search of the BLM LR2000 and the Valley County, Idaho, online databases on December 20, 2020.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

The property is 212 km northeast of Boise, Idaho and 87 km northeast of Cascade, Idaho within Valley County, Idaho. The northwest boundary of the property is less than ½ km, south of Yellow Pine, Idaho. The property is accessed with paved and gravel roads from McCall or Cascade, Idaho. The property is centered on latitude 44° 55’ 21” N and longitude 115° 25’ 56” W. (Figure 4-1).

The project lies in all or part of the following, township 18 north, range 8 east, sections 1 through 4, 9 through 15, and 23 through 25 and township 18 north, range 9 east, sections 5 through 7, 18 and 19, and 29 through 32, and township 19 north, range 8 east, sections 25 through 29, and 33 through 36, and township 19 north, range 9 east, sections 28 through 32, Boise meridian.

Figure 4-1 Horse Heaven Gold Project Location Map



4.1 Mineral Tenure

Hybrid has entered into a letter of intent for an option agreement with company 1262446 B.C. LTD (BC Co) for the sole and exclusive right and option to earn a 100% undivided interest in all Horse Heaven Holdings, Inc. (HHH) shares free and clear of any encumbrances - 100% owners of the Horse Heaven Gold Project. The option agreement has the following payment structure, $1,200,000 paid to BC Co and 36 Million Hybrid shares as follows:

- $400,000 and 12 million shares upon the effective date; and
- $400,000 and 12 million shares on the one-year anniversary of the effective date; and
- $400,000 and 12 million shares on the two-year anniversary of the effective date; and
- an amount of $60,000 was paid and will be credited toward first payment.

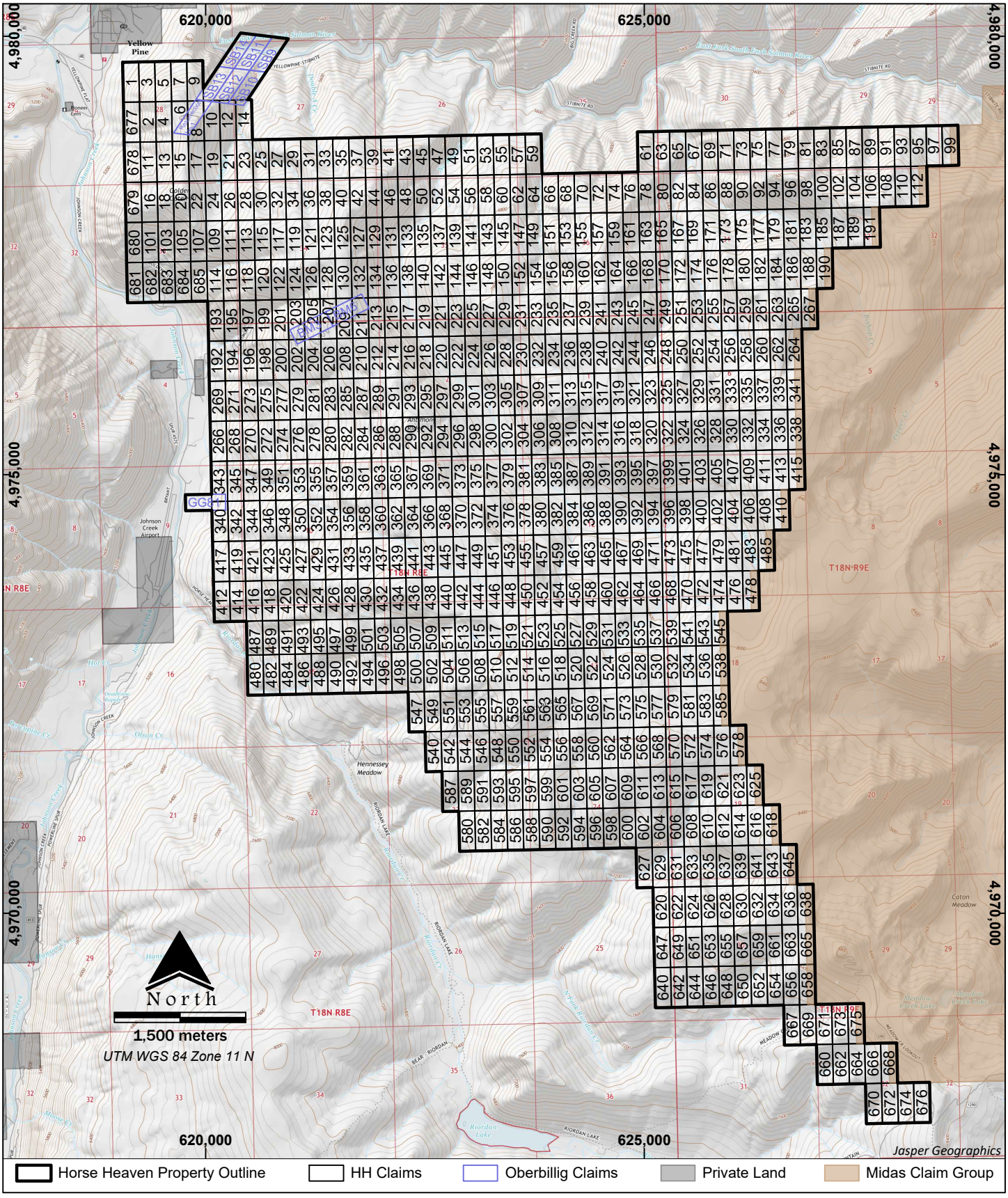
Upon commercial production, Hybrid will pay to BC Co a 3% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty. Hybrid is also required to pay a NSR royalty of 1% to Robert Bermingham, as a shareholder of BC Co. This Bermingham royalty may be bought back by Hybrid, or it's permitted assignment, by paying US$2,000,000 to Bermingham.

4.2 Mineral Rights

The property consists of 695 unpatented U.S. Federal lode mining claims (Photo 4-1) covering 5,644 hectares of land and includes the HH 1 through HH 685 lode mining claims and 10 lode mining claims referred as the Oberbillig Group (Figure 4-2). All 695 mining claims are listed in the BLM LR2000 online database (Appendix C – Horse Heaven Gold Project Claims List).

Photo 4-1 Typical Claim Post at Horse Heaven Gold Project

Figure 4-2 Horse Heaven Gold Project Claim Map



The 685 HH claims were acquired by HHH through staking. The 10 Oberbillig Group claims were purchased by the HHH and ownership transferred to HHH by quit claim deed filed on December 6, 2018 with the Valley County Recorder and December 26, 2018 with the Idaho State Office of the BLM these claims have a 4% NSR royalty, retained by the Estate of Harlow H. Oberbillig, deceased. An option exists to buy down the NSR to 1% for $100,000 per each 1%, for a total amount of $300,000.

The claims maintain validity by submitting an Affidavit of Annual Assessment with Valley County, Idaho and the Idaho State Office of the BLM and an annual maintenance fee of $165 per claim. Currently total annual holding fees for the 695 mining claims is $114,675 to the BLM and $31 to Valley County Recorder's Office.

4.3 PERMITS

The project is located on lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and is subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Part 228 Subpart A, Locatable Minerals Program. NEPA requires the USFS to assess the environmental effects of any proposed action prior to issuing a permit for the proposed action. A public review and comment period are part of the NEPA requirements. Activities that are non-surface disturbing such as; rock sampling, soil sampling and ground geophysical surveys do not require any approval from the USFS. Surface disturbing exploration activities, such as drilling, on the property will require approval from the USFS before the commencement of such work. The USFS can authorize exploration activities utilizing one of two options; 1) a Categorical Exclusion (CE) or 2) an approved Plan of Operations (POO). The CE process is typically utilized for low-level mineral exploration activities and is outlined in 36 CFR 220.6 (e) (8) (i-vii) and applies to activities of one year or less in duration. These activities include; overland travel, construction of less than one mile of low standard road(s), use of, or repair of, existing roads, trenching and drilling from existing roads.

Under 36 CFR 228.4, a Plan of Operations (POO) is required for more comprehensive activities. Once the USFS receives a POO it will complete an Environmental Assessment (EA) to analyze the potential effects of the proposed action. An EA is typically enough to approve a POO for small-scale projects where the effects are shown to be insignificant. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required under NEPA if the effects of a proposed action are deemed to be significant and cannot be mitigated to below the significant level

Although the USFS will be the lead agency for any permitting on the property, the State of Idaho also has jurisdiction for some exploration activities. The Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) regulates surface mining activities indirectly through approval of a reclamation plan. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) regulates any water related discharges and air quality issues and the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) are responsible for issuing water rights.

4.4 LIMITING FACTORS

There are no known significant factors or risks that may affect property access, title, or the right to perform work on the property. The property comprises unpatented U.S. Federal claims administered by the USFS and the claims come with the right to access and conduct mineral exploration and mining under the guidelines and rules set forth in the General Mining Act of 1872, 30 U.S.C. §§ 22-42.

There are no known environmental liabilities, though environmental and archeological studies, additional permitting, and bonding may be needed for further exploration and development work on the project.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

The project is located 212 km northeast of Boise, Idaho and 87 km northeast of Cascade, Idaho and 83 km east of McCall, Idaho. During June to November, the property can be assessed from McCall, Idaho via Lick Creek and East Fork roads (83 km) and Cascade, Idaho via Idaho 55, Warm Lake and Johnson Creek roads (87.5 km). An all year lower elevation route is assessed from Cascade via Warm Lake, South Fork and East Fork roads (113.5 km), this route requires a four-wheel drive vehicle, with chains and winter weather preparations recommended (Photo 5-1).

Photo 5-1 Winter Access to Oberbillig Claims on GGFZ Looking WNW, S of EFSF Salmon River

The project's western boundary is along the east side of Johnson Creek road as one travels south of Yellow Pine, the project's northern boundary can be assessed from Stibnite road just east of Yellow Pine. Johnson Creek road is not maintained in the winter, Stibnite road is maintained by Midas Gold Corp.

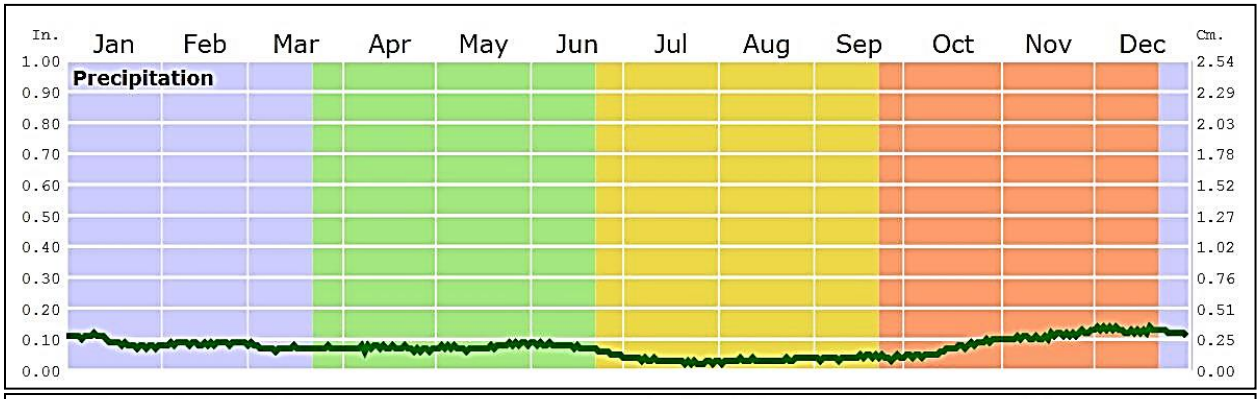
There are three four-wheel drive access roads off the Johnson Creek road into the project area. The Golden Gate Hill area is accessed via U.S. Forest Service (USFS) road 456. The Antimony Ridge area is accessed from USFS road 416. The Horse Heaven meadows is accessed by USFS road 416W for 2.4 km then turn left onto an all-terrain vehicle trail USFS 233.

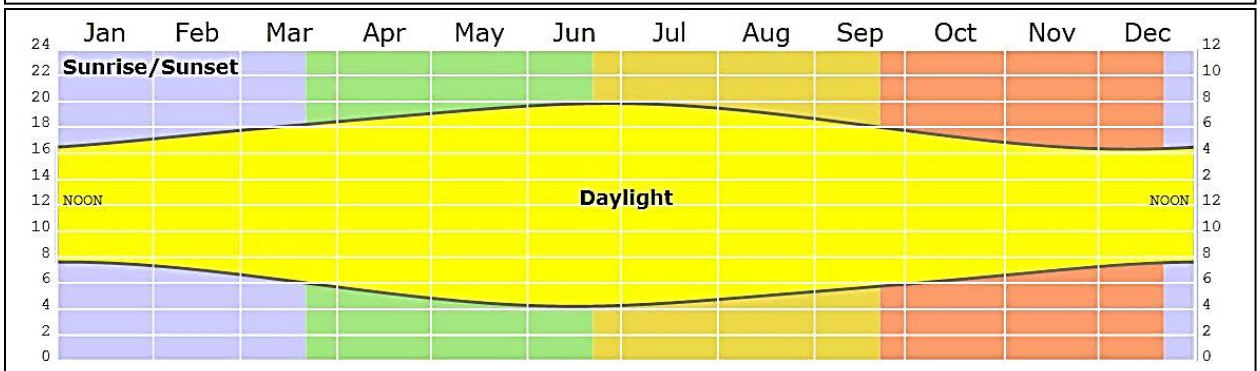
Johnson Creek airstrip is located 6 km south of Yellow Pine along the west side of the Johnson Creek road. The turf airstrip is 1,036 m long, operated by Idaho Department of Transportation, Division of Aeronautics. The project is immediately east of the of the airstrip.

5.2 CLIMATE

The climate of the region is dependent on altitude. Yellow Pine, the location nearest the project for which weather statistics are readily available, lies at 1,464 m elevation, while the elevation of the project varries between 1,500 m to 2,682 m. Yellow Pine is located within a narrow valley with a semi arid climate, characterized by cold dry winters and hot, slightly wetter summers. With ascending elevation, the mountains to the east and southeast, the climate changes to a cooler humid climate. At Yellow Pine, the average monthly high temperature is 27.1°C in July and the average monthly low is -5.6°C in January. During the winter minimum temperatures range from -12°C to -7°C, while summer highs range from 10°C to 27°C. The average annual precipitation is 68.15 cm, most of which occurs November through June. Average annual snowfall is 264 cm, with December and January being the snowiest months on average. Temperatures at the project can be lower, while annual precipitation amounts are higher due to the higher elevation of the property (Table 5-1) from (Climate-Charts.com, 2020). The operating season with respect to exploration fieldwork and drilling is normally from May through October. However, the roads can be kept open in the winter, and drilling or other field operations can be conducted year-round, provided that the appropriate permits are obtained from the USFS.

Table 5-1 Local Annual Weather Data





Monthly Data Table for Yellowpine, Idaho

Imperial Units

Statistic	Units	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maximum Temperature	°F	34.4	38.7	45.1	53.1	61.4	70.2	80.9	80.4	71.0	57.5	40.8	33.0
Minimum Temperature	°F	9.1	10.3	18.5	24.4	30.8	35.6	39.0	36.8	29.8	24.4	18.4	8.8
Heating Degree Days	°F	1341	1134	1029	788	586	364	172	205	438	746	1062	1367
Cooling Degree Days	°F	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	6	0	0	0	0
Precipitation	in.	2.91	2.42	2.23	2.13	2.35	2.17	0.95	1.01	1.23	2.17	3.31	3.95

Metric Units

Statistic	Units	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maximum Temperature	°C	1.3	3.7	7.3	11.7	16.3	21.2	27.2	26.9	21.7	14.2	4.9	0.6
Minimum Temperature	°C	-12.7	-12.1	-7.5	-4.2	-0.7	2.0	3.9	2.7	-1.2	-4.2	-7.6	-12.9
Heating Degree Days	°C	745	630	572	438	326	202	96	114	243	414	590	759
Cooling Degree Days	°C	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	3	0	0	0	0
Precipitation	cm.	7.39	6.15	5.66	5.41	5.97	5.51	2.41	2.57	3.12	5.51	8.41	10.03

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

The closest community to the project is Yellow Pine, Idaho. Yellow Pine (population 32) a census designated place and the towns of McCall, Idaho (population 3,597) and Cascade, Idaho (population 1,025) are all part of Valley County (population 11,392) (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2021). Basic services, including lodging, restaurants and supplies are found in McCall or Cascade. Cascade is located about 2 hours by road from Boise, Idaho, where many State and Federal government agencies are located. Experienced labor can be found regionally as mining is active in central Idaho.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

A high-tension 12.5 kilovolt (Kv) power line serves the Yellow Pine area, this distribution line is owned by the Idaho Power Company and passes through the property. Industrial water rights exist in the area to help supply future water needs. The road system is adequate for the current stage of the project. Most basic services can be found in Cascade or in McCall, Idaho. The availability of power, sources of water and experienced labor should be adequate if the project becomes more advanced.

The project's infrastructure currently consists of the county, state, and USFS road system, which allow access to portions of the property. There are ATV and logging trails on the property which allow access to some of the more remote areas at the project. No other infrastructure is planned or required at the time this report was prepared.

5.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The project is in the Salmon River Mountains, on lands administered by the Cascade Ranger District of the Boise National Forest and the Krassel Ranger District of the Payette National Forest for the USFS. The elevations of the property range from 1,500 m in the deeply incised creek drainages to over 2,600 m on the ridge lines. The property is forested with conifer trees consisting of Ponderosa and Lodge Pole pines, and Douglas fir. Large tracts of forest burned in 2002 and 2007, leaving behind a landscape covered with dead standing trees and downfall.

6 HISTORY

Historical work completed on the project are documented in reports by Oberbillig (1977) and (1980), Crowley (1982) and (1983), Bradshaw (1983), Taylor (1987), Fahey (1988), Stryhas (1993), (1994) and (1997), Breen (2013), (2015) and (2020) and Stewart (2020(unpub)). These describe the exploration and mining activities from early 1900s to 2020.

6.1 HISTORICAL EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT & OWNERSHIP

The project is in the Yellow Pine mining district, prospectors traveled for the Thunder Mountain gold rush in the early 1900s and located mining claims on Golden Gate Hill. Several promotional reports describing fabulous gold assays within quartz veins on Golden Gate Hill were written. Old prospect pits, caved adits and trenches are seen, but no records of production exist from this period (McKenzie & Others, 1902).

6.1.1 J.J Oberbillig (1926-1958)

Mr. J.J. Oberbillig, an assayer and mining engineer, who was very instrumental in the development of mines in the nearby Stibnite mining district, became interested in the Golden Gate Hill and Antimony

Ridge areas. Mr. Oberbillig purchased the Antimony Ridge group of claims from Mr. C.G. Hansen in 1926. During World War I, several carloads of stibnite were produced from Antimony Ridge. During 1926-1927 Mr. Oberbillig shipped additional rail car loads of antimony from the claims. In 1939-1940 the U.S. Bureau of Mines discovered a larger deposit of antimony and production increased. During World War II records of forty railcar loads were shipped from the property. After the war years, little production occurred until the 1960's when Oberbillig shipped multiple railcar loads of ore, hand sorted from the existing dumps.

Active exploration on Golden Gate Hill did not occur until scheelite-bearing veins were discovered in the late 1940s or early 1950's. As a result of this discovery, a group of claims were staked by Mr. Oberbillig and optioned to the Bradley Mining Company, the operators of the Stibnite project.

Along Golden Gate Hill an access road was constructed, and a series of trenches were dug, exposing various veins of scheelite mineralization. The ore bodies were developed, and metallurgical testing was done at Stibnite, showing economic recovery by flotation processes. The Stibnite mine, mill and smelter terminated operations in 1952, and the Golden Gate claims reverted to Mr. Oberbillig.

Due to the closure of the mine and mill at Stibnite, there was no ore processing in the area. Mr. Oberbillig owned the antimony deposits on Antimony Ridge, a concentrating mill was constructed on Johnson Creek, to serve as a custom milling facility for antimony and tungsten ore processing. Records indicate 1,814 t of tungsten was mined and milled in the 1950s, with an average grade of 1.5% WO_3. Dilution of the ore with clay gouge resulted in poor recoveries at the Johnson Creek mill and combined with low market demand for tungsten the operation closed.

In 1958, Mr. Oberbillig died intestate. The mining property and mill become a part of his estate, which was referred to Probate Court. From 1958 to 2018 portions of Golden Gate Hill and Antimony Ridge was owned by the Estate of Mr. J.J. Oberbillig or the Estate of Harlow H. Oberbillig. During this time period several different companies explored for gold, tungsten, and antimony. Several small operations of tungsten mining from surface and underground occurred during 1971-1980.

6.1.2 Electronic Metals Company, Inc. (1970-1977)

By 1970, the Probate Court Judge empowered Electronic Metals Company, Inc. (EMC), which is partially made up of the heirs of the estate, to look after the Estate's assets, subject to the conditions of the Court.

In 1971, EMC was able to interest El Paso Natural Gas Co. (El Paso) in performing some exploration work on the Golden Gate tungsten deposit. However, after examining the property, El Paso concluded that although apparently viable as a small operation, it was not large enough for them.

In 1972, EMC drilled three diamond drill holes on Golden Gate Hill to determine the extent of scheelite mineralization. They were able to show that mineralization extended 15 m below the surface. Drilling was stopped due to equipment breakdowns and general inexperience on the part of the driller. No records of the results for this drilling are known to exist.

In 1973, EMC mined 227 t of material from the Golden Gate mine and milled with an average recovery of 2.03% WO_3, including mining dilution and mill recovery. Recovery was better as more selective mining methods were employed, eliminating most of the clay gouge before milling.

6.1.3 Golden Gate Corporation (1977-1985)

In 1977, Golden Gate Corporation (GGC), owned 51% by New Minex Resources, Ltd. (Minex) and 49% by EMC, formed to operate the mine and mill. Operations at the Golden Gate tungsten mine were focused

on stripping overburden to expose ore in an open cut. Operations were stopped due to increasing strip ration and unsafe slope conditions in the open cut. About 456.6 t of material averaging 1.8% WO_3 was mined and stockpiled from the open pit.

A percussion drilling program consisting of six holes totaling 200 m was completed along strike of the tungsten vein at the Golden Gate Mine. No results from this drill program were found. The only information is in a summary report highlighting poor location of the drill collars in the footwall of the vein resulted in considerable sluffing and dilution of the drill cuttings. Reported assays ranged from 0.5% to 1.7% WO_3. The location of these six holes is unknown.

During road construction on Golden Gate Hill a 21.3 m wide mineralized zone in the road cut was discovered. Sampling along the road cut exposure, returned assay values as high as 964 parts per billion (ppb) gold, 3.11 parts per million (ppm) silver and 0.4% WO_3. Exposure of this disseminated gold mineralized zone along the road, lead to an expanded soil sampling program along all roads and trails on Golden Gate Hill.

In 1978, by mutual agreement, the joint ownership between GGC and EMC was terminated. GGC controlled solely by Minex took over the lease on the property.

Activity on the project was limited to air photo interpretation by Mr. Egil Livgard, P.Eng., over the Antimony Ridge and Golden Gate Hill areas. This work recognized the structural features associated with the known mineralized zones, and showed the larger structural features controlling the known mineralization on Golden Gate Hill and Antimony Ridge.

During 1979, following the discovery of the disseminated mineralization along the road cut in 1977; a soil sampling program was initiated (Figure 6-1). A total of 303 soil samples collected taken along the roads and trails on Golden Gate Hill. The samples were tested for gold, silver, and tungsten.

Gold value in soils of >300 ppb is considered anomalous, and 53 of the 303 sample sites were >300 ppb gold. There were 31 samples >500 ppb gold, with seven samples greater than 1,000 ppb gold and the highest 1,925 ppb gold.

Tungsten values of 50 ppm or greater is anomalous in soils on Golden Gate Hill. Out of the 303 samples taken, 44 were 50 ppm tungsten or greater, with 400 ppm the highest. This preliminary soil geochemical sampling program was the first modern evidence of a gold-tungsten mineralized system on Golden Gate Hill.

At Antimony Ridge, Canadian Superior Mining Company soil sampled over the mineralization and took at least 23 soil samples with 11 of the samples reporting > 500 ppb gold, with the highest 2,550 ppb gold reported by Crowley in 1983. No other information on the location or assay values from these samples is known (Crowley, 1983).

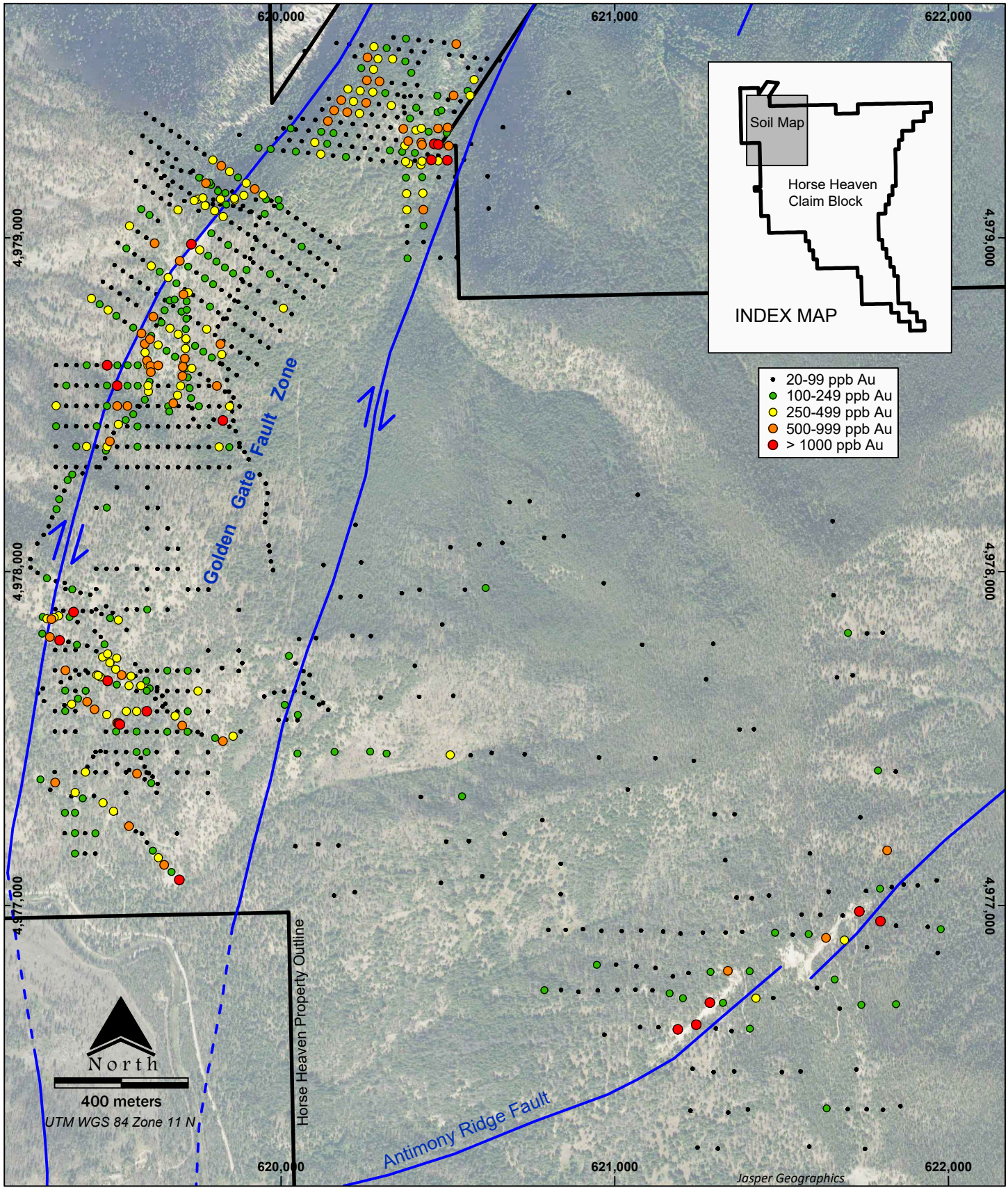
Underground development at the Golden Gate mine started in August 1979 and ended in February 1980. Work completed consisted of 161 m of crosscut and drifts, 53 m of raises, and 9 m of slusher drift. The results of this work had blocked out 5,625 t of material, grading 0.75% WO_3 and 1,576 t of waste.

On May 26, 1980, GGC turned the day to day operations over to Moneca Mine Development Ltd. (Moneca), Schuld (1980a) and (1980b) Moneca proceeded with underground development at the Golden Gate mine by end of 1980, an additional 104 m of drifting, 48 m of raises were developed, producing 1,905 t of mill feed and 590 t of waste rock.

Negotiations for the mill between GGC and the Oberbillig Estate eventually allowed the mill to process the mineralized material. The mineralized material was stockpiled at the mill, but dilution due to clay gouge plagued the mill operations and the mining and processing were halted in 1980.

During 1980, exploration for tungsten was focused at the mine site on Golden Gate Hill and a four-hole core drilling program was completed (Hembree, 1980). A total of 294.4 m was drilled in the four holes. No assay information was found, however a scheelite vein was reportedly intercepted approximately 30 m below the mine workings.

Figure 6-1 Geochemical Soil Surveys Gold (ppb) for 1979, 1982, 1989, 1990



Two trenches were excavated along the access road on the south slope of Golden Gate Hill. The upper trench is 45 m long with 17 samples taken and averaged 664 ppb gold. The eastern half of the trench, 22 m in length with 8 samples averaging 1,063 ppb gold. The last sample on the east end of the trench is 2,125 ppb gold. About 70 m down slope from the upper trench is a lower trench, about 15 m in length, with 12 samples taken. These samples average 903 ppb gold, with a high of 1,800 ppb gold. Both trenches indicate that there is very anomalous gold mineralization along the GGFZ.

Geological mapping along the GGFZ was completed. Favorable results from the geochemical soil sampling along the roads and trails combined with gold in the trench samples, a systematic grid soil sampling program was planned.

During 1981 no reported work was done, however a change in the ownership of the GGC occurred in 1982. TRV Minerals Corporation (TRV) acquired a 51% interest in GGC with Minex owning the remaining 49%. Work on the Golden Gate project focused on following up the soil geochemical program done in 1979.

In 1982 a systematic soil sampling program was completed to test for gold and tungsten in soils on the GGFZ. Samples were taken on 30.48 m spacing along lines, spaced 90.96 m apart, sampling 2,000 m of strike by 550 m wide, an area approximately 120 hectares. A total of 676 stations were surveyed, 14 of these sites were not sampled due to disturbance. A total of 662 samples were collected, of these, 199 samples had values >100 ppb gold and 35 samples had >500 ppb gold and the highest value was 1,660 ppb gold. Gold is reported in ppb, where 100 ppb is considered anomalous and 500 ppb are considered very anomalous. There are two anomalous gold areas along the GGFZ the southern anomaly is approximate 310 m by 700 m, and the north anomaly is 925 m by 350 m located on top of Golden Gate Hill.

The soil samples were also analyzed for tungsten and 73 samples had tungsten values >50 ppm and 30 samples had tungsten values >100 ppm, the highest tungsten value was 1,170 ppm. Tungsten is reported in ppm where 50 ppm is considered anomalous and 100 ppm is considered very anomalous. To follow up on the results of the geochemical soil sampling results, a drill program was proposed.

During 1983 to 1985 there is no record of work on the property. TRV Minerals through GGC was actively seeking another party to take over the lease on the Golden Gate and Antimony Ridge claims.

6.1.4 Amselco Minerals, Inc. & Meridian Gold Company (1986-1987)

In 1986 Amselco Minerals, Inc. (AMI) leased the Golden Gate property from Electronic Metals Company (EMC) and commenced a soil, rock and geological mapping program on Golden Gate Hill. Trenching and reversed circulation drilling was completed on Golden Gate Hill. No records of the trenching were found but a total of 10 reverse circulation drill holes, totaling 887 meters was completed. Results of the drilling encouraged AMI to return in 1987 and continue exploring (Figure 6-2, Figure 6-3).

Figure 6-2 Historical Drilling Golden Gate Fault Zone 1986, 1987 and 1994

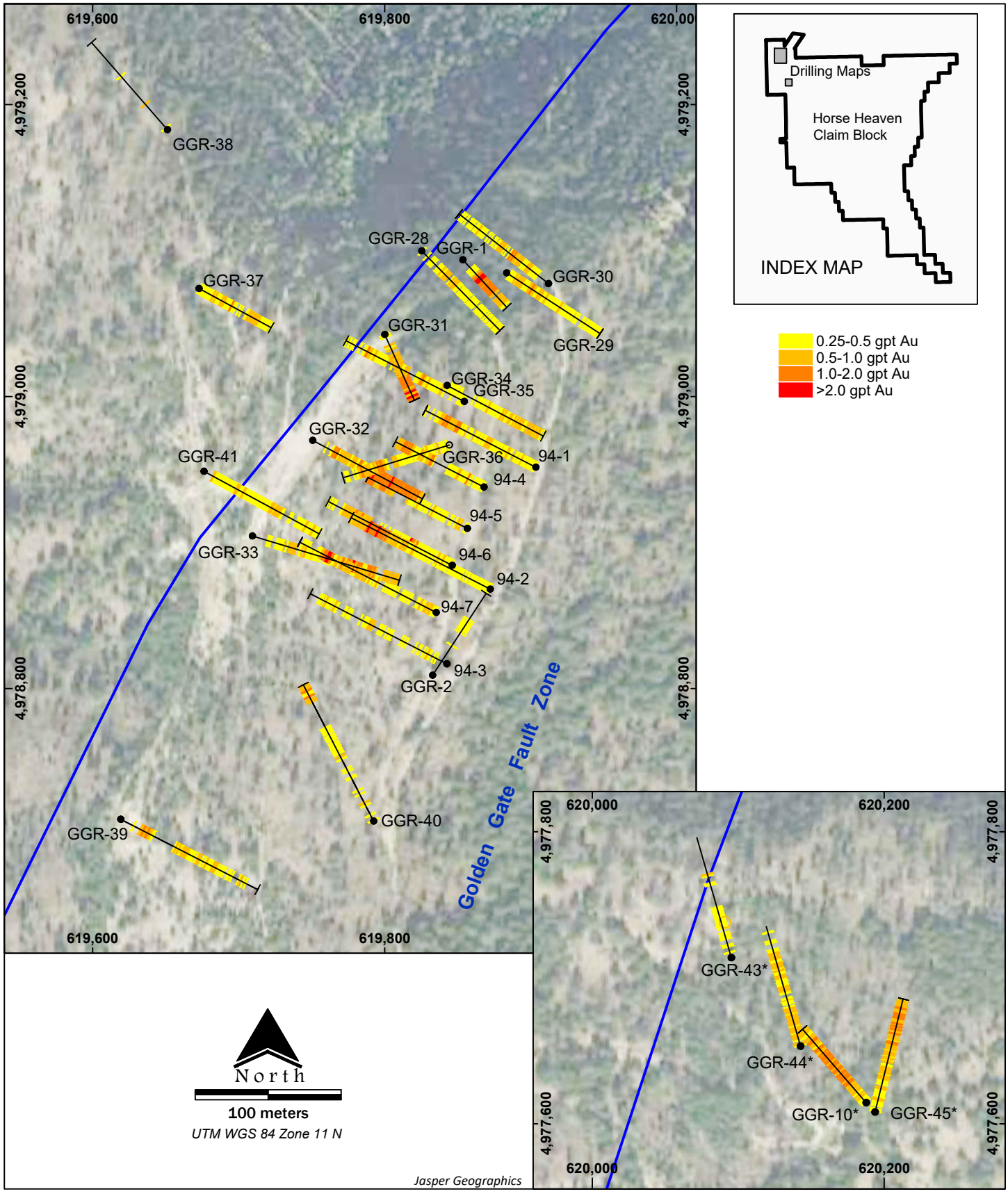
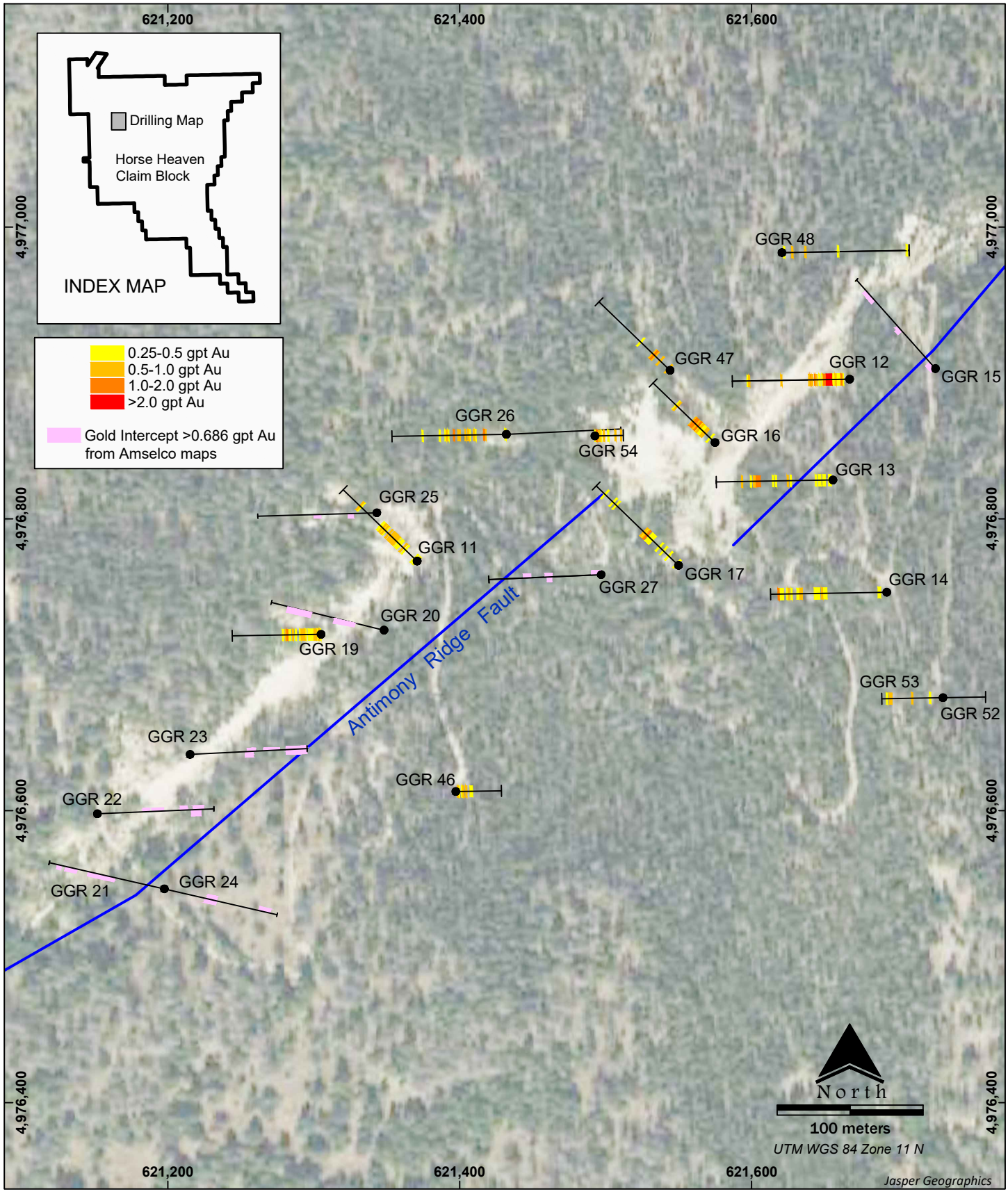


Figure 6-3 Historical Drilling Antimony Ridge Fault Zone 1986 & 1987



In 1987 AMI and Meridian Gold Company (MGC), formed the Golden Gate Property joint venture to explore for gold. The historical drilling was focused on two areas of historical mining. The drilling program completed 5,025 m of drilling in 44 RC drill holes. Twenty-one holes were drilled along the workings of Antimony Ridge. Fourteen holes were drilled at the north end of Golden Gate Hill around the workings. Nine drill holes in other areas on the property with their locations unknown. The drilling program in 1987 was focused near the historical workings, seeking near surface oxide heap leach mineralization, using an epithermal exploration model related to ring fractures of the Thunder Mountain Caldera. See Appendix B and Appendix C for drill hole information and significant intercepts for the drilling in 1986 and 1987 on Golden Gate Hill and Antimony Ridge. Summary of highlights of intercepts from the 1986 and 1987 drilling is as follows (Table 6-1).

Table 6-1 Selected Intercepts of 1986 & 1987 RC Drilling at Golden Gate Hill

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
86-GGR-1	21.34	51.82	30.48	1.354
86-GGR-10	0	105.16	105.16	0.787
	27.43	79.25	51.82	0.990
87-GGR-31	0	88.39	85.34	0.937
	50.29	88.39	38.10	1.459
87-GGR-33	97.54	114.30	16.76	1.256

After the 1987 field season both AMI and MGC abandoned further exploration at Golden Gate Hill and returned the property back to EMC. Reasons for not continuing with exploration were low gold price, and management deciding to pursue other options.

6.1.5 Coeur Exploration, Inc. (1988-1989)

In 1988-1989 Coeur Exploration, Inc., a subsidiary of Coeur Mining Company, the operator of the Thunder Mountain gold mine, located 40 km east of the property. Staked claims and conducted geochemical soil sampling over the eastern part of the project area. No results from this work were found and Coeur discontinued working the property and let their claims lapse.

6.1.6 H. Oberbillig (1989-2018)

From 1989 through 2018 the property was intermittently explored by the Oberbillig family. Funding for the exploration was under the direction of Mr. Harlow Oberbillig. By 1994 the goal was to patent one mining claim, with mineralization on Golden Gate Hill. The work consisted of detailed geological mapping, soil sampling, rock sampling, road building, and RC drilling on Golden Gate Hill. Soil sampling along Antimony Ridge over the open cuts, soil grid extension, testing the GGSZ north of the 1982 soil grid, and a rock sampling program over the soil grid extension were completed. A road was permitted and constructed from the ridge above Vibika Creek to access the northern slopes below Golden Gate Hill (Stryhas, 1993).

In 1989 soil sampling on the north slope of Golden Gate Hill was completed. A total of 159 samples were taken and results of this work verified the presence of anomalous gold in soils along the Golden Gate Shear Zone.

In 1990 a soil sampling program was completed on Antimony Ridge. A total of 65 samples were taken, where historical production of antimony had occurred. Results of this sampling indicate anomalous gold in soils along the ARFZ.

In 1993 following up on the 1989 soil survey on the northern slope of Golden Gate Hill, a rock chip sampling program was completed (Figure 6-4). A total of 171 rock chip samples were taken to validate the results of the 1989 soil anomaly. Rock chip sampling returned 33 of the 171 samples with gold assays values 1,000 ppb or greater, with the highest being 7,260 ppb gold. Thirty-four samples had assay values between 500-1,000 ppb gold, and 68 samples with gold assays from 100 ppb to 500 ppb. These results were very encouraging and indicate gold mineralization continues over an area of 400 m in a northeast direction and 140 m to 300 m wide in an east-west direction along the GGFZ. Results of the soil and rock sampling along the northeastern extension of Golden Gate hill were very encouraging, with the discovery of previously unknown gold mineralization. This area extends known gold mineralization by 670 m along strike. No additional follow up work has been done in this area.

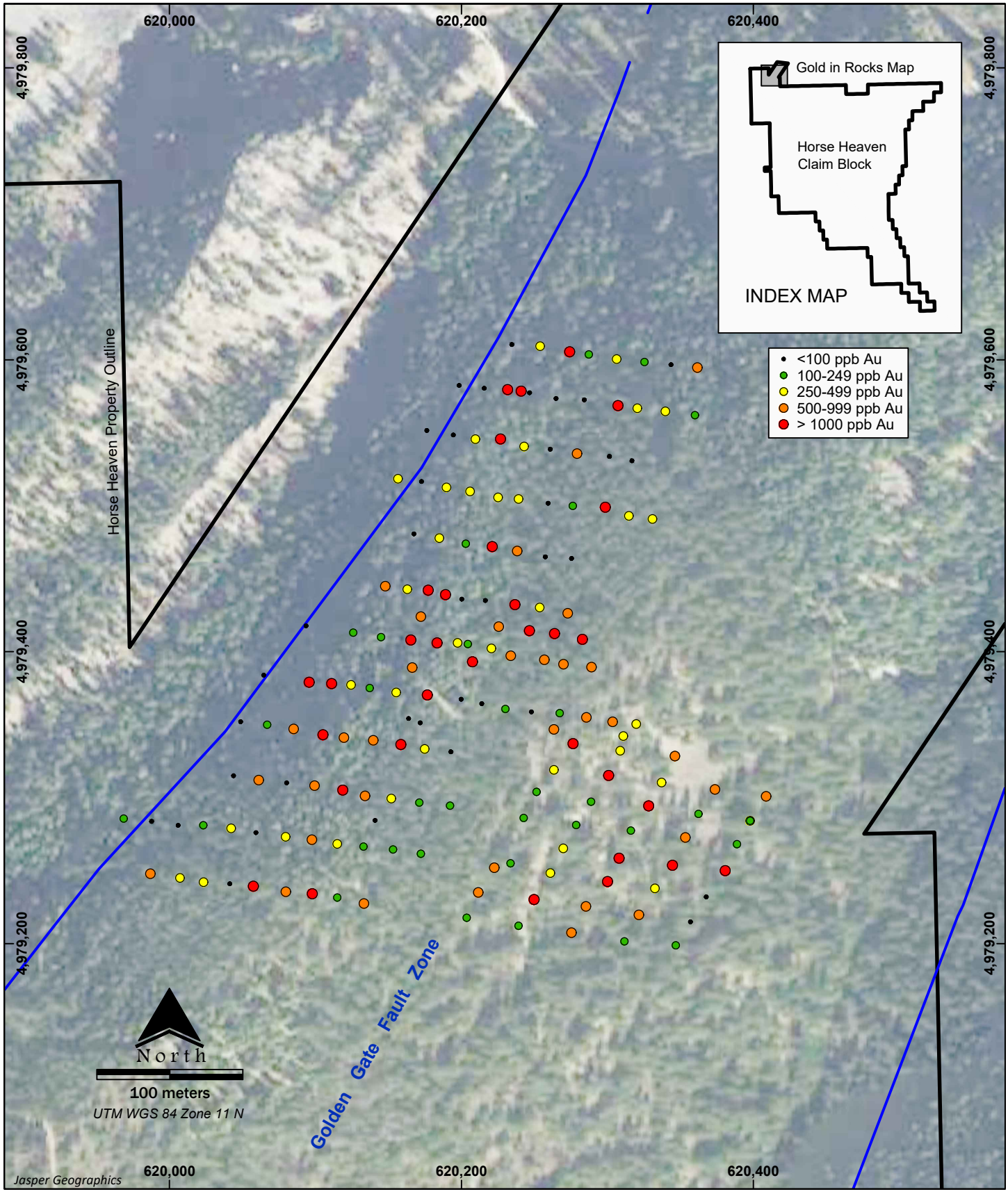
In 1994 a RC drilling program totaling 1,054 m was completed. This drill program was a follow up on the 1986-1987 drilling program by Amselco-Meridian, on top of Golden Gate Hill. The purpose of this drilling was to test down-dip oxide heap leachable gold along the GGFZ. See Appendix B – Golden Gate Hill Historical Drill Hole Data for a summary of the 1994 drilling data and significant intercepts on Golden Gate Hill (Stryhas, 1994). Summary of highlights of intercepts from the 1994 drilling is as follows (Table 6-2).

Table 6-2 1994 RC Drilling on Golden Gate Hill

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
94-1	105.16	132.59	27.43	0.891
94-2	123.45	150.88	27.43	1.564
	137.16	149.35	12.19	1.843
94-4	97.54	118.87	21.34	0.981
94-5	88.39	121.92	33.53	1.058
94-6	47.24	53.34	6.10	1.653
94-7	120.40	141.73	21.34	1.125
	128.02	138.69	10.67	1.611

In 1997 an estimate of a gold resource using the results of the 1994 drilling to determine a resource was submitted to the BLM in evaluating a pending patent application of the Resurrection No. 1 claim. Drill intercepts from this program were encouraging, however during this time the U.S. government policy of phasing out patenting of mining claims was enforced. The price of gold during this time was below the cost of producing gold from a proposed open pit on the Golden Gate Hill, thus the patent application was withdrawn in 1998.

Figure 6-4 Geochemical Rock Survey Gold (ppb) for 1993



In 1997, a road was permitted and built to access the northern slope of Golden Gate Hill. In 2001 sampling of this road was conducted. A total of 135 rock samples were taken along the 1,770 m road cut with 12 samples >1,000 ppb gold, highest assayed gold value 2,091 ppb gold, with an additional 21 samples between 500 to 1,000 ppb gold and 30 samples between 100 to 500 ppb gold. The anomalous gold is along the GGFZ on Golden Gate Hill.

After 2001 the Oberbillig family downsized their claims to a core group of 10 claims, to qualify for a small miner's exemption. Only annual assessment work was done on these claims to maintain their mineral rights and keep the claims valid. In 2018 the Oberbillig family sold their 10 mining claims to the Horse Heaven Syndicate and retained a 4% NSR on these claims.

6.1.7 Horse Heaven Syndicate (2012-2020)

In 2012, Wilmat Petroleum Corporation for the benefit of the Horse Heaven Syndicate (HHS), the informal name a taken by the investment group, acquired the Horse Heaven property by staking mining claims. During June 2012 the HHS contracted Fugro Airborne to perform a helicopter based DIGHEM survey over the property (Furgo, 2012). Survey lines flown E-W at 100-meter spacing and tie lines flown N-S at one kilometer spacing, for a total of 833 line-kilometers. Fugro produced a data, logistics and basic interpretation report for the survey. During evaluation of the DIGHEM data, geophysicist Louis O'Conner created new magnetic maps through reduction to the pole, upward continuation and phase derivation O'Conner (2013a) and (2013b). Re-plotted color shaded relief images of the 56,000, 7,200, and 900 Hz EM apparent resistivity allow comparison with the transformed magnetic data (Figure 6-5).

The DIGHEM magnetic data show a broad E-W oriented, elliptical 12.5 km^2 anomaly at depth and strong, linear, residual magnetic anomalies trending NW, N, and NE in the NE quadrant of the survey block. The N and NE trending structures parallel the Johnson Creek Shear Zone and the GGFZ and ARFZ that is related to the mineralization found on the property (Figure 6-6).

Interpretation of the magnetic data collected from the survey, revealed an oval shaped magnetic high. The position of the magnetic high is within the central area of the project, extending east onto the adjoining Midas Gold Corp claims. This magnetic anomaly can also be seen at regional scale magnetic survey done by the USGS. The magnetic anomaly is coincidence with a topographical high indicating a possible intrusion at depth. There are two smaller magnetic anomalies indicating intrusive plugs, located in the northwest area of the claim block. These features are east of and parallel to the GGFZ. Evidence suggests these two possible intrusive plugs, could be the source of heat and mineralizing fluids flowing along the structurally prepared GGFZ.

Figure 6-5 Map of DIGHEM Aeromagnetic Survey 2012, Including Geophysical Targets A & B

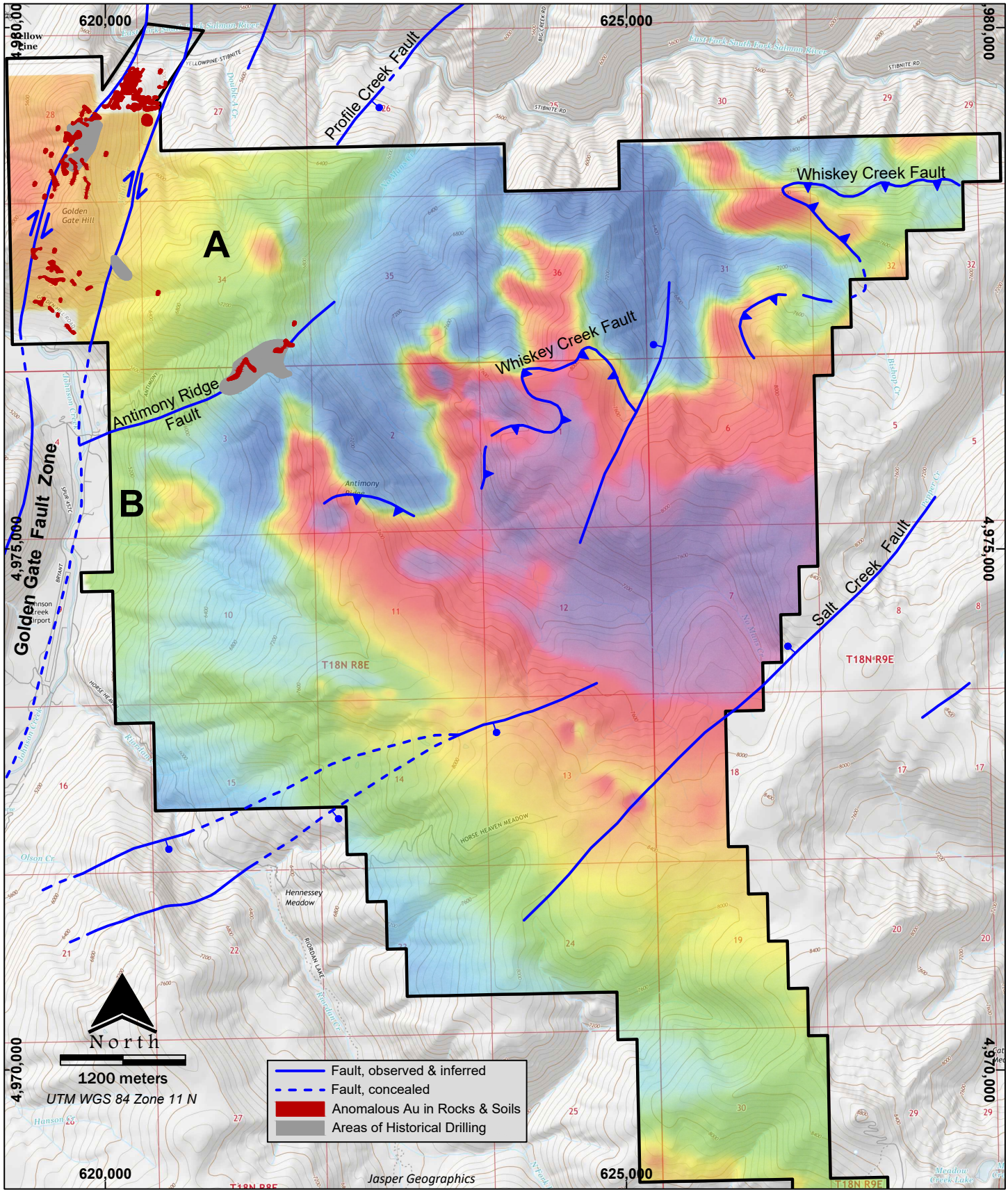
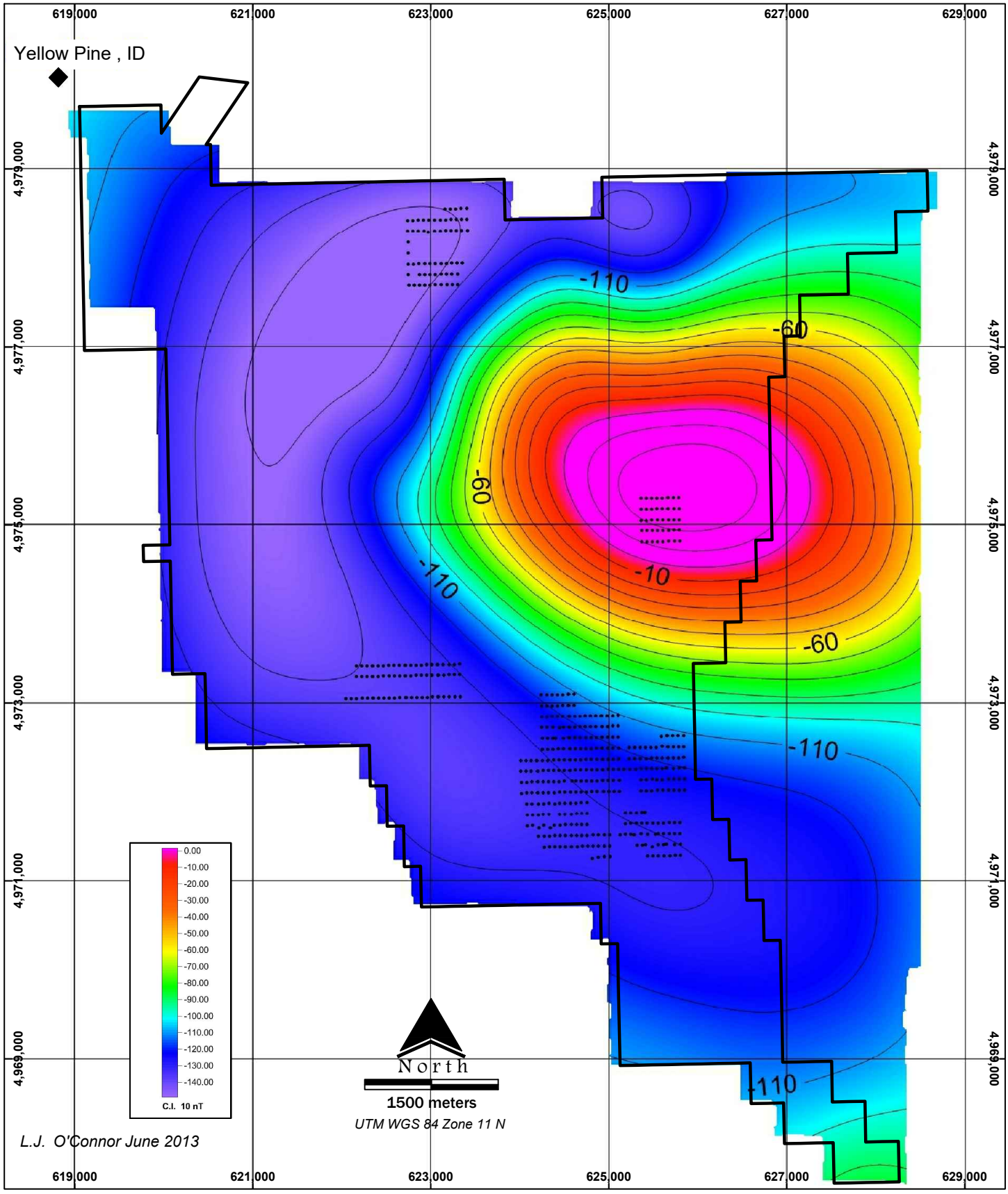


Figure 6-6 Map of DIGHEM Survey RTP Oval shaped Magnetic High Target 2012



The DIGHEM survey shows the GGFZ has a magnetic low and a resistivity low signature that corresponds to gold and tungsten mineralization in soils and rocks samples along the mineralized structure (Figure 6-7 and Figure 6-8). Gold mineralization was confirmed by subsurface during historical drilling programs.

Post processing of the data by O'Conner shows four areas of low resistivity anomalies that may be structural zones with sulphide mineralization and/or clay alteration. the high resistivity zones could be silicified zones with quartz veining. Magnetic highs or lows could be associated with mineralization depending on the presence of magnetite or pyrrhotite or of alteration that is destroying magnetic minerals. As a starting point using the data from geophysics, a decision was made to soil grid sample the five areas of low resistivity (O'Conner, 2013b).

During October 2012, a stream sediment and soil sampling geochemistry program on the property was carried out by Minex Exploration Company (Breen, 2013). The purpose of the soil sampling was to gather soil geochemical data over five different resistivity highs outlined by an airborne magnetic and DIGHEM survey performed by Fugro Airborne Surveys. The stream sediment program was designed to gather sediments from all drainages that transect the project area. The soil and stream sediment geochemical surveys were not completed due to the onset of winter snows, terminating the program.

Figure 6-7 DIGHEM Survey Magnetic Phase Overlay Au Soils Golden Gate Fault Zone 1982

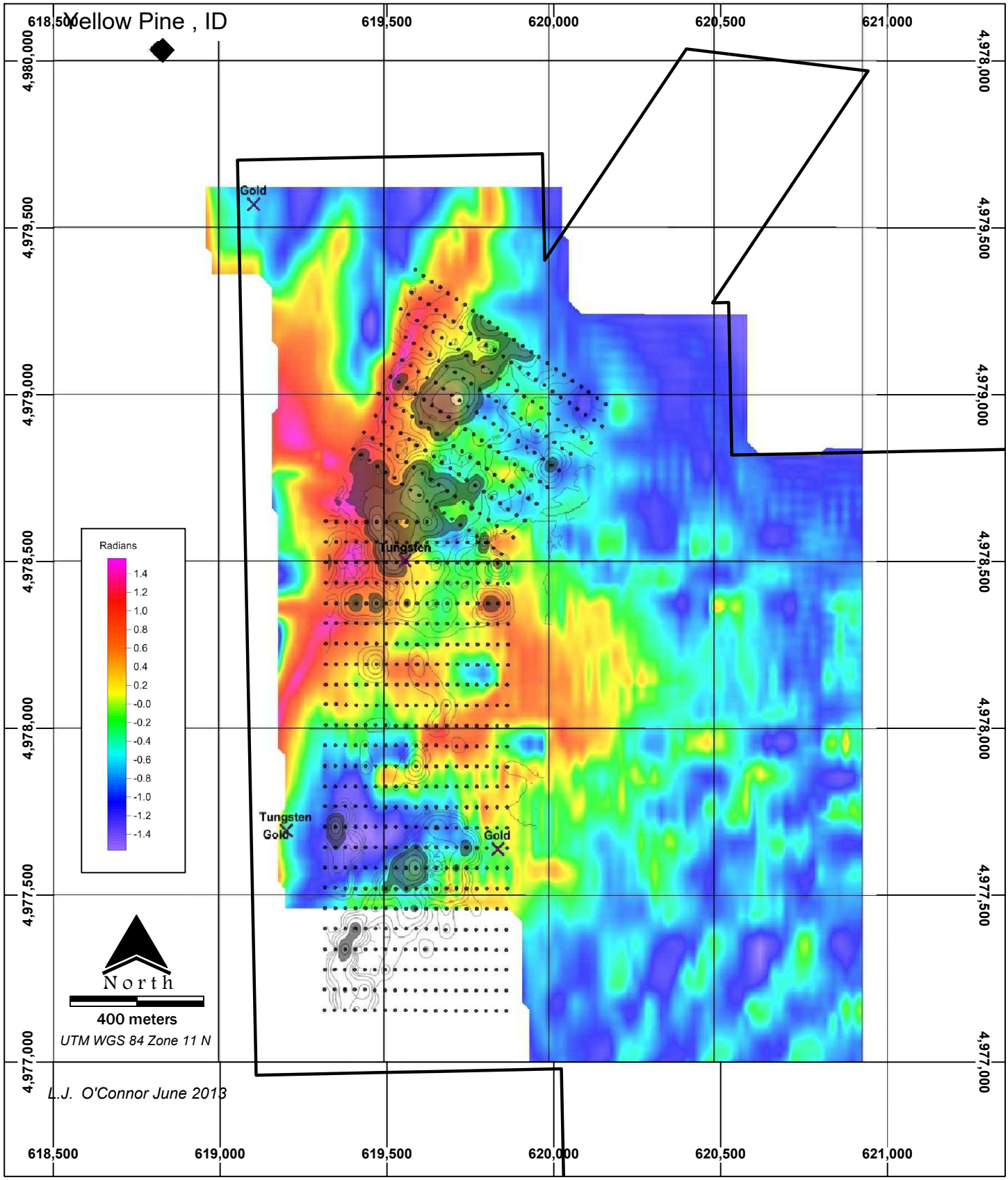
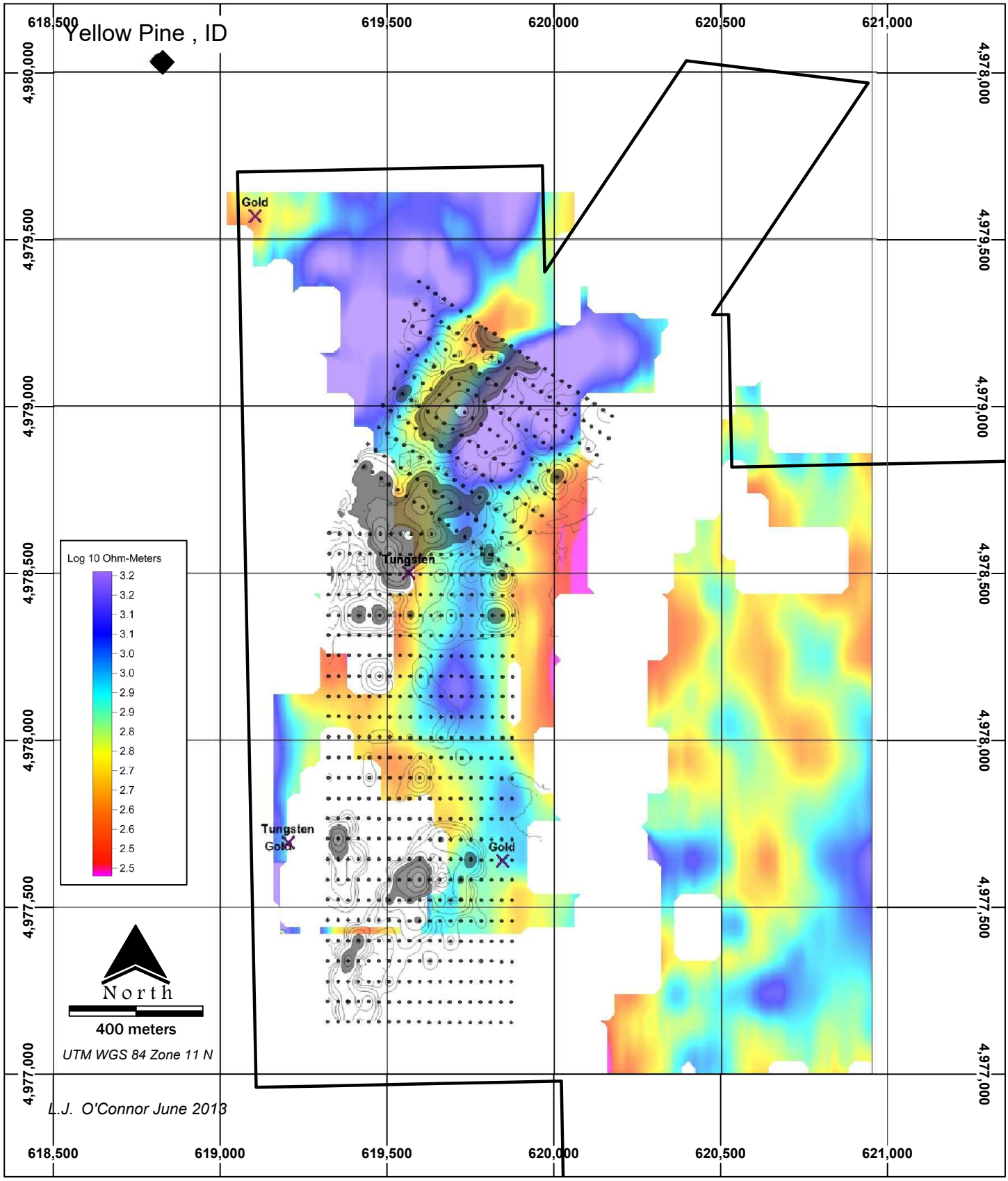


Figure 6-8 DIGHEM Survey 56k Resistivity 1982 Gold in Soils Overlain



6.1.7.1 Soil Sampling

Four of five grid areas were soiled sampled at the project. R1, R2, R4, R5, and R6 are the grid names corresponding to airborne resistivity anomalies (Table 6-3). A total of 480 soils samples were collected from the grids. R6 grid was not sampled due to winter snows (Figure 6-9 and Figure 6-10).

Table 6-3 Sample Grids Proposed and Completed

Grid Name	Number of Samples	Number of Samples Completed	Percent Completed	Grid Spacing (m)
R1	102	61	60	61x122
R2	40	40	100	61x122
R4	114	62	54	61x122
R5	331	317	96	61x122
R6	145	0	0	61x122
Total	732	480	66	

Samples were spaced 61 m along sample lines with sample lines spaced 122 m apart. All samples were taken from the B horizon of the soil profile and placed into sample bags with a corresponding sample identification number. Depth, color, UTM coordinates, sampler and date were recorded into sample books. A total of 24,329 m of line distance, covering an area of approximately 300 ha was sampled (Figure 6-9).

Figure 6-9 Geochemical Soil Survey Gold (ppb) Grid Locations 2012

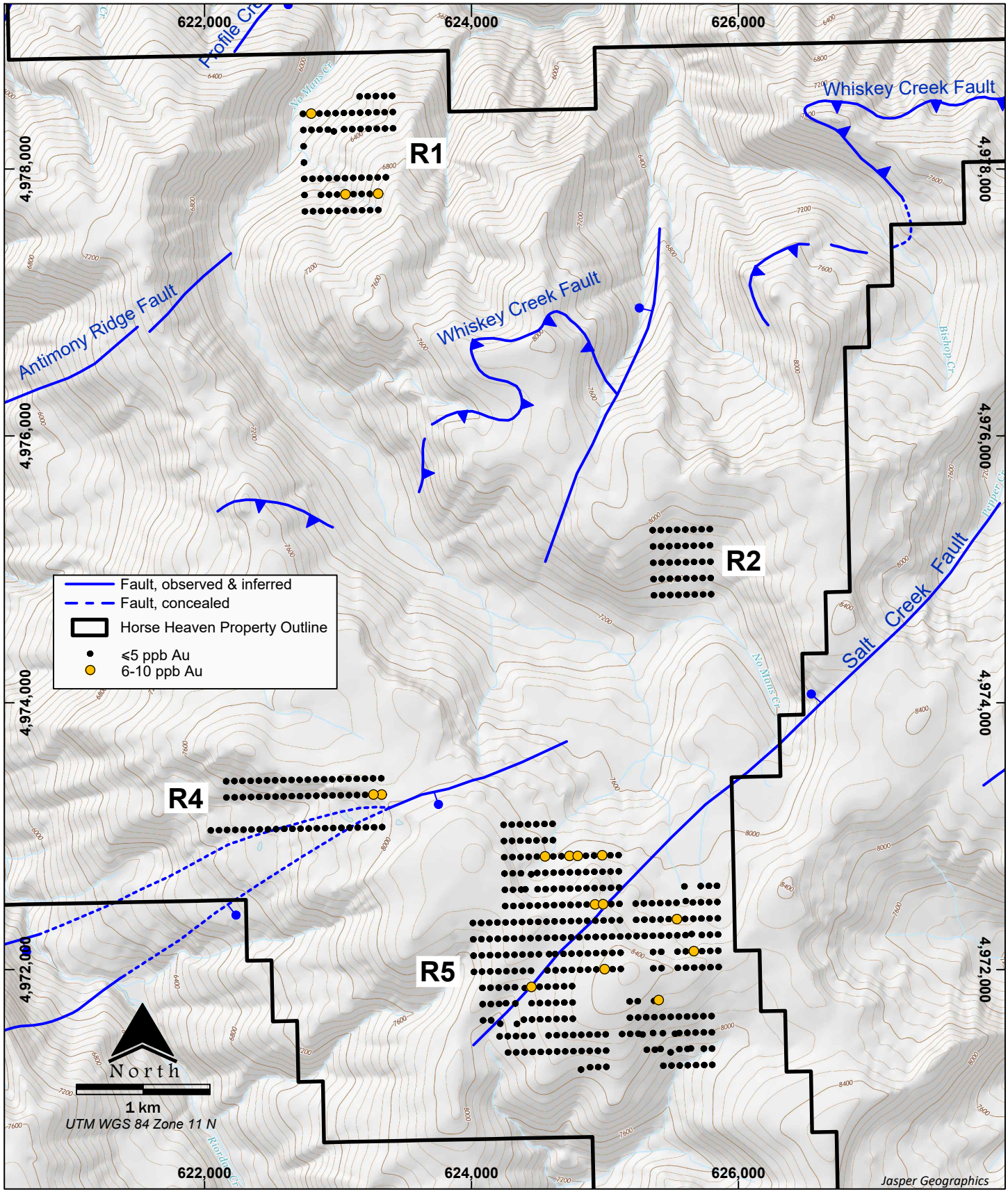
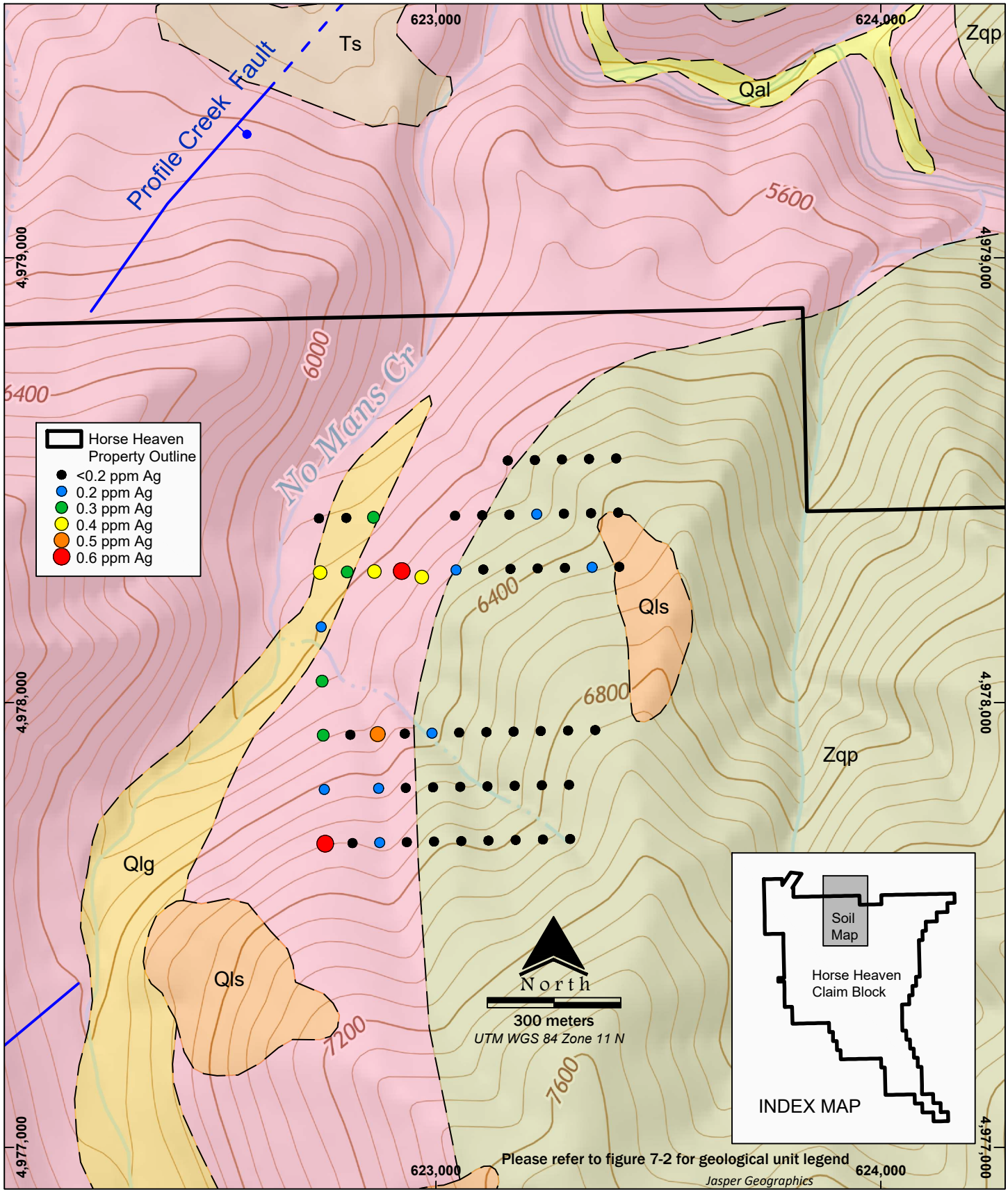


Figure 6-10 Geochemical Soil Survey Silver (ppm) Grid R2 2012



6.1.7.2 Stream Sediment Sampling

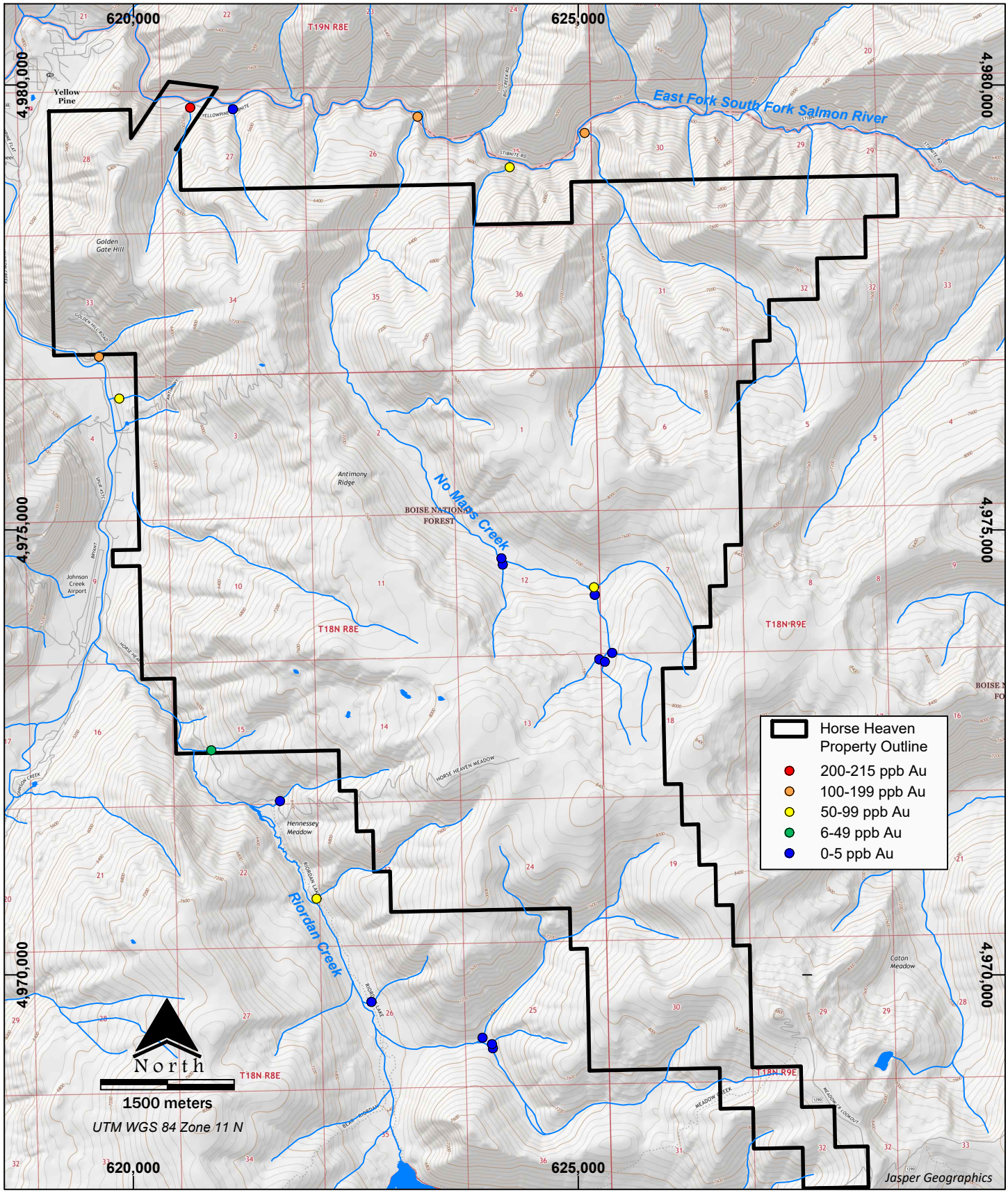
A total of 21 stream sediments samples were taken in active streams that transect or drain from the property. At each predetermined sample site, 15 to 20 scoops of sediment were collected along the active channel for 10 m to 20 m, for a composite silt sample. The silt was screened through #8 mesh stainless steel screen (2.38 mm) to remove oversize material; approximately 1 kg of screened material was placed into a sample bag labeled with a corresponding sample identification number. Stream width, depth, UTM location, date and sampler are noted in a sample book. A total of 41 sample sites were planned to be sampled on this phase but winter snows curtailed this program (Figure 6-11).

Research and data acquisition from the Idaho Geological Survey, discovered locations and assay data from soil sampling done in the early 1980's revealing the Golden Gate Shear Zone gold and tungsten anomalies. As previously mentioned, there are significant areas and anomalous assay values of soil, rock and drilling that indicates the existence of gold and tungsten mineralized areas. With the acquisition of the historical reports and assays and the geophysical data from the DIGHEM survey, O'Conner was able to demonstrate that magnetic and EM features can be correlated with geology, mapped structures and major geochemical anomalies (O'Conner, 2013a).

During the spring of 2018, HHS was invited to collaborate with a research project on the Stibnite-Yellow Pine mining district under the direction of the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Participants included Idaho Geological Survey, Midas Gold Corp, Mr. Conway Ivy of Ivy Minerals Inc. and the HHS. The HHS shared their DIGHEM magnetic data to be combined with Midas Gold's DIGHEM data to produce a detailed geophysical model of the Horse Heaven Gold Project and Midas Gold's Stibnite Gold Project (Anderson & Others, 2020).

HHS also gave a sample of scheelite from the Golden Gate mine to determine the age of tungsten mineralization to the USGS. The USGS has previously aged dated tungsten occurrences found at Stibnite. Once the age of tungsten is determined at Golden Gate and how it compares to the ages found at Stibnite a determination if the mineralizing events are the same or occurring at a different time. Once all the research is concluded a special edition of Economic Geology will be released with the latest information on economic geology, geological, geophysical, and timing of the mineralizing events in this area. Publication is expected in the first quarter of 2021.

Figure 6-11 Stream Sediment Sampling Survey Gold (ppb) 2012



In May 2019 the HHS funded a mapping project for the Idaho Geological Survey (IGS). The geological mapping covered the Yellow Pine Quadrangle. The project falls almost entirely within the Yellow Pine Quadrangle. The opportunity to have IGS geologists map the geology at the project is excellent benefit to add to the knowledge base. Midas Gold Corp. has sponsored geological mapping by the IGS over the Stibnite Gold Project. Partnerships between the private sector and the State of Idaho are beneficial to add to the geological knowledge of the area.

6.2 HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The reader is cautioned that the historical mineral resource estimate is being treated as historical in nature. A qualified person has not completed sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource or reserve and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as a current mineral resource or reserve. The historical mineral resource estimate should not be relied upon, and there can be no assurance that any of the mineral resource estimate, in whole or in part, will ever become economically viable

No NI43-101 compliant resource is identified on the property. A historical gold resource calculated by Amselco/Meridian Gold in 1987 for Golden Gate Hill is 7,256,800 t with grade of 0.93 g/t, for a resource of 216,000 ounces of gold (Fahey, 1988).

A historical gold resource calculated by Amselco/Meridian Gold in 1987 for Antimony Ridge is 3,174,850 t at a grade of 0.69 g/t for a resource of 70,000 ounces of gold (Fahey, 1988).

A historical gold resource calculated by Oberbillig in 1997 for the purpose of determining a resource to be submitted to the BLM in evaluating a pending patent application of the Resurrection No. 1 claim. This resource was focused on one claim having 10,800,000 t at a grade of 0.56 g/t for a resource of 112,809 ounces of gold (Stryhas, 1997).

Fahey (1988) and Stryhas (1997) estimates were made prior to the implementation of NI43-101 and used categories other than those set out in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI43-101. The term “geological reserves” does not exist under CIM/NI43-101 resource categories. Although relevant, the historical estimate, which does not use standard CIM categories, is considered unreliable given the lack of demonstrated continuity and drilling across an uncertain strike length.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING & MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

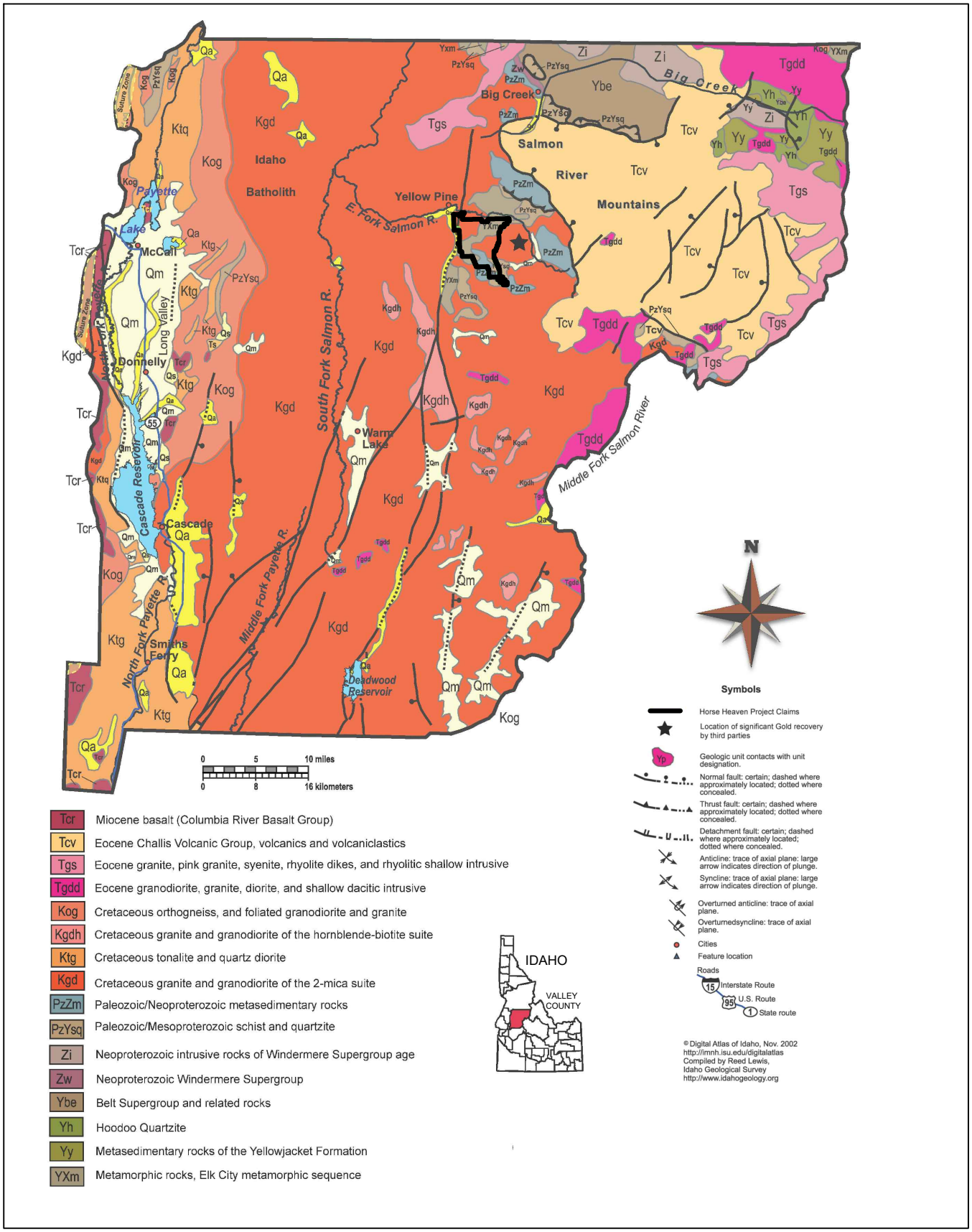
The project is in the Salmon River Mountains, in central Idaho. Bedrock in the region is classified, based on age, lithology and stratigraphic relationships. In general, rock types in the region are subdivided into lithologies that are part of the pre-Cretaceous “basement,” the Cretaceous Idaho Batholith, Cenozoic intrusions and volcanics, and younger unconsolidated sediments derived from erosion of the older sequences and glacial materials.

The pre-Cretaceous basement rocks are a record of the development and tectonic activity along the western Laurentian continental margin, forming during a long period of rifting from Neoproterozoic through early Paleozoic time. This rifting event was coincided by deposition of rift and passive margin sediments along the western edge of ancestral North America. Limited, preserved portions of the rift and passive margin sedimentary sequences, exist in the region as fragmented roof pendants trending west to

northwesterly belt adjacent to or as roof pendants within the Idaho Batholith extending from southeast Idaho to at least as far north as northern Idaho and beyond (Lund, 2004) and (Lewis & Others, 2012). These rocks record a long and varied sedimentary history spanning Proterozoic through Paleozoic time and likely correlate with the Mesoproterozoic Belt Supergroup, the Neoproterozoic Windermere Supergroup and the Neoproterozoic to lower to middle Paleozoic passive margin miogeoclinal successions. Due to the poor preservation of the limited remnants of the basement rocks after metamorphism, extensive faulting and folding and subsequent erosion, realistic reconstruction of thickness, stratigraphic position and facies relationships is difficult. Recent regional geological mapping combined with age determinations using detrital zircon dating methods, indicates the youngest metasedimentary formations within the region are correlative in part to rocks exposed in southeast Idaho and in the northwestern Panhandle of Idaho recording the Neoproterozoic rifting and the subsequent development of a passive margin. Current mapping and age dating are being conducted by the Idaho Geologic Survey (IGS) (Stewart & Others, 2020(unpub)).

In local scale mapping, verification of past deformational events is difficult to identify the multiple deformational events. Regional mapping reveals the Cretaceous-Cenozoic Sevier and Laramide orogenies. Each ensuing orogeny resulted in gradationally eastward shorting of the miogeoclinal sequence and underlying, older rift-related units. The Salmon River Suture Zone, situated west of the project area, marks the transition zone between Precambrian continental crust of the North American continent to the east and accreted Neoproterozoic to Paleozoic oceanic crust to the west, as defined by various petrologic and geochemical studies including isotope values and geophysical models (Lund & Others, 1988).

Figure 7-1 Regional Geology Map Valley County, Idaho (Idaho Geological Survey)



Following rifting and development of the passive margin, regional folding and faulting in the early Paleozoic was succeeded by broad early Mesozoic folding, widespread west to east thrust faulting in the middle and late Mesozoic, and late Mesozoic normal faulting (Lund & Others, 2003). The Idaho Batholith intruded the sedimentary sequences in mid-to-late Cretaceous. The western margin of the Idaho Batholith is metamorphosed and foliated parallel to the Salmon River Suture Zone, which indicates that it was emplaced while the suture zone was still active (Manduca & Others, 1993). The eastern margin is overprinted by younger Cenozoic caldera complexes (Fisher & Others, 1992). Intrusive activity and volcanism continued through the Cenozoic during uplift as the batholith was unroofed. During the Eocene the Challis volcanics covered the region to the east. Eocene, and later Miocene, Basin and Range normal faulting reactivated pre-existing Cretaceous structures resulting in a series of normal fault-bounded basins. To the west of the project area, evidence of widespread extensional deformation is concentrated in the Late Cretaceous Salmon River Suture Zone, resulting in the development of the Long Valley basin near the towns of New Meadows, McCall, Donnelly and Cascade. The area affected by the Salmon River Suture Zone displays two orientations of steep faults: one set of normal faults strikes north-south and is parallel to fabrics within the suture and the other sets strike east-west and northeast and accommodate components of both normal and strike-slip movement. Similar structural trends are evident in the area of the project.

On the west boundary of the project area, the 1.6 km wide by 129 km long north-south trending Johnson Creek Shear Zone (JCSZ) is marked by dike swarms, heavy fracturing, multi-stage brecciation and pervasive alteration, and shows evidence of both Cretaceous and Cenozoic intrusive and tectonic activity. The brittle portion of the mega structure is the GGFZ, within the JCSZ, and can be traced for over 8 km in a north-south direction. Similar structural trends occur in the surrounding area.

About 16 km east of the GGFZ is the 16 km long north-south trending the Meadow Creek Fault Zone (MCFZ), marked by dikes swarms, heavy fracturing, multi-stage brecciation and pervasive alteration, and shows evidence of both Cretaceous and Cenozoic intrusive and tectonic activity and is parallel to the GGFZ, is situated along the west side of the Thunder Mountain Caldera and has similar characteristics to the GGFZ structure.

Regionally, the Atlanta Lobe of the Idaho Batholith shows an evolving early mantle-derived metaluminous magmatism from 98 Mya to 87 Mya, followed by more voluminous crustal contaminated peraluminous magmatism from 83 Mya to 67 Mya, which is attributed to crustal thickening, resulting from either subduction processes or terrane collision (Gaschnig & Others, 2011).

Challis Volcanic Field of Eocene aged intrusions are common near the eastern margin of the Atlanta Lobe of the batholith and include dikes, dike swarms, and stocks (Bennett & Others, 1985). The intrusions generally are porphyritic in texture and intermediate to felsic in composition. These younger Challis intrusions and associated volcanics, range in age from 51 Mya to 39 Mya, and were derived from both crustal and mantle sources. The Thunder Mountain Caldera Complex of the Challis Volcanic Field lies 24 km east of the property and is described by, Leonard (1973), Leonard & Others (1982) and Ekren (1985). It consists of predominantly felsic volcanic, pyroclastic, and epiclastic rocks that were erupted and deposited in subaerial and lacustrine environments.

Pleistocene-age valley glaciers created U-shaped valleys with over-steepened, talus-covered sides, and hanging valley tributaries with cirques and tarns in their upper reaches. U-shaped valleys also have lateral, terminal, and recessional moraines, remnants of moraine-dammed lakes, and glacial outwash deposits at their lower ends. Broadly glaciated areas have rounded hills with glacially scraped and scoured up-glacier

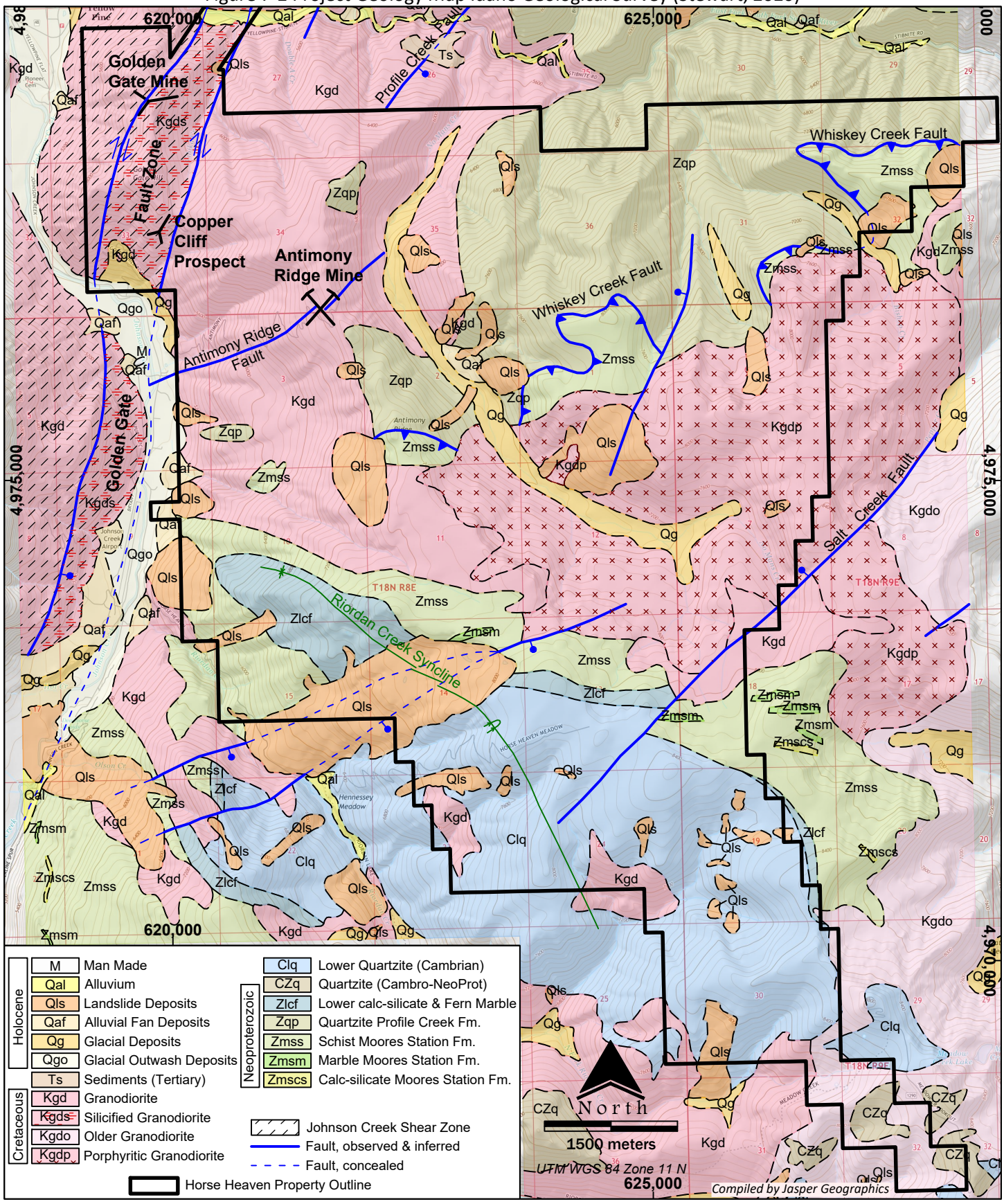
slopes and ground-moraine covered down-glacier slopes. Modern Holocene-age stream drainage patterns indicate high rates of erosion and have deposited coarse-grained sedimentary fluvial deposits in floodplains often composed of a mixture of angular clasts from adjacent bedrock sources combined with more rounded reworked glacial deposits.

7.2 PROJECT GEOLOGY

The project area has intrusive phases associated with the Atlanta Lobe of the Idaho Batholith and by down-dropped blocks of metasedimentary rocks (Lewis & Others, 1987). Other post-mineralization intrusive igneous rocks associated with the Challis Volcanics also occur on the property. Figure 7-2 illustrates the various lithologic units located on the property.

Multiple workers have described the stratigraphy and lithologic characteristics of the intrusive, metasedimentary, volcanic and unconsolidated rocks exposed in the project area. The descriptions that follow are derived from recent mapping by the Idaho Geological Survey (Stewart & Others, 2020(unpub)).

Figure 7-2 Project Geology Map Idaho Geological Survey (Stewart, 2020)



7.2.1 Intrusive Rock Units

(**Ta**) Andesite dikes (Eocene)—Medium- to dark gray, very fine grained to aphyric andesite with few or no phenocrysts. Euhedral plagioclase present at some localities.

(**Tr**) Rhyolite dikes (Eocene)—Light- to medium-gray rhyolite with less than 15% phenocrysts of quartz (as much as 2 mm in length and typically partially resorbed), potassium feldspar (as much as 2 mm in length), plagioclase, and minor biotite. Phenocrysts are set in an aphanitic matrix of quartz and feldspar. Locally aphyric.

(**Td**) Dacite dikes (Eocene)—Medium gray to dark green-gray, fine-grained to aphanitic dacite with sparse phenocrysts of plagioclase, biotite, and hornblende. Large dike in northwest corner of map contains numerous inclusions of Cretaceous granodiorite (Kgd).

(**Tqd**) Quartz diorite (Eocene)—Dark-gray, fine-grained, non-porphyritic biotite- and hornblende-biotite quartz diorite. Present in a single small stock west of Profile Creek.

(**Kgd**) Granodiorite (Cretaceous)—Primarily light-gray, medium- to locally coarse-grained equigranular to porphyritic biotite granodiorite, but includes white to light gray, generally fine- to locally medium-grained equigranular biotite-muscovite leucocratic granite. Isolated flakes of muscovite as large as 2 mm comprise as much as 2% of the rock locally, particularly in the western part of the area. Plagioclase feldspar is the principle constituent, followed by quartz comprising more than 20%, and potassium feldspar. Biotite is present as small (<2 mm) well-disseminated flakes that make up less than 10% of the rock. Low magnetite content reflected in low magnetic susceptibility values (typically less than 0.1; see Symbols) Locally displays a weak to strong foliation. Locally porphyritic with euhedral potassium feldspar crystals as much as 3 cm in length. U-Pb zircon LA-ICPMS age determination on sample from 0.6 km (2000 ft) west of the town of Yellow Pine is 78.2 ± 1.8 Mya (Gaschnig & Others, 2017). Volumetrically subordinate leucocratic granite is equigranular, light gray, generally fine to locally medium grained. It contains subequal amounts of quartz, plagioclase, and potassium feldspar. Muscovite occurs as disseminated flakes as much as 2 mm in size, comprising a maximum of 5% of the rock. Biotite is rare. Occurs as dikes cutting both metasedimentary country rock and biotite granodiorite. Gillerman Others (2019) report a U-Pb TIMS age on “alaskite” as 83.6 ± 0.1 Mya collected from a drill hole north of the Yellow Pine pit, 3 km (1.9 mi) to the east that may be of similar age to some of the leucocratic granite cutting the country rocks in the Yellow Pine quadrangle. It is too old, however, to represent the leucocratic rocks cutting the biotite granodiorite unit if the age of that unit is 78 Mya.

(**Kgds**) Silicified granodiorite (Cretaceous)—Weakly to strongly silicified biotite granodiorite along the JCSZ. Referred to as the GGFZ at the project (Photo 7-1).

Photo 7-1 Kgds, S of EFSF Salmon River Above Vibika Creek on Oberbillig Claims

(**Kgdo**) Older granodiorite (Cretaceous)—Light- to medium-gray biotite granodiorite in eastern part of map. Like Kgd, but typically contains more biotite and muscovite is absent. Local biotite-rich zones are present and magnetite content is intermediate between Kgd and Kgdp. Age is slightly younger than Kgdp. In the Stibnite area to the east report a zircon age of 87.2 ± 0.7 Mya from rocks mapped as biotite granodiorite by (Stewart & Others, 2016). In addition, a preliminary U-Pb zircon age of 91.2 ± 2.2 Mya reported by (Stewart & Others, 2016) from biotite granodiorite core near the Meadow Creek mine was later revised to 89.9 ± 1.7 Mya (Gaschnig & Others, 2017). Both ages are thus older than the 78 Mya biotite granodiorite (Kgd of this map) in the west in the vicinity of Yellow Pine.

(**Kgdp**) Porphyritic granodiorite (Cretaceous)—Medium gray to gray and pink, medium-grained, typically porphyritic, biotite granodiorite and tonalite. Includes numerous unmapped dikes of leucocratic granite. Pink potassium feldspar phenocrysts are up to 4 cm in length and typically constitute 5 to 20% of the rock, but some exposures lack phenocrysts and are tonalitic. Phenocrysts form augen in well-foliated rocks. Abundant biotite is present as well-disseminated flakes up to 2 mm in size comprising as much as 15% of the rock. Rare hornblende. Magnetite is a common constituent, comprising as much as 2% of the rock, and is responsible for high magnetic susceptibility values for this unit (see Symbols). Some of the leucocratic granite dikes also contain abundant magnetite and have the highest magnetic susceptibility values measured during this study (over 30 si units, compared to porphyritic granodiorite that typically has values of 0.3 to 10 si units and biotite granodiorite with typical values below 0.1). Unit is part of a northwest-trending belt of porphyritic granodiorite that extends southeast to Stanley, Idaho Numerous workers have suggested that the phenocrysts in this belt formed late in the origin of the rock (Lewis R. D., 1984) and may be related to the injection or disaggregation of leucocratic dikes. Unruh & Others (2008) determined a U-Pb zircon age of 93.2 ± 1.3 Mya from sample of hornblende-bearing granodiorite within this unit collected along the divide in the southeast part of the map.

7.2.2 Metasedimentary Rock Units

(**Clq**) Lower quartzite (Cambrian)—Light-gray, medium- to very coarse-grained quartzite and minor schist widely exposed in the southern part of the map. Moderately to poorly sorted. Most exposures contain little or no feldspar. Decimeter-scale bedding with diffuse bedding traces. Thin discontinuous beds of granule- to pebble-sized material fill scours in a northwest-southeast zone across the central part of the exposures. Thickness to the east in the Stibnite area is approximately 180 m (590 ft), but here thickness is difficult to estimate. A highly speculative overturned fold shown on the map is thought to be the reason for the large area of exposure. Alternatively, one or more unmapped thrust faults may have thickened the section.

(**Zlcf)** Lower calc-silicate and Fern marble, undivided (Neoproterozoic)—Medium to dark gray green calc-silicate rock, calc-silicate marble, and medium to dark gray, coarsely re-crystallized marble. Quartz, biotite, calcite, and muscovite are common; calc-silicate minerals include epidote, tremolite, actinolite, anthophyllite, hornblende, and diopside. Marble is massive to ribbon laminated on a millimeter to centimeter scale. Dolomite is the principle mineral. Thickness is uncertain, but approximately 100 to 300 m.

(**Zqp**) Quartzite of Profile Creek (Neoproterozoic)—Medium-gray, medium- to coarse-grained feldspathic quartzite with feldspar content as much as 20%. Plagioclase feldspar is in excess of potassium feldspar and some of the feldspar is interstitial or in veinlets, indicating a secondary origin. Bedded on a centimeter scale with planar cross laminations and rare graded beds. Contains millimeter-scale biotite-rich interbeds and centimeter-scale granule beds. Amphibolite sills present locally. Minimum thickness is approximately 500 m; base is not exposed. Lund (2004)assigned this unit to the Gunsight Formation of the Mesoproterozoic age Lemhi Group.

(**Zmss**) Schist of Moores Station Formation (Neoproterozoic)—Schist, quartzite, and minor marble and calc-silicate rocks. Schist is medium to dark gray and consists of as much as 40% small (<1 mm) biotite and muscovite grains in various proportions and 60% or greater fine-grained quartz and plagioclase in various proportions. Sillimanite is common and garnet is present in exposures in the southern part of the map. Quartzite is feldspar poor. Thickness unknown because of internal folding and the presence of a foliation that may or may not be transposed bedding.

(**Zmsm**) Marble of Moores Station Formation (Neoproterozoic)—Discontinuous lenses of buff to light gray marble and lesser amounts of millimeter- to centimeter-laminated calc-silicate rock within the schist-rich Moores Station Formation. Thickness as much as 40 m.

(**Zmscs**) Calc-silicate of Moores Station Formation (Neoproterozoic)—Discontinuous lenses of millimeter- to centimeter-laminated calc-silicate rock within the schist-rich Moores Station Formation. Thickness as much as 40 m.

(**CLq**) Lower quartzite (Cambrian)—Light-gray, medium- to very coarse-grained quartzite and minor schist or phyllite. Moderately to poorly sorted; locally bi-modally sorted with coarse grains “floating” in a medium-grained matrix. Most exposures contain little or no feldspar. Moderately rounded grains. Overall coarser grained and less well sorted than upper quartzite (Ouq). Thickness is approximately 220 m. Detrital zircon samples from the lower quartzite unit in the Stibnite quadrangle to the north-northeast all contain abundant 1,740-1,840 Mya grains (Stewart & Others, 2016) like Cambrian strata in the region.

(**CZq**) Quartzite (Cambrian to Neoproterozoic)—Quartzite of uncertain age and stratigraphic position. Typically, feldspar-poor and coarsely crystalline.

7.3 STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Regional and local-scale structural trends are generally parallel to the trace of the relic rifted western edge of the continent. This continental edge is a controlling factor on the geometry of the miogeocline, subsequent contractional orogenic events and development of the Salmon River Suture Zone. Lund & Others (2003) suggested that the rifted margin contained two segments, interpreting the variability between pendant stratigraphy as reflecting the effects of northwest-striking asymmetric extensional segments divided by northeast-striking transform and transfer segments. These earlier large scale crustal features controlled the provenance and spatial distribution of sedimentary lithologies and also likely played a role in where later intrusive and volcanic activity developed along pre-existing zones of weakness providing pathways for ascending magmas and circulation of hydrothermal fluids localizing mineralizing fluids (Giorgis & Others, 2005). These structures control the envelope of mineralization along the structures existing at the project.

Several major regional scale structural features cut through the project area along with smaller subsidiary structures. Historic surface field mapping, data from geophysical surveys indicate three dominant trends within the district that are like those found in more well studied areas to the west. Structural elements show a wide variety of characteristics including thrust, low angle normal, high angle reverse and normal, and strike slip movement.

The deformational history of the project is complicated and includes episodes of contractional folding and faulting, transpressional strike-slip faulting, as well as extension and normal faulting. The area lies along the eastern margin of the Cretaceous Idaho batholith. Much of the contractional deformation likely preceded and was synchronous with the emplacement of the early metaluminous suite of the Idaho batholith (100-85 Mya, (Gaschnig & Others, 2011)). Both the metasediments and the Idaho batholith rocks were affected by Cretaceous and younger movement along the JCSZ in the western part of the quadrangle. Extension was likely synchronous or post-dated the eruption of the Eocene Challis volcanics, remnants of which are exposed along the GGFZ on the property. This extension also formed a series of northeast-striking normal faults within the batholith and roof pendants. Portions of GGFZ and ARFZ each exhibit northeast striking trends possibly related to extensional forces.

Large, north-south striking, steeply dipping to vertical structures occur in the western and central portions of the property and include: the Johnson Creek Shear Zone (JCSZ); the Golden Gate Fault Zone (GGFZ), the Antimony Ridge Fault Zone (ARFZ); the Salt Creek Fault Zone (SCFZ); and the Whiskey Creek Fault (WCF). These features exhibit gouge and multiple stages of brecciation, suggesting multiple periods of movement. They are poorly exposed due to recessive weathering and often are found under or along the flanks of glacially carved valleys. Interpretation of kinematic indicators in surface exposures suggest these faults had early high angle reverse movement followed by right lateral displacement, but due to structural complexity variations in sense and amount of relative displacement are common. These north-south faults are often associated with east-west and northeast-southwest trending splays and dilatant structures and locally appear to truncate the northeast-trending features, but due to lack of exposure the relationships are unclear.

Johnson Creek Shear Zone

The Johnson Creek shear zone (JCSZ) strikes north-northeast and is vertical to very steeply east-dipping. The shear zone deforms muscovite-bearing Cretaceous biotite granodiorite. Metasedimentary rocks are

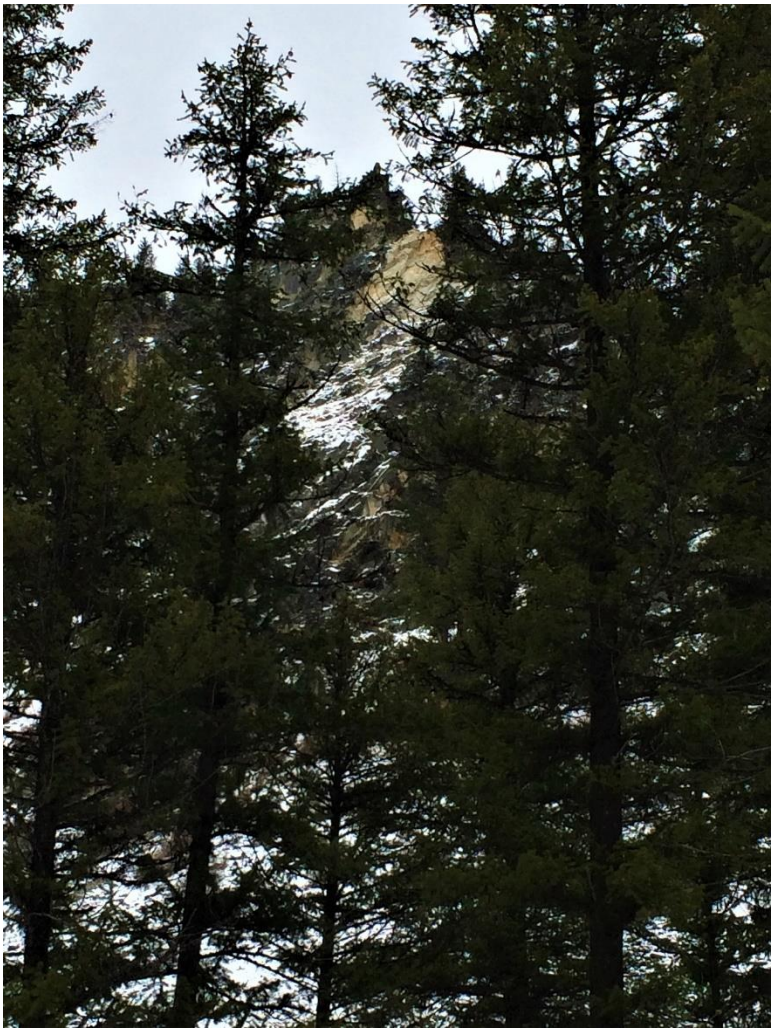
restricted to the eastern side of the shear zone in the Yellow Pine quadrangle. The JCSZ contains a western high-temperature deformation zone marked by elongate quartz and feldspar grains that locally define a strong foliation and lineation, and an eastern brittle zone characterized by heavily bleached and altered granodiorite (Kgds). Within the high-temperature domain, foliation orientation and fabric strength vary, but generally strengthen towards the east. Variation in fabric strength and orientation suggest strain was heterogeneous both across the shear zone and locally. Mining prospects are abundant within the brittle, eastern part of the shear zone, locally named the Golden Gate Fault Zone (GGFZ) (Photo 7-2), which is characterized by weak to intense silicification. The Johnson Creek shear zone is a major regional structure (Lund, 2004). To the south of the quadrangle it can be traced as a series of faults (Fisher & Others, 1992) and (Stewart & Others, 2016), none of which appear to be as silicified as in the Golden Gate Hill area.

Photo 7-2 Shear Zone in GGFZ Shown Across EFSF Salmon River Looking WNW on Oberbillig Claims

The silicified granodiorite (Kgds) within the JCSZ is locally named the GGFZ and is the dominant brittle structure associated with the mineralization on Golden Gate Hill. A jog in the fault occurs adjacent to the mineralization and kinematic indicators show a sense of movement of right lateral movement. This bend likely created a dilatant zone allowing hydrothermal fluids to pervasively alter and mineralize the area. A pronounced and pervasive set of northeast striking, and an andesite dikes occurring within the GGFZ are likely reflecting the presence of dilatant splays generated during movement along the JCSZ.

Mineralization at Golden Gate Hill is structurally controlled and localized by the GGFZ, a generally north to northeast striking, steep east dipping, fault zone; and Mineralization on Golden Gate Hill is associated with a dilatant bend in the GGFZ, where its strike changes from a north-south trend to a more north-easterly trend. Early reverse movement and later right lateral strike slip movement along this fault created a large area of fracturing and open space allowing hydrothermal fluids to pervasively alter and mineralize the rocks within the area of the bend (Photo 7-3).

Photo 7-3 Outcrop of GGFZ from Johnson Creek Road Looking NE near Golden Gate Campground on HH Claims



The Antimony Ridge Fault Zone (ARFZ) (Photo 7-4) is a structure associated with the Antimony Ridge mine, within the granodiorite. This fault zone can be traced horizontally on surface for 1.2 km across Antimony Ridge. The fault zone is from 3 m to 7 m wide trending N 40° E and dips 75° SE. The ARFZ is a possible conjugate fault structure off the GGSZ. There is a narrow quartz- stibnite vein from 0.3 m to 3 m wide, with historical production. There are small northwest transfer faults offsetting the mineralization.

Photo 7-4 Golden Gate Hill and Antimony Ridge from Antimony Creek Looking ENE
HH Claims in Foreground

The Salt Creek Fault Zone (SCFZ), striking northeast and dipping steeply to the northwest, shows evidence of both normal and left-lateral motion in the adjoining Stibnite quadrangle to the east (Stewart & Others, 2016). In the Yellow Pine quadrangle, the motion is less certain, but down-on-the-northwest normal motion is suspected.

Riordan Creek Syncline

A southeast-plunging syncline cored by the Cambrian lower quartzite unit (*Clq*) is thought to be present in the southern part of the map. Where upright in the northwest the axis is well constrained but to the southeast, where it appears to be overturned to the southwest, the location of the axis is highly speculative. Basis for fold there is to explain the unusual thickness of the *Clq* unit. Although less likely, the thickness may alternatively be a result of movement along unmapped thrust faults. If an overturned fold is the correct interpretation, its sense of vergence is like that of the overturned Garnet Creek syncline in the Stibnite area 4 km to the east of this map (Stewart & Others, 2016).

Whiskey Creek Fault

The Whiskey Creek fault strikes north-northwest, dips moderately to the east-northeast, and places the Moores Station Formation (*Zms*) over the quartzite of Profile Creek (*Zqp*). It crosses the quadrangle from northeast to southwest and is presumably intruded out by Cretaceous granitic rocks. The fault is roughly parallel to bedding in the quartzite of Profile Creek. The fault zone is characterized by a broad zone of ductile deformation and may also have localized zones of brecciation and iron staining. No kinematic indicators were observed. The Whiskey Creek fault is interpreted to record thrust motion; however, there is uncertainty due to the ambiguity in the stratigraphic location of the quartzite of Profile Creek. Alternative explanations include 1) low-angle normal faulting, and 2) a depositional contact along which deformation was concentrated because of the ductility contrast of the upper and lower units.

Salt Creek Fault

The Salt Creek fault, striking northeast and dipping steeply to the northwest, shows evidence of both normal and left-lateral motion in the adjoining Stibnite quadrangle to the east (Stewart & Others, 2016). In the Yellow Pine quadrangle, the motion is less certain, but down-on-the-northwest normal motion is suspected.

7.4 Mineralization & Alteration

Mineralization at Golden Gate Hill is structurally controlled and localized by the GGFZ, a generally north to northeast striking, steep east dipping, fault zone. Mineralization on Golden Gate Hill is associated with a dilatant bend in the GGFZ, where its strike changes from a north-south trend to a more north-easterly trend. Early reverse movement and later right lateral strike slip movement along this fault created a large area of fracturing and open space allowing hydrothermal fluids to pervasively alter and mineralize the rocks within the area of the bend. A set of northeast and northwest striking fault splays, with andesite dikes occurring within the GGFZ, indicating the presence of dilatant splays generated during movement along the GGFZ. Multiple episodes of movement along this fault created a large area of fracturing and open space allowing hydrothermal fluids to pervasively alter and mineralize the rocks within the area of the bend.

7.4.1 Gold Mineralization

Historically there has been no gold production at the project. Anomalous gold in soils and rock have been traced for approximately 2.5 km along strike and 100 m to 500 m wide. Soils with reported gold values greater than 2,500 ppb gold have been collected. Historical rock samples taken along the GGFZ have returned gold values up to 7,260 ppb. Drilling on Golden Gate Hill has traced gold mineralization for approximately 500m along strike and a width of 250 m. Gold mineralization occurs within the silicified, sheared, and brecciated granodiorite (Photo 7-5).

Photo 7-5 : Iron Stained and Sheared Granodiorite Along GGFZ

Alteration consists of silicification, iron staining, calcite, manganese oxide within quartz veins and veinlets, open space fillings, sericite, stockworks, and pervasive silicification replacing granodiorite (Photo 7-6).

Field mapping, age dating and structural analysis indicates there were multiple mineralizing events over a 20 Mya period (Lewis R. D., 1984) and (Stewart & Others, 2020(unpub)).

Photo 7-6 Iron Stained Silicified Breccia with Open Space Vugs, Lined with Quartz Crystals on GGFZ

7.4.2 Antimony Mineralization

Antimony Ridge mineralization occurs in a narrow fault zone, approximately 0.67 km long and 0.3 m to 8 m wide, with pods and veins of stibnite (Sb_2S_3). As can be seem from the elongate pattern of claims, the Antimony Ridge zone is at an angle of N50° E to N60° E from the GGFZ. Scheelite ($CaWO_4$), calcite (Ca), and manganese (Mn) are not known within this zone. However, detailed geologic mapping remains to be done along the Antimony Ridge zone. Historically approximately sixty railroad cars of high grade (55% Sb) were shipped from this zone.

7.4.3 Tungsten Mineralization

Best known mineralization at Golden Gate is a tabular body of scheelite ore which is 122 m long and is from 0.3 m to 6 m wide. The average grade is about 1% WO_3 but assays within the ore body are as high as 5.8% WO_3. Scheelite ($CaWO_4$) occurs as the most recent fracture and breccia filling in this elongate zone which has seen repeated movement and fracture fillings by quartz, calcite, fluorite and a manganese mineral now oxidized to a black manganese compound. In the ore body north of Golden Gate Hill the scheelite zone has been exposed and some ore has been produced from a small open pit and from adit

level underground workings. Here the scheelite occurs as fracture fillings in altered granodiorite and in silicified granodiorite. Elsewhere on the southern face of Golden Gate Hill scheelite occurs in narrow veinlets accompanied by calcite and black manganese oxides but with little or no silicification. Thus, it appears that silicification preceded scheelite mineralization and that manganese and perhaps calcite are contemporaneous with scheelite deposition. Evidence for the later association is tentative for some calcite and manganese occurrences do not display scheelite.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

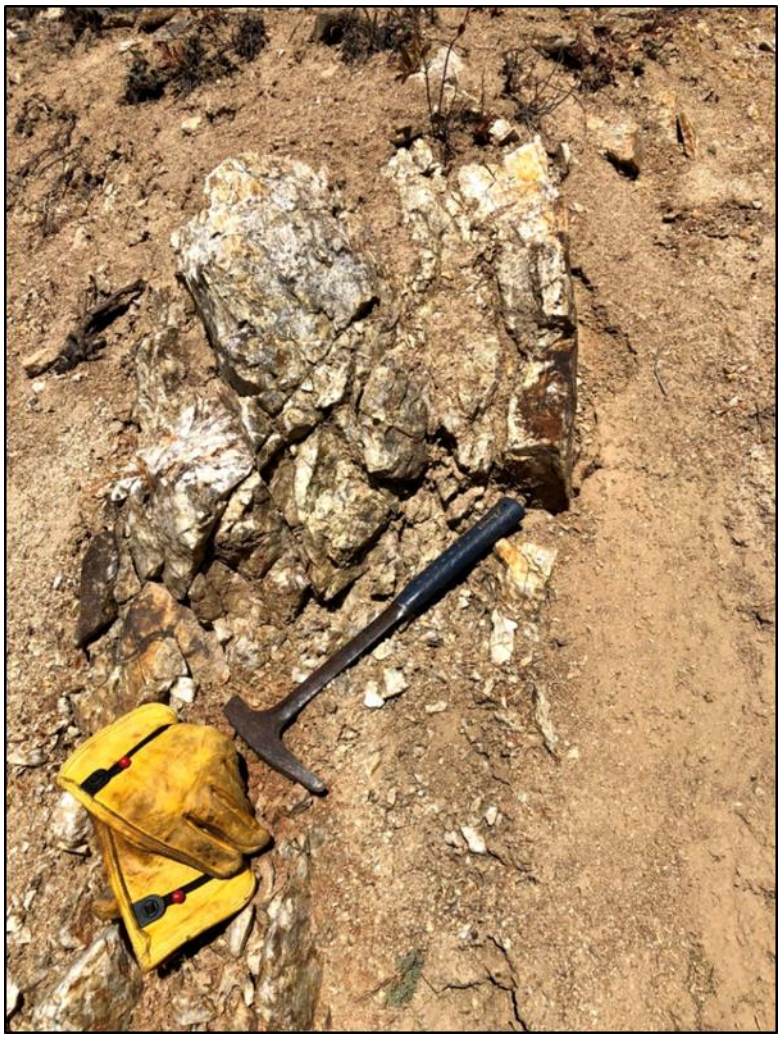
The origin of the gold, antimony and tungsten mineralization occurrences at Golden Gate Hill and on Antimony Ridge were thought to be related to outer ring fractures of the Thunder Mountain Caldera (Pincock, Allen & Holt, 2006). Newer geophysical data of the project area indicates that a deep-seated intrusive, focused along structural weaknesses and influenced the Au-Sb-W mineralization found at the project. Field evidence shows this were the deeper hydrothermal fluids rise towards the paleo surface. Along with a reduction of pressure and temperature, a mixing of meteoric waters occurs in an epithermal mineralizing environment. However, not one single deposit model is applicable to the mineralized areas at the project (Hart & Others, 2005) and (Hart C. R., 2007).

Mineralization occurring at the project is in medium- to coarse-grained, felsic to intermediate intrusive host rocks and typically occurs as disseminated replacement mineralization within structurally prepared dilatant zones or adjacent to district- and regional-scale fault zones. Mineralization also occurs associated with sheeted veins and stockworks.

Field observations indicate that there were likely multiple stages of mineralization, probably separated by extended time periods. Early higher temperature, precious metal-rich mineralization with a potential magmatic fluid source was overprinted by younger, lower-temperature Au, Sb and W mineralization; this was again overprinted by later epithermal mineralization involving meteoric water input into the hydrothermal system with a distinctly different style and geochemical signature (Wintzer, 2019).

The gold mineralization on Golden Gate Hill (Photo 8-1) and Antimony Ridge occurs in intrusive rocks associated with the Atlanta Lobe of the Idaho Batholith. Strong mineralization is localized along an overall north to south striking fault zone and along northeast striking splay faults and dilatational fault jogs. Dilatant zones have generally provided conduits for movement of mineralizing hydrothermal fluids. Multiple episodes of fracturing have allowed multiple episodes of hydrothermal mineralization.

Photo 8-1 Quartz Veining, Silicification and Altered Granodiorite on GGFZ



8.1 DEPOSIT MODEL

Based on the nature and scale of the hydrothermal alteration systems present, the deposits are interpreted to be related to intrusive activity. The following figures help show the characteristics of an Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS). Figure 8-1 shows schematic cross section of the key geologic elements of an IRGS with a structurally controlled epithermal deposit model, of the main gold mineralization modified from Robert & Others (2007), and Breen (2020). Figure 8-2 (modified from SRK Consulting (Canada), Inc. (2011), (2012) and (M3 Engineering and Technology Corporation, 2014) illustrates the spatial relationships of each major deposit type, the intrusion(s), and the associated hydrothermal systems (Sillitoe, 1991).

Figure 8-1 Mineralization Model for IRGS at Horse Heaven Gold Project

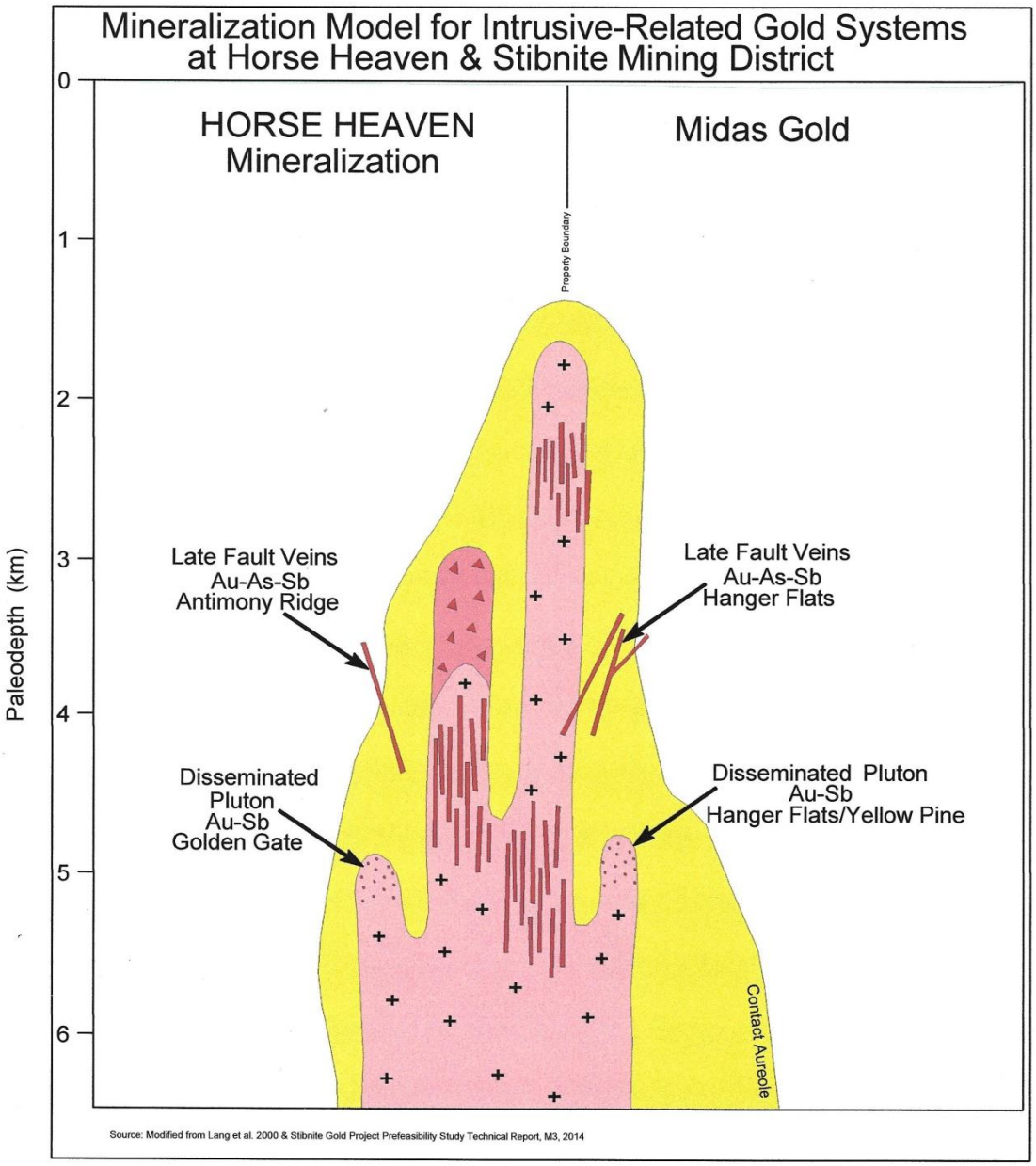
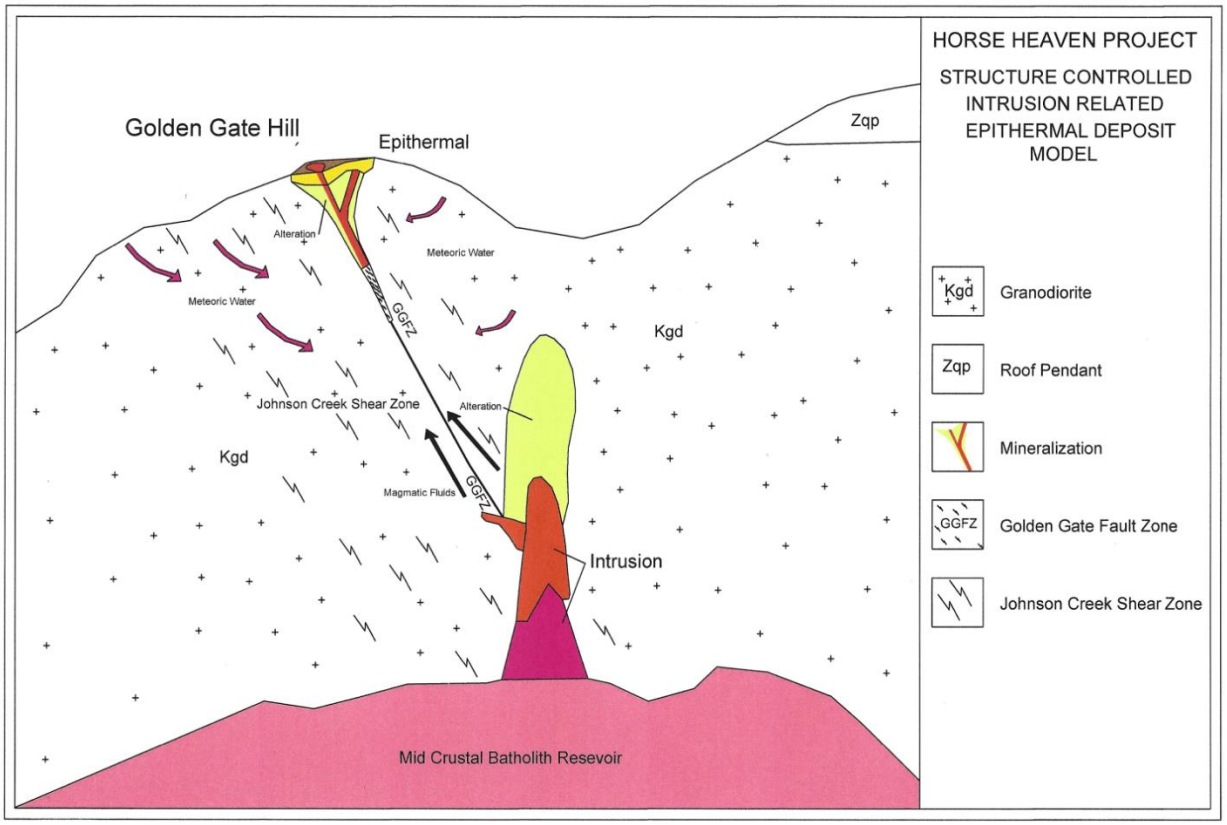


Figure 8-2 Spatial Relation for Various Deposit Types at the Horse Heaven Gold Project



Detailed geological alteration mapping with soil and rock sampling for geochemical analysis, combined with geophysical surveys to focus in on buried anomalies are recommended as the tools, to explore for the targets in these type of deposit models. These factors, along with the known characteristics of epithermal and IRGS gold mineralization, should guide future exploration activity at the project (Robert & Others, 2007).

9 EXPLORATION

All exploration at the project is historical in nature and described in Section 6 of this report.

10 DRILLING

All drilling at the project is historical in nature and described in Section 6 of this report.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS & SECURITY

Hybrid has not conducted any exploration where samples were collected on the Horse Heaven Gold Project. The sampling detailed in Section 6 of this report is historical in nature and can be presumed to have been conducted by or under the supervision of qualified and reputable professionals. However, the author cannot comment on the procedures for sampling, assay, QA/QC or security.

The author recommends future exploration be conducted with robust record keeping and all work be organized in a data base going forward. Items to consider for the project are, 1) designate procedures for data collecting, sampling, and QA/QC for analytical work, 2) increase assay confidence through systematic selection of samples for check assays at a second analytical laboratory, 3) continue to review the work of analytical laboratories utilized for future work, and 4) catalogue locations of any archived sample reject material and pulps.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author reviewed the historical data provided by Hybrid, much of which came from previous geologist's files associated with the project. The author also examined a historical data base of reports, assays and maps on the Horse Heaven Gold Project, maintained by the Idaho Geological Survey.

The property visits by the author in October and December 2020 helped verify the GGFZ site at the East Fork South Fork of the Salmon River near Vibika creek (Figure 7-2) and where it intersects Johnson Creek. The author believes that the alteration present points to potential mineralization at the project. The author also met with Mr. Oberbillig and Mr. Breen at the project on October 10, 2020 to discuss some of the project's history and past work conducted at the project. There was no way to verify the historical sampling as many of the sample location have been overgrown, mined or reclaimed, and drill cuttings, core and pulp material are long lost. The author reviewed the historical information and, although the data is unverified, the author trusts the combination of, the volume of historical information, recency of some work, and knowing the person responsible for collecting part of the data, this is acceptable for this technical report.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING & METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No resource estimates have been prepared for the Issuer.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable.

16 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable.

19 MARKET STUDIES & CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING & SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable.

21 CAPITAL & OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Midas Gold Corporation's Stibnite Gold Project (Stibnite) is immediately adjacent to the Horse Heaven Gold Project. The east boundary of the project and the west boundary of Stibnite share a common property boundary. Both projects also have similar rocks in age and structural controls with mineralization found along parallel shear zones with similar occurrences of gold, antimony and tungsten.

The Stibnite deposit model is an Intrusion Related Gold System (IRG) with structurally controlled epithermal mineralization in north-south and north-east shear zones. Mineralization at Stibnite has occurred over 20 million years of time. The long-lived hydrothermal systems indicate deep seated igneous

activity in an area of crustal weakness allowing multiple phases of mineralization to deposit a large area of enhanced gold, antimony and tungsten mineralization.

Stibnite is an advanced staged gold-antimony project going through the permitting stage. Midas Gold Corp announced the results of their feasibility study on December 22, 2020 with report scheduled to be published by February 2021. (Midas Gold Corporation, 2020). Stibnite's Measured and Indicated mineral resource contains 132.2 million tonnes at 1.42 g/t Au, 2.07 g/t Ag and 0.07% Sb. The mine plan is to produce 301,000 ounces of Au per year over a 15-year mine life, via open pit mining.

Figure 23-1 Midas Gold Corporation Reported Highlights of Feasibility Study

Component	Early Production Years 1-4	Life-of-Mine Years 1-15
Recovered Gold [3] Total	1,862 koz	4,284 koz
Recovered Antimony[1] Total	76 millon lbs	118 million lbs
Recovered Gold [3] Annual Average	466 koz/yr	301 koz/yr
Cash Costs[3] (Net of by-product credits)	$317/oz	$528/oz
All-in Sustaining Costs[3] (Net of by-product credits)	$427/oz	$625/oz
Initial Capital – including contingency	$1,292 million	

Component	Early Production Years 1-4	Life-of-Mine Years 1-15
Case B at US$1,600/oz gold (Base Case) [2]		
After-Tax Net Present Value 5%	$1,347 million	
Annual Average EBITDA	$576 million	$298 million
Annual Average After Tax Free Cash Flow	$509 million	$248 million
Internal Rate of Return (After-tax)	22.3%	
Payback Period in Years (After-tax)	2.9 years	
Case C at US$1,850/oz gold [2]		
After-Tax Net Present Value 5%	$1,900 million	
Annual Average EBITDA	$689 million	$368 million
Annual Average After Tax Free Cash Flow	$594 million	$302 million
Internal Rate of Return (After-tax)	27.7%	
Payback Period in Years (After-tax)	2.5 years	

(1) Antimony is a chemical element included on the U.S. Interior Department's list of Critical Minerals.
(2) Base case prices US$1,600/oz gold, $20/oz silver and $3.50/lb antimony, Case C price based on metal selling prices of US$1,850/oz gold, $24/oz silver and $3.50/lb antimony, Post-Tax NPV at 5% discount rate.
(3) In this release, "M" = million, "k" = thousand, all amounts in US$, gold and silver reported in troy ounces ("oz").
(4) See non-International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") measures below.
(5) All numbers have been rounded in above table and may not sum correctly.
(6) The FS assumes 100% equity financing of the Project.

The author of this technical report was unable to verify the information in this section, and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

24 Other Relevant Data & Information

All relevant data and information regarding the project are discussed in the body of this report.

25 INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

In early 1900, when the first prospectors explored the current project area, they discovered favorable geology and mineralization. Work performed since discovery, has included exploration for gold, antimony and tungsten, with small production of antimony and tungsten. Evaluation of the results of past geochemical soil surveys, rock sampling, geological mapping, RC drilling, and airborne geophysical survey show evidence of the presence of at least two primary exploration targets.

The two key areas of mineralization at the project are the GGFZ, hosting the -tungsten mineralization; and the ARFZ, hosting auriferous quartz-antimony mineralization, these are the main exploration targets on the property. Both zones warrant further exploration to help demonstrate the potential of gold mineralization along strike and down dip. This can be accomplished initially through localized geophysical, geochemical, and geological surveys. The surveys should be confined to the known size of each respective zone which range from 1.2 km to 3 km in length and 0.2 km to 0.5 km in width. There are sections of these two areas which should be drill tested to confirm and potentially expand known gold mineralization. Previous drilling must be confirmed, and additional drill hole locations derived from information gained from interpretation of a project-wide database and minor targeted geological work.

There are three geophysical anomalies where exploration work has not been done to determine if there is significant gold mineralization associated with them. The first anomaly is a large, project-scale magnetic high, underlying a circular topographical high, occurring on both the Horse Heaven Gold Project and the Midas Gold Stibnite Gold project. The second and third anomalies are smaller and appear to be intrusive plugs, they are east of the GGFZ and on strike with the Profile Creek Fault to the south. These two anomalies are possible sources of heat and hydrothermal mineralizing fluids which channeled along the GGFZ and ARFZ, concentrating the mineralization found at Golden Gate Hill and Antimony Ridge. An IP/resistivity or CS-AMT geophysical survey to map all these targets at depth, will be required to accurately verify these anomalies.

The project warrants additional exploration to determine the consistency and continuity of mineralization in the two main zones of known anomalous and better gold, tungsten and antimony mineralization. The project shows a potential for additional unknown areas of concentrated gold, antimony or tungsten mineralization. Exploration for these areas on the property should follow recommendations based on attributes of an intrusive related gold system with an epithermal system as the mineral deposit model.

The Horse Heaven project is exposed to risks typical of an early stage exploration property. The reader is cautioned that while the property is believed to have good potential for hosting gold mineralization capable of supporting a mining venture, the project faces the usual economic risks and uncertainties common to the precious and base metal exploration industry worldwide.

Significant risks include:

- Stability of gold price; a fall in metal price would seriously impact the economic viability of any exploration-mining operation.
- The current laws may change in the federal or state governments regarding their granting of title and permits to conduct exploration or mining programs.
- Environmental and archeological work my find issues or limit the use of portions of the property.
- Resources such as water, power and labor may not be available when needed.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author states the flowing recommendations for the project.

- Compile all existing data, including drill logs, into a comprehensive project database, to understand the distribution of mineralization and for historical preservation.
- Drill test on the GGFZ and the ARFZ. This mineralization was tested on a limited basis through historical drilling and sampling but, given the nature of epithermal and intrusion related gold system gold deposit types, there is reason to believe gold mineralization may extend along strike and at depth. Drilling in each zone should twin one historical drill hole with additional locations selected based on updated project database and geological mapping and sampling.
- Detailed geologic mapping and prospecting of the soil grid areas.
- Re-sampling of selected geochemical lines using multi-element geochemical techniques to confirm the location of the anomalous gold in soils. Complete the soil grids from the 2012 sampling program. Expand these grids as necessary, if there is evidence of mineralization meeting the parameters of the work program.
- Conduct contour soil sampling and prospecting along trend to the NE and SW along the GGFZ.
- Complete geochemical stream sediment sampling survey to provide information from catchment areas averaging 1 to 1.5 km^2, providing localized source areas of the anomalies. The density of sampling should be 300 m to 500 m for sampling spacing.
- Perform ground magnetic and very low frequency (VLF) surveying of the soil grid area to detail the geophysical anomalies.
- Conduct IP/resistivity or CS-AMT surveying to map the two main targets at depth.
- Plan areas of trenching and/or drilling at the most compelling anomalies.

26.1 PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM

Recommended work on the project is separated into two phases. The first phase will be data compilation, and targeted geophysics, geochemistry, and geologic mapping based on the above recommendations. The information gathered during the first phase of work will determine if, and/or how the second work phase is completed.

The second phase is drilling at two areas of historical drilling on the property, the Golden Gate and Antimony Ridge fault zones. To advance to the second phase work plan, there must be adequate evidence of elevated gold mineralization in surface samples, and that these sample locations, with mapping can be geologically tied to structural and formational continuity with the historical drilling at each zone. Cross-sections or a 3D model of the historical and exploration data collected from the phase one work program should be used to help determine the drill collar locations. Drilling in each zone should twin a minimum of one historical drill hole, with the additional locations selected by a geologist based on all available project data.

All samples collected should be assayed for multiple element geochemistry and be fire assayed for gold.

26.2 PHASE I WORK PROGRAM

This work program includes data compilation, and targeted geophysics, geochemistry, and geologic mapping. Total cost of the program is estimated to be $168,500.

26.2.1 Data Compilation

Data should be complied into a database and then interpreted by a geologist for use in future exploration plans with emphasis on the 2012-2018 historical work.

Admin (3 weeks)	$8,000
Geologist (2 weeks)	$12,200
Total	$20,200

26.2.2 Exploration Field Work

The following work can be modified and conducted in the order recommended by the geologist's interpretation of the project database.

Geophysics as required based on interpretations of database

IP/resistivity or CS-AMT (est.)	$45,000
VLF (est.)	$35,000
Total	$80,000

Geochemical sample lines for soils and rock chips

Geotech (4 weeks)	$16,800
Assay (400 samples)	$12,000
Field supplies/transportation	$2,100
Total	$30,900

Geologic mapping and sampling of the GGFZ and the ARFZ areas

Geologist (4 weeks)	$28,000
Assay (210 samples)	$6,300
Field supplies/transportation	$2,100
Total	$37,400

26.3 PHASE II WORK PROGRAM

This work program includes drilling up to 10 RC holes at two known areas of elevated gold mineralization. As these are two distinct areas of the project the work can be done independently or simultaneously, estimated costs are based on conducting as individual events, this will allow for flexibility in future scheduling or possible permitting constraints. Drilling will require CE permitting with the USFS, estimates are based on road access drilling utilizing existing infrastructure where possible. Helicopter supported drilling is much more expensive but may be a cost-effective alternative considering the size of the project. Work disturbing more area than is permitted under a CE will trigger the next NEPA step and an EA for the disturbance will be required to adequately explore at the project. Total cost of the program is estimated to be $641,000.

26.3.1 Golden Gate Fault Zone

Up to ten RC drill holes to depths of up to 250 m

Drilling (2,500 m)	$205,000
Assay (1,750 samples)	$52,500
Oversight (20 days)	
Geologist	$20,000
Geotech	$10,000
Field supplies/transportation	$3,000
Permitting	$15,000
Construction	$15,000
Total	$320,500

26.3.2 Antimony Ridge Fault Zone

Up to ten RC drill holes to depths of up to 250 m

Drilling (2,500 m)	$205,000
Assay (1,750 samples)	$52,500
Oversight (20 days)	
Geologist	$20,000
Geotech	10,000
Field supplies/transportation	$3,000
Permitting	$15,000
Construction	$15,000
Total	$320,500

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CERTIFICATES

I, Daniel W. Kalmbach, CPG, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist at: 908 E 10th Street, Davenport, Iowa 52803

2. I hold a Bachelor of Science in Geology (1999) from the College of Mining and Earth Resources at the University of Idaho.

3. I am a member in good standing and Certified Professional Geologist (CPG-11732) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists.

4. I have worked as a geologist since 1999; I have held staff and management positions with private and public companies in the field of geology, mining, exploration, development, and environmental science, and as an independent geologist. I have supported or authored multiple technical reports on minerals properties, and am actively involved in resource estimation, geologic work in exploration, development and mining, and project management. I have over 17 years of experience in the minerals exploration, development, and production fields. Primary commodities I work with are gold, copper, lithium, silver, zinc, uranium and PGMs. Deposit types I work with are Carlin, epithermal/mesothermal, porphyry, IRG, VMS, IOCG, contact/skarn, replacement, orogenic, placer/paleo-placer, breccia pipe. Most of my work is in North America, I have worked on projects in Turkey, and the Caribbean.

5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" (QP) set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined 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.

6. I am the author of the technical report titled "*Technical Report on the Horse Heaven Gold Project, Valley County, Idaho*" with an effective date of January 21, 2021 (the "Technical Report"). I take responsibility for the information in all Sections and the overall composition of the Technical Report.

7. I most recently visited the property that is the subject of this Technical Report on December 18, 2020 for one day, I also visited the property on October 10, 2020 for one day. I have had no other involvement with this property prior to preparing this Technical Report.

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

9. I am independent of the Issuer; I am independent from, and have no relationship with the Property or the property Vendor according to TSX Venture Exchange Mining and Standard Guidelines and as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and Section 1.5 of the NI 43-101CP.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report was prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchanges or other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on the websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Daniel W. Kalmbach, CPG

"*Daniel Kalmbach* "

Associate, Willoughby & Associates, PLLC

Date of Signing: January 21, 2021

APPENDIX A – ANTIMONY RIDGE HISTORICAL DRILL HOLE DATA

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
87-GGR-11	621370	4976769			109.73	30.48	42.67	**12.19**	**0.617**
						47.24	51.82	**4.57**	**0.627**
87-GGR-12	621667	4976895	270	-50	121.92	7.62	9.14	**1.52**	**1.520**
						18.29	27.43	**9.14**	**2.112**
						35.05	42.67	**7.62**	**0.901**
						100.59	105.16	**4.57**	**0.648**
87-GGR-13	621655	4976825	270	-50	121.92	45.72	48.77	**3.05**	**0.495**
						74.68	82.30	**7.62**	**1.024**
87-GGR-14	621693	4976748	270	-50	121.92	88.39	91.44	**3.05**	**0.795**
						102.11	103.63	**1.52**	**0.790**
						112.78	114.30	**1.52**	**1.060**
87-GGR-15	621725	4976902	No Assay						
87-GGR-16	621575	4976851	315	-50	91.44	13.72	15.24	**1.52**	**0.625**
						24.38	33.53	**9.14**	**1.148**
87-GGR-17	621550	4976766	315	-50	121.92	16.76	19.81	**3.05**	**0.59**
						45.72	51.82	**6.10**	**1.06**
					including	45.72	47.24	**1.52**	**2.73**
87-GGR-18	621431	4976856	270	-50	121.92	22.86	24.38	**1.52**	**1.085**
						48.77	51.82	**3.05**	**0.600**
						54.86	56.39	**1.52**	**1.155**
87-GGR-19	621305	4976718	270	-50	94.49	0.00	7.62	**7.62**	**0.516**
						16.76	22.86	**6.10**	**0.631**
						35.05	38.10	**3.05**	**0.890**
87-GGR-20	621348	4976721	No Assay						
87-GGR-21	621198	4976544	No Assay						
87-GGR-22	621152	4976595	No Assay						
87-GGR-23	621215	4976636	No Assay						
87-GGR-24	621198	4976544	No Assay						
87-GGR-25	621343	4976802	No Assay						
87-GGR-26	621431	4976856	No Assay						
87-GGR-27	621496	4976760	No Assay						
87-GGR-47	621544	4976901	315	-50	105.16	21.34	25.91	**4.57**	**1.066**
87-GGR-48	621620	4976982	90	-50	118.87	0.00	118.87	**118.87**	**0.065**
87-GGR-52	621730	4976676	90	-50	45.72	0.00	45.72	**45.72**	**0.026**
87-GGR-53	621730	4976676	270	-50	62.48	0	62.48	**60.96**[1]	**0.147**
87-GGR-54	621492	4976855	90	-50	30.48	0.00	30.48	**30.48**	**0.340**
	621370	4976769				1.52	6.10	**4.57**	**0.853**

Notes: UTM Datum WGS 84 Zone 11, [1] one sample missing in interval

APPENDIX B – GOLDEN GATE HILL HISTORICAL DRILL HOLE DATA

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
94-1	619903	4978955	300	-55	152.4	0	152.4	152.4	0.489
						18.29	25.91	7.62	0.554
						36.58	41.15	4.57	0.61
						60.96	70.1	9.14	0.675
						105.16	132.59	27.43	0.891
					including	105.16	111.25	6.1	1.073
					including	120.4	126.49	6.1	1.158
94-2	619872	4978870	300	-50	170.69	0	170.69	170.69	0.627
						102.11	109.73	7.62	0.616
						112.78	170.69	57.91	1.104
					including	123.45	150.88	27.43	1.564
					including	137.16	149.35	12.19	1.843
94-3	619842	4978818	300	-50	167.64	0	167.64	167.64	0.269
						89.92	96.01	6.1	0.608
94-4	619867	4978941	300	-55	121.92	0	121.92	121.92	0.508
						70.1	77.72	7.62	1.162
					including	97.54	118.87	21.34	0.981
94-5	619856	4978913	300	-50	121.92	0	121.92	121.92	0.552
						3.05	9.14	6.1	1.058
						88.39	121.92	33.53	1.058
					including	99.06	121.92	22.86	1.255
94-6	619845	4978887	300	-50	152.4	0	152.4	152.4	0.495
						47.24	53.34	6.1	1.653
						100.59	134.11	33.53	0.797
94-7	619835	4978854	300	50	167.64	0	167.64	162.54*	0.457
			4 missing samples*			103.63	111.25	7.62	0.684
						120.4	141.73	21.34	1.125
					including	128.02	138.69	10.67	1.611
86-GGR-1	619853	4979099	140	-50	70.1	0	70.1	70.1	0.784
						21.34	51.82	30.48	1.354
						54.86	67.06	12.19	0.634
86-GGR-2	619832	4978811	34	-50	105.16	0	105.16	105.16	0.154
86-GGR-3	location unknown				105.16	0	105.16	105.16	0.13
86-GGR-4	location unknown				91.44	0	91.44	91.44	0.107
86-GGR-5	location unknown				91.44	0	91.44	91.44	0.259
86-GGR-6	location unknown			-50	91.44	0	91.44	91.44	0.129

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
86-GGR-7	location unknown			-50	105.16	0	105.16	105.16	0.206
						33.53	38.1	4.57	0.877
86-GGR-8	location unknown			-50	105.16	0	105.16	105.16	0.157
86-GGR-9	location unknown			-50	16.76	0	16.76	16.76	0.081
86-GGR-10	620152	4977610	320	-50	105.16	0	105.16	105.16	0.787
					including	7.62	103.63	96.01	0.823
					including	27.43	79.25	51.82	0.99
					including	45.72	56.39	10.67	1.139
87-GGR-28	619825	4979106	137	-50	121.92	0	121.92	121.92	0.352
						35.05	41.15	6.1	0.648
						45.72	53.34	7.62	0.588
87-GGR-29	619882	4979090	120	-50	121.92	0	121.92	121.92	0.408
						6.1	21.34	15.24	0.811
						41.15	51.82	10.67	0.529
87-GGR-30	619911	4979083	310	-48	121.92	0	121.92	121.92	0.397
						24.38	28.96	4.57	0.583
						36.58	50.29	13.72	0.832
						59.44	65.53	6.1	0.594
87-GGR-31	619799	4979048	158	-55	88.39	0	88.39	85.34*	0.937
			2 missing samples*			25.91	42.67	16.76	0.861
						50.29	88.39	38.18	1.459
87-GGR-32	619750	4978974	120	-55	152.4	0	152.4	150.88*	0.94
			1 missing sample*			28.96	60.96	32	0.771
						64.01	152.4	88.39	1.258
87-GGR-33	619708	4978908	109	-45	152.4	3.05	152.4	149.35*	0.628
			2 missing samples*			38.1	56.39	18.29	0.822
						91.44	94.49	3.05	0.965
						97.54	114.3	16.76	1.256
						118.87	152.4	33.53	1.005
87-GGR-34	619842	4979012	120	-50	121.92	0	121.92	117.35*	0.551
			3 Missing Samples*			82.3	92.97	10.67	0.697
						97.54	105.16	7.62	0.646
87-GGR-35	619854	4979001	300	-50	121.92	0	121.92	115.78*	0.417
			6 missing samples*			51.82	60.96	9.14	0.53
						65.53	70.1	4.57	0.703
						96.01	100.59	4.57	0.893
87-GGR-36	619843	4978971	255	-50	121.92	0	121.92	121.92	0.41
						57.91	64.01	6.1	0.51

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
						73.15	103.63	30.48	0.712
					including	76.2	83.82	7.62	1.079
87-GGR-37	619672	4979080	120	-50	89.92	0	89.92	89.92	0.43
						15.24	21.34	6.1	0.521
						27.43	33.53	6.1	0.529
						38.1	42.67	4.57	0.657
						57.91	76.2	18.29	0.545
87-GGR-38	6196663	4979160	320	-50	123.45	0	123.45	123.45	0.045
						35.05	36.58	1.52	0.715
87-GGR-39	619619	4978711	120	-45	152.4	3.05	152.4	146.3*	0.338
			4 missing samples*			21.34	33.53	12.19	0.745
						68.58	74.68	6.1	0.756
						85.35	88.39	3.05	0.568
						102.11	106.68	4.57	0.656
87-GGR-40	619792	4978709	335	-45	152.4	0	152.4	150.88*	0.29
			1 missing sample*			134.11	152.4	18.29	0.678
87-GGR-41	619676	4978953	120	-41	121.92	0	121.92	121.92	0.347
						70.1	80.77	10.67	0.539
						106.68	115.83	9.14	0.493
87-GGR-42	location unknown				121.92	0	121.92	121.92	0.263
						0	10.67	10.67	0.75
						18.29	22.86	4.57	0.71
						44.2	48.77	4.57	0.507
87-GGR-43	620060	4977711	345	-50	121.92	0	121.92	120.4*	0.21
			1 missing sample*						
87-GGR-44	620107	4977649	345	-50	105.16	0	105.16	102.11*	0.485
			2 missing samples*			6.1	16.76	10.67	0.697
						18.29	33.53	15.24	0.642
						47.24	53.34	6.1	0.6
						57.91	62.48	4.57	0.619
						65.53	73.15	7.62	0.639
						76.2	82.3	6.1	0.687
87-GGR-45	620158	4977603	345	-50	121.92	0	121.92	118.87*	0.65
			2 missing samples*			7.62	15.24	7.62	0.511
						18.29	27.43	9.14	0.537
						35.05	48.77	13.72	0.62
						56.39	59.44	3.05	0.607
						60.96	121.92	60.96	0.828

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
						71.63	112.78	41.15	0.946
87-GGR-46	location unknown				48.77	0	48.77	48.77	0.16
						1.52	4.57	3.05	0.564
87-GGR-49	location unknown				121.92	0	121.92	121.92	0.303
						65.53	67.06	1.52	2.446
						77.72	85.35	7.62	0.909
						94.49	103.63	9.14	1.753
					including	97.54	103.63	6.1	2.258
87-GGR-50	location unknown				121.92	0	121.92	121.92	0.055
						65.53	67.06	1.52	1.3
87-GGR-51	location unknown				80.77	0	80.77	80.77	0.016

Notes: Datum: UTM WGS 84 Zone 11, * missing sample in interval

APPENDIX C – HORSE HEAVEN GOLD PROJECT CLAIMS LIST

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 1	368331	IMC210001	NW 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 2	368332	IMC210002	SW 1/4 Sec. 28 NW 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 3	368333	IMC210003	NW 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 4	368340	IMC210004	SW 1/4 Sec. 28 SE 1/4 Sec. 28 NW 1/4 Sec. 28 NE 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 5	368344	IMC210005	NW 1/4 Sec. 28 NE 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 6	368346	IMC210006	SE 1/4 Sec. 28 NE 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 7	368348	IMC210007	NE 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 8	368350	IMC210008	SE 1/4 Sec. 28 NE 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 9	368352	IMC210009	NE 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 10	368354	IMC210010	SE 1/4 Sec. 28 NE 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 11	368356	IMC210011	SW 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 12	368358	IMC210012	SW 1/4 Sec. 27 SE 1/4 Sec. 28 NW 1/4 Sec. 27 NE 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 13	368361	IMC210013	SW 1/4 Sec. 28 SE 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 14	368363	IMC210014	SW 1/4 Sec. 27 NW 1/4 Sec. 27	19	8
HH 15	368365	IMC210015	SE 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 16	368366	IMC210016	SW 1/4 Sec. 28 NW 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 17	368368	IMC210017	SE 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 18	368370	IMC210018	SW 1/4 Sec. 28 SE 1/4 Sec. 28 NW 1/4 Sec. 33 NE 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 19	368372	IMC210019	SE 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 20	368374	IMC210020	SE 1/4 Sec. 28 NE 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 21	368379	IMC210021	SW 1/4 Sec. 27 SE 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 22	368381	IMC210022	SE 1/4 Sec. 28 NE 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 23	368383	IMC210023	SW 1/4 Sec. 27	19	8
HH 24	368385	IMC210024	SE 1/4 Sec. 28 NE 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 25	368387	IMC210025	SW 1/4 Sec. 27	19	8
HH 26	368389	IMC210026	SW 1/4 Sec. 27 SE 1/4 Sec. 28 NW 1/4 Sec. 34 NE 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 27	368391	IMC210027	SW 1/4 Sec. 27	19	8
HH 28	368392	IMC210028	SW 1/4 Sec. 27 NW 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 29	368441	IMC210029	SW 1/4 Sec. 27	19	8
HH 30	368443	IMC210030	SW 1/4 Sec. 27 NW 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 31	368445	IMC210031	SW 1/4 Sec. 27 SE 1/4 Sec. 27	19	8
HH 32	368447	IMC210032	SW 1/4 Sec. 27 NW 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 33	368451	IMC210033	SE 1/4 Sec. 27	19	8
HH 34	368453	IMC210034	SW 1/4 Sec. 27 NW 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 35	368455	IMC210035	SE 1/4 Sec. 27	19	8
HH 36	368458	IMC210036	SW 1/4 Sec. 27 SE 1/4 Sec. 27 NW 1/4 Sec. 34 NE 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 37	368460	IMC210037	SE 1/4 Sec. 27	19	8
HH 38	368462	IMC210038	SE 1/4 Sec. 27 NE 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 39	368463	IMC210039	SW 1/4 Sec. 26 SE 1/4 Sec. 27	19	8
HH 40	368465	IMC210040	SE 1/4 Sec. 27 NE 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 41	368467	IMC210041	SW 1/4 Sec. 26	19	8
HH 42	368472	IMC210042	SE 1/4 Sec. 27 NE 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 43	368474	IMC210043	SW 1/4 Sec. 26	19	8
HH 44	368477	IMC210044	SW 1/4 Sec. 26 SE 1/4 Sec. 27 NW 1/4 Sec. 35 NE 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 45	368479	IMC210045	SW 1/4 Sec. 26	19	8
HH 46	368481	IMC210046	SW 1/4 Sec. 26 NW 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 47	368482	IMC210047	SW 1/4 Sec. 26	19	8
HH 48	368483	IMC210048	SW 1/4 Sec. 26 NW 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 49	368484	IMC210049	SW 1/4 Sec. 26 SE 1/4 Sec. 26	19	8
HH 50	368485	IMC210050	SW 1/4 Sec. 26 NW 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 51	368486	IMC210051	SE 1/4 Sec. 26	19	8
HH 52	368487	IMC210052	SW 1/4 Sec. 26 NW 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 53	368488	IMC210053	SE 1/4 Sec. 26	19	8
HH 54	368489	IMC210054	SW 1/4 Sec. 26 SE 1/4 Sec. 26 NW 1/4 Sec. 35 NE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 55	368490	IMC210055	SE 1/4 Sec. 26	19	8
HH 56	368491	IMC210056	SE 1/4 Sec. 26 NE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 57	368492	IMC210057	SW 1/4 Sec. 25 SE 1/4 Sec. 26	19	8
HH 58	368493	IMC210058	SE 1/4 Sec. 26 NE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 59	368495	IMC210059	SW 1/4 Sec. 25	19	8
HH 60	368497	IMC210060	SE 1/4 Sec. 26 NE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 61	368500	IMC210061	SE 1/4 Sec. 25	19	8
HH 62	368502	IMC210062	SW 1/4 Sec. 25 SE 1/4 Sec. 26 NW 1/4 Sec. 36 NE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 63	368504	IMC210063	(SW 1/4 Sec. 30) SE 1/4 Sec. 25	19	8 (9)
HH 64	368505	IMC210064	SW 1/4 Sec. 25 NW 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 65	368506	IMC210065	SW 1/4 Sec. 30	19	9
HH 66	368514	IMC210066	SW 1/4 Sec. 25 NW 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 67	368516	IMC210067	SW 1/4 Sec. 30	19	9
HH 68	368518	IMC210068	SW 1/4 Sec. 25 NW 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 69	368520	IMC210069	SW 1/4 Sec. 30	19	9
HH 70	368522	IMC210070	SW 1/4 Sec. 25 SE 1/4 Sec. 25 NW 1/4 Sec. 36 NE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 71	368524	IMC210071	SW 1/4 Sec. 30 SE 1/4 Sec. 30	19	9
HH 72	368526	IMC210072	SE 1/4 Sec. 25 NE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 73	368528	IMC210073	SE 1/4 Sec. 30	19	9
HH 74	368530	IMC210074	SE 1/4 Sec. 25 NE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 75	368532	IMC210075	SE 1/4 Sec. 30	19	9
HH 76	368534	IMC210076	SE 1/4 Sec. 25 NE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 77	368536	IMC210077	SE 1/4 Sec. 30	19	9
HH 78	368538	IMC210078	SE 1/4 Sec. 25 NE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 79	368540	IMC210079	SE 1/4 Sec. 30	19	9
HH 80	368542	IMC210080	(SW 1/4 Sec. 30) SE 1/4 Sec. 25 (NW 1/4 Sec. 31) NE 1/4 Sec.36	19	8(9)
HH 81	368545	IMC210081	SW 1/4 Sec. 29 SE 1/4 Sec. 30	19	9
HH 82	368547	IMC210082	SW 1/4 Sec. 30 NW 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 83	368549	IMC210083	SW 1/4 Sec. 29	19	9
HH 84	368551	IMC210084	SW 1/4 Sec. 30 NW 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 85	368553	IMC210085	SW 1/4 Sec. 29	19	9
HH 86	368555	IMC210086	SW 1/4 Sec. 30 NW 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 87	368557	IMC210087	SW 1/4 Sec. 29	19	9
HH 88	368559	IMC210088	SW 1/4 Sec. 30 SE 1/4 Sec. 30 NW 1/4 Sec. 31 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 89	368561	IMC210089	SW 1/4 Sec. 29 SE 1/4 Sec. 29	19	9
HH 90	368563	IMC210090	SE 1/4 Sec. 30 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 91	368570	IMC210091	SE 1/4 Sec. 29	19	9
HH 92	368573	IMC210092	SE 1/4 Sec. 30 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 93	368575	IMC210093	SE 1/4 Sec. 29	19	9
HH 94	368577	IMC210094	SE 1/4 Sec. 30 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 95	368579	IMC210095	SE 1/4 Sec. 29	19	9
HH 96	368581	IMC210096	SE 1/4 Sec. 30 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 97	368585	IMC210097	SW 1/4 Sec. 28 SE 1/4 Sec. 29	19	9
HH 98	368587	IMC210098	SW 1/4 Sec. 29 SE 1/4 Sec. 30 NW 1/4 Sec. 32 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 99	368589	IMC210099	SW 1/4 Sec. 28	19	9
HH 100	368591	IMC210100	SW 1/4 Sec. 29 NW 1/4 Sec. 32	19	9
HH 101	368330	IMC210101	SW 1/4 Sec. 33 NW 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 102	368334	IMC210102	SW 1/4 Sec. 29 NW 1/4 Sec. 32	19	9
HH 103	368335	IMC210103	SW 1/4 Sec. 33 SE 1/4 Sec. 33 NW 1/4 Sec. 33 NE 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 104	368336	IMC210104	SW 1/4 Sec. 29 NW 1/4 Sec. 32	19	9
HH 105	368337	IMC210105	SE 1/4 Sec. 33 NE 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 106	368338	IMC210106	SW 1/4 Sec. 29 SE 1/4 Sec. 29 NW 1/4 Sec. 32 NE 1/4 Sec. 32	19	9
HH 107	368339	IMC210107	SE 1/4 Sec. 33 NE 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 108	368341	IMC210108	SE 1/4 Sec. 29 NE 1/4 Sec. 32	19	9
HH 109	368342	IMC210109	SE 1/4 Sec. 33 NE 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 110	368343	IMC210110	SE 1/4 Sec. 29 NE 1/4 Sec. 32	19	9
HH 111	368345	IMC210111	SW 1/4 Sec. 34 SE 1/4 Sec. 33 NW 1/4 Sec. 34 NE 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 112	368347	IMC210112	SE 1/4 Sec. 29 NE 1/4 Sec. 32	19	9
HH 113	368349	IMC210113	SW 1/4 Sec. 34 NW 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 114	368351	IMC210114	SE 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 115	368353	IMC210115	SW 1/4 Sec. 34 NW 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 116	368355	IMC210116	SW 1/4 Sec. 34 SE 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 117	368357	IMC210117	SW 1/4 Sec. 34 NW 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 118	368359	IMC210118	SW 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 119	368360	IMC210119	SW 1/4 Sec. 34 NW 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 120	368362	IMC210120	SW 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 121	368364	IMC210121	SW 1/4 Sec. 34 SE 1/4 Sec. 34 NW 1/4 Sec. 34 NE 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 122	368367	IMC210122	SW 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 123	368369	IMC210123	SE 1/4 Sec. 34 NE 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 124	368371	IMC210124	SW 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 125	368373	IMC210125	SE 1/4 Sec. 34 NE 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 126	368375	IMC210126	SW 1/4 Sec. 34 SE 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 127	368376	IMC210127	SE 1/4 Sec. 34 NE 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 128	368377	IMC210128	SE 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 129	368378	IMC210129	SW 1/4 Sec. 35 SE 1/4 Sec. 34 NW 1/4 Sec. 35 NE 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 130	368380	IMC210130	SE 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 131	368382	IMC210131	SW 1/4 Sec. 35 NW 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 132	368384	IMC210132	SE 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 133	368386	IMC210133	SW 1/4 Sec. 35 NW 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 134	368388	IMC210134	SW 1/4 Sec. 35 SE 1/4 Sec. 34	19	8
HH 135	368390	IMC210135	SW 1/4 Sec. 35 NW 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 136	368393	IMC210136	SW 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 137	368394	IMC210137	SW 1/4 Sec. 35 SE 1/4 Sec. 35 NW 1/4 Sec. 35 NE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 138	368395	IMC210138	SW 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 139	368396	IMC210139	SE 1/4 Sec. 35 NE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 140	368402	IMC210140	SW 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 141	368403	IMC210141	SE 1/4 Sec. 35 NE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 142	368404	IMC210142	SW 1/4 Sec. 35 SE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 143	368405	IMC210143	SE 1/4 Sec. 35 NE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 144	368406	IMC210144	SE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 145	368407	IMC210145	SE 1/4 Sec. 35 NE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 146	368408	IMC210146	SE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 147	368409	IMC210147	SW 1/4 Sec. 36 SE 1/4 Sec. 35 NW 1/4 Sec. 36 NE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 148	368410	IMC210148	SE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 149	368411	IMC210149	SW 1/4 Sec. 36 NW 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 150	368412	IMC210150	SE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 151	368413	IMC210151	SW 1/4 Sec. 36 NW 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 152	368414	IMC210152	SW 1/4 Sec. 36 SE 1/4 Sec. 35	19	8
HH 153	368415	IMC210153	SW 1/4 Sec. 36 NW 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 154	368416	IMC210154	SW 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 155	368417	IMC210155	SW 1/4 Sec. 36 SE 1/4 Sec. 36 NW 1/4 Sec. 36 NE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 156	368418	IMC210156	SW 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 157	368419	IMC210157	SE 1/4 Sec. 36 NE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 158	368420	IMC210158	SW 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 159	368421	IMC210159	SE 1/4 Sec. 36 NE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 160	368422	IMC210160	SW 1/4 Sec. 36 SE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 161	368423	IMC210161	SE 1/4 Sec. 36 NE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 162	368424	IMC210162	SE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 163	368425	IMC210163	SE 1/4 Sec. 36 NE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 164	368426	IMC210164	SE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 165	368427	IMC210165	(SW 1/4 Sec. 31) SE 1/4 Sec. 36 (NW 1/4 Sec. 31) NE 1/4 Sec.36	19	8(9)
HH 166	368428	IMC210166	SE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 167	368429	IMC210167	SW 1/4 Sec. 31 NW 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 168	368430	IMC210168	SE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8
HH 169	368431	IMC210169	SW 1/4 Sec. 31 NW 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 170	368432	IMC210170	(SW 1/4 Sec. 31) SE 1/4 Sec. 36	19	8(9)
HH 171	368433	IMC210171	SW 1/4 Sec. 31 NW 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 172	368434	IMC210172	SW 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 173	368435	IMC210173	SW 1/4 Sec. 31 SE 1/4 Sec. 31 NW 1/4 Sec. 31 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 174	368436	IMC210174	SW 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 175	368437	IMC210175	SE 1/4 Sec. 31 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 176	368438	IMC210176	SW 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 177	368439	IMC210177	SE 1/4 Sec. 31 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 178	368440	IMC210178	SW 1/4 Sec. 31 SE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 179	368442	IMC210179	SE 1/4 Sec. 31 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 180	368444	IMC210180	SE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 181	368446	IMC210181	SE 1/4 Sec. 31 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 182	368448	IMC210182	SE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 183	368449	IMC210183	SW 1/4 Sec. 32 SE 1/4 Sec. 31 NW 1/4 Sec. 32 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 184	368450	IMC210184	SE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 185	368452	IMC210185	SW 1/4 Sec. 32 NW 1/4 Sec. 32	19	9
HH 186	368454	IMC210186	SE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 187	368456	IMC210187	SW 1/4 Sec. 32 NW 1/4 Sec. 32	19	9

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 188	368457	IMC210188	SW 1/4 Sec. 32 SE 1/4 Sec. 31	19	9
HH 189	368459	IMC210189	SW 1/4 Sec. 32 NW 1/4 Sec. 32	19	9
HH 190	368461	IMC210190	SW 1/4 Sec. 32	19	9
HH 191	368464	IMC210191	SW 1/4 Sec. 32 SE 1/4 Sec. 32 NW 1/4 Sec. 32 NE 1/4 Sec. 32	19	9
HH 192	368466	IMC210192	SE 1/4 Sec. NE 1/4 Sec. 4	18	8
HH 193	368468	IMC210193	(SE 1/4 Sec. 33) NE 1/4 Sec. 4	18(19)	8
HH 194	368469	IMC210194	SE 1/4 Sec. NW 1/4 Sec. 3 NE 1/4 Sec. 4	18	8
HH 195	368470	IMC210195	(SW 1/4 Sec. 34 SE 1/4 Sec. 33) NW 1/4 Sec. 3 NE 1/4 Sec. 4	18(19)	8
HH 196	368471	IMC210196	NW 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 197	368473	IMC210197	(SW 1/4 Sec. 34) NW 1/4 Sec. 3	18(19)	8
HH 198	368475	IMC210198	NW 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 199	368476	IMC210199	(SW 1/4 Sec. 34) NW 1/4 Sec. 3	18(19)	8
HH 200	368478	IMC210200	NW 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 201	368480	IMC210201	(SW 1/4 Sec. 34) NW 1/4 Sec. 3	18(19)	8
HH 202	368494	IMC210202	NW 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 203	368496	IMC210203	(SW 1/4 Sec. 34) NW 1/4 Sec. 3	18(19)	8
HH 204	368498	IMC210204	NW 1/4 Sec. 3 NE 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 205	368499	IMC210205	(SW 1/4 Sec. 34 SE 1/4 Sec. 34) NW 1/4 Sec. 3 NE 1/4 Sec. 3	18(19)	8
HH 206	368501	IMC210206	NE 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 207	368503	IMC210207	(SE 1/4 Sec. 34) NE 1/4 Sec. 3	18(19)	8
HH 208	368507	IMC210208	NE 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 209	368508	IMC210209	(SE 1/4 Sec. 34) NE 1/4 Sec. 3	18(19)	8
HH 210	368509	IMC210210	NE 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 211	368510	IMC210211	(SE 1/4 Sec. 34) NE 1/4 Sec. 3	18(19)	8
HH 212	368511	IMC210212	NW 1/4 Sec. 2 NE 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 213	368512	IMC210213	(SW 1/4 Sec. 35 SE 1/4 Sec. 34) NW 1/4 Sec. 2 NE 1/4 Sec. 3	18(19)	8
HH 214	368513	IMC210214	NW 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 215	368515	IMC210215	(SW 1/4 Sec. 35) NW 1/4 Sec. 2	18(19)	8
HH 216	368517	IMC210216	NW 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 217	368519	IMC210217	(SW 1/4 Sec. 35) NW 1/4 Sec. 2	18(19)	8
HH 218	368521	IMC210218	NW 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 219	368523	IMC210219	(SW 1/4 Sec. 35) NW 1/4 Sec. 2	18(19)	8
HH 220	368525	IMC210220	NW 1/4 Sec. 2 NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 221	368527	IMC210221	(SW 1/4 Sec. 35 SE 1/4 Sec. 35) NW 1/4 Sec. 2 NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18(19)	8
HH 222	368529	IMC210222	NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 223	368531	IMC210223	(SE 1/4 Sec. 35) NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18(19)	8
HH 224	368533	IMC210224	NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 225	368535	IMC210225	(SE 1/4 Sec. 35) NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18(19)	8

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 226	368537	IMC210226	NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 227	368539	IMC210227	(SE 1/4 Sec. 35) NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18(19)	8
HH 228	368541	IMC210228	NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 229	368543	IMC210229	(SE 1/4 Sec. 35) NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18(19)	8
HH 230	368544	IMC210230	NW 1/4 Sec. 1 NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 231	368546	IMC210231	(SW 1/4 Sec. 36 SE 1/4 Sec. 35) NW 1/4 Sec. 1 NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18(19)	8
HH 232	368548	IMC210232	NW 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 233	368550	IMC210233	(SW 1/4 Sec. 36) NW 1/4 Sec. 1	18(19)	8
HH 234	368552	IMC210234	NW 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 235	368554	IMC210235	(SW 1/4 Sec. 36) NW 1/4 Sec. 1	18(19)	8
HH 236	368556	IMC210236	NW 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 237	368558	IMC210237	(SW 1/4 Sec. 36) NW 1/4 Sec. 1	18(19)	8
HH 238	368560	IMC210238	NW 1/4 Sec. 1 NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 239	368562	IMC210239	(SW 1/4 Sec. 36 SE 1/4 Sec. 36) NW 1/4 Sec. 1 NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18(19)	8
HH 240	368566	IMC210240	NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 241	368567	IMC210241	(SE 1/4 Sec. 36) NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18(19)	8
HH 242	368568	IMC210242	NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 243	368569	IMC210243	(SE 1/4 Sec. 36) NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18(19)	8
HH 244	368571	IMC210244	NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 245	368572	IMC210245	(SE 1/4 Sec. 36) NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18(19)	8
HH 246	368574	IMC210246	NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 247	368576	IMC210247	(SE 1/4 Sec. 36) NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18(19)	8
HH 248	368578	IMC210248	(NW 1/4 Sec. 6) NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8(9)
HH 249	368580	IMC210249	{(SW 1/4 Sec. 31)} (SE 1/4 Sec. 36) {NW 1/4 Sec. 6} NE 1/4Sec.1	18(19)	8{9}
HH 250	368582	IMC210250	NW 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 251	368583	IMC210251	(SW 1/4 Sec. 31) NW 1/4 Sec. 6	18(19)	9
HH 252	368584	IMC210252	NW 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 253	368586	IMC210253	(SW 1/4 Sec. 31) NW 1/4 Sec. 6	18(19)	9
HH 254	368588	IMC210254	NW 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 255	368590	IMC210255	(SW 1/4 Sec. 31) NW 1/4 Sec. 6	18(19)	9
HH 256	368592	IMC210256	NW 1/4 Sec. 6 NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 257	368593	IMC210257	(SW 1/4 Sec. 31 SE 1/4 Sec. 31) NW 1/4 Sec. 6 NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18(19)	9
HH 258	368594	IMC210258	NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 259	368595	IMC210259	(SE 1/4 Sec. 31) NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18(19)	9
HH 260	368599	IMC210260	NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 261	368600	IMC210261	(SE 1/4 Sec. 31) NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18(19)	9
HH 262	368601	IMC210262	NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 263	368602	IMC210263	(SE 1/4 Sec. 31) NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18(19)	9

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 264	368603	IMC210264	NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 265	368604	IMC210265	(SE 1/4 Sec. 31) NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18(19)	9
HH 266	368605	IMC210266	SE 1/4 Sec. 4	18	8
HH 267	368606	IMC210267	(SW 1/4 Sec. 32 SE 1/4 Sec. 31) NW 1/4 Sec. 5 NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18(19)	9
HH 268	368607	IMC210268	SW 1/4 Sec. 3 SE 1/4 Sec. 4	18	8
HH 269	368608	IMC210269	SE 1/4 Sec. 4 NE 1/4 Sec. 4	18	8
HH 270	368609	IMC210270	SW 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 271	368610	IMC210271	SW 1/4 Sec. 3 SE 1/4 Sec. 4 NW 1/4 Sec. 3 NE 1/4 Sec. 4	18	8
HH 272	368611	IMC210272	SW 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 273	368612	IMC210273	SW 1/4 Sec. 3 NW 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 274	368613	IMC210274	SW 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 275	368614	IMC210275	SW 1/4 Sec. 3 NW 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 276	368615	IMC210276	SW 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 277	368616	IMC210277	SW 1/4 Sec. 3 NW 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 278	368617	IMC210278	SW 1/4 Sec. 3 SE 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 279	368621	IMC210279	SW 1/4 Sec. 3 NW 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 280	368622	IMC210280	SE 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 281	368623	IMC210281	SW 1/4 Sec. 3 SE 1/4 Sec. 3 NW 1/4 Sec. 3 NE 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 282	368624	IMC210282	SE 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 283	368625	IMC210283	SE 1/4 Sec. 3 NE 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 284	368626	IMC210284	SE 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 285	368627	IMC210285	SE 1/4 Sec. 3 NE 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 286	368628	IMC210286	SW 1/4 Sec. 2 SE 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 287	368629	IMC210287	SE 1/4 Sec. 3 NE 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 288	368630	IMC210288	SW 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 289	368631	IMC210289	SW 1/4 Sec. 2 SE 1/4 Sec. 3 NW 1/4 Sec. 2 NE 1/4 Sec. 3	18	8
HH 290	368632	IMC210290	SW 1/4 Sec. 2 NW 1/4 Sec.	18	8
HH 291	368633	IMC210291	SW 1/4 Sec. 2 NW 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 292	368634	IMC210292	SW 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 293	368635	IMC210293	SW 1/4 Sec. 2 NW 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 294	368636	IMC210294	SW 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 295	368637	IMC210295	SW 1/4 Sec. 2 NW 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 296	368638	IMC210296	SW 1/4 Sec. 2 SE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 297	368639	IMC210297	SW 1/4 Sec. 2 NW 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 298	368640	IMC210298	SE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 299	368641	IMC210299	SW 1/4 Sec. 2 SE 1/4 Sec. 2 NW 1/4 Sec. 2 NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 300	368642	IMC210300	SE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 301	368650	IMC210301	SE 1/4 Sec. 2 NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 302	368651	IMC210302	SE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 303	368652	IMC210303	SE 1/4 Sec. 2 NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 304	368653	IMC210304	SW 1/4 Sec. 1 SE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 305	368654	IMC210305	SE 1/4 Sec. 2 NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 306	368655	IMC210306	SW 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 307	368656	IMC210307	SW 1/4 Sec. 1 SE 1/4 Sec. 2 NW 1/4 Sec. 1 NE 1/4 Sec. 2	18	8
HH 308	368657	IMC210308	SW 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 309	368658	IMC210309	SW 1/4 Sec. 1 NW 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 310	368659	IMC210310	SW 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 311	368660	IMC210311	SW 1/4 Sec. 1 NW 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 312	368661	IMC210312	SW 1/4 Sec. 1 SE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 313	368662	IMC210313	SW 1/4 Sec. 1 NW 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 314	368663	IMC210314	SE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 315	368664	IMC210315	SW 1/4 Sec. 1 SE 1/4 Sec. 1 NW 1/4 Sec. 1 NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 316	368665	IMC210316	SE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 317	368666	IMC210317	SE 1/4 Sec. 1 NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 318	368667	IMC210318	SE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 319	368668	IMC210319	SE 1/4 Sec. 1 NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 320	368669	IMC210320	SE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 321	368670	IMC210321	SE 1/4 Sec. 1 NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 322	368671	IMC210322	(SW 1/4 Sec. 6) SE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8(9)
HH 323	368672	IMC210323	SW 1/4 Sec. SE 1/4 Sec. 1 NW 1/4 Sec. NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8
HH 324	368673	IMC210324	SW 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 325	368674	IMC210325	(SW 1/4 Sec. 6) SE 1/4 Sec. 1 (NW 1/4 Sec. 6) NE 1/4 Sec. 1	18	8(9)
HH 326	368675	IMC210326	SW 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 327	368676	IMC210327	SW 1/4 Sec. 6 NW 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 328	368677	IMC210328	SW 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 329	368678	IMC210329	SW 1/4 Sec. 6 NW 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 330	368680	IMC210330	SW 1/4 Sec. 6 SE 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 331	368679	IMC210331	SW 1/4 Sec. 6 NW 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 332	368681	IMC210332	SE 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 333	368682	IMC210333	SW 1/4 Sec. 6 SE 1/4 Sec. 6 NW 1/4 Sec. 6 NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 334	368683	IMC210334	SE 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 335	368684	IMC210335	SE 1/4 Sec. 6 NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 336	368685	IMC210336	SE 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 337	368686	IMC210337	SE 1/4 Sec. 6 NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 338	368687	IMC210338	SE 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 339	368688	IMC210339	SE 1/4 Sec. 6 NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 340	368689	IMC210340	SE 1/4 Sec. 9 NE 1/4 Sec. 9	18	8
HH 341	368690	IMC210341	SE 1/4 Sec. 6 NE 1/4 Sec. 6	18	9
HH 342	368691	IMC210342	SW 1/4 Sec. 10 SE 1/4 Sec. 9 NW 1/4 Sec. 10 NE 1/4 Sec. 9	18	8
HH 343	368692	IMC210343	SE 1/4 Sec. 4 NE 1/4 Sec. 9	18	8
HH 344	368693	IMC210344	SW 1/4 Sec. 10 NW 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 345	368694	IMC210345	SW 1/4 Sec. 3 SE 1/4 Sec. 4 NW 1/4 Sec. 10 NE 1/4 Sec. 9	18	8
HH 346	368695	IMC210346	SW 1/4 Sec. 10 NW 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 347	368696	IMC210347	SW 1/4 Sec. 3 NW 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 348	368697	IMC210348	SW 1/4 Sec. 10 NW 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 349	368698	IMC210349	SW 1/4 Sec. 3 NW 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 350	368699	IMC210350	SW 1/4 Sec. 10 NW 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 351	368700	IMC210351	SW 1/4 Sec. 3 NW 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 352	368701	IMC210352	SW 1/4 Sec. 10 SE 1/4 Sec. 10 NW 1/4 Sec. 10 NE 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 353	368702	IMC210353	SW 1/4 Sec. 3 NW 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 354	368703	IMC210354	SE 1/4 Sec. 10 NE 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 355	368704	IMC210355	SW 1/4 Sec. 3 SE 1/4 Sec. 3 NW 1/4 Sec. 10 NE 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 356	368705	IMC210356	SE 1/4 Sec. 10 NE 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 357	368706	IMC210357	SE 1/4 Sec. 3 NE 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 358	368707	IMC210358	SE 1/4 Sec. 10 NE 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 359	368708	IMC210359	SE 1/4 Sec. 3 NE 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 360	368709	IMC210360	SW 1/4 Sec. 11 SE 1/4 Sec. 10 NW 1/4 Sec. 11 NE 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 361	368710	IMC210361	SW 1/4 Sec. SE 1/4 Sec. 3 NE 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 362	368711	IMC210362	SW 1/4 Sec. 11 NW 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 363	368712	IMC210363	SW 1/4 Sec. 2 SE 1/4 Sec. 3 NW 1/4 Sec. 11 NE 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 364	368713	IMC210364	SW 1/4 Sec. 11 NW 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 365	368714	IMC210365	SW 1/4 Sec. 2 NW 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 366	368715	IMC210366	SW 1/4 Sec. 11 NW 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 367	368716	IMC210367	SW 1/4 Sec. 2 NW 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 368	368717	IMC210368	SW 1/4 Sec. 11 NW 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 369	368718	IMC210369	SW 1/4 Sec. 2 NW 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 370	368719	IMC210370	SW 1/4 Sec. 11 SE 1/4 Sec. 11 NW 1/4 Sec. 11 NE 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 371	368720	IMC210371	SW 1/4 Sec. 2 NW 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 372	368721	IMC210372	SE 1/4 Sec. 11 NE 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 373	368722	IMC210373	SW 1/4 Sec. 2 SE 1/4 Sec. 2 NW 1/4 Sec. 11 NE 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 374	368723	IMC210374	SE 1/4 Sec. 11 NE 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 375	368724	IMC210375	SE 1/4 Sec. 2 NE 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 376	368725	IMC210376	SE 1/4 Sec. 11 NE 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 377	368726	IMC210377	SE 1/4 Sec. 2 NE 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 378	368727	IMC210378	SW 1/4 Sec. 12 SE 1/4 Sec. 11 NW 1/4 Sec. 12 NE 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 379	368728	IMC210379	SE 1/4 Sec. 2 NE 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 380	368729	IMC210380	SW 1/4 Sec. 12 NW 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 381	368730	IMC210381	SW 1/4 Sec. 1 SE 1/4 Sec. 2 NW 1/4 Sec. 12 NE 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 382	368731	IMC210382	SW 1/4 Sec. 12 NW 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 383	368732	IMC210383	SW 1/4 Sec. 1 NW 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 384	368733	IMC210384	SW 1/4 Sec. 12 NW 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 385	368734	IMC210385	SW 1/4 Sec. 1 NW 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 386	368735	IMC210386	SW 1/4 Sec. 12 SE 1/4 Sec. 12 NW 1/4 Sec. 12 NE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 387	368736	IMC210387	SW 1/4 Sec. 1 NW 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 388	368737	IMC210388	SE 1/4 Sec. 12 NE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 389	368738	IMC210389	SW 1/4 Sec. 1 SE 1/4 Sec. 1 NW 1/4 Sec. 12 NE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 390	368739	IMC210390	SE 1/4 Sec. 12 NE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 391	368740	IMC210391	SE 1/4 Sec. 1 NE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 392	368741	IMC210392	SE 1/4 Sec. 12 NE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 393	368742	IMC210393	SE 1/4 Sec. 1 NE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 394	368743	IMC210394	SE 1/4 Sec. 12 NE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 395	368744	IMC210395	SE 1/4 Sec. 1 NE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 396	368745	IMC210396	(SW 1/4 Sec. 7) SE 1/4 Sec. 12 (NW 1/4 Sec. 70 NE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8(9)
HH 397	368746	IMC210397	SW 1/4 Sec. SE 1/4 Sec. 1 NE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 398	368747	IMC210398	SW 1/4 Sec. 7 NW 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 399	368748	IMC210399	(SW 1/4 Sec. 6) SE 1/4 Sec. 1 (NW 1/4 Sec. 7) NE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8(9)
HH 400	368749	IMC210400	SW 1/4 Sec. 7 NW 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 401	368757	IMC210401	SW 1/4 Sec. 6 NW 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 402	368758	IMC210402	SW 1/4 Sec. 7 NW 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 403	368759	IMC210403	SW 1/4 Sec. 6 NW 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 404	368760	IMC210404	SW 1/4 Sec. 7 SE 1/4 Sec. 7 NW 1/4 Sec. 7 NE 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 405	368761	IMC210405	SW 1/4 Sec. 6 NW 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 406	368762	IMC210406	SE 1/4 Sec. 7 NE 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 407	368763	IMC210407	SW 1/4 Sec. 6 SE 1/4 Sec. 6 NW 1/4 Sec. 7 NE 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 408	368764	IMC210408	SE 1/4 Sec. 7 NE 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 409	368765	IMC210409	SE 1/4 Sec. 6 NE 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 410	368766	IMC210410	SE 1/4 Sec. 7 NE 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 411	368767	IMC210411	SE 1/4 Sec. 6 NE 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 412	368768	IMC210412	SE 1/4 Sec. 9 NE 1/4 Sec. 16	18	8
HH 413	368769	IMC210413	SE 1/4 Sec. 6 NE 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 414	368770	IMC210414	SW 1/4 Sec. 10 SE 1/4 Sec. 9 NW 1/4 Sec. 15 NE 1/4 Sec. 16	18	8
HH 415	368771	IMC210415	SE 1/4 Sec. 6 NE 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 416	368772	IMC210416	SW 1/4 Sec. 10 NW 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 417	368773	IMC210417	SE 1/4 Sec. 9	18	8
HH 418	368774	IMC210418	SW 1/4 Sec. 10 NW 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 419	368775	IMC210419	SW 1/4 Sec. 10 SE 1/4 Sec. 9	18	8
HH 420	368776	IMC210420	SW 1/4 Sec. 10 NW 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 421	368777	IMC210421	SW 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 422	368778	IMC210422	SW 1/4 Sec. 10 NW 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 423	368779	IMC210423	SW 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 424	368780	IMC210424	SW 1/4 Sec. 10 SE 1/4 Sec. 10 NW 1/4 Sec. 15 NE 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 425	368781	IMC210425	SW 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 426	368782	IMC210426	SE 1/4 Sec. 10 NE 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 427	368783	IMC210427	SW 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 428	368784	IMC210428	SE 1/4 Sec. 10 NE 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 429	368785	IMC210429	SW 1/4 Sec. 10 SE 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 430	368786	IMC210430	SE 1/4 Sec. 10 NE 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 431	368787	IMC210431	SE 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 432	368788	IMC210432	SW 1/4 Sec. 11 SE 1/4 Sec. 10 NW 1/4 Sec. 14 NE 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 433	368789	IMC210433	SE 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 434	368790	IMC210434	SW 1/4 Sec. 11 NW 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 435	368791	IMC210435	SE 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 436	368792	IMC210436	SW 1/4 Sec. 11 NW 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 437	368793	IMC210437	SW 1/4 Sec. 11 SE 1/4 Sec. 10	18	8
HH 438	368794	IMC210438	SW 1/4 Sec. 11 NW 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 439	368795	IMC210439	SW 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 440	368796	IMC210440	SW 1/4 Sec. 11 NW 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 441	368797	IMC210441	SW 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 442	368798	IMC210442	SW 1/4 Sec. 11 SE 1/4 Sec. 11 NW 1/4 Sec. 14 NE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 443	368799	IMC210443	SW 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 444	368800	IMC210444	SE 1/4 Sec. 11 NE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 445	368801	IMC210445	SW 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 446	368802	IMC210446	SE 1/4 Sec. 11 NE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 447	368803	IMC210447	SW 1/4 Sec. 11 SE 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 448	368804	IMC210448	SE 1/4 Sec. 11 NE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 449	368805	IMC210449	SE 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 450	368806	IMC210450	SW 1/4 Sec. 12 SE 1/4 Sec. 11 NW 1/4 Sec. 13 NE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 451	368807	IMC210451	SE 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 452	368808	IMC210452	SW 1/4 Sec. 12 NW 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 453	368809	IMC210453	SE 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 454	368810	IMC210454	SW 1/4 Sec. 12 NW 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 455	368811	IMC210455	SW 1/4 Sec. 12 SE 1/4 Sec. 11	18	8
HH 456	368812	IMC210456	SW 1/4 Sec. 12 NW 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 457	368813	IMC210457	SW 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 458	368814	IMC210458	SW 1/4 Sec. 12 SE 1/4 Sec. 12 NW 1/4 Sec. 13 NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 459	368815	IMC210459	SW 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 460	368816	IMC210460	SE 1/4 Sec. 12 NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 461	368817	IMC210461	SW 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 462	368818	IMC210462	SE 1/4 Sec. 12 NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 463	368819	IMC210463	SW 1/4 Sec. 12 SE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 464	368820	IMC210464	SE 1/4 Sec. 12 NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 465	368821	IMC210465	SE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 466	368822	IMC210466	SE 1/4 Sec. 12 NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 467	368823	IMC210467	SE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 468	368824	IMC210468	(SW 1/4 Sec. 7) SE 1/4 Sec. 12 (NW 1/4 Sec. 18) NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8(9)
HH 469	368825	IMC210469	SE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 470	368826	IMC210470	SW 1/4 Sec. 7 NW 1/4 Sec. 18	18	9
HH 471	368827	IMC210471	SE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8
HH 472	368828	IMC210472	SW 1/4 Sec. 7 NW 1/4 Sec. 18	18	9
HH 473	368829	IMC210473	(SW 1/4 Sec. 7) SE 1/4 Sec. 12	18	8(9)
HH 474	368830	IMC210474	SW 1/4 Sec. 7 NW 1/4 Sec. 18	18	9
HH 475	368831	IMC210475	SW 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 476	368832	IMC210476	SW 1/4 Sec. 7 SE 1/4 Sec. 7 NW 1/4 Sec. 18 NE 1/4 Sec. 18	18	9
HH 477	368833	IMC210477	SW 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 478	368834	IMC210478	SE 1/4 Sec. 7 NE 1/4 Sec. 18	18	9
HH 479	368835	IMC210479	SW 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 480	368837	IMC210480	SW 1/4 Sec. 15 NW 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 481	368838	IMC210481	SW 1/4 Sec. 7 SE 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 482	368840	IMC210482	SW 1/4 Sec. 15 NW 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 483	368841	IMC210483	SE 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 484	368842	IMC210484	SW 1/4 Sec. 15 NW 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 485	368843	IMC210485	SE 1/4 Sec. 7	18	9
HH 486	368844	IMC210486	SW 1/4 Sec. 15 NW 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 487	368845	IMC210487	NW 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 488	368846	IMC210488	SW 1/4 Sec. 15 SE 1/4 Sec. 15 NW 1/4 Sec. 15 NE 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 489	368847	IMC210489	NW 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 490	368848	IMC210490	SE 1/4 Sec. 15 NE 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 491	368849	IMC210491	NW 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 492	368850	IMC210492	SE 1/4 Sec. 15 NE 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 493	368851	IMC210493	NW 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 494	368852	IMC210494	SE 1/4 Sec. 15 NE 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 495	368853	IMC210495	NW 1/4 Sec. 15 NE 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 496	368854	IMC210496	SW 1/4 Sec. 14 SE 1/4 Sec. 15 NW 1/4 Sec. 14 NE 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 497	368855	IMC210497	NE 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 498	368856	IMC210498	SW 1/4 Sec. 14 NW 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 499	368857	IMC210499	NE 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 500	368858	IMC210500	SW 1/4 Sec. 14 NW 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 501	368859	IMC210501	NE 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 502	368860	IMC210502	SW 1/4 Sec. 14 NW 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 503	368861	IMC210503	NW 1/4 Sec. 14 NE 1/4 Sec. 15	18	8
HH 504	368862	IMC210504	SW 1/4 Sec. 14 NW 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 505	368863	IMC210505	NW 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 506	368868	IMC210506	SW 1/4 Sec. 14 SE 1/4 Sec. 14 NW 1/4 Sec. 14 NE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 507	368869	IMC210507	NW 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 508	368870	IMC210508	SE 1/4 Sec. 14 NE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 509	368871	IMC210509	NW 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 510	368872	IMC210510	SE 1/4 Sec. 14 NE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 511	368873	IMC210511	NW 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 512	368874	IMC210512	SE 1/4 Sec. 14 NE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 513	368875	IMC210513	NW 1/4 Sec. 14 NE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 514	368876	IMC210514	SW 1/4 Sec. 13 SE 1/4 Sec. 14 NW 1/4 Sec. 13 NE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 515	368877	IMC210515	NE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 516	368878	IMC210516	SW 1/4 Sec. 13 NW 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 517	368879	IMC210517	NE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 518	368880	IMC210518	SW 1/4 Sec. 13 NW 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 519	368881	IMC210519	NE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 520	368882	IMC210520	SW 1/4 Sec. 13 NW 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 521	368883	IMC210521	NW 1/4 Sec. 13 NE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 522	368884	IMC210522	SW 1/4 Sec. 13 SE 1/4 Sec. 13 NW 1/4 Sec. 13 NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 523	368885	IMC210523	NW 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 524	368886	IMC210524	SE 1/4 Sec. 13 NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 525	368887	IMC210525	NW 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 526	368888	IMC210526	SE 1/4 Sec. 13 NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 527	368889	IMC210527	NW 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 528	368890	IMC210528	SE 1/4 Sec. 13 NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 529	368891	IMC210529	NW 1/4 Sec. 13 NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 530	368892	IMC210530	SE 1/4 Sec. 13 NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 531	368893	IMC210531	NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 532	368894	IMC210532	(SW 1/4 Sec. 18) SE 1/4 Sec. 13 (NW 1/4 Sec. 18) NE 1/4 Sec13	18	8(9)
HH 533	368895	IMC210533	NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 534	368896	IMC210534	SW 1/4 Sec. 18 NW 1/4 Sec. 18	18	9
HH 535	368897	IMC210535	NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 536	368898	IMC210536	SW 1/4 Sec. 18 NW 1/4 Sec. 18	18	9
HH 537	368899	IMC210537	NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 538	368900	IMC210538	SW 1/4 Sec. 18 NW 1/4 Sec. 18	18	9
HH 539	368901	IMC210539	(NW 1/4 Sec. 18) NE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8(9)
HH 540	368902	IMC210540	SW 1/4 Sec. 14 NW 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 541	368903	IMC210541	NW 1/4 Sec. 18	18	9
HH 542	368904	IMC210542	SW 1/4 Sec. 14 NW 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 543	368905	IMC210543	NW 1/4 Sec. 18	18	9
HH 544	368906	IMC210544	SW 1/4 Sec. 14 SE 1/4 Sec. 14 NW 1/4 Sec. 23 NE 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 545	368907	IMC210545	NW 1/4 Sec. 18	18	9
HH 546	368908	IMC210546	SE 1/4 Sec. 14 NE 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 547	368909	IMC210547	SW 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 548	368910	IMC210548	SE 1/4 Sec. 14 NE 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 549	368911	IMC210549	SW 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 550	368912	IMC210550	SE 1/4 Sec. 14 NE 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 551	368913	IMC210551	SW 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 552	368914	IMC210552	SW 1/4 Sec. 13 SE 1/4 Sec. 14 NW 1/4 Sec. 24 NE 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 553	368915	IMC210553	SW 1/4 Sec. 14 SE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 554	368916	IMC210554	SW 1/4 Sec. 13 NW 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 555	368917	IMC210555	SE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 556	368918	IMC210556	SW 1/4 Sec. 13 NW 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 557	368919	IMC210557	SE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 558	368920	IMC210558	SW 1/4 Sec. 13 NW 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 559	368921	IMC210559	SE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 560	368922	IMC210560	SW 1/4 Sec. 13 SE 1/4 Sec. 13 NW 1/4 Sec. 24 NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 561	368923	IMC210561	SW 1/4 Sec. 13 SE 1/4 Sec. 14	18	8
HH 562	368924	IMC210562	SE 1/4 Sec. 13 NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 563	368925	IMC210563	SW 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 564	368926	IMC210564	SE 1/4 Sec. 13 NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 565	368927	IMC210565	SW 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 566	368928	IMC210566	SE 1/4 Sec. 13 NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 567	368929	IMC210567	SW 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 568	368930	IMC210568	SE 1/4 Sec. 13 NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 569	368932	IMC210569	SW 1/4 Sec. 13 SE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 570	368933	IMC210570	(SW 1/4 Sec. 18) SE 1/4 Sec. 13 (NW 1/4 Sec. 19) NE 1/4 Sec.24	18	8(9)
HH 571	368975	IMC210571	SE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 572	368976	IMC210572	SW 1/4 Sec. 18 NW 1/4 Sec. 19	18	9
HH 573	368977	IMC210573	SE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 574	368978	IMC210574	SW 1/4 Sec. 18 NW 1/4 Sec. 19	18	9
HH 575	368979	IMC210575	SE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 576	368980	IMC210576	SW 1/4 Sec. 18 NW 1/4 Sec. 19	18	9
HH 577	368981	IMC210577	SE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8
HH 578	368982	IMC210578	SW 1/4 Sec. 18 SE 1/4 Sec. 18 NW 1/4 Sec. 19 NE 1/4 Sec. 19	18	9
HH 579	368983	IMC210579	(SW 1/4 Sec. 18) SE 1/4 Sec. 13	18	8(9)
HH 580	368984	IMC210580	SW 1/4 Sec. 23 SE 1/4 Sec. 23 NW 1/4 Sec. 23 NE 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 581	368985	IMC210581	SW 1/4 Sec. 18	18	9
HH 582	368986	IMC210582	SE 1/4 Sec. 23 NE 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 583	368987	IMC210583	SW 1/4 Sec. 18	18	9
HH 584	368988	IMC210584	SE 1/4 Sec. 23 NE 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 585	368989	IMC210585	SW 1/4 Sec. 18	18	9
HH 586	368990	IMC210586	SE 1/4 Sec. 23 NE 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 587	368991	IMC210587	NW 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 588	368992	IMC210588	SW 1/4 Sec. 24 SE 1/4 Sec. 23 NW 1/4 Sec. 24 NE 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 589	368993	IMC210589	NW 1/4 Sec. 23 NE 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 590	368994	IMC210590	SW 1/4 Sec. 24 NW 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 591	368995	IMC210591	NE 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 592	368996	IMC210592	SW 1/4 Sec. 24 NW 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 593	368997	IMC210593	NE 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 594	368998	IMC210594	SW 1/4 Sec. 24 NW 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 595	368999	IMC210595	NE 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 596	369000	IMC210596	SW 1/4 Sec. 24 SE 1/4 Sec. 24 NW 1/4 Sec. 24 NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 597	369006	IMC210597	NW 1/4 Sec. 24 NE 1/4 Sec. 23	18	8
HH 598	369007	IMC210598	SE 1/4 Sec. 24 NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 599	369008	IMC210599	NW 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 600	369009	IMC210600	SE 1/4 Sec. 24 NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 601	369010	IMC210601	NW 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 602	369011	IMC210602	SE 1/4 Sec. 24 NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 603	369012	IMC210603	NW 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 604	369013	IMC210604	SE 1/4 Sec. 24 NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 605	369014	IMC210605	NW 1/4 Sec. 24 NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 606	369017	IMC210606	SW 1/4 Sec. 19 SE 1/4 Sec. 24 NW 1/4 Sec. 19 NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8(9)
HH 607	369018	IMC210607	NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 608	369019	IMC210608	(NW 1/4 Sec. 19) NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8(9)
HH 609	369020	IMC210609	NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 610	369021	IMC210610	SW 1/4 Sec. 19 NW 1/4 Sec. 19	18	9
HH 611	369022	IMC210611	NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 612	369023	IMC210612	SW 1/4 Sec. 19 NW 1/4 Sec. 19	18	9
HH 613	369024	IMC210613	NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8
HH 614	369025	IMC210614	SW 1/4 Sec. 19 SE 1/4 Sec. 19 NW 1/4 Sec. 19 NE 1/4 Sec. 19	18	9
HH 615	369026	IMC210615	(NW 1/4 Sec. 19) NE 1/4 Sec. 24	18	8(9)
HH 616	369027	IMC210616	SE 1/4 Sec. 19 NE 1/4 Sec. 19	18	9
HH 617	369028	IMC210617	NW 1/4 Sec. 19	18	9
HH 618	369029	IMC210618	SE 1/4 Sec. 19 NE 1/4 Sec. 19	18	9
HH 619	369030	IMC210619	NW 1/4 Sec. 19	18	9
HH 620	369031	IMC210620	NE 1/4 Sec. 25	18	8
HH 621	369032	IMC210621	NW 1/4 Sec. 19	18	9
HH 622	369033	IMC210622	(NW 1/4 Sec. 30) NE 1/4 Sec. 25	18	8(9)
HH 623	369034	IMC210623	NW 1/4 Sec. 19 NE 1/4 Sec. 19	18	9
HH 624	369035	IMC210624	NW 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 625	369036	IMC210625	NE 1/4 Sec. 19	18	9
HH 626	369037	IMC210626	NW 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 627	369038	IMC210627	SE 1/4 Sec. 24 NE 1/4 Sec. 25	18	8
HH 628	369039	IMC210628	NW 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 629	369040	IMC210629	SE 1/4 Sec. 24 NE 1/4 Sec. 25	18	8
HH 630	369041	IMC210630	NW 1/4 Sec. 30 NE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 631	369042	IMC210631	(SW 1/4 Sec. 19) SE 1/4 Sec. 24 (NW 1/4 Sec. 30) NE 1/4 Sec.25	18	8(9)
HH 632	369043	IMC210632	NE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 633	369044	IMC210633	SW 1/4 Sec. 19 NW 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 634	369045	IMC210634	NE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 635	369046	IMC210635	SW 1/4 Sec. 19 NW 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 636	369047	IMC210636	NE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 637	369048	IMC210637	SW 1/4 Sec. 19 NW 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 638	369049	IMC210638	NW 1/4 Sec. 29 NE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 639	369050	IMC210639	SW 1/4 Sec. 19 SE 1/4 Sec. 19 NW 1/4 Sec. 30 NE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 640	369051	IMC210640	SE 1/4 Sec. 25	18	8
HH 641	369052	IMC210641	SE 1/4 Sec. 19 NE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 642	369053	IMC210642	(SW 1/4 Sec. 30) SE 1/4 Sec. 25	18	8(9)
HH 643	369054	IMC210643	SE 1/4 Sec. 19 NE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 644	369055	IMC210644	SW 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 645	369056	IMC210645	SE 1/4 Sec. 19 NE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 646	369057	IMC210646	SW 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 647	369058	IMC210647	SE 1/4 Sec. 25 NE 1/4 Sec. 25	18	8
HH 648	369059	IMC210648	SW 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 649	369060	IMC210649	(SW 1/4 Sec. 30) SE 1/4 Sec. 25 (NW 1/4 Sec. 30) NE 1/4 Sec.25	18	8(9)
HH 650	369061	IMC210650	SW 1/4 Sec. 30 SE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 651	369062	IMC210651	SW 1/4 Sec. 30 NW 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 652	369063	IMC210652	SE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 653	369064	IMC210653	SW 1/4 Sec. 30 NW 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 654	369065	IMC210654	SE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 655	369066	IMC210655	SW 1/4 Sec. 30 NW 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 656	369067	IMC210656	SE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 657	369068	IMC210657	SW 1/4 Sec. 30 SE 1/4 Sec. 30 NW 1/4 Sec. 30 NE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 658	369069	IMC210658	SE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 659	369070	IMC210659	SE 1/4 Sec. 30 NE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 660	369071	IMC210660	NW 1/4 Sec. 32 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	18	9
HH 661	369072	IMC210661	SE 1/4 Sec. 30 NE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 662	369073	IMC210662	NW 1/4 Sec. 32	18	9
HH 663	369074	IMC210663	SE 1/4 Sec. 30 NE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 664	369075	IMC210664	NW 1/4 Sec. 32	18	9
HH 665	369076	IMC210665	SE 1/4 Sec. 30 NE 1/4 Sec. 30	18	9
HH 666	369077	IMC210666	NW 1/4 Sec. 32	18	9
HH 667	369078	IMC210667	SE 1/4 Sec. 30 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	18	9
HH 668	369079	IMC210668	NW 1/4 Sec. 32 NE 1/4 Sec. 32	18	9
HH 669	369080	IMC210669	SE 1/4 Sec. 30 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	18	9
HH 670	369081	IMC210670	SW 1/4 Sec. 32 NW 1/4 Sec. 32	18	9
HH 671	369082	IMC210671	SW 1/4 Sec. 29 SE 1/4 Sec. 30 NW 1/4 Sec. 32 NE 1/4 Sec. 31	18	9
HH 672	369083	IMC210672	SW 1/4 Sec. 32 SE 1/4 Sec. 32 NW 1/4 Sec. 32 NE 1/4 Sec. 32	18	9
HH 673	369084	IMC210673	SW 1/4 Sec. 29 NW 1/4 Sec. 32	18	9
HH 674	369085	IMC210674	SE 1/4 Sec. 32 NE 1/4 Sec. 32	18	9
HH 675	369086	IMC210675	SW 1/4 Sec. 29 NW 1/4 Sec. 32	18	9
HH 676	369087	IMC210676	SE 1/4 Sec. 32 NE 1/4 Sec. 32	18	9
HH 677	381428	IMC213443	SW 1/4 Sec. 28 NW 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8

Claim Name	Valley County Number	BLM Serial Number	1/4 Section	Township North	Range East
HH 678	381429	IMC213444	SW 1/4 Sec. 28	19	8
HH 679	381430	IMC213445	SW 1/4 Sec. 28 NW 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 680	381431	IMC213446	SW 1/4 Sec. 33 NW 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 681	381432	IMC213447	SW 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 682	381433	IMC213448	SW 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 683	381434	IMC213449	SW 1/4 Sec. 33 SE 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 684	381435	IMC213450	SE 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8
HH 685	381436	IMC213451	SE 1/4 Sec. 33	19	8

Claim Name	Valley County Instrument No.	Book	Page	BLM Serial No.	Section	Township	Range
B.M. NO. 3	12935	7	145	IMC20040	3	18N	8E
Amended B.M. NO. 3 Lode	29548	10	438				
B.M. NO. 6 Lode	12938	7	148	IMC20043	3	18N	8E
Amended B.M. NO. 6 Lode	29551	10	442				
SB NO. 8	15029	7	379	IMC20053	22,27,28	19N	8E
Amended S.B. No. 8	32557	6	381				
SB NO. 9	15030	7	380	IMC20054	22, 27	19N	8E
Amended S.B. No. 9	32558	6	382				
SB NO. 10	15031	7	381	IMC20055	27,28	19N	8E
Amended S.S. No. 10	32559	6	383				
SB NO. 12	15033	7	383	IMC20056	27,28	19N	8E
Amended S.B. No. 12	32560	6	384				
SB NO. 13	15034	7	384	IMC20057	28	19N	8E
Amended S.S. No. 13	32561	6	385				
SB NO. 14	15035	7	385	IMC20058	22,27,28	19N	8E
Amended S.B. No. 14	32562	6	386				
GG NO. 81	151336	NA	NA	IMC114578	9	18N	8E
RESURRECTION NO. 1	142643	NA	NA	IMC103281	28	19N	8E